B/R
Vol. 2135

682

2135

6898 N.W.T. St. George — May 1848.

Diary.

14th April
In Cons 4th
May 1848.

Read letter from the Col-
lector of South Arcot forwarding Register
of Petitions disposed of from August
1847 to March 1848.

1

/Here enter No. 34/

Proceedings From the Register transmitted with the letter above recorded
It is perceived that 19 Petitions have
been disposed of from August 1847 to
March 1848.

The Collector is requested
to specify at the foot of every future
Register of Petitions the number on hand
which remain for investigation.

ORIGINAL DESTROYED

A1

6899 Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Monday 8th May 1848

At a Meeting Present

Walter Elliot Esqre Acting Senior Member

A Maclean Esqre Acting Second Member

and

S. Goldingham Esqre Acting Third Member

Minutes of the last Meeting read and approved.

2

From the Secy to Government

Read the following Extracts

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 26th April 1848.

Read the following Papers

From the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue

/Here enter 20th January 1848 No 32/

From the Register of the Foujdaree Adalut.

/Here enter 31st January 1848. No 13/

8 From the reply of the Board of Revenue dated 20th January 1848 also recorded above, it would appear that there are already greater restrictions on the Sale of Spirituous Liquors on the Hills than are in force in the Low Country. It seems only requisite at present to direct that due Supervision be exercised over the precautionary measures already authorized against the illegal Sale of Spirits.

9 If on further experience it

6900 Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

it is found that notwithstanding a strict enforcement of those measures drunkenness prevails to an excessive degree, the Governor in Council on receiving a representation to that effect will be prepared to authorize still more stringent Regulations.

A true Extract

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery

Secretary to Government

2-3

Resolution thereon.

Resolved that Copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation and of the Board's Letter to Government dated 20th January 1848, to which it is a Reply, be Communicated for the information of the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, with reference to his letter dated 6th November last.

In Cons 20th January 48

From the Secy to Government

4

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th April 1848.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter in this Department from the Honorable the Court of Directors, Dated 12th January 1848. No 1

This Despatch will be communicated for the information of the Magistrate of Vizagapatam and to Board of Revenue

The

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

1. The Special attention of the above authorities will be called to this and former despatches from the Honorable Court on the same topic, and the Magistrate of Rajahmundry and Agent at Vizagapatam will be informed that Government rely on their zeal and exertions to carry out the Honorable Court's views and injunctions and that no deviation from them can be allowed without previous and express Sanction.—

/True Extract/
/Signed/ H. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

4-5

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded.—

From the Secy to Govermt

6

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th April, 1848.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to Board of Revenue

/Here enter 27th March 1848. No 148/

/Para/ The Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to transmit the foregoing letter and Correspondence to the Judges of the Sudr Adalut with reference to para 3 of the Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 2d November 1847 No 1193 with a request that they will prepare and transmit for publication in the Official Gazette the Notification necessary for

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

for giving effect to the object contemplated by Government.

2. Application will be made to the Government of India for the increased Charge of Rupees 15 per Mensem which will be involved in the arrangement for stationing an Ameen on the Ramanamalay Hill for purposes of Police but in the mean time the requisite measures will be taken on the Military Department for the Establishment of a Sanatarium in that locality.

/True Extract/
/Signed/ H. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

6-7

Order thereon — Ordered to be Communicated with Copy of the Board's letter to which it is a reply, for the information and guidance of the Collector of Bellary with reference to his letters dated 2d February and 2d March last.

In Cons 17th Feby 48
In Cons 17th March 48

8

From the Secy to Government Revoking to request the sanction of the Government of India for a life pension of Rupees 30 per Mensem to Jupelly Venkata Ragavarow the representative of the family of Chintalapoody in the Masulipatam District to commence from the date of the sale of that Estate and to

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 1st May 1848.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue

/Here enter 3d April 1848. No 356/

/Para 1. In their Proceedings of the 3d April 1837, the Board of Revenue in reporting the death of S. Pampanah recommended that

ords concurring in opinion with the Board regarding the payment of any surplus proceeds of the Village to the Creditors of Pampanah in satisfaction of the Court's decree.

that the Village of Chanoobundah which she held on a fixed Peishcush of Rupees 1787-8-0 per annum should be conferred upon Soopully Venkata Ragavarow as the representative of the ancient Zemindars of Chintalapoody. The Government were not disposed to accede to this Recommendation and directed pending the further Consideration of the question, that the Lands be retained under the Management of the Collector. The Claim of Soopully Venkata Kardamarow brother of the Ex Zemindar to the Village on the grounds of it's having been a grant in perpetuity to Pampandah his Aunt and adopted mother has since that period been the Subject of Investigation and the right of Government to Chanoobundah, has been established by the decree of the Sudr Adalut Confirming the decisions of the Lower Courts. This right has passed to the Government by the Sale of the Chintalapoody estate for arrears of Revenue and its purchase on account of Government.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council cannot now entertain any Claim on the part of Soopully Venkata Ragavarow

Ragavarow, for the restoration of Chanoobundah, which must be considered as the property of Government by virtue of the purchase of Chintalapoody. The Board of Revenue though not inclined to adhere to their former Recommendation, in favor of Soopully Venkata Ragavarow, support the Collector's proposal that an allowance of 30 Rupees a month be settled on him for life, and in Consideration of the extreme distress to which he is reported to be reduced, and of his infirmities and remembering that he is the representative of the ancient family of Chintalapoody, His Honor in Council resolves to request the Sanction of the Government of India for a life Pension of 30 Rupees a month to Soopully Venkata Ragavarow for the Support of the family to Commence from the date of Sale of the Chintalapoody Estate.

3. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, concurs with the Board in the opinion expressed in the 4th Para of their Secretary's letter Regarding the payment to the Creditors of Pampanah of any Surplus proceeds of Chanoobundah Village which may have accrued

accrued between the date of the attach-
ment of the Village and that of Punpanahs
death and authorizes such surplus if any
exist being paid towards the satisfac-
tion of the Courts decree

/ A true Extract
/ Signed / H. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

Resolution thereon (8-9) Resolved that Copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation and of the Boards Letter to Government dated 3d ultimo, to which it is a reply, be Communicated for the information and guidence of the Collector of Masulipatam with reference to his letter dated 17th February last

Under the orders now conveyed Mr Porter will be pleased to pay into Court any Surplus proceeds of the Chanoobundah Village which may have accrued between the date of its attachment in 1835. and that of Punpanah's death in the following years reporting for the information of the Board the fact of his having done so and the amount of such Surplus.

The reply of the Government of India to the reference from this Government, regarding the pension proposed to

be granted to S. V. Rayacarow will when received be duly Communicated to the Collector.

From the Secy to Government (10)

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 2d May 1848.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue / Dated 13th April 1848. No. 183 /

The authority under which the lapsed allowances were paid from the Public Treasury is not mentioned either by the Collector of Tanjore or by the Board. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires that this omission may be supplied and that the Collector be requested to explain whether any of the grants were made in lieu of resumed Manirams, and if supported by Sunnuds or other documents, the originals as well as translations of them should be furnished for the information of Government. The Collector should also explain the Cause of delay in reporting these lapses - In 3 Cases four years and in one five years have elapsed since the payments were suspended

/ A true Extract /
/ Signed / H. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

ordered

6907

10-11

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Order thereon

Ordered to be Communicated to the Collector of Tanjore with reference to his letter dated 10th February last.

Mr Bishop will be pleased to furnish the information called for by Government and to forward any Examinations or documents which may be forthcoming in each case. He is also requested to submit a revised Report of the lapses referred to in the form prescribed by the Board's Circular dated 3d April 1846 and to explain the cause of the delay which has occurred in the transmission of the first Report

Read the following Resolution Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 20th April 1848.

12

From Board 13th April

From the Secretary to Government. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council Concurring in the propriety of the Board's recommendation resolves to authorize the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly to Continue the half share of the Inam enjoyed by the late Soobamaul to her daughter in law of the same name during her life, the other half to be held by the mortgagees as heretofore and to be resumed at his death

Signed H. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

6908

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

Resolved that Copy

Resolution thereon

12-13

of the foregoing order of Government and of the Board's Proceedings to which it is a reply be Communicated for the information and guidence of the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly with reference to his letter dated 21st February last.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 20th April 1848.

From Board 13th April

14

From the Secretary to Government. Ordered that the

6909. For't St. George 8th May 1848.

The Descriptive Register furnished by the Collector of Madras be transmitted to the Audit Office with reference to the Sanction Communicated under date 15th January last N° 97, and that Cuzzl auditor be authorized to disburse the pensions payable to the widow and three children of the late Ahmed Buksh in arrear from the 29th December 1845 the date of Syanah Sahiba's death, as well as the arrears undrawn by the deceased.

Signed J. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

14-15

Order thereon — Ordered to be Communicated for the information of the Collector of Madras with reference to his letter dated 18th February last

16

From the Offg Secretary to Government
Transmitting copy of a Petition forwarded to Government addressed to the Honorable Court of Directors by the Tengala Community of the Street in the District of Trichinopoly Complaining of the Vadagalies having forcibly performed Ceremonies and usurped their ancestral privilege and right of Worship and Requesting a report whether their Orders have been passed by the Local Authorities interfering with the Provisions of the decree of 1808.

Read the following Extract Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 7th April 1848.

Read the following Letter from the Tengala Community of Sreerungum Pagoda &c in the District of Trichinopoly

6910

For't St. George 8th May 1848.

No 1.

To The Honorable the Court of directors of the affairs of East India &c &c &c

The most respectfully Memorialize the Tengala Community of Sreerungum Pagoda and its religious dependencies in the District of Trichinopoly under the Presidency of Madras

Most humbly Sheweth,

Para 1. The under Subscribed Tengala Community of Vaishnovites most respectfully take the liberty to lay our grievance in appeal before your Charitable Court, at the same time to forward a Memorandum Containing every particular of the matter under representation, and Copies of 31 documents connected thereto, and respectfully solicit your Honors to take the Subject to favorable consideration, and to bestow on us the requisite relief by forwarding requisite instructions on the matter solicited.

2. We further humbly beg to bring to your notice that whenever we appear and crave for relief before one of the local authorities, we are referred to another, and from that to other and again to former, after these manner we are obliged to traverse here and there, but at long it without prospect. In this case of toil, how and where can we the poor Subjects of Government obtain redress for our

our antagonists are scattered at large in multitude, possess rich and superior influence combinedly exert their individual resources through pecuniary, and personal interest towards annoyings, and divesting or otherwise deposing us of our ancestral and acknowledged privileges.

3 We moreover beg to bring to your honors kind notice that in the Return made by Mr Onslow No. 30, that Gentlemen freely admits the supremacy and dictatorial right of performing every ceremonies that is confirmed by the decree to Tengalas at Sreerungum, whereas to take the intrusion of Vadagalas on a light of performing a duty which they themselves conscientiously bound to perform, and is performed without any breach of peace" - In the Proceedings of the Southern Provincial Court No. 25 Para 8 It is plainly stated that "the Collector acknowledges that nothing can be "more likely to lead to a breach of peace "than the determined opposition which is "offered to the decree by the party against "whom it is passed, but it would appear "from his arguments that he supposes that "it is required by the Regulations that he "should wait until a breach of the peace "shall have been actually committed before

her

"he can interfere as Magistrate to maintain "order."

4 In Para 9 the Judges of the Southern Provincial Court corrected this erroneous supposition, which the Collector entertained and pointed out to him, on what authority he is to act for bringing the Offenders to Submission and in Para 10 they prescribed that wholesome exercise of this "power against persons who set themselves "up in opposition to the decree will soon "reduce them to Submission".

5 The Population at large profess divers of religion and their forms of prayers, worshipping and other religious foundation varies widely from each other, moreover each religion has their own Church exclusively built for their worship; in this case if individuals of one Religion enter in a Crowd and forcibly perform Ceremonies in a Church that is expressly founded for another sect, and if called argue as their Reason, that they are Conscientiously bound to perform it without disturbing the peace, we most humbly beg to know, whether this argument in your noble Judgements is consistent with equity of Justice and law; and whether the offenders of a similar heinous Crime can be allowed

to

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

to pass with impunity; and if at would draw just that we give upon our unobjectionable ancestral right while living under the Asylum and auspicious shadow of Charitable but impartial British Government.

6. Vadagalas have equally Churches Viz. Canjeverum, Coimbacoreum, Treyvendra-poorum, Thairabidior &c. and several more where their Superiorityes acknowledged where they are cautious and severe nor allow a single Tengala to perform any Ceremony in spite of them.

7. We have laid all our grievance without Reserve before your honors, and most earnestly expect to receive permanent Relief by your forwarding instructions to bring the matter under discussion to final end, by putting at once a Stop to the Vadagalas transgression, and further to check now and then, if they at any future period attempt to stir out, to act in breach of the decree, without Subjecting us to any further trouble or expence.

For which act of Justice, we the poor helpless but humble Subjects shall as in duty bound

Ever pray

Sreerungum — }
Trichinopoly — } 21st February 1848.

[signed] [illegible]

Memorandum

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Memorandum.

Para 1. There are two religious among Hindoos, Viz. Vishnoo and Seva the former is divided into two distinct schisms (in like manner as reformed and Popish among Christians) i.e. Tengala and Vadagala; the distinguished religious mark of the former, which is ancient as set on the foreheads of Tengala sect is — and that of the latter which is modern is — although both these religions are of same creed and embrace same religion yet the form of prayer worship and performance of religious ceremonies with few exceptions differs widely.

2. Most part of the Vishnoo Temples situated to the South of peninsula, were founded and originally erected for the express purpose of Tengalas whose superiority at those places are acknowledged and established over both these schisms, as well as over all other Hindoos who have from time to time obtained permission to reside within its boundary under condition of not giving any interruption to the ceremonies prescribed to be performed therein by Tengalas also every offerings and ceremonies to the Idols therein and at the Houses of all its inhabitants during Marriage,

marriage and deaths, that is to say auspicious, and inauspicious performed exclusively by Tengalais. On similar principle there are however certain temples at large, hence also founded and erected for the exclusive purpose and use of Vadagalas, wherein all the above particularized superiority and priviledge delegated to Vadagalas, these mode of practices as was from series of years invariably adhered to.

3. Upon the above footing the Pagoda of Sreerungum with all its appendage consisting of 7 walls on the Island of Sreerungum was originally founded for the exclusive purposes of Tengala schism, and located intirely by that sect, which is recognized as well as countenanced by every ancient and modern sovereigns viz. Carnatic, Madura town and British Governments.

4. Mr. J. Wallace the late Collector since the cessation of the Country has met with some obstructions from Vadagalas in the facilitation of Church affairs and therefore published a proclamation on the 31st August 1803. translation thereof accompanies.

5. In 1807 certain Vadagalas

who were from time to time admitted by Tengalas to reside within 7 walls of Sreerungum under the condition of not giving any interruption to the ancient (not practised) have assumed the habit of frustrating the confirmed privilege of Tengalas. A regular suit was thereon instituted by Tengalas against Vadagalas before a Judicial tribunal for the recovery of their indisputable and ancient right that was usurped by Vadagalas, as well as the loss of emoluments thereby sustained by the litigants, and while the suit pending the Court, the Judge Mr. Lathom finding that the aggression of Vadagalas was predominant and serious, and therefore issued public order to the then Davastanum Madinatom on the 29th December 1807 (a translation is submitted) and sent his Cutwall with a Guard of regular Sepoys to check the progress of the mischief.

6. The Judge Mr. Lathom having scrutinized the matter from its fundamental principles and consenting on the witnesses adduced by either party, as well as adverting to

to several documentary evidence produced;
and after mature and deliberate considera:
tion passed a verdict in favor of the plain:
tiffs.. very short time after the date of dec:
ree one of the opponents has violated and
acted contemptuously thereto the very Judge
has in pursuance of order set forth at the con:
clusive part of the said Decree in his Ma:
gisterial capacity caused the offender to
be apprehended and inflicted due punish:
ment.. Subsequent to which several Col:
lectors of Revenue who had charge and
control over the said Pagoda on those days
have from time to time gave suppression
to the growing importunes of Vadagalas-

7. In 1827 the Vadagalas have
contrived means to supercede the privilege of
Tengalas by hiring one of their own sect
of Bramins to commence an action before
the Zillah Court which was after minute in:
vestigation casted and the pretender nonsuited
with costs..

8. In 1828 The Vadagalas Bramins have
presented a fabulous petition to the now Honora:
ble H. Dickinson Esqre then Collector on
pretension that as if they are entitled to a

No 10.

suite Patrons in Seerungum and the order
passed in answer will plainly show that they
are not at all entitled to that privilege..

In 1829 the Vadagalas have
9.
still persisted in their aggressive conduct,
and Mr. Garrow then Collector and Magistrate
has sent an order to the Danastanum Head
Peshcar with a proclamation warning them
from the repetition of similar offensive a
ction on pain of severe penalty, but those
set have disobeyed and therefore pre:
galas is submitted.
by a Sasildar.. Adecision of
same Gentleman on the same matter a
founded on an application from Sew:

They remained quiet and content
10.
till 1832 (4 years) when the late Mr. Garrow
Acting 1st Judge of the Southern Provinci:
al Court of Appeal and Circuit who from
length of time has been in bias to Vadagalayas,
had in his Court and household number of
individuals, that is to say Public and Menial
servants all of Vadagalas. sekkam) presided the
said Court has in collusion with them received a
petition from Vadagalas complaining of

of the above legal act but that Gentleman during his tour of circuit sent instruction to the then Acting Collector Mr. Nelson to revoke the proclamation and to refund the fine and moreover, not only encouraged the Vadagalas to enter forcibly the church and perform every ceremonies in contempt of the decree, but also received from Vadagalas a supplementary Petition of appeal, under pretext as if they have already appealed within prescribed period against the original decrees above alluded to, on a promise to open proceedings on this pretended appeal on resuming his seat in the Court from the tour of Circuit. This conspired plot however discovered by Tengalas who immediately represented to the Collective Court to know if any previous appeal has been admitted from the above said 2 decrees, a copy of an exctract from their proceedings will show that there was none.-

† No 13.

11. While this matter rested on this stage, and the Tengalas contemplating on the mode to be pursued for the purpose of checking the pernicious attempt of Vadagalas, the latter have formed a tumultuous assembly at Sreerungum and disturbed the public peace, but on an application from the former Mr. Blair then Collector has issued an order to the Davastanum Head Peshcar

† No 14.

translation

translation of it is submitted, but the Vadagalas about 100 persons, have violated, and forced themselves into the Church after beating Goliath peons that are posted at the gate way, which on report from Davastanum Head Peshcar, the Head Assistant Magistrate Mr Richards has investigated and on the charge being proved punished the ringleaders 25 in number with a fine of 2 Rupees each.-

12. The Tengalas have laid the grievance because of the severe annoyance of Vadagalas in consequence of the countenance of Mr. 1st Judge Garrow before the Government of Madras the accompanying Copy of correspondence held between Government and the Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adaulut, will show that the decree is declared final and that Tengalas ancient privilege was fully confirmed.-

† No 15

† No 16 and 17

13. In pursuance of Government order the Tengalas have applied to the Zillah Judge of Combaconum for the regular execution of decree, the accompanying Copy of an order from the Collector giving cover to a precept given by Acting Judge Mr Lascelles will show that it has been carried into execution. and Mr Garrow has by this time returned and sitting single, sent an order to the Zillah Judge, to countermand the precept above alleaded to, that after a short period the other

No 18 A

† No 19

Judge

Judges not concurring with the opinion of the Senior Judge in giving nullity to the decree, and therefore Collectively issued a precept — founded on a motion from Vadagalas to the Zillah Judge to carry the decree into fullest execution —

14. In the interim the Vadagalas have presented a motion to the Court of Sudr Adaulut soliciting on 6 heads of plea for the Nullity of the decree № 130 of 1808, but the Judges after a long — and mature deliberation, overruled those pleas — and rejected their prayers after fully confirming the decree. The accompanying is a Copy of the Extract from their Proceedings, at the same time, the Zillah Judge of Combaconum, has in pursuance of a Process issued recently from the Southern — Provincial Court № 20 dated 6 February 1833 — sent a precept to the Collector along with an extract from the Proceedings of the Court which is herewith submitted / bearing an endorsement of the latter Functionary in return / desiring to carry the decree / that was some time ago ordered by the Senior Judge to be stayed / into effect —

15 Those Vadagalas still indulged & otherwise emboldened, have adopted offensive measures in

in 1835 to strike off by Stealth and in a secret manner Tengalaterroomum / mark of Tengalas / that was affixed at one of the gate ways of the Pagoda and substituted their own mark ie Vadagala in lieu of the former, and Mr Blair the Collector has sent an order to the Davastanum Head Peshcar directing to re-affix the Tangala teeroomum forthwith at that place a translation of it is herewith accompanying —

16. The Vadagalas have again resumed their habit of coersion on the privilege of Tengalas, the Collector has then thought it expedient, and essential to forward our application to the Provincial Court and its orders thereon entered on the Courts Proceedings will also plainly show that the decree "as it stands unaffected by any subsequent "decision in appeal to be final, and cannot "hereafter by my authority, altered that the winning "party ie Tengalas must be supported, and "protected any sect, who may dare to interfere with "them; must be taught that no one can set himself up against the law with impunity" —

17. Subsequently to which in 1836, the Grazier of the said Court / of Vadagala sect / a notorious disturber of peace has for like offensive conduct on several instances been previously punished by reprimand, or security taken for good conduct has at the present

Judges not concurring with the opinion of the Senior Judge in giving nullity to the decree
+ No 20 and therefore Collectively issued a precept
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and mature deliberation, overruled those pleas
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No 21 the decree, the accompanying is a Copy of the Extract
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Provincial Court No 20 dated 6 February 1833
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is herewith submitted / bearing an endorsement of
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No 23 forthwith at that place a translation of it is
No 24 herewith accompanying.

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"hereafter by any authority, altered that the winning
"party i.e Tengalas must be supported, and
"protected any sect, who may dare to interfere with
"them; must be taught that no one can set him-
"self up against the law with impunity".

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Nazir of the said Court / of Vadagala sect / a notorious
disturber of peace, has for like Offensive conduct
on several instance been previously punished by
reprimand, or security taken for good conduct has at the
present

present instance aided, or abetted certain Vadagala
Brahmins to perform ceremony which they are prohibited
to do by the decree, and on a regular complaint
being preferred to the Magistrate, the delinquent has
been punished with a fine of 30 Rupees, a Copy
of the Proceedings held on that case is submitted.—

No 26

18 Harrassed much from the incessant
oppression of Vadagalas thro' the influence, and en-
couragement of the said Razu and others, The
Tengalas who are far weakest sect confine
themselves within strictest bounds of decorum,
lodged a complaint to the Magistrate Mr.
A. P. Onslow, and laid every above enumerated
documents before him, with humble prayers to
render them a generab and permanant remedy
and he has after having perused the whole
of them published a proclamation in pursu-
ance of the precept No. 25 from the Provincial
Court prohibiting under severe penalty the Vadagalas from
transgressing the confirmed right of Tengalas, or
infringing the decree in question, and gave its
publicity by beat of Dhundorah in the town
of Sreerungum.— Every tumultuous attempt of
Vadagalas have subsided, and every thing went on
regular and good understanding, as well as the
tranquillity Completely restored.—

Short

Short time afterwards the late
19 Head Sirastadar of the Collector's Cutcherree of
Trichinopoly named Rungarow has been much
interested by Vadagalas, assumed active part of them,
because he possessed superior influence with the
Collector and Magistrate (Mr. Onslow) and thro'
instigation prevailed on the Collector to issue
another order directly opposing to the proclamation
above alluded to indulging the Vadgalas to perform
every ceremonies at the same time denounced
punishments to Tengalas in the event of their
offering any obstruction thereto.— This new order
of the Collector is total derilliction of ancient usage
and entirely overset the legal decree and other
proceedings that are in force, and therefore the
Vadagalas have assembled a large body of their
own sect, and tumultuously entered our church,
and perform every ceremonies both within and
without, and also at the houses of Vadagalas and
thus deprived off Tengalas their unobjectionable
hereditary privilege.—

While it remained within the Province
20. of the Collector and Magistrate as a Fiscal, and Justice
of peace to check the aggressors, and use every effort
under his power to quell or give suppression to the
growth of mischievous proceedings, he has by the
issue of public order encouraged or otherwise
indulged

indulged the Vadagalas to create ostensible disturbance
at the place, and annoy the Tengalas enjoying peace-
ably their indisputable right -

21 The Tengala community have thus
aggravated from the injustice of the said local
authority, laid their grievance before the Southern
Provincial Court, the Court of Sudder Dewanny and
Fouzdarry Adaulut and latterly the Government;
but owing to their ill fortune without obtaining
any kind of Justice or redress and the disturbance of
Vadagalas is much enhancing and insufferable -

22 The Charitable British Government
are in the actual state of distributing impartial Justice
all its subjects, for which purpose immense amount
of cash is monthly disbursed from public treasury
and a large establishment of Judicial tribunal kept up
as well as myriads of weakest meagre and helpless
population supported from being oppressed by
individuals of ostentatious disposition Vanity and rich
Upon this reliance, and impression, Tengalas of the
have on former occasions in 1807 litigated regular suits in
the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly, the dispute was often
passed & Scrutiny decided in favor of plaintiffs, which
severally confirmed by superior authorities, and the favor
therein contained has been inviolably put to practice
nearly 40 years, but at length in consequence of the de-

Collector to give out a simple order, which
shook off all the gravity the decree bore by
the equity of law, and rendered it very little
or of no avail — Should the fate of the decree
left thus unslackened, and no means to en-
-force, what must become the fate of about
a million of winning parties, in whose
favor decrees given at several Judicial
Courts under this government -

23 From the perusal of the accom-
-panying Extract from the Proceedings of
the Court of Sudder Adalut No 21 Para 6.
it would very apparently appear to have
prescribed "that the Court observe that litiga-
"tion would be interminable if in the cases
"like the present, the same subject matter
"were left open to dispute as often as new
"parties may arise." - Upon this sentiment The
Tengalas most respectfully beg to know whether
the order given out by the Collector of the Zillah
is not contravening the principles of the
decree? and opposing the order of the higher
authority? and moreover an encourage-
-ment to opponents to the continual en-
-croachments of other rights?

24 It would very distinctly
explain from the perusal of the Extract

From

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

From the Proceedings of the Southern Provincial Court No. 25 of 14th December 1835 Para 4. that the Vadagalas are determinedly opposing the law and endeavour to set at defiance the decree legally passed against them wherefore they are not liable to be brought to immediate submission. It is in the humble opinion of Tengalas that the origination of this riotous action on the part of Vadagalas is owing to a bias on the part of the Collector thro' the instigation of certain native servants about him, at the same time, the Tengalas are humbly solicitous to know, whether they are not entitled to demand support from Government in the free enjoyment of their indisputable privileges as set forth in Para 6 of the Proceedings of the Southern Provincial Court of No. 25.

25. Mr. Onslow the Magistrate of Trichinopoly has on an instance when certain Tengalas have preferred a complaint to him against Vadagalas for having infringed their rights punished the Petitioners i.e. Tengalas with fine of 15 Rupees each, and taken securities for them from which sentence the Tengalas have appealed to the Court of Circuit Southern Division but

No. 27

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

The grieved party have thereupon appealed specially to the Court of Fuzdaree Adawlut, copy of an Extract from their Proceedings will shew that the matter was again referred to the Provincial Court of Circuit, but instead of affording due relief the Court referred the petitioners to Civil action On this plea the Tengala community humbly beg to bring to the favorable notice of your Honorable Court, that in the event of their resorting again to seek redress by instituting a second suit on the very matter of dispute which has once been formally decided it does not only reduce them to the necessity of undergoing superfluous charges, and leave the matter interminable as remarked by the Court of Sudder Addalut in Para 6 of their Proceedings 17th June 1853 No. 21 but moreover it widely opposing the provision laid down in Sect 9 and 10 of Madras Regulation 2 A. D. 1802 the Tengala community moreover respectfully request to know what are the construction and illustration of words final and interminable expressed in the several Proceedings of the Superior Courts.

In

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.-

26.- In consequence of Tengalas meeting with no redress from Judicial tribunals, they resorted in 1841 to lay their grievance before Government, but without justice the endorsation of that Superior authority (a copy herewith forwarded) will show that it has declined to interfere, but referred to Civil Court- The Tengalas have then represented the matter to Sudder Court that authority had by a precept required the Magistrate by precept to put an end to the aggression of Vadagalas- but Mr. Onslow has in consequence of firm regard he holds to Vadagalas made a return in a different shape altogether, a copy herewith accompanies which plainly goes to explain how far, and well that Gentleman has taken to support Vadagalas thro' the intercession of his favorite servants and moreover how he has left the offensive proceedings of Vadagalas pass with impunity.-

Nos 29

Nos 30 & 31

27.- Vadagalas have thus encouraged, availed upon themselves at present to perform following ceremonies which was in 1807 the main object of discussion, and the cause of litigation Viz.

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

1st They are in the habit of assembling a crowd exceeding 100 in number of their own schism, at every time the procession of Swamy during festivals both within and without the Church, as well as that of marriages of individuals and recite Vathem in spite of Tengalas.-

2d They perform Nunmay and Tinmay ceremonies that is auspicious and inauspicious in the houses of Vadagalas, the performance of which is an exclusive privilege confirmed by the decree to Tengalas who are only entitled to perform the same, but the Vadagalas stand positively precluded by the very decree from doing the same- within 7 walls and its environs on pain of severe penalty.-

3d They recite a prayer (Straraparatum) in the rear of the procession of Vathanthachary & Co idols, and they moreover attempt to perform many other ceremonies in spite of Tengalas.-

Numerous petitions from Tengalas complaining from time to time the oppression of Vadagalas either destroyed on the spot or dropped into oblivion by the Collector.-

The

28 The sole prayers hitherto of Tengalas congress is to prohibit Vadagalas from setting foot on, to perform any Ceremonies that are enumerated in decree No. 130 of Mr. Lathom, but without meeting redress, because of the entire oversight of local authorities, which instead of adverting to the material points of the prayers, and guide themselves on the confirmed decree above alluded to, but proceed to form opinion upon the general principle of the Dispute.-

29. Upon all the above de=
=tailed reasonings and instructions it is with utmost respect solicited by the Tengala community that all the accompanying papers and the matter taken into favorable consideration, and to forward instructions directing to rectify the existing error, and to put every part of the legal decree above al=
=luded to into fullest execution as also to bring the matter to final and perpetual termination without further misunderstanding or discussion and moreover to bring to entire submission those Vadagalas who dare to infringe the under any shape or pretence

decree of Mr. Lathom the late Zillah Judge of Trichinopoly.-

30.- It has lately been re=
=solved by Government to deliver all Hindoo Devastanums over to the manage=
=ment of Natives, and therefore the Sreerun=
=gum Devastanum was proposed by Mr. Onslow the Collector of Trichinopoly in the 1st instance in the year 1841. to give over to the charge of the undermentioned trustees Viz. Appasawmy Moothly Cash Keeper Collectors Cutcherry of Vadagala Sect= /since dead/ and Ponnumbala Moothely Head Clerk Military Paymasters Office Trichinopoly together with Stalluttar or the Proprietors of Sreerungum Pagoda and reported the same to the Board of Revenue, but that authority declined to sanction the proposed plan because the public servants of Government shall not have concern with Devas=
=tanums which the Government have at once resolved to get rid off and no further concern with it, and therefore directed Mr. Onslow to elect unemployed persons and of the same religion of each Pagoda. this Church was therefore

therefore given over to the managements
of Stalutlars the sole proprietors of the
church together with an individual
named V. Kistnarow a person of
note and of Tengala schism,
this mode has been adopted
for the purpose of conducting Church
affairs in strict conformity
and without detrimental,
to its fundamental principles.

While the Davas=
=tanum affairs was conducted
splendidly and in a manner
highly satisfactory to the
public, as well as in strict con=
=formity to ancient footing, a period of

Succeeded his son now employed Cash Keeper in Trunchy Collectorate and put off Cash

3 years, under the superintendence of said Sta=
=lattaru &c., which created great discontament
in the minds of certain opulent indiniduals
of Trichinopoly of different religion from that
of Sreerungum Pagoda to wit, Madwa and
Seva, who are at all times naturally opposers
of Tengala Schism, could not bear the affairs
of Vishnoo Church conducted with magnificence
hold private assersion to Vishnoo religion as also
entertain secret with to frustrate it, if they
could help, and by chance lay hold it. superin=
=tendence, and therefore on an instance assem=
=bled certain number of common persons of
their own dependants styling themselves the
meeting of Community, and got by this artifice
the names of two persons among them voted for
the management of Sreerungum Pagoda, and by
this means dispossessed the Stalutlaurs of the
superintendence and usurped it. On all occa=
=sions of consulting on any matter of public, it
is rare, and consistent with general practice, to
convene whole members of the Society residing
within reach without distinction, when they have
completely assembled, to lay the matter of its
object before the meeting for consideration,
and in the event of selection made of indivi=
=duals for any purpose, Ballots are given, and
after several debates the election confirmed on general
consent but in the present instances none of the above
rule

7025 Fort St. George 8th May 1848.—

Proceedings thereon.—

29-30

The Acting Collector of North Arcot is requested to report what reasons were assigned by Mahomed Ebrahim, Khateb of the Pedya at Sattyhur, for his having failed to claim the payment of his yeomiah from Fusly 1249 to 1255.— This individual appears to have applied for his allowance in the last named Fusly and it is stated that, there appear no particular reasons for his previous non attendance, yet Mr. Lovell has recommended payment of arrears from Fusly 1252, but without explaining why they should be disbursed from that particular Fusly.— The acting Collector should also state whether it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the party who has lately made his appearance is the actual yeomiadar.—

Resolved that Statement No. 2. which accompanies the foregoing letter be submitted to Government with the Board's recommendation that under the explanation of the Acting Collector, sanction be granted for payment of the arrears due to the several yeomiadars therein named, and for continuance of the allowances.—

J. G. R.

To

7026 Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

To.

J. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

31

From C. C. Lovell Esqre
Acting Collector of
North Arcot.—

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd September last requiring, with reference to 2 Petitions from the Dharmakurtah of the Triplutty Pagoda deprecating the resumption of certain Enam lands belonging to the servants of the Pagoda, a report regarding the nature of the Grants, whether service or otherwise, and if the former the precise nature of the service.— I beg to state that the whole are granted for various services connected with the Pagoda and enclose a Statement shewing how they are now distributed and the particular services required of the several Enamdars &c.

North Arcot.
Collr's Circuit Cutcherry,
Pulicat, 15th March 1848.

/Signed/ C. C. Lovell
Acting Collector.

Statement

paying any regard to the ancient religious princi-
ples and customs

35- In Para 1st. of Mr. Lathom's Decree No.
130 of 1808 it plainly stated, that the Court is of opinion
from the "Proceedings of the inquiry and the act of
"Collectors paying 40,000 Poons to the Plaintiffs by order
"of Government, that the Tengalas are recognized by that
"act to be Vera" upon this ground, and ancient usage, the
Statuttaurs are the sole proprietors of the Church, and
others retain no claim or right at all, to supercede
their long enjoyed proprietary privilege --

36- The Tengala community are appreher-
sive because that the usurpers have now much in-
their view, and contemplating to frustrate by-
degrees several of Tengalas right, and introduce
strange System in conjunction with Vadagalas. the
Tengalas are at present very much under alarm
and afraid that the continuance only a short
time of the Church affairs under the Management
of the usurpers, undoubtedly the present System
shall altogether repealed, and strange rules
entirely introduced to the greatest affliction
and grievance of Tengala Community at large,
that are living between Benares and Cape
Comorin.

37- Tengala Community are fully sen-
sible and well persuaded, that the sole intention and
wish of Government is to support in every

respect, their respective rights and privileges
of its subjects, without giving any interruption to their
free and peaceable enjoyment of their religious cus-
toms &c. but in the present case the usurpers are
now attempted to trespass others right and annoy
the Tengalas contrary to the wish of Government.

It is therefore humbly requested
38-
that your Honorable Court be pleased to take
the whole matter into your favorable and be-
nevolent consideration, as well as the indispu-
table rights which the Tengala retain to the
proprietary right of the Church, and for-
ward positive instructions to the following
effect Viz:-

1st The Statuttaurs of Sreerungum
Pagoda i.e Seerunganarirjena Jeeyer (a recluse)
Vathaney[2] as shutter. Vauthoola thasega Anna[3]
gar Rungachaureaur 2 Coheirs and
partners of a family. Para[4]sara shutter, and
Wottamar[5] in number. The 1st. of these (an hermit)
to remain a fixed and permanent Presi-
dent, and one of their 4 individuals to
be a member alternately every year, --
aided with two other individuals of
Tengala sect of quality and esteem,
and thoroughly acquainted with all
the religious rules and usages of

Tengala

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Tengala Schism selected by Ballot from among the Tengala community as permanent Members, to assist and cooperate with the above said President, and one of the Statuttaurs Member, in the transaction of Church affairs when the Management thereof shall be conducted in a very flourishing manner, and in strict conformity to ancient custom and fundamental footing. In the event of casualty among the 2 additional Members alluded to, an assembly of Tengala Community shall elect by ballot competent person to fill the Vacancy.

39. The act of entrusting the management of Church affairs to the hands of Public servants is highly contradictory to the wish and intention of Government and long obtained practise and moreover. Tengala community most respectfully take the liberty to leave it wholly to the favorable Judgment of your Honorable Court to ascertain from the perusal of accompanying proceedings which of

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

of the Two sects Vizt. Tengala or Vadaga- is loyal subject that are confined within strict bounds of decorum and of good understanding and which of them are the aggressors and disturbers of peace.

The former of these two Sects Vizt. Tengala continue at all times to represent in a mild and submissive manner to the existing authorities praying for support in the peaceable enjoyment of their ancient and confirmed privileges within 7 Walls of Sreerungum, and to relieve them from the Harrassment of their opponent party the Vadgalas but to the contrary the latter i.e Vadagalas are constantly in the habit of setting the Decree at defiance and disobeying or otherwise opposing in a riotous manner all orders and injunctions of existing authorities endeavoring to disturb others and encroach their indisputable privileges, thereby create incessant contest. Tengala congress therefore most respectfully looking upon your honors in like manner, as a Babe does on its Mothers for nourishment, and humbly expect to receive fatherly and permanent support from your bounty.

40. The Church endowment, Vizt. 35000 Rupees a year is paid from the Public Treasury to Tengala Statuttaurs as noted in Mr. Lathom's Decree

Fort St. George 8th. May 1848.

Decree for defraying church expenses, but not a donation or present to Managers i.e Veerasawmy Iyen, and Conjamala. Not wholly private use, for they are now in the habit of dissipating most part of it extravagantly as they pleased, in the same manner as they would do their own Cash.

41. The Church was given over to Natives because the Government shall have nothing to interfere in the Management of its affairs but to the contrary every Servant of the Collectors' Office from high to low description / the present Head Sheristadar excepted, for he is a very upright person, and of excellent deposition / are exercising their publics authority over the Church, and their Orders on every instance readily and punctually obeyed, as if the Church remained under the control, and Management of the Circar, this action is wholly subversive and opposing the wish of Government.

42. It would clearly appear from the Return No. 30 made by the Magistrate of Trichinopoly to the precept of the Court of Fouzdarry Adaulut, that Mr. Onslow has been pleased to criminate highly the meakest and haimless Sect i.e Tengala and their

Fort St. George 8th. May 1848.

representatives, who from the whole Proceedings accompanied admitted as such, and who are looking on the ruling power for relief by the mildest means, at the same time that Gentleman pleased to exculpate the disturbers of peace i.e. Vadagalas from their audacious attempts "you"

43. The Tengala community moreover take the liberty to observe that the sentiments contained in the return, much varies from that is particularized in the Proceedings of the Southern Provincial Court under date the 14th December 1845 to the behaviour of both the Tengala and Vadagala.

44. The Tengala congress most respectfully beg to bring to your Honorable Court's mind notice, that the allegation of Vadagalas that, the recital of Vathium, and performance of other ceremonies in spite of Tengalas is a duty which they do without disturbing the peace" is itself a breach of peace, and an infringement of a legal Decree according to the tenor of the sentiments entered in their Proceedings of 14th

14th December 1835 by the Southern Provincial Court No. 25 Paras 8. 9. and 10, and are therefore liable to be dealt with as prescribed in Clause I Sect V Regulation VII. A. D. 1827.

/ Signed / and 6 others.

Supplemental Memorandum.

Tengala community most respectfully beg leave to inform your Honorable Court, that their sole request is to order the strictest prohibition of Vadagalas performing any ceremony that are enumerated in the Decree No. 130 of 1808 above alluded to within 7 Walls of Sreerungum and its environs pertained, in breach thereof, but the Tengalas do not at present lay any stress on the matter of recovering any fee that may have evaded by Vadagalas, which they shall adopt competent measure to recover, consequently it does not form any part of this subject of this representation they are now only wishing and humbly praying that Vadagalas shall not under any pretext whatever attempt to perform any ceremony in spite of Tengalas.

/ Signed /

No. 3.

Copies of documents.

No. 1 Mr. John Wallace Collector of Trichinopoly.

Hereby give public and strictest notification to all Tengalas Vadagalas, Stalattaurs and others of Sreerungum.

Whereas, it is hereby enjoined that subsequent to the assumption of the Country, all Tengalas Vadagalas, Stalattaurs, and others of the Pagoda are to pursue the same mode of conduct within, and without the Church of Sreerungum, as it was under practice up to last year and are not to introduce any thing strange which is not Mamool.

In the event of any one stirring out to act contrary to my order and Mamool, the Offender shall immediately be apprehended, brought before the Head Cutcherree, and after being panioned severe lashes shall be inflicted.

Warriore, 31th August 1803 / Signed / J. Wallace Coll.

L S

No. 2 To Shatharow.

Dawastanum Vadweshtum of Sreerungum

In conformity to request contained in your arzee of 28th Current, I shall send the Cutwall with 10 peons thither, and have written to General Fuller Commanding the forces in the Southern

Southern Division, to order a Havildar Guard of Sepays, to be placed under my order, and that of yours. you are directed to bestow on the Vengalas all usual respects to which they are entitled to until the decision of the Court shall be passed. In the event of any Vadagalas venturing to obstruct in doing this, such person shall be liable to be punished, you will communicate this to every one at that place.

Signed and Sealed with Court Seal on the 29th December 1807.

(Signed) W. H. Lathom
Judge.

(L S)

No 3

O.S. No. 130 of 1808 of the Zillah Court of Sreekinapoly

Plaintiffs.

Vengaliars of Sreerungum Vens.
Sreerungaiorragena Iyeyer
Vathavegasa Chutter
Parasara Chutter
Vaathoolathasegar
Woottamanumbee and
Atheapacaul.

Defendants.

Vadagaliars of Sreerungum
Torriore Igengar
Kistnasawmy Igengar
Annal Thauthacharier
Nagoonauthengar
Aiwattengar
Thasegengar
Venkatasengar
Ramanoojengar
Nagoonauthengar
and other 100 Houses people

The Court after having considered the

Petition Answer, Reply, and Rejoinder, the evidence of Saumaviengar, Ramaunoojiengar, Courtoory Iyengar, Rungathaumachary, Soobien, Gopaulien, Kistnien, Soobien, Appeniengar, Appeniengar, Agtesandamien, and Varathiengar, 15 documents sent by Mr. Young the Collector relative to the dispute between the parties from 23th July 1803 to 3d February 1806. the evidence of Thauthacharyer and following answer of the Pundits is of Opinion from the proceedings of the evidence and the act of the Collr. paying 40000 Poons to the Plaintiffs by the Order of the Government, that the Vengaliars were recognized by that act to be dictators of the ceremonies within the Septhapracarums on the Island of Sreerungum to Sreeranganauthaswamy's Coval, and the Court is confirmed in this Opinion from the circumstance of the Tengla Peroomaul being affixed upon the forehead of the swamy, the Munnapum, the Court and the Garoodacumbum which goes to prove that the Septhapracarums were successively built for the Vengaliars and not for Vadagalas, who appear to have been admitted from time to time to reside within the Septhapracarums under the condition of not giving any interruption to the ceremonies dictated to be performed therein by the Vengaliars, and to their consenting that the

Vengaliars

Sengaliars were to perform in their houses the Nunnay and Seinna ceremonies either as Ca Atheapacauls or Vathaporroyenors.

2. Though the Vadagaliars allege that they are considered in other places as superior to the Sengaliars, nevertheless that circumstance cannot operate with the Court as a precedent or argument in their favor, as where their superiority is acknowledged, it is presumed the places in which they preside must have been built for the express purpose of the Vadagaliars, not in which places were built for the express purpose of Sengaliars, for agreeably to that reasoning the Mahomedans might equally claim a right to dictate the ceremonies in the places where the Vadagaliars, and Sengaliars preside, as well as the right of receiving the Teertum before either of the Sects of Bramins, which act would be in diametrical opposition to intention of Government and the regulations they have framed and enacted for the purpose of securing to each sect their rights and privilege of performing their several Ceremonies in the manner prescribed respectively to them by the ancestors of each

3. By the answers of the Pundits it appears, though the Sashters does not mention the distinction of Sengaliar, and Vadagaliars, nevertheless

it authorizes in the event of differences obtaining among the Bramins, that one sect has a right to prescribe rules to the Bramins of another sect if they consent to abide by them, through which privilege, and under the condition of the Vadagaliars promising not to give any interruption to the Ceremonies as dictated to be performed by the Sengaliars to the Sreerungamauthaswamy Covil, and to their consenting to have the Nunnay and Seinnay Ceremonies performed in their houses by the Sengaliars either as Atheapacauls or Vathaporroyenors, and to the right of the Sengaliars receiving Teertum first that the Vadagaliars were permitted by them to reside within the Sapthapracarums.

4. Though the Court upon the above reasoning, and in conclusion, conferm the Superiority of the Sengaliars over the Vadagaliars in the Sapthapracarums on the Island of Sreerungam nevertheless it is to be understood the Court does not mean thereby to allow, that their Superiority over the Vadagaliars is to be generally through the zillahs in places that may have been erected for the express purpose of the Vadagaliars, for that would be contrary to the professed intends of the Regulations, and the Vadagaliars are therefore to understand that if any such man should obtain a grant of ground for the

the purpose of erecting a similan Sapthaprakaramu with all its appendages to that on the Island of Sreerungum for the express purpose of the Vadagaliars, they of course in such a case Stallum will have their superiority confirmed to them over the Tengaliars.

5. Though it appears by the proceedings, that the defendants have without any authority interrupted the plaintiffs in their dictatorial Capacity, nevertheless as no proof has been brought to the plaintiffs having experienced the loss of Star Pagodas 416-0-22-0 under the Heads of Vendayerum and Naulogerum Prabunthum Cootum, and that of Nunnay and Tinnay, they cannot on that account recover that sum as damage from the defendants.

6. It is therefore decreed conformably to section 10 Regulation 2 A.D 1802, that the Tengaliars be confirmed in their superiority over the Vadagaliars of the Sreerungananthaswamy Covil in the Sapthaprakaramu on the Island of Sreerungum, and that they be the dictators of all the ceremonies to be performed to the swamies therein, and that they alone have the right of performing the Nunnay and Tinnay ceremonies in the House

of House of Vadagaliars and others of Hindoo Castes within the Sapthaprakaramu agreeably to Mamool and that they receive the usual Thalchanay on that account; and the Seertum first as intended by Mr. Wallace's proclamation dated 31st. August 1803, and that the Vadagaliars be prohibited from interfering therein, and that the defendants pay batta to peons and batta to witnesses immediatly.

7. The Defendants and Vadagaliars are to understand, that if they attempt to interrupt the Tengaliars in any of the previous privileges confirmed to them, that the Judge in his Magisterial Capacity will either cause to inflict corporal punishment and the Exact of such Offender and banish him out of the Sapthaprakaramu or commit him for trial before the Court of Circuit.

Given under my hand and Seal of the Court at Trichinopoly Zillah Court under date the 29th. April 1808.

(Signed) W.H. Lathom
Judge.

Read and true Copy given on the 7th. May 1808. Corresponding to 27th. of Chittery of the year Vebhavah.

(Signed) W.H. Lathom
Judge
Trichinopoly

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Trichinopoly Zillah Magistrate No. 139

Friday

Prosecuton Vathaveyausabhutter, complaint

dated 4th November 1808 vers. Ragoo-

-thiengan Prisoner tried on the 7th Instant

Witnesses

Sadacopiengan

Sashadry Iyengan.

It is proved by the witnesses that

the prisoner has interrupted the Prosecu-

-tor's people from performing Sreechoorna pas-

-paulanum Ceremoney for his deceas-

-ed wife and in contempt of the Court de-

-cree he has already burnt the corpse

the prisoner is therefore fined 4 Pagodas

in default of payment he is

to be confined to the Gaol

15

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

15. days

Warrant issued to the Mazur to this effect

Mazur returns the warrant with having Carried

the Sentence into execution on Saturday the 14th May 1848

/Signed/ R. H. Lathom

Magistrate

No. 5

Endorsement of the own hand writing of Mr. G. F.

Travers Collector of Trichinopoly on a Petition

presented by Vootamanumby.

The Vadagaliars and Tengaliars are constantly

disputing and interrupting the Church business.

I have repeatedly used my best endeavours to prevent

such dispute and on the 9th August last I gave

a Summud to Ramdoss pundit the Peshcar to mind

Mr Lathom's decree, and to prevent any Vada-

-galiars who might make a tumult from Coming

to the Church; this I believe the Peshcar has done,

but it appears that even this prohibition will not

prevent dispute between the two Sects, I have therefore

written to the Peshcar this day another Summud directing

him to mind Mr Lathom's decree, which is all I can do

and it now remains for me to recommend you to appeal

to the Magistrate against Sreenevasiengar the Govern-

-ment pleader in this appeal Court if he insists on

and Continues to occasion dispute.—

27th Febuary 1844 /Signed/ G. F. Travers

Collector

No. 6

To The Head Peshcar

of Sreerungum.—

From a perusal of the decree passed by

by Mr. Lathom under date the 26th April 1808
as well as from the deposition taken from the
Shabattaurs by Mr. Phillips, it appears clear that
the following is the real state of the matter.—

1st There exists no objection to the Vada=
=galiars performing the ceremonies subject however
to the mode being prescribed by the Sengaliars.—

2d On this condition alone the power of
performing Ceremonies is confirmed on the Vadagaliars
If therefore Sreenevasiengar or his agent
does not Conform to administer the ceremonies
in the mode prescribed by the Sengaliars you will
not allow him or his agent to administer at all.
Security to be taken to this effect

Trichinopoly — } I Signed / C. M. Lushington
6th March 1818. } Collector.

To

No 7

Appasawmy Moothely
Davastanum Head Peishcar

Sengaliars of Sreerungum have pre=
=sented an argze at the Kutchery, informing
that they were by a decree No 130 of the late Judge
Confirmed in the rights of performing Ceremonies
and of reciting Vathum, and Naalayara Prabunthum
that the Vadagaliars are prohibited from interfering
therein, that the Vadagaliars hitherto remained
quiet and now in defiance to the Zilla Courts
decree recited Vathum on the 11th Instant
within the Coveil, and requesting that

stop to it.— What is the reasons for the Vadagaliars
entering in and recite Vathum in contempt of the decree
above alluded to, and the orders of Collectors?— you are
hereby directed to prohibit Vadagaliars reciting Vatha=
=parroyenum within the Pagoda, and of performing
all the ceremonies of whatever nature they may be,
that are enumerated in the decree.—

15th March 1824.— / Signed / G. W. Saunders
Collector

To G. W. Saunders Esquire.—
Collector of Trichinopoly

No 8

The humble Petition of Ragoonautha=
=charreaur and others the under subscribed in=
=dividuals of Sreerungum.—

We request you to take a view of the
English endorsement given under his own hand
writing of Mr Garrow the late Collector regar=
=ding the matter of Vathaparroyenum, and to
receive the Tamool argze we have on hand
to present to, to you, and pray you to enquire,
and grant us permission.—

Ragoonauthachary
Ragoonathiengar
Veeraswamy Iyengar
Sreenevasiengar
Gopaulsingar

19th March 1824.— Signed

No 189

To The Petitioners

Orders shall not be given to you
regarding the request contained to your Petition
praying to be allowed to recite Vathaparoyenum,
because

because it would be an opposing to the decree of the Zillah Court; no permission shall therefore be granted as prayer in your Petition

Marked G. W. S

Trichinopoly
22d March 1824.
No. 9

O. S. No. 82 of 1825 of the Zillah Court of Combaconum

Plaintiff

Thoocattalwariengar of Sreerungum No Vakeel

Vers

Defendants

Parasara Bhutter 2 Vathaiya Subhutter, 3 Poollacheewathear Custoory Iyengar, 4 Coopenieengar, 5 Sreerungacharry, 6 Sreenevasiengar, 7 Thandolum 8 Venkatachariar Ramanuja Iengar and Veerapermall Sreenevasiengar Vakeel on behalf of 1st Defendant. —

Venkatarow Vakeel to 2d 3d 4th 6th 7th 9th & 10th defendants

The Plaintiff in his Petition filed on the 29th Marah 1825 States that he stands admitted one among the Society of Vathaporroyenors 34 in number, whose duty it is to recite Vathum in the rear of the procession of Sreerungenaiatha Sawmy that he has already paid the usual donation being 12½ Rupees for them, on the 26th Suveny of year yoovah Corresponding with 1815, that he ever since Continued to recite Vathum along with them Consequently he is entitled to a share of the emoluments derived by them, that the defendants have accordingly paid

him his share up to the 15th Chetteray of year Tharoonah 1824. and then ceased, that the amount of profit derived by them from April 1824 to February 1825, or from Chetteray to Maudey of that year amounts agreeably to account 510 Rupees of which his own share being one thirty fourth Rupees 15 which the defendants are objecting to pay to him, he further asserts, that though the 1st and 2d Defendants are not sharers of the fund, yet they are the Chiefs and leaders of the society, they are therefore included with defendants. — In the answer filed by 2d Defendant on the 28th July 1825, he urges that all the bramins of Vathaporroyenum Society are composed entirely of Tengala Sect, that the Plaintiff is Vadagala cannot therefore have been admitted into it, that the Tengala bramins were alone confirmed in all the privileges by the Decree of Mr. Lathom Judge of the abolished Zillah Court of Trichinopoly and under date the 28th April 1808, as well as by several order of Collectors, that the Plaintiff never was at any time admitted to it that he has therefore brought the action wholly subversive of that decree, Consequently it is requested that the plaintiff be non-suited in Conformity to Sect 9 and 10 Regulation 2 of 1802. — The 3d 4th 6th 7th 9th and 10th Defendants admits the purport of this answer and subscribes their names

names at the bottom of it - 5th and 8th Defendants have failed to appear, and defend the Suit, they were tried exparte - The 1st Defendant in his Separate answer admitted the claim and argue that there was no ground for the Plaintiff to en include him as defendant in this Suit. - In the en reply filed by the Plaintiff on the 8th of August 1825 he States that the decree in O. S. No. 130 is only en intended regarding certain Ceremonies that are to be performed in the houses Situated within Sreerungum alone, but not with regard to reciting Vathuma in the Church, as well as the orders of the Collector are not at all connected with this Suit, that previ= =ous and Subsequent to the date of decree - No. 130, Vadagala bramins are admitted to the Society, that there already 8 Vadagala bramins, but him among the Society of whom 5 admitted before and 3 after the date of the decree - The rejoinder filed by the 2d and other defendants, on the 22d of August 1825 reiterated the purport contained in the answer. - Plaintiff failed to produce any documents in Support of his claim, - 3. witnesses examined on his behalf Viz. Annakorey Iyengar, Rungaengar and Sreene= =vasingar, - Defendants produced 3 Documents en Viz. A Decree O.S. No. 130 of the abolished Zillah Court of Trichinopoly 2d an order of the Collector dated 6th March 1818 and 5d another order of the

Collector dated 15th March 1824, 3 Witnesses examined on their behalf Sathiengar, Iyahsaumy Iyengar, and Vengoovaiengar. -

The Judge after having Considered the pleadings and the exhibits above alluded to as well as the depositions of witnesses adduced by either party proceeds to pass the follow= =ing decree. -

1st It appears clear to the Court, that the plaintiff has brought this action forward with a view to gain by cheat a right not en= =only for his reciting Vathuma in the covil alluded to in the pleadings, but to open way for other Vadagalas residing within Sreerungum. -

2d It likewise very clearly exhibited in the face of the decree of the late Mr. Lathom Judge of the abolished Zill Court of Trichino= =poly under date the 28th April 1808 of en O. S. No. 130, that Tengalas are exclusively Confirmed in the dictatorial Capacity of en prescribing all Ceremonies that are to be performed within Sreerungum, en

and

and that they are Sole proprietors of the Covil, and others can perform any Ceremony. Subject however to the mode prescribed by Tengalas.—

3d It appears that no appeal was ever admitted from the decree, the Court therefore judges it proper to non suit plaintiff in Conformity to Sect 9 and 10 Regulation 2 of 1802, is adjudged according by &c &c

Plaintiff pay all Costs &c

of Suit hereunder mentioned.—

Given under my hand and Seal of the Court at Combaconeum Zillah Court under date the 29th July 1826.

(Signed) G F. Cherry
Judge

Read in Court on the 2d November 1826.—

(Signed) G. F. Cherry
Judge

True Copy given to defendants the 2d November 1827.

(Signed) G. Garrow
Judge

Extract from the diary of H. Dickenson Esquire Collector of Trichinopoly Dated 30th September 1828.

Ragoonaathachariar and other Vadagalas of Sreerungum about 100 in number have presented a Petition on the 5th September 1828 stating that Tengalas are obstructing the Petitioners reciting Vathium agreeably to Maamool within Sreerungum Pagoda, requesting order to allow them to recite Vathium, that they have represented several Petitions to the Collector on the subject without any order "Collectors Endorsement"

To The Petitioners

It is already decreed by Zillah Judges in No 130 of 1808 and in No 82 of 1826, confirming Tengalas in the exclusive privilege of performing every ceremonies and of reading Vathapooroyenmaar

Vathapooroyenum within Sreerungum Pagoda, which were subsequently recognized and confirmed by several orders of Collectors—

Having perused all the proceedings, I have reported the circumstances to the Board on the 29th November 1827— I have on several instances investigated the subject and given already orders on them— whereas you have falsely asserted in your Petition that I did not give any order with regard to the matter in question, upon considering all the above circumstance, it appears to me that you are not at all entitled to the Privilege of reciting Vathumm within Sreerungum Pagoda—

(Signed) H. Dickenson
Collector

No 16

To
Trenala Row
Deputy Renter of Sreerungum Pagoda

Sreerungamoroyena Jeeyer has reported to Huzzoor that Vadagalas are now attempting to recite Vathum within Sreerungum in contempt of the decree of Mr Lathom, by which they were prohibited performing that ceremony within Sutthapracarum of Sreerungum

A Proclamation directing them not to make a similar attempt any more to recite Vathum is hereunto

to give it every publicity by beat of Tom Tom, and afterwards put it in a most conspicuous place in order that every Vadagalas may read it—

18th November 1829. (Signed) H. S. Cameron
Collector

Proclamation

To All Vadagalas— 18th November 1829

Whereas it came to the Knowledge of the Collector that Vadagalas have recited Vathapooroyenum within Sutthapracarum of Sreerungum in direct violation of the decree of a former Judge, It is therefore directed that Vadagalas shall not recite Vathum in opposition to Mr Lathom's decree awarding a former dispute between Tengala and Vadagalas nor act contrary to orders, but they should in every respect bind themselves to the provisions of the decree—

Should to the contrary any one attempt to act in contempt of the decree, and orders, shall be punished with heavy fines—

(Signed) H. S. Cameron
Collector

No 12 Sentiments of Mr H. S. Cameron Collector 27th April 1830—

The Collector has attentively perused the petition the Anzee of the Tengalears, and all the documents produced by either party, and is clearly

clearly of opinion — that the Vadagala brahmins are bound to observe the provisions of decree of Mr Lathom. It is urged, that the decrees was never carried into execution, there seems to be no reason for this supposition for Mr Lathom in his Magisterial capacity on the 7th November 1808 punished a Vadagala brahmin for acting in violation of that decree. To this decree Mr Travers refers 27th February 1814 as well as Mr Lushington 6th March 1818, and Mr Saunders 15th March 1825 in their orders to the Sreerungam Peishcar, Mr Cherry Zillah Judge of Combaconum makes reference to this decree in his own decree dated 29th July 1826 and lastly Mr Dickenson on the 30th September 1828 refers to this decree as the foundation on which he frames his order endorsed on a petition from the Vadagalas 5th September 1828, there is not a document produced by the Vadagalas which tends in any way to subvert it, the case seems to have been appealed in 1808 but what order was passed on that appeal does not appear neither party produced it but from Mr Lathom's return to the Appeal Court's precept as shown in the Zillah Court's proceedings 28th July 1808. There is reason to believe the appeal was non suited. There is an extract from the Proceedings of the Zillah Court of Combaconum under date the 6th July 1809, but this only shows, that no precept concerning Mr Lathom's decree was issued to the collector and there certainly does not seem to be any reason why such a [illegible]

issued constituted as the Collectors authority then was.

Considering the above circumstances the Collector must repeat what he has above stated viz. that he is clearly of opinion that the Vadagala brahmins are bound by the provisions of Mr Lathoms decree.

(Signed) H. S. Cameron
Collector

(L.S.)

No 15. Extract from the Proceedings of the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Southern Division under date the 13th April 1832.

A. P. No 32 of 1832. The petition presented by Venatasoo Thursana Chetter and 3 others requesting that they may be informed, whether any appeal has been preferred to this Court from either of the decrees passed by the late Judge of Trichenopoly in O. S. No 130 of 1808 or from No 222 of 1825 of the Zillah Court of Combaconum is read — In compliance with the request of the Petitioners the Court inform them that no appeal has been admitted by this Court in either of the numbers referred to by them.

(A true Extract)
(Signed) H. W. Taylor
No 3 Judge
For Register

C. 14 To Venkatarasanien Davastanum Head Peishcar Sreerungum

A Petition bearing the signatures of 109 individuals belonging to Sreerungum Pagoda came to hand, wherein it is stated that Vadagalas are attempting to encroach certain priveleges which they possess of the church, which if allowed to take place would be opposing to the decree of the Court and orders of several former Collectors, and moreover it would be a matter which has not ever been established

6965

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

established in Sreerungum Pagoda by long usage
You are therefore hereby positively instructed that
you will not permit any thing to proceed contradicto
to the long Established usages because you must distinc
-ly be aware which are the mamool and which are no

In the event of any un-authorized person
attempting to perform any Ceremony which is the
right of Stalattaars and you fail to report such
irregularity previously to Huzzoor in order to
afford me proper time to suppress such seeming
affrays that may originate from such an attempt you
will certainly be dismissed forthwith from your Offic

I am of opinion that you have been during
the late festival in bias to one of the disputing parti
instead of minding attentively your duties as one of the
public Officers which has incurred my chagrine towa
you, I now warn you in first hand to pay strict
attention henceforth to your duties- You are hereby
informed that the decree of the Court and orders of
former Collectors be considered as in full force, and
any order contrary thereto shall be given by competent
Authority.—

Trepalore Cutcherry 16th May 1832. } /Signed/ H. M. Blair
Collector

No. 15. Government endorsement on a petition from the Stalattaar and other Tengalas of Sreerungum Complaining the aggression of Vadagaliars

Order of Government on the Petition from Thathayyasabhutter Pauasanabhutter and other Stalattaars of the Pagoda of Sreerungum in Trichinopoly No 695 of 1832.

The Zillah Court is the authority to which the Petitioners should apply for the enforcement of the decree passed in 1806.

Fort St. George 1st August 1832

/Signed/ J. C. Macleane
Actg Sec. to Govt

6966

Fort St. George. 8th. May 1848.—

To

The Collector of

Trichinopoly.—

No. 16.

Sir,

Para 1. The Judges of the Court of Sudr Udalut having in a communication, Copy of which is herewith transmitted, given an opinion with reference to the disputes between the Tengala and Vadagala Bramins at the Sreerungum Pagoda in your District, that the proclamation issued by Mr. Cameron on the 18th November 1829 is of no legal efficacy in as much as it is virtually the enforcing a decree of a Zillah Court, which can only be enforced by the Court itself, I am directed to request that you will revoke the Proclamation, and also to acquaint you, that the Tengala Bramins, the persons in whose favor the Zillah Court's decree was passed, have been referred to by Endorsement on their Petition to the Zillah Court for an enforcement of the Decree.—

You will also remit

2. the fine of one Rupee which was levied by the Police Officer from each of the three Vadagala Bramins for having transgressed the orders Contained in the proclamation.—

/Signed/ P. P. Stonhouse
Ag. Sec. to Govt

Fort St. George 7th August 1832.

To

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.—

To The Acting Chief Secretary to
Government.—

No. 17.

Sir,

Para 1 I am directed by the Judges of the Sudr and Fouzdary Udawlut to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 13th and 14th Instant, and of the enclosures contained in the latter, relative to disputes at the Sreerangum Pagoda and calling on this Court to submit their opinion on the case reported by Mr. Garrow in the letter transmitted by this Court on the 3d Instant.—

2 Upon inspection of the papers which have been brought before the court, it appears that upon Petition presented to the Acting 1st Judge then on circuit, by certain bramins of Vadagala Sect complaining of the act of a Police Officer in the imposition of a fine, and requesting an order for the revokation of a proclamation issued by the Collector of Trichinopoly, the Acting 1st Judge after obtaining information from the Acting Magistrate directed that the fines should be remitted and that the proclamation should be recalled.—

3 The Acting Magistrate in his return dated the 28th of March last reported

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.—

that it appeared by the records of the Cutcherry Talook that the Acting Tahsildar had fined three Vadagala Bramins one Rupee each for reciting the Vathas in a manner contrary to the proclamation promulgated by Mr. Cameron.—

4 In the same return it was stated that this circumstance was entered among the records of the Revenue Department.—

5 The proclamation issued by Mr. Cameron on the 18th of November 1829 directing the Vadagala Bramins not to act contrary to decree passed by the Zillah Judge of Trichinopoly and threatening with a heavy fine the person who should infringe the decree and proclamation is signed by the Collector.—

6 Mr. Garrow in the latter part of the 3d Para of the letter stated that the "proclamation was evidently published in the Capacity of Magistrate, and therefore cognizable by the Judges on Circuit," and his reason for adopting this conclusion is that "Collectors are not empowered to levy any fine or to denounce any punishment but in their Capacity of Magistrate"—

7 It appears to the Judges that Mr. Cameron in capacity of Collector issued the proclamation and that the Acting Tahsildar considered himself authorized as a revenue Servant—

servant to act on the proclamation by fining the Vadagala Bramins.—

8. For illegal acts on the part of a Collector or his subordinate Officers, redress cannot be given by a Judge of Circuit, and Mr. Garrow should have given that answer to the Petitioners.—

9 On the other hand assuming as Mr. Garrow did that the Petitioners complained regularly of an illegal fine imposed by a Police Officer, and that the proclamation had been published in the Capacity of Magistrate, the regular course would have been to have called for explanation from the Magistrate and if his explanation did not prove satisfactory, to have made a reference to the Fouzdary Udawlut according to their orders of the 14th of May, which provides that power of a Judge on Circuit to pass orders on petitions complaining of the proceedings of a Magistrate in cases determinable by him is confined in the 1st Instance to a reference for explanation, and that when the Petitioners may allege acts unauthorized or in violation of the law, which may be acknowledged by the Magistrate, it is the duty of the Judges on circuit to refer the case to the Fouzdary Udawlut.—

10. In either case therefore Mr. Garrow was not competent to issue an order for the return of the fine, and for the recall of the proclamation, and the

Fouzdary Udawlut will accordingly issue instruction that the order of the Acting 1st Judge of the 2d April last be cancelled.—

11 The Government in the letter of the 13th Instant having called for the opinion of the Judges of the Sadr Court, on the whole case as stated by Mr. Garrow, it appears necessary to admit to the decree of the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly in Original suit No. 130 of 1808.—

12. It appears that in 1815 seven years after the decree was passed the Vadagala Bramins, defendants in Original suit, prayed the Provincial Court to admit an appeal within the limited time, regarding which it is alleged, that no order was passed at the time by the Provincial Court.—

13. If the parties were dissatisfied with the order passed by the Provincial Court on the 10th of July 1815, refusing to admit the appeal, the regular Course for them to have pursued was to Petition the Court of Sadr Udawlut, which it does not appear that they have ever done.—

14 Under these Circumstances the decree of the Zillah Court is final and "nothing (as remarked in the Proceedings of the Sadr Udawlut of the 13th of December 1830) is notorious to every Judicial Officer than that every decree is to be enforced by the Court by whom such decree may have been passed" the interference of another authority, whether Collector or Magistrate for the enforcement of a decree of a Court of Judicature, unless by authority of such Court is altogether unwarranted, and

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.—

and opposed to all provisions in the subject throughout the Code of Judicial Regulations.—

15. The Court of Sudr Udawlut beg leave therefore to suggest, that as the proclamation in question can have no legal force, and refers to a fine, for which there is no authority, orders may be given to the Collectors for its revokation, as well as for the remission of the fine which was illegally imposed on the Vadagalai Bramins.—

16. I have the honor to return the original papers which accompanied your letters of the 13th and 14th Instant.—

Sudr and Fouzdary Udalut Register's Office — — — 30th July 1832 — — — —

/Signed/ J. C. Morris
Ag. Regr.

/A true Copy/
/Signed/ P. V. Stonhouse
Ag. Secy. to Govt.

To
Chockalinga Moothelly
Deputy Peishcar of Sreerungum.—

No. 18.

Herewith forwarded a copy of decree given in No. 130 on the 28th April 1808 by the late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly in favor of Tengalas of Sreerungum, which was sent to me by the Acting Zillah Judge of Combaconum you will inform all the Vadagalas at Sreerungum to act themselves without any deviation to the contents of the Decree.—

Trichinopoly — — — 21st October 1832

/Signed/ H. M. Blair
Collector.

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.—

Dewany Udalat Zillah Combaconum.—

To The Collector of Trichinopoly.—

In the matter of Vathaveyasa Bhutter

No. 19

alias Vencatasoothursana bhutter and 3 others sons and heirs to Plaintiffs in No. 130 of the original file of the late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly.—

You will herewith receive an Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of this date to which you are required to conform returning this precept so executed, or good and sufficient reason why it has not been executed and what you may have done in pursuance hereof within 10 days from the receipt of this precept.—

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 16th October 1832.—

/Signed/ P. Lascelles
Acting Judge.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Adawlut Zillah Combaconum under date the 16th October 1832.—

Read Motion presented by Kistna Sastry Vakeel to Vathaveyasabhutter alias Vencatasoothursanabhutter and 3 others sons and heirs of Plaintiffs in No. 130 of the original file of the late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly, stating that decree was passed in their favor

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.—

favor in the said suit in the year 1808 awarding to them the Plaintiffs Tengaliars, all religious rights, and respects and Ceremonies &c. &c. &c. in the Sreerungum Pagoda, and within the 7 Walls of Sreerungum, and further decreeing, that if the Defendants Vadagaliars residing within the 7 Walls of the said Pagoda act in opposition to the tenor of the said decree, the Judge in his capacity of Magistrate should punish such Vadagaliars defendants, that this decree was executed by the Judge and Magistrate of Trichinopoly until the year 1816 and after the authority of the Magistrate had been transferred to the Collector, the several Collectors of Trichinopoly on the Plaintiffs Tengaliars application continued to put in execution the said decree by punishing the defendants Vadagaliars, in several instances when they acted in breach of the said decision, that when the Defendants Vadagaliars presenting Petition to the Southern Provincial Court of Circuit the matter was referred to the Government, and Sudr Udalut decided that the interference of the Collector in executing the decree without orders from the Zillah Court is irregular. The Plaintiffs Tengaliars therefore request the Court to issue a precept to the Collector of Trichinopoly requiring that he do execute the decree aforesaid.—

Fort St. George, 8th May 1848.

Upon perusing the several documents produced by Plaintiffs Tengaliars with the said motion, the Court observe, that this is first application which has been made to this Court, for the execution of the decree in question, but it appears from the foregoing documents that repeated applications have been made to the different Collectors of Trichinopoly, who have as Magistrates put the decree into execution by fining and preventing the Vadagaliars from interfering with the religious right and Ceremonies of Tengaliar in the Pagoda of Sreerungum.

Although upwards of 12 years have elapsed since the passing of the above mentioned decree, and although no regular application has been made to the Zillah Court for execution of it, yet as an application to the Collector (although irregular) has always been admitted by that authority.

The Court is of opinion that the petitioners prayer cannot be thrown out because matter has formed from time to time a subject of dispute for the last 16 years, the prayer therefore cannot be disallowed on a presumption that the claim awarded in the said decree had.

had been satisfied.

Under these circumstances the Court resolve to transmit to the Collector of Trichinopoly Copy of the decree in No. 130 of the late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly, in which Tengalaiars are plaintiffs and Vadagalaiars are defendants, and that the Collector be by precept required to carry the said decree into execution

Ordered that extract of these Proceedings together with Copy of the decree in the case above alluded to be forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly requiring him to conform to the instructions it contained.

/ A true Extract /

/ Signed / T. Lascelles

Acting Judge.

L. S.

No. 20 Extract from the Proceedings of the Southern Provincial Court under date the 8th February 1833.

S.P. No. 76 of 1832. } The 2nd and acting 3rd Judges of the Court having maturely considered the whole of the petitions which have been presented by the Vadagala Brahmins of Sreerungum opposing the execution of decree passed by Mr. Lathom when Judge of [illegible] in No. 130 of

are of opinion that the Court have no power to prevent the Zillah Judge from carrying the decree into execution.

The decree declares the Tengala Bramins to be entitled to certain privileges in the Pagoda of Sreerungum.

That decree has not been reversed in appeal. it is therefore final, and the Tengalaiars in whose favor it is passed are entitled to claim, the full execution of it should be made in their favor.

The Court therefore direct that the Zillah Judge of Combaconum be instructed to carry the decree into execution according to the Regulations.

Ordered that an Extract from these Proceedings be sent to the Zillah Judge aforesaid with precept returnable within One Month.

/ A true Extract /

/ Signed / H. Dickinson

Second Judge for Register

No. 21. Extract from the Proceedings of the Sudder Adawlut under date the 17th June 1833.

Read Petition presented on the

the 11th March by Kistniengar and others the annulment of the Decree in O.S. No. 130 of 1807 on the file of the Zillah Court of Trichinopaty, wherein the Plaintiff sued to recover the sum of Pagodas 416 fanams 22 the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by them, in consequence of the performance by the defendants of certain Ceremonies at which they the Plaintiffs claimed a right to officiate, and to receive for the performance thereof certain fees.

The grounds upon which the application is made are 1st That the subject of the decree is different from that of the plaint by which the Court understand the petitioners mean that the plaints determined by the decree are different from those which it was the object of the suit to put in force. 2nd That the decree itself is wholly contrary to the Dhurmasastrum, religious customs and regulations. 3d That the decree has remained unexecuted for twenty five years. 4th That neither the petitioner nor their adherents were defendants in the cause, by which the Court suppose is meant that neither the petitioners nor the persons of whom they are representatives were par-

to the Suit. 5th That the decree is likely not to affect many people. and 6th That the decree has been overruled by several decisions subsequently passed.

3d. In regard to the 1st plea. it appears to the Court quite plain from the petitioners own Statement, as well as from the recital in the decree, that the rights and privileges of the Plaintiffs were fit and necessary subjects of enquiry in the determination of the Suit, and that the main objects of the Suit was to obtain a Judicial decision upon those rights and privileges. this plea therefore the Court consider to be altogether unfounded, and it is the only one advanced, which if well founded and forwarded in a reasonable time after the passing of the decree, might perhaps have warranted the interference of the Court to declare the decree void and of no effect.

4. The second plea is one upon which the Court cannot enter without contravening the provisions of Sect 2 Regulation 2 of 1802 which was in force when the decree was passed and for more than 7 years afterwards

In

5th In regard to the 3rd plea, all that needs to be observed is, that the non execution of a decree does not work its nullity, nor afford any ground for declaring it null.

6th Neither does the fourth plea afford any ground for annulling the decree. Whether the petitioners are bound by the decree is another question. In general a decree is conclusive or admissible in evidence only between the parties to the suit or those deriving under them, but these are exceptions to this rule, and whenever the matter in dispute is a question of public right or Custom, as in the present instance, a Judgment is evidence for or against parties other than those who were actually concerned in the Suit. All persons standing in the same situation are affected by such Judgment, and it is evidence to support or defeat the right claimed. The Court observes that litigation would be interminable if in case like the present, the same subject matter were left open to dispute as often as new parties may arise.

7th The Court are not clear that they correctly comprehended the scope of

5th plea, but it seems to them, that it is in effect the same as the preceding one, and is inadmissible as a ground for annulling the decree.

8th In support of the 6th plea reference is made to the decree of the Zillah Court in O.C. No. 5 of 1825, and to the decree of the Provincial Court in O.C. No. 84 of 1812 as well as to Regulation 7 of 1817. It appears clear to the Court that the provisions of the Regulation 7 of 1817 have nothing whatever to do with the matter in dispute in this Case, and the decree referred to would appear to have as little as far as the points decided by those decrees can be gathered from the statement contained in the petition.

9th Upon the fullest consideration the Court are decidedly of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners is totally inadmissible.

Ordered in consequence that the prayer of this petition be rejected.

/True Extract/

/Signed/ W. Douglas

Actg Sen.r Deputy Registar.

Decreeing Adawlut Zillah Combaconum.

No. 32.

To The Collector of Trichinopoly.

In the Matter of Vathayeya a Native
alias

1981. Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

alias Vencata Soothersanah Mutter and 3 others sons, and heirs to plaintiff in No. 150 of the Original file of the late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly.

You will herewith receive an Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of this date, to which you are required to conform, returning this precept so executed or good and sufficient reason, why it has not been executed, and what you may have done in pursuance thereof within 10 days from the receipt of this precept.

(L S) Given under my hand and Seal of the Court this 1st day of July 1833.

/Signed/ J. J. Thomas
Judge.

In conformity to the instructions contained in the Extract of the Proceedings of the Adaulut Court of date the 1st instant, the Collr has the honor to state, that he has

1982. Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

issued a Summons to Head Peshcar of Sreerungum Pagoda to carry the decree No. 130 of 1808 of the file of the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly into execution.

(Seal) Given under my hand and Seal this 5th day of July 1833.

/Signed/ H. M. Blair
Collector.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Adaulut Zillah Court under date the 1st July 1833.

Read Precept and extract from the Proceedings of the Southern Provincial Court of appeal under date 6th February 1833, directing the Zillah Judge to carry the decree No. 130 of 1808 of the file of the late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly into execution.

The

6983. Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

The Court resolves accordingly that precept be now issued to the Collector of Trichinopoly requiring him to execute the said decree.

Ordered that an extract of these proceedings be transmitted to the Collector of Trichinopoly requiring him to conform to the instructions therein contained, the Copy of the decree was furnished to the Collector on the 18th October last.

/ A true Extract /

/ Signed / J. J. Thomas

Judge

/ True Copy /

/ Signed / H. M. Blair

Collector

6984 Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

To Soobah Pillay

Dovastanum Head Peshcar of Sreeringum -

Your Argee. No. 214 has been received upon that matter, you are hereby directed, that in the event of any Vadagalas interfering in the performance of every ceremonies during the festival of Sreerungana thasamy in breach of the decree of the late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly, No. 130 of 1833 you will use authority as Dasvastanum Head Peshcar to prevent their doing so, should any of them resist their injunction, and persist in their Proceedings you will forward a list containing their names together with a particular report of their conduct.

In the event of Vadagalas attempting to infringe the decree in the matters of performing ceremonies in their houses you are not to meddle with them but desire the Tengalliars Statanthars to appear personally before me with regular complaint

/ Signed H. M. Blair

Collector

To.

Trichinopoly
23d July 1833.

6985 Fort St. George 8th. May 1848

To,

Soobah Pillay -

Head Peishcar of Sreerungam

Pavastanum

No. 24.

It appears from your report of 21st. September, that the Tengala Teroomaw which was affixed over the Gateway of Vaikhaunchaurean Temple was struck off, and the mark of Vadagala has been substituted and it also appears from inquiry, that it has been affected through the means of Sashagherry Iyengar, you are therefore hereby directed that immedeately on receipt of this tackeed you will cause the Tengala Mark as before affixed over the said Gateway, and report the same, a person will shall be deputed by me to see if you have acted as directed you will send Sashagherry Iyengar to me constantly. In the event of any one creating affray at the re-establishment of Tengala Teeroomaw over that gate, such offender shall be apprehended by Police Officer, and punished according to Regulation. The blame of this irregularity in my opinion rests with you because if you have been attentive to your duty this treacherous and pernicious act of Vadagalas cannot be effected you must be well aware

6986 Fort St. George 8th. May 1848

privileges connected with Vaikhum and all other ceremonies respecto. that are confirmed to Tengalas by Zillah Court within Sreerungum Pagoda, and within 7 Walls, that the said decree has subsequently been confirmed by Sudder Udaulut, that in the event of Vadagalas that are residing within the said 7 Walls attempt to act in breach of the said decree they shall be liable to be punished by the Magistrate. You are not to advert to all such artifices which Vadagalas may adopt, and you are therefore directed to carry into strictest execution every part of the decree. If at any time Vadagalas attempt to frustrate the privilege that are confirmed to others and thereby create affray in the Church, you shall be held responsible for it and considered as chief abetter.

You are hereby given to understand that in the event of any strange matter takes place in the Church in breach of the decree, and you fail to put immediate end to it, or fail to report the same to me, you will undoubtedly be considered as unworthy to be entrusted with important Office.

Signed W. M. Blair
Collector

21st November 1835.

Extract.

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Southern Division dated 14th December 1835.

No 25

1. Read letter under date the 11th Instant, received from the Collector of Trichinopoly stating that he has received a precept from the Zillah Judge of Combaconum requiring him to carry into execution, the decree passed in No 130 of 1808 of the file of the late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly but that notwithstanding that he has caused the decree to be published, he has met with so much opposition in carrying it into effect, that he anticipates being compelled to make return to the Zillah Court, that he is unable to execute it, He therefore solicits the instructions of this Court for his guidance.

2. By the decree in question Copy of which accompanied the foregoing letter, the Court discover, that the sect of Bramins called Tengalas of Sreerungum prosecute those of the sect called Vadagaliars in order to establish their rights to the performance of certain ceremonies with the Sufthapracarum of Sreerungum Swamys Pagoda in Sreerungum, of which they had been deprived by the defendants, and the decree after commenting on the evidence which had been offered in support of the plaintiffs

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

claim finally declares. "It is therefore decreed conformably to Section X Regulation II A. D. 1802 that the Tengaliars be confirmed in their superiority over the Vadagaliars of the Sreerungam Swamy Coil in the 7 Walls in the Island of Sreerungum and that they be dictators in all the ceremonies to be performed to the Swamies therein."

3. The Collector sets forth that the Vadagalas Bramins who by it (the decree) are exclusively prohibited from all interference in the Ceremonies of the Pagoda, have on several occasions since its publication infringed on the rights and privileges confirmed exclusively to the Tengala Sect and he adds that very lately they went so far as secretly to strike off the Tengala Tervomun from one of the gateways of the Pagoda and substituted the distinguishing mark of their own sect in lieu of it.

4. The Collector goes on to say "I am not aware of any Regulations by which I am authorized "to inflict punishment on the practice of offending "against the decree where no actual breach of the "peace takes place," but it does seem a hard case, and bears the appearance of anomaly in the law, that after Judgment of a Court passed and ordered to be enforced, no means should exist of putting the said Sentences of the law into execution, so that the party in whose favor certain rights have been decreed, are obliged to maintain those rights by force,

force, thereby rendering themselves liable to punishment by the Magistrate or they must however have recourse on every occasion of those rights being invaded to an expensive Civil process for the recovery of damages. By this means the Magistrate concludes the dispute between the parties may be rendered interminable, as the Vadagala have shown the utmost determination to set at defiance the decree passed against them, and the probability therefore is, that harrassed by the continual encroachments of their opponents, the Tengalas who are by far the weakest sect will be compelled to give up their undoubted exclusive rights and priviledges in the Sreerungum Pagoda.

5. With regard to the decree in question the Court have to remark that standing as it does unaffected by any subsequent decision of a Superior Court in appeal it is final and cannot hereafter by any authority whatever be altered.

6. By the decree the Tengalairs are declared to be entitled to certain rights to the exclusion of the Vadagalairs. In the free and peaceable enjoyment of the priviledge, the Tengalairs must be supported, and protected, and any sect who may dare to interfere with them must be taught that no one can set himself up against the law with impunity.

7. The Collector having carried the decree of Court into execution so far as the publishing of it in Pagoda and the directing that attention should be paid to it by the public servants of the establishment are concerned, can, as the Court apprehend, have no difficulty in maintaining the order thus established by it inviolate.

8. The Collector acknowledges that nothing can be more likely to lead to a breach of the peace than the determined opposition which is offered to the decree by the party against whom it is passed, but it would appear from his arguments, that, he supposes that it is required by the Regulations that he should wait until a breach of the peace shall have been actually committed before he can interfere as Magistrate to maintain order.

9. In correction of the error into which the Collector has fallen, the Court would direct his attention to the commencement of Clause first Section 5 Regulation 6 of 1827, by which he will find that as Magistrate he is empowered whenever he may consider the peace of the community to be endamaged, to require both personal recognizance and security, for keeping the peace to be entered into and

in

force, thereby rendering themselves liable to punishment by the Magistrate or they must however have recourse on every occasion of those rights being invaded to an expensive Civil process for the recovery of damages. By this means the Magistrate concludes the dispute between the parties may be rendered interminable, as the Vadagala have shown the utmost determination to set at defiance the decree passed against them, and the probability therefore is, that harrassed by the continual encroachments of their opponents, the Tengalas who are by far the weakest sect will be compelled to give up their undoubted exclusive rights and priviledges in the Sreerungum Pagoda.

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in

in the event of his requisition not being
complied with to commit the persons from-
manded to Jail.

The Court cannot doubt, but
the wholesome exercise of this power
will deter all persons who set themselves
in opposition to the decree will soon
bring them to submission. In the event
however of any violence being actually
committed, it will be the duty of the Magistrate
to forward the parties to the Criminal Judge
who will either punish them himself
or commit them for trial before the
Court of Circuit, from whom they will
doubtless in connection receive such
a lesson as will for the future —
effectually prevent them, and the others
from setting themselves up against
legal authority.

Ordered that Extract
from these Proceedings be forwarded
to the Collector of Trichinopoly for his
information and guidance.

(True Extract)
(Signed) G. R. Ogilvie
Acting 2d Judge
for Register.

E.R.B.

No. 26.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Magistrate of Trichinopoly of date the 1st February 1836.

Magistrate File No. 5.

Prosecutor Vero Prisoners.

Singamiengar of Tengala Veerapermall pillay Vadagala 1.
Sect of Sreerungum. — Iyahasawmy Iyengar Vadagala Sect . . . . . 2.
Coopeniengar . . . Do. . . . 3
Singamiengar . Do. . . . 4
Appeniengar . . . Do. . . . 5
Vencatarungumpillay Do. . . 6
Ramasawmy pillay . Do. . . 7.
Chinnatomby pillay Do. . . 8.

Crime.

Prisoners accused to have on the Night of 24th January 1836 resisted the Order sent by the Head Peon car by a peon, and in contempt of the decree No. 130 of 1808 of the late Zillah Court of Trichinopoly performed certain ceremony in the house of the 3d Prisoner Coopeniengar, and after causing disturbance illused the prosecutor Singamiengar with abusive languages. —

Sentence.

It clearly appears, that Aloogoony Coopeniengar has assembled certain Vadagalas, and performed certain ceremony in opposition to the decree No. 130 of 1808, of the file of the late Zillah

Zillah Court of Trichinopoly that was previously published in Sreerungeum and that he has disturbed the peace, and caused a tumult, notwithstanding the Head Peshcar has sent a peon and cautioned him against doing so, he is therefore sentenced to tender Security for a Sum of 100 Rupees for his future good conduct.-

By the depositions of witnesses that were examined it is proved that not only the prisoner Iyasawmy Iyengar has quarrelled with the prosecutor, but it has satisfactorily proved that Veera=permall pillay Vakeel of the Provincial Court has resisted the warnings which the Davastanum Peshcar has sent by a peon, and assisted or abetted the dispute and encouraged the assembly to make a tumult, these two individual are therefore severally fined each with a Sum of 30 Rupees, and the other prisoners ordered to be liberated, nothing proved against them.-

1st February 1836. [Signed] H. M. Blair.
Magistrate.

No. 27. Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Circuit for the Southern Division under date the 15th Oct. 1840.-

Pc No. 20 of 1840.

Rungiengar, Vakeel of Singamiengar, another of Singamiengar, and Coopaniengar on the subject of the dispute of the rights of the Vadagalas and Tengalas and of some other matters.-

This is a dispute of very long standing and has been the source of constant quarrels between the Vadagalas and Tengalas in the Pagoda of Sreerungum. These disputes can only be satisfactorily enquired into, and decided by the Collector. The interference of the Court of Circuit is unnecessary the subject of the dispute being purely of Civil nature.-

A true Extract.

[Signed] W. H. Taylor
2d Judge on Circuit.

No. 28. Extract from the Proceedings of the Fouzdary Adaulut under date the 18th January 1841.-

Read Miscellaneous petition presented on the 8th ultimo with nine enclosures by Singamiengar one of the Tengala bramins plaintiffs in the Original Suit No. 130, on the file of the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly.-

The Petitioner states that in consequence of certain late acts of interference and interruption on the part of the Vadagalas in the rights and privilege confirmed exclusively in favor of

of the Tengala Sect by decree of the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly under date the 28th April 1808 in Original Suit No. 130, he presented petitions to the Magistrate praying that punishment might be awarded to those who prevented himself /Petitioner/ and others of Tengala Sect from performing Ceremonies, which they were entitled to perform under the abovementioned decree - but that the Magistrate contrary to the said decree punished him and two others by demanding from himself /Petitioner/ Security for Rupees 500, and from the other two Security for Rupees 200 each, and further by requiring them to pay a fine of 15 Rupees each.-

2d. Being dissatisfied with this Proceedings of the Magistrate, they preferred a Complaint before the Court of Circuit. The Court of Circuit however refused to interfere as they considered the Subject of the dispute to be purely of a Civil nature, and one therefore which could only be satisfactorily enquired into, and decided by the Collector.-

3. The Petitioner therefore prays that the Court of Fouzdary Adalut will be pleased to issue orders directing the Provincial Court of Circuit to desire the Magistrate of Trichinopoly to remit the fine, and cancel the security

required from him, and others, and further to punish those who may act in opposition to the decree above alluded to in favor of the Tengala bramins.-

4. The Court of Fouzdary Adalut are of opinion that the Court of Circuit were wrong in declining to listen to the Appeal made to them by the Petitioner, On Appeal made to the Court of Circuit, it was their province to call for the Proceedings of the Magistrate, and decide whether his order was correct or not, The Court of Fouzdarry Adalut accordingly direct that they will now adopt that course.-

5. With respect to the allegation preferred against the Vadagalas that they have failed to conform to the decree standing in favor of the Petitioners party, the Judges of the Fouzdary Adalut desire that the Petitioner be informed that if he or the other Tengalas should consider their just rights to have been in any way infringed by their adversaries they are at liberty to institute Civil Suits for the recovery of any emoluments, or right of which they may consider themselves to have been deprived.-

Ordered that extract from these Proceedings be sent to the Provincial Court of Circuit in the Southern Division for their information and guidance.-

Ordered

Ordered also that Copy be furnished to the Petitioner on his application.-

(True Extract)
(Signed) T. Clarke
Head Asstt to the Regr

No 29- Endorsement of Government on a Petition from the Bramins of the Tengala Sect of the Sreerungum Pagada in Trichinopoly.- Dated 23d November 1841.-

Complain that the Vadagaliars have usurped their rights and privileges and pray that Government will be pleased to issue orders to carry into effect the decree which from time to time have been passed in their favor by the Civil Courts.-

Petitioner must address to Civil Courts, with whose functions Government cannot interfere as stated in Paras 9 and 10 Petition rule.-

By Order.

18th December 1841.- (Signed) Walter Elliot
P. Secretary.

In the return to the exigency of the foregoing precept, accompanied by the extract from the proceedings of Fouzdary Adalut under date

the 11th and received 16th of May 1848, in which the Magistrate of Trichinopoly is required to take such steps as justice may require in the matter of a petition presented by Rungacharry complaining of certain acts alleged to have been committed by certain individuals of the Vadagala Sect of bramins, and to report his Proceedings.-

The Magistrate has

the

the honor to state that he directed his head Assistant to ascertain from Rungacharry by a personal examination, the exact nature of his complaint, and that accordingly a deposition (of which a Copy and translation are Submitted) was taken from that person, and the Magistrate has issued Orders to the Police Officers to watch the Proceedings of the disputing parties for the purpose

of preventing the infraction of customs and of the decrees of the Courts so far as the course prescribed by the latter may be clear and intelligible & that it is his intention as soon as he returns to Trichinopoly to adopt further strongest measures to prevent as far as practicable breaches of the peace.-

In regard to the matter in dispute however the Court will doubtless concur with the Magistrate in opinion that it is the duty of the Civil Courts by whom the decree passed for the enforcement of which the Petitioner does was made to point out distinctly the particular matters to which reference is had, if it is to be expected that the Magistrate is to be called upon to enforce the decree but he believes that it is competent to the Courts to vindicate themselves and bring to punishment those who may act in opposition to their decrees the duty of the Magistrate being merely to prevent and punish breaches of the peace and it being just as likely that the parties in whose favor the decree has been passed may be guilty of intention or fact of breaking the peace as other parties.-

As the case at present stands the Sengalairs according to the term of the Zillah Courts decree are warded a superiority over the Vadagoliars of the Sreerungapuram Swamy Coil in the Sythapra[illegible] Caream on the Islands of Sreerungam are pronounced to

to be the dictation in all the ceremonies to be performed to the Samies therein but how it may be asked is the Magistrate to decide whether the recital of Vatteums or no not one of the Ceremonies included in this Superiority and dictatorship and if it be how can the Magistrate punish the Offenders for performing a duty which they allege themselves conscientiously bound to perform and which is performed without any breach of the peace - It surely is not the duty of the Magistrate to decide what is the meaning of the Court's decree in all the particulars to which it relates for if he were, he might place a construction upon the meaning of the decree which might differ from the Courts intention and the Sudder Adawlut have in the extract from their proceedings under date the 22d August 1842 relative to a petition presented by the present Petitioner and others (Miscellaneous petition No. 218 of 1842) declared that if the petitioners should be of opinion that any privileges to which they are entitled have been infringed by their adversaries the Court is open to them in which they may seek redress by Civil process -

Upon the whole the Magistrate is persuaded that the object of the petitioner a notorious intriguer and [illegible]

is to make it appear that he has the Foujdarry Adawlut on his side in order that he may worry and oppress the opposite party by taking advantage of the decree to interfere on every possible occasion to depress them & of the extent to which the interference may be carried some notion may be formed by referring to the Magistrates report alluded to in the orders of the Sudder Adawlut just quoted -

The Magistrate cannot conclude this observation without bringing to the notice of the Foujdary Adawlut that within the last few days the conduct of the petitioner has been such that the Police ameen of the Sub division of the District in which he resides has deemed it necessary to recommend that he should be required to give security for his good conduct -

As regards the allegations and insinuations against the Dewan Devasahayam Sawmydoss pillay it is only necessary to observe that person being a protestant Christian is not likely to have inferred on disputes of the nature in question, & that as he has faithfully served the Government for a period of 21 years the Magistrate places confidence in his integrity -

Given under my hand & Seal at Appenmellore this 22d day of May A.D. 1848 -

(Signed) A. P. Onslow
Magistrate

Extract

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

No. 31.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Foujdary Adawlut under date the 8th June 1846.

Read again Miscellaneous petition presented on the 11th Ultimo by Ringachary of the Village of Trichinopoly.

Read also return under date the 22d Ultimo from the Magistrate of Trichinopoly to the precept of the Foujdary Adawlut dated the 11th idem directing that Officer to take such steps as justice may require in the matter of the foregoing petition.

The Court of Foujdary Adawlut having perused the return of the Magistrate and the documents submitted therewith entirely concur in the view of the case recorded by that officer.

2. It is clear that except by adoption of measures to ensure the preservation of the public peace the Magistrate has no authority to interfere in the matter adverted to by the petitioner who if he considers that any Civil right conferred on him by a decree of Court has been infringed should appeal for Redress to the Civil tribunal by whom the decree may have been passed.

3. The Court of Foujdary Adawlut resolve to dismiss the Petition.

Ordered that

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

Proceedings to be sent to the Magistrate of Trichinopoly for his information.

Ordered also that extracts from these Proceedings be furnished to the Petitioner on his application.

(True Extract)

(Signed) A. J. Arbuthnot

Head Asst. to the Register

Para. 1. The Government cannot learn from the Memorial which accompanied the foregoing letter that there has been any recent occurrence in the Pagoda at Seerungum to give occasion for this Appeal but to place the matter beyond doubt they resolve to transmit one Copy of the Memorial and its enclosures to the Board of Revenue and to request them with reference to the Supplemental Memorandum in which Petitioners state that their sole object is to prevent any

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.-

any infringement of the decree of 1808 to report succinctly whether any orders have been passed by the local authorities interfering with the provisions of that decree. It is not necessary that this report should enter at all into the merits of the question at large.-

(A true Extract)
(Signed) J. C. Bourdillon
Officiating Secretary to Government

Ordered that Copy of the foregoing Extract Minutes Consultation with the Original Documents which accompany it (to be returned) be forwarded to the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly who will be pleased to state at his early convenience in reference to the Supplemental Memorial presented by the Petitioners whether any orders have been passed by the local authorities

16-17

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.-

Read the following letter-

To
A. J. Cherry Esqre
Sub Treasurer.-

18

From the Accountant General - - - dated 17th April 1848.-

Sir,

With reference to a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying Statement of the actual charges incurred in conveying Rowanahs to different Collectors in 1847/48 and to request you will have the goodness to pay on receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue the balance thereof Company's Rupees 8-4-8 (Eight Rupees, annas four and pice eight) and debit it to the head noted in the Margin in your Accounts.-

The full amount passed on the Statement Viz. Company's Rupees 258-4-8. should be adjusted in your Accounts under a Transfer Entry of "Extra Revenue Charges Dr. to advances to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue for transmission of Malabar Rowanahs."-

(Signed) T. V. Stonhouse
Accountant General

(A true Copy)
(Signed) T. V. Stonhouse
Accountant General

Sanctioned by Government on the 28th March 1848.-

Advances to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue for transmission of Malabar Rowanahs.-

Fort St. George -
Accountant Genl. Office -
29th April 1848. - -

Forwarded for the information of the Board of Revenue with reference to their Secretary's letter of the 17th April 1848.-

Ordered

18-19

Order thereon. Ordered to be recorded.-
Read the following letter.-

To,
T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.-

20

From the Collr of Vizagapatam ---

Sir

1- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 13th Instant and to state in reply that the prices of Jonnaloo and Gingely Oil Seed were entered in the Statement for February last wrongly.-

2. The price of the former should have been Rupees 93-12-0 and of the latter Rupees 230-8-9.-

Vizagapatam
Collectors Office
Bimlipatam
25th April 1848.-

(Signed) P. B. Smollett
Collector.-

Order thereon.- Ordered to be recorded.-
Read the following letter.-

20-21

To T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.-

22

From the Collr of Cuddapah --

Sir

1- Agreeably to the Instructions

contained in Para 3. Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 18th November 1847, which accompanied Copies of a letter in the Revenue Department from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 25th August 1847 No. 21 and of the orders of Government passed thereon, on the Subject of the administration of the Salt Revenue of the Presidency, I have the honor to submit such few observations as occur to me on the operation of the Salt Monopoly in this District.-

2. From every information I have been able to collect, I am certainly inclined to think that the existing duty on the Monopoly Manufacture price of Salt, is somewhat high to the poorer classes of the Population.-

3. The Company's Monopoly manufacture of Salt being inadequate to meet the consumption it admits the importation of foreign Salt on a duty which protects the Monopoly gain on the manufacture, and as there is every reason to suppose that a large quantity of taxed Salt would enter into consumption, in excess of that which is supplied also from the Redsea

or

or Persian Gulph, were facilities afforded to English Merchants even at the present rate of duty (a Measure which would add to the comforts of the People by the retail price being decreased consequent on increased supply, and one which would also tend to check any contraband im=portation of an article of inferior quality which is the natural consequence of high duty) it would appear advisable that some modifi=cation in the present bonding System, which appears to have given rise to complaints on the part of Merchants at Home, as causing restraints which interdict the commerce that would otherwise be carried on be effected.-

4. If the Custom House Regula=tion is such, that it requires Security from a Resident of the place for the duty on the entry on Bond, it is a bar to the importation of Salt to the English Merchant who cannot find it convenient enough to avoid the restraint as Arab Merchants do by keeping their Salt on board till sold.-

5. Every encouragement should, I think, be afforded to the importation of foreign salt (not the manufacture of India) as the more that is so introduced and the less manufactured by the East India Monopoly Revenue whether it is derived thro the Customs or by the Monopoly manufacture, the Import duty being such to maintain the Monopoly price, whilst any very considerable decrease in the quantity of the Monopoly manufacture could cause a proportionate saving by a reduction of the Establishment required for the

administration of the Salt revenue in the several Maritime Provinces.-

Cuddapah District,
Coll.rs Office on Circuit,
Maddenpully - - -
1st May 1848. - - -

(Signed) J. H. Cochrane
Collector-

Order thereon- Ordered to lie over.-

22-23 Read the following letter-

To, J. Pycroft Esq.re
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George-

24

From the Coll.r of Cuddapah - - -

Sir,

In accordance with the Remarks conveyed in Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 29th July 1847, I have the honor to forward a Modified Indent for translations in the prevailing language of the District of such Sets of Madras Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Govern=ment as are referable to Matters of Revenue and Police and necessary for the guidance of Thasildars and Heads of Police and as are required to complete the deficiency in each of the Taloks Cutcherries.-

Cuddapah District. - -
Coll.rs Circuit Cutcherry
at Maddenpully - - -
2d May 1848. - - -

(Signed) J. H. Cochrane
Collector

Indent

DISTRICT RECORDS ORIGINAL

or Persian Gulph, were facilities afforded to
English Merchants even at the present rate of
duty (a Measure which would add to the comforts
of the People by the retail price being decreased
consequent on increased supply, and one which
would also tend to check any contraband impor-
=portation of an article of inferior quality
which is the natural consequence of high duty)
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=wise be carried on be effected.-

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resident of the place for the duty on the entry
on Bond, it is a bar to the importation of Salt
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convenient enough to avoid the restraint as
Arab Merchants do, by keeping their Salt
on board till sold.-

5. Every encouragement should, I think, be
afforded to the importation of foreign Salt (not the
manufacture of India) as the more that is so introduced
and the less manufactured by the East India Monopoly
works the better, it being the same in the Matter of
Revenue whether it is derived thro the Customs or
by the Monopoly manufacture, the Import duty being
such to maintain the Monopoly price, whilst
any very considerable decrease in the quantity
of the Monopoly manufacture could cause
a proportionate saving by a reduction of the
Establishment required for

administration of the Salt revenue in the
Several Maritime Provinces.-

Cuddapah District,
Coll.rs Office on Circuit,
Muddenpully - - -
1st May 1848. - - -

(Signed) J. H. Cochrane
Collector-

Order thereon-

22-23

Ordered to lie over.-

Read the following letter-

To, J. Pycroft Esq.re
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George-

24

From the Coll.r of Cuddapah - - -

Sir,

In accordance with the Remarks
conveyed in Extract from the Proceedings
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and Police and necessary for the guidance
of Thasildars and Heads of Police and as
are required to complete the deficiency in
each of the Talook Cutcherries.-

DESTROYED ORIGINAL

Cuddapah District. - - -
Coll.rs Circuit Cutcherry -
at Muddenpully - - -
2d May 1848. - - -

(Signed) J. H. Cochrane
Collector

Indent

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Statement Shewing the Number of Copies of Regulations and Acts required for the use of the several Talook Cutcherries in the District of Cuddapah.

Years.	No. of Regulations	No. of Acts.	No. of Copies of Regulations required for 14 Talooks at 1 each.	Of which No. of Copies in use in the Talook Cutcherries	Remainder required	Remarks.
1802	XXVII	"	14	2	12	
"	XXVIII	"	14	1	13	
1816	XI	"	14	8	6	
"	XIII	"	14	"	14	
18	IV	"	14	6	8	
20	I	"	14	5	9	
21	IV	"	14	6	8	
22	I	"	14	"	14	
	V	"	14	5	9	
"	IX	"	14	6	8	
1826	I	"	14	4	10	
1827	VI	"	14	1	13	
1828	VII	"	14	"	14	
1829	II	"	14	8	6	
1830	I	"	14	5	9	
1831	III	"	14	"	14	
1832	IX	"	14	4	10	
"	XIII	"	14	"	14	
1837		"	XXXIII	14	1	13
1839		"	VII	14	"	14
1841		"	I	14	1	13
"		"	XXI	14	"	14

Cuddapah District
Coll.rs Circuit Cutcherry
Moddenpully. - - - -
2d May 1848. - - - -

(Signed) J. H. Cochrane
Collector

Ordered.

7011

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Indent Shewing the Number of Copies of Regulations and Acts required for the use of the several Talook Cutcherries in the District of Cuddapah.-

Years.	No. of Regulations	No. of Acts	No. of Copies of Regulations required for 14 Talooks at 1 each.-	Of which No. of Copies in use in the Talook Cutcherries	Remainder required	Remarks.-
1802	XXVII	"	14	2	12	
"	XXVIII	"	14	1	13	
1816	XI	"	14	8	6	
"	XIII	"	14	"	14	
1818	IV	"	14	6	8	
1820	I	"	14	5	9	
1821	IV	"	14	6	8	
1822	I	"	14	"	14	
"	V	"	14	5	9	
"	IX	"	14	6	8	
1826	I	"	14	4	10	
1827	VI	"	14	1	13	
1828	VII	"	14	"	14	
1829	II	"	14	8	6	
1830	I	"	14	5	9	
1831	III	"	14	"	14	
1832	IX	"	14	4	10	
"	XIII	"	14	"	14.	
1837	"	XXXIII	14	1	13	
1839	"	VII	14	"	14	
1841	"	I	14	1	13	
"	"	XXI	14	"	14	

Cuddapah District.-
Coll^rs Circuit Cutcherry
of Muddenpully.- - - - -
2^d May 1848. - - - -

(Signed) J. H. Cochrane
Collector

Ordered.

24-25

Order thereon. Ordered to lie over.-

28th Octr. in Cons: 2d Decr. 1847- Read the following letter from the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Kurnool containing his report on the Ma:=nagement of the Extra Sources of Revenue in that Province during Fusly 1256.-

(Here Enter No. 57)

26

Proceedings thereon.-1. The annexed abstract Compa=rative Statement exhibits the demand under each head of the Extra Revenue in Kurnool during the year under report and the prece:=ding Fusly and shows a Net decrease of Rupees 18178-2-6- resulting from a total increase of Rupees 1011-2-1 in the demand on Small Farms and Licenses and on Stamps and a total decrease of Rupees 19189-4-7 on the remaining three items c composing these sources of Revenue-

Reviewing the management of the Extra Sources of Revenue in the Province of Kur:=nool during Fusly 1256.-

	Fusly 1255		Fusly 1256		Increase		Decrease	
	Rs.	As	Rs.	As	Rs.	As	Rs.	As
Sayer	6,371	3	6,233	15	9		137	3
Abkarry	99,250		80,814				18,436	
Sundry Small Farms & Licenses	4,456	15	5,149	12	1,692	13		
Moturpha	45,112	10	44,496	9	7		616	1
Stamps	942	7	1,269	12	326	5		
Total	156,133	3	137,955	1	1,011	2	19,189	4
					1,011	2		7
					Net Decrease		18,178	2

The decrease in the Land Customs arose chiefly from the diminished exports of Rice which in Fusly 1255 was required to supply the local demand which existed for this article within the Nizam's Dominions temporarily caused from circumstances of Season- Under this head the falling off amounted to Rupees 509-7-3- The other items present the ordinary fluctuations to which trade is liable and call for no especial notice- At the close of the Fusly there was a small amount of Current Revenue outstanding which was however brought to account at a subsequent date- Including all items of Collections the Sayer receipts were Fusly 1255- 6,603-10-11 Rupees 6201- subject to a deduction on account of charges of Rupees 2171-2-6 which left Net Revenue 1255- 4324-2-7 the Net Revenue Rupees 4090-6 or Rupees 233-12-7 below the Net= Revenue of Fusly 1255.-

Abkarry. 2- The principal deficit in the years receipts from the Extra Sources took place in the Abkarry Department the settlement of which was fixed at a lower rate than in the preceding year- The decrease of Rupees 18436 in Fusly 1256 is however more nominal than real as the whole demand was realized, whereas in the prior year it was found necessary to make large remis:=sions to the Renters who had over speculated in

Remissions in Fusly 1255. 11000

in the Remunerative resources of the rent and were in consequence unable to fulfil the terms of their engagements.-

Net Revenue.
1255- 82568-7-9
56. 97284-4-...
14715-8-3-

3- In the Net Abkary Revenue of the year under consideration there nevertheless was an increase of Rupees 14,715-8-3 owing to the Collection of a large Amount of Arrears and of some extra items which were subject to no deduction on account of charges.-

4- Under the heads of sundry small Farms and Licenses and in the Revenue from Stamps the report shews an increase over the settlement of the previous year resulting from Ordinary causes which render Remarks unnecessary.-

Sundry Farms. Net Revenue.
1255- 4575-7-3
56 5336-15-1
761-7-10

5- The Net Revenue obtained from the former items exceeded that of Fusly 1255 by Rupees 761-7-10- and from the latter by Rupees 302-6-5-

Stamps
1255-895-5-...
56-1197-11-5-
302-6-5-

6- The small decrease in the Moturpha demand would appear to have resulted principally from the reductions made in the Town Collections levied in Kurnool from persons following the trade of Butchers whose rate of assessment was temporarily modified with reference to the reduction in the numerical strength of the troops present at that station- The decrease was also swelled by certain weavers having migrated to the Nizam's Dominions where it appears the tax payable by that Class is fixed at one half the rate levied within the Kurnool limits.-

Moturpha.

7- The Board will be glad to find that the agent has adjusted the small balance due on this and other heads referred to in his concluding remarks and to the disposal of which he promises to direct his early attention-

Total.

The total receipts under all heads amounted to Rupees 1,54,968-13-5- exceeding the totalreceipts of Fusly 1255 by Rupees 14,497-12-8- The charges were 2234-3-1 being nearly the same as were incurred in the preceding year which reduced the Net Receipts to Rupees 12,734-10-4- and the Net excess to Rupees 14490-3-11-

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings with the annexed Comparative Statement of the Collections Charges and Net Revenue be Submitted to Government and a transcript of the same be forwarded to the Collector of Kurnool for his information and guidance.-

Kurnool.

Carried	45112 10 10	11,196	9 7 " "	616 1 4
Balance on the 12th July	854 2 7	501 4 6	" "	352 14 1
Amount Collection	4,4258	4,3995	31 " "	263 3 2
Extra 2nd	1056	98 15	11 " "	6 15 7
Arrears - Afternoon	15 16 8	731 4	10 " "	785 3 2
Old Lab	45880	15 10	4,825	9 10 " " 1053 6
Charged	" "	" "	" "	" " " "
Carried	9427	12 6	012	" 318 3 " " "
Balance on the 12th July	"	"	"	" " " " " "
Amount Collection	9427	12 6	012	" 318 3 " " "
Extra 2nd	"	"	"	" " " " " "
Arrears - Afternoon	"	"	"	" " " " " "
Old Lab	9427	12 6	012	" 318 5 " " "
Charged	472	" 6	3	" 7 13 14 7 " " "

7018 Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Read the following letter

To T. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

27

From the Agent to the Governor at Burnool, the late Agent addressed your Board requesting information whether Cloths of English Manufacture when imported at the Frontier Choukies were liable to duty, if not covered with a Rowanah or certificate proving payment of the Sea Port Custom dues.—

Requesting authority in future to exempt from Frontier duty Cloths of English Manufacture and permission to refund Rs 18-8-0 recently levied on an importation of that class of articles.

19th September 1844.

2 The question having been referred to the Government it was decided that "Goods imported under a Certificate from the Sea Customs authorities of Bombay of payment of duty should be exempted from further demand on account of Frontier duty as ruled in the case of goods covered by certificates from the officers of this Presidency" and it was resolved to Communicate that resolution to the Government of Bombay "in view to the necessity of taking out such Vouchers being impressed upon the attention of Importers of goods."

Exc: Mins: of Con. 15th Jany 1846 No 1186.

3 The above resolution caused Considerable

Read.

7018 Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

| | | |

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Considerable dissatisfaction among the Merchants of this place who have dealings with parties in Bombay, but no specific objection appears to have been raised to it until a few days ago, when a Mussulman of respectability and inhabitant of Gooty came to me at Cutchery and strongly protested against his being saddled at a Chowkey on the Kurnool Frontier with what, as he declares, would not have been demanded from him at any of the Chowkies in the neighbouring District, Bellary, and through which he said he would have passed his Cloths without any demand for Customs dues had he been aware of his liability to so novel a requisition within my range.—

4 I decided that he must pay the duty required, but promised that under the circumstances alleged I would refer the matter for your Board's further orders.—

5 Apart from objections arising out of the different systems which the person in question affirms to be in force in Bellary and Kurnool, I have the honor to offer for your Board's consideration, whether adverting to the practice known generally to prevail at the three

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

three Presidencies of wholesale purchases of goods imported from England being made by opulent Merchants who clear them, pay the import duty and then retail them to an inferior class of Merchant by whom they are carried into the interior, it is still desirable to impose on either of these Classes the duty of procuring Certificates of the Kind required by the order of Government unless the mode of obtaining such certificates be clear and precise and unless rules be framed to enforce a compliance with applications for Certificates when preferred to the proper officer at the proper Seaport—

5 At present I am unable to inform the trader in question to whom or to what department he should apply for the required Certificate and I cannot assure him that if preferred, his requisition would be attended to by the Bombay Sea Customs Collector, because in the acts in force which bear on the Levy of Customs at Sea Ports, I do find that it is a part of the duty of a Collector to issue new Certificates for each or any of the portions of a Cargo of Cloths or other articles which may find their way into the hands of parties other than those by whom the wholesale Cargo has been imported and cleared.—

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

I would further bring to notice that at Bombay as at Madras large quantities of cloths of kinds are daily disposed of at auction by the original Importers or their Agents under which circumstance it would appear almost impracticable to furnish the required Certificate to individuals buying at these publick sales with a view of transporting the goods so bought through the Nizam's Territory into the Madras Provinces.

8 It also occurs to me that the rule prescribed by Government in November 1844 for observance in respect of the duty leviable on such cloths may perhaps be regarded as not consistent with the principle more recently promulgated by the Government of India in Section III Act VI of 1848 whereby it is enacted that no duty shall be charged on any goods lawfully carried from any Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company to any other Port in the said Territories the relief thus granted to the trader by sea being in effect no more than what is now claimed by the Yerapore Merchant to whom this Communication has reference.

I have therefore thought it advisable to bring the matter to your notice and to request I may be authorized if your Board see fit to support my proposition in future to exempt from duty cloths of the description referred to and also to refund to the party in question the sum of Rupees 48-8-0 which have now been collected from him and placed in deposit.

Hurnool } (Signed) H. Du Phillips
Agent's office } Agent to the Governor
24th April 1848 }

Resolution thereon. Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council in reference to Contract from Minutes of Consultation dated 5th July 1844.

27-28

In Con. 8th July 1844.

Read

4.

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Read the following letter.

To

J. Pycroft Esqre.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George.

29

Sir,

From the Collr. of North Arcot ----- I have the honor to submit for sanction the accompanying two Statements of arrears due to certain Yeomiahdars in this District.

North Arcot, -------
Collrs. Circuit Cutcherry
Pulicat ---------
13th March 1848 ----

(Signed) C. C. Lovell
Aj. Collr.

Statement.

7023

Fort St. George

8th May 1848.—

Statement shewing the amount of arrears due to individuals No. 1.
of endowment to Pagodas and Mosques No. 23 of the Moyenzabittah
on account of the Ramzan and Bacareed included in the Statement
for fusly 1228 sent to Board on 28th September 1818.—

No. of Certificate	Names of the Pensioners	Amount of Pensions &c. per Annum	Date of Government authority.—	Nature of the Grant	Period for which arrears are due	Total Amount of arrears	Explanation of the cause of suspension of Payment—	Remarks of the Board of Revenue	Orders of Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rupees A P							
	Mahomed Ebrahim Khateeb of the Cedya'at Cautyhur — — —	10 ..	23d April 1819—	For performing the koodba services both Ramzum and Bakereed festival	From Fusly 1249 to 1256 or from A.D. 1839/40 to 1846/47		There appears no particular reason for this person's non attendance, but he appeared in fusly 1288 producing a certificate of his having performed his duty uninterruptedly from fusly 1249. and solicits payment of the arrears. It is proposed that the arrears be granted from the commencement of Fusly 1252 or July 1242 those due up to that date being forfeited and that the allowance may be continued.—		

North Arcot——
Collectors' Circuit Cutcherry
Palicat 13th March 1848—

E. E.

J. Vr.

/Signed/ E. C. Lovell.
Acting Collector

7024

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.—

No. 2.

Statement shewing the amount of arrears due to the undermentioned yeomiahdars in the Northern Division of Arcot.—

No. of Certificate	Name of the Pensioner	Amount of Pensions per Annum	Date of Government authority	Nature of the Grant	Period for which arrears are due	Total amount of arrears	Explanation of the cause of suspension of payment.—	Remarks of the Board of Revenue	Orders of Government
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rupees A P			
	Hereditary Pensions Vellore								
86	Noorjah Begum in the family of Cazy Shaikally Pelay &c.a—	42 2 4	23d April 1819—	For subsistence—	From 2d Kist of fusly 1256 to 2d Kist of fusly 1257 or from 12th October 1846 to 11th January 1848—	52 10 11	The Thasildar of Vellore states that this individual proceeded to Masulipatam about the end of fusly 1256 and did not return to Vellore, her place of residence till the 2d Kist of fusly 1257 had become due the usual certificate of her existence has been produced, she solicits payment of the arrears and continuance of the		
	Coll.r Cert.e Cutcherry Pulicat 13th March 1848						/Signed/ E.a C.a Lovell Ag.t Collector		The.

7025 Fort St. George 8th May 1848.—

Proceedings thereon.—

29-30

The Acting Collector of North Arcot is requested to report what reasons were assigned by Mahomed Ebrahim, Khateb of the Pedya at Sattyhur, for his having failed to claim the payment of his yeomiah from Fusly 1249 to 1255.— This individual appears to have applied for his allowance in the last named Fusly and it is stated that, there appear no particular reasons for his previous non attendance, yet Mr. Lovell has recommended payment of arrears from Fusly 1252, but without explaining why they should be disbursed from that particular Fusly.— The acting Collector should also state whether it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the party who has lately made his appearance is the actual yeomiadar.—

Resolved that Statement No. 2. which accompanies the foregoing letter be submitted to Government with the Board's recommendation that under the explanation of the Acting Collector, sanction be granted for payment of the arrears due to the several yeomiadars therein named, and for continuance of the allowances.—

J. G. R.

To

7026 Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

To.

J. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

31

From C. C. Lovell Esqre
Acting Collector of
North Arcot.—

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd September last requiring, with reference to 2 Petitions from the Dharmakurtah of the Triplutty Pagoda deprecating the resumption of certain Enam lands belonging to the servants of the Pagoda, a report regarding the nature of the Grants, whether service or otherwise, and if the former the precise nature of the service.— I beg to state that the whole are granted for various services connected with the Pagoda and enclose a Statement shewing how they are now distributed and the particular services required of the several Enamdars &c.

North Arcot.
Collr's Circuit Cutcherry,
Pulicat, 15th March 1848.

/Signed/ C. C. Lovell
Acting Collector.

Statement

1027. Fort St. George.

8th May 1818.

No. 1. Statement of Inam Villages at Trimalay and Tirputty in North Arcot.

Number in the Register. B	Names	Number of Villages under the Register.	Money allowance from the Revenue of the Pagoda.	Other Extent.		Inam lands. Amount value.		Inam lands. Jodee.		Payable to Government. Jodee on the Inam Villages as per Register.		Payable to Government. Resumed Cavelly fees.		Remarks
1		5	7	8.		9		10		11		12		13
			Rs. a p.	C.	A.	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	
19	1 Mungi	4 5								14 0 0		125 10 9		
	2 Chinna	6 0								24 8 0		80 5 3		
	3 Setty	5 12 5	" " "	9	11½	182 15 9		10 1 0		24 8 0		91 12 9		
	4 Doss.a	6 4								14 0 0		62 8 3		
	5. Autte	5 0								52 8 0		342 15 7		
20	1 Yellan	4 2								42 0 0		337 5 11		
	2 Brama	8.	" " "	2	8¼	28 8 9		9 13 7		21 0 0		105 3 10		
23	1 Ramar	15 0	" " "	4	9	23 15 3		3 0 2		14 0 0		53 0 4		
24	1 Doorga	4 0	" " "	13	4	3 7 8 3		" " "		94 8 0		74 5 3		
25	1 Mologu	9								38 8 0		64 5 5		
	2 Jatiah	2	" " "	50	¼	435 7 7		18 12 0		35 0 0		31 0 9		
	3. Coorace	10								35 0 0		47 12 11		

Enjoying the Inam Villages and Lands.

The Villages are held under Puttahs granted by Mr. Graeme. The terms on which they were held under the Mahomedan Government seems to be uncertain (see Register) Nos as per Col 1.

1028.

Fort St. George.

8th May 1848.

Number in the Register B	Names of the Villages	Names of the present Incumbents	Office in the Pagoda	Nature of Service	Value or Berij of the Villages as per Register	Money allowance from the Revenue of the Pagoda	Extent
					6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	C. A.
26	1. Adasoopalliem	1. Apsumparamcoosum Ramanoja Chinna Jeeyengar	Chinna Jeeyengar	He is a Disciple of the Pedda Jeeyengar and assists him in all services and is always considered to be under his orders and should also retain a Vakeel or Deputy	978 8 10	336 " "	21 2
27	1. Jeeyapalliem with its Nuzrah Nullapolliem	1. Apsumteeruvengada rama nooja Pedda Jeeyengar	Pedda Jeeyengar	Of the assistance to be afforded by himself and proper retainers five in Number to Archucks in every thing necessary for the adoration offering preparation of holy water and administering it to the Pilgrims &c.a	1976 15 11	693 " "	41 4
					2191 1 9	84 " "	
28	1. Pydapully	1. Sashachella Deetchadur	Archuck		1649 2 1	84 " "	1 10
29	1. Gallapully	1. Venkatapatty Deetchadur 2. Streenevasa Moorty Deetchadur	Do	Of the adoration offerings preparation of holy water and administration of it to the Pilgrims	869 6 4	84 " "	7 6
30	1. Srengooruvadaootra poocundagah	1. Teeroopatty Ammah	Do		707 14 9	84 " "	7 6
31	1. Sreegooruvadah Dalchana poocundagah 2. Vannoor	1. Venkataram Deetchadur	Do		1497 8 4		
33	Krishnapolliem	1. Yateerauze Yacangy 2. Teroomalaroosohemala Yacangy 3. Sumpat comaray acangy 4. Streenevasa ramanooja yacangy	Yacangies	Of the services which are in accordance to those performed by the Archucks Jeeyengar &c.a	968 4 4	" " "	16 3¼
168	1. Parakumm	1. Chinna Soobarayadoo	Golla Servagar	Of his employing persons for protecting the Treasury and place of Offerings for collecting patty demands for providing escorts for remittance and accompanying processions &c.a	1029 7 8	84 " "	1 10¼
					24264 2 4	1449 " "	178 10½

Copying Abstract of Enam Villages

8th May 1828.

Other Enam lands.		Payable to Government.							
Amount Value.	Jodee.	Jodee on the Enam Villages as per Register.		Resumed Savelly Fees.		Remarks.			
9		10		11		12		13	
Rs.	a P.	Rs.	a P.	Rs.	a P.	Rs.	a P.		
23130		5	58	"	"	"	"		
21808		15	39	"	"	"	"		
48134		27	151	"	"	"	"		
291	16	48	86	"	"	"	"		
16144		1	31	"	"	"	"		
22103		9	59	"	"	"	"		
39857		10	810	"	"	"	"		
11791	510	87	"	"	"	"	"		
47	5	67	11	"	"	"	"		
16	4	1	32	"	"	"	"		
13210		1	111	"	"	"	"		
128910	3	29	5	"	"	"	"		

1029.

No. in the Register. B.	Names	Extent		Other		Other Enam lands.		Payable to	
						Amount Value.	Jodee.	Jodee on the Enam Villages as per Register.	
1		8		9		10		11	
		b.	A.	Rs.	a P.	Rs.	a P.	Rs.	a P.
1		2	1/2						
2		24	3/4						
3		5	1/2						
		31	2 3/4						
1		1	3/4						
2		1	3 1/2						
			1 1/4						
1		179	11 3/4						
1		4	2 3/4						
1		1	6 1/2						
1			2 1/2						
			2 1/4						

Enam Villages and Lands Resumed

Enjoying Enam Lands

9848		14	"	"	28	"	"		
548	5 8.	14	8	8	68	8	"		
"	"	"	"	"	213	8	"		
814	7	814	7		150	8	"	144	
54	32	12	8	10	87	8	"	84	
54	32	12	8	9.	87	8	"	73	
					231	"	"	370	9
58	11 5	4	6	"	56	"	"	230	7
18	10 4	1	13	8	354	"	9.	"	"
1,518	5 11.	110	7	3.	1684	"	9.	2920	15 "

Fort St. George.

No. in the Register B	Names of the Villages	Names of the present Incumbents	Office in the Pagoda	
1	2	3	4	
	1 Tirputty 2 Paroor 3 Pantacalvah 4 Tondawadah	Venkatasiah Dᵒ	Poolauren	Of h
	1 Pannakum 2 Kistniahcalvah	Vurdacharry	Innamb	Of the
	1 Tvelaulah	Serovangadacharry	Poroholum	Of s=parin
	1 Tvndalum 2 Pannakum	Nandamcharry	Punchang	Of r Pagod
	1 Cusbah Tirputty 2 Paroor 3 Avelaulah	Moottah Gungah Dᵒ	Pulla =serva =gar	Afs in givin bring of the which

Carrying Cowle / Conts. /

North Arcot Collector's Circ

dered

Read again also letter from the Acting Coll.r of North Arcot dated 8th July and entered in Cons.s 23d September 1847. Ordered that the foregoing letters be submitted with the following address-

To. The Chief Secretary to Government.

(31-32)

Sir,

From the Chief Sec.y to Government. Para.1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that on the 6th July and 14th September 1847 respectively the Government at the recommendation of the Acting Collector of North Arcot, and of this Office were pleased to authorize the resumption of two shares in the Village of Hustinah Pol-lum Canawah held by two parties lately de-ceased, who had been servants in the greater Pagoda at Tirputty.

2. Since the resumption of the above shares was sanctioned, the Board have received the Petitions herewith submitted from the Mahunt of the Pagoda which has induced them to reconsider their Proceedings in both cases. They find that the Village in question is entered in the Register B of Enam Villages forwarded to this Office by Mr. Greene Collector of North Arcot under date 13th June 1815.

In

Observing that since the resumption under Orders of Government of the two shares of the Village of Hustinah Pollum Calwah held by the late servants of the greater Tirputty Pagoda in North Arcot and on a review of the whole question it has been ascertained that the grants are for service and analogous to one rendered under the authority of Govt. of India and recommending that the shares be made over with the proceeds which have accrued to the Mahunt with the view that they be conferred on the proper parties-

In Cons.s 23.9.1847

No. 1319 of 1847.
" 1377 of Do.-

In that Register the Village of Hustina-pollum was stated, according to the repre-sentations of the then incumbents, to have been originally granted many years before and confirmed by the Nabob Wallajah there are no sunnuds forthcoming and this is the case with several other Villages in the same Register, but the duty of the holders was to serve the Iyengars or chief priests of the Pagoda, and there seems no reason to doubt that the service has been duly discharged. Under these circumstances the Board are a review of the whole question are led to re-gard the grant as being for service and analogous to that of which the renewal was authorized by the Supreme Government under date 9th October 1847, communicated to this Office on the 2d November last. The Board therefore beg to recommend that the two shares in the Hustinapollum Village now referred to may be released from attachment and made over with the proceeds which have accrued under Sircar manage-ment to the Mahunt, with the view to their being conferred on the proper parties, as it appears from Col.r 8 in the reports furnished.

* Note- The holders said 723 years

In Cons.s 15th Oct.r 1847.

Read again also letter from the Acting Coll.r of North Arcot dated 8th July and entered in Cons.s 23d September 1847. Ordered that the foregoing letters be submitted with the following address-

To. The Chief Secretary to
Government.

(31-32)

From the Chief Sec.y to Government } Sir,

Para.1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that on the 6th July and 15th September 1847 respectively the Government at the recommendation of the Acting Collector of North Arcot, and of this Office were pleased to authorize the resumption of two shares in the Village of Kistnapollum Calwah held by two parties lately deceased, who had been servants in the great Pagoda at Tirputty.

2. Since the resumption of the above shares was sanctioned, the Board have received the Petitions herewith submitted from the Mahunt of the Pagoda which has induced them to reconsider their Proceedings in both cases. They find that the Village in question is entered in the Register B of Enam Villages forwarded to this Office by Mr. Greene Collector of North Arcot under date 13th June 1818.

In that Register the Village of Kistna=
=pollum was stated, according to the repre=
=sentations of the then incumbents, to have
been originally granted * many years before
and confirmed by the Nabob Wallajah. There
are no Sunnuds forthcoming and this is the
case with several other Villages in the same
Register, but the duty of the holders was to
serve the Iyengars or chief priests of the
Pagoda, and there seems no reason to doubt
that the service has been duly discharged.
Under these circumstances the Board on
a review of the whole question are led to re=
=gard the grant as being for service and
analogous to that of which the renewal was
authorized by the Supreme Government under
date 9th October 1847, communicated to this
Office on the 2d November last. The Board
therefore beg to recommend that the two
shares in the Kistnapollum Village
now referred to may be released from
attachment and made over with the proceeds
which have accrued under Sircar manage=
=ment to the Mahunt, with the view to
their being conferred on the proper parties, as
it appears from Col.8 in the reports
furnished.

* Note- The holders said 123 years.

In Cons.s 15th Nov.r 1847.

Observing that since the resumption under Orders of Government of the two shares of the Village of Kistnapollum Calwah held by the late servants of the great Pagoda in North Arcot and on a review of the whole question it has been ascertained that the grants are for service and analogous to one renewed under the authority of Govt. of India and recommending that the shares be made over with the proceeds which have accrued to the Mahunt with the view that they be conferred on the proper parties-

In Cons.s 15th Nov.r 1847.

No. 1319 of 1847.
" 1377 of Do.-

Inform. 21st June 1847.
Inform. 2 Sept.r.

furnished by the Acting Collector on the 5th June and 9th August last that the nomination of these subordinate Officers rests with the Iyengars of the Pagoda.

3. The other cases adverted to in by the Mahant in his Petition have been disposed of, with the exception of that of the Cumdar Talappa Acharee Gopaula Acharee and the Board's final report upon this subject was submitted to Government on the 25th February last.

Revenue Board Office, 8th May 1848.

(Signed) J. Pycroft Secretary.

Read the following letter

To,

J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

33

From the Asst Sub Collr in Charge of North Arcot

Submits application from Seetarama Moodeliar of Vellore soliciting sanction for an endowment of Land to be attached to the Choultry which he has completed at Tolalum according to the accompanying Plan

20 Augt 1847
14 Augt 1848

Sir,

With reference to the Board's Circular orders noted in the margin I have the honor to submit the accompanying application from Seetarama Moodeliar of Vellore soliciting the Board's sanction for an Endowment of Land to be attached to the Choultry which

Plan and recommends sanction for the endowment of Inamum land may be granted to such extent as the Board may think proper.

which he has completed lately at Tolalum in the Taluk of Vellore.

A Plan of the Choultry &c.

2. is herewith submitted. It provides for the accommodation of Travellers of all description. The cost of its construction is ascertained to be Rupees 5707 - 11 - 0 including all the Works except the Bungalow and the Offices marked H.I. which have not as yet been commenced and he proposes to undertake the erection of the Bungalow and Offices according to the Plan the cost whereof is estimated at 800 Rupees.

Tolalum is situated on the Great Western Trunk Road about 20 miles from Vellore to the Westward. The nearest Choultry on the Vellore side is at Pullicondah about 8 miles to the Eastward of Tolalum and is endowed with a grant of land from Government but it is situated about 3/4 mile out of the line of the above road.

3. No Choultries possessing endowments of land exist within 20 miles west of Tolalum as far as the confines of the Salem District.

4. The situation of the Choultry is well chosen and the place appears

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

appears to be a convenient posting stage for European travellers -

5. It appears that the arrangement and preparation for the construction of the Choultry and buildings attached had been made before the receipt of the Circular letters of 1832 and 1836 and in consideration of the expences incurred by Seetarama Moodeliar for this undertaking. I would venture to recommend that conformably with his request the Board of Revenue be pleased to grant their sanction for the endowment of Inamium land to such extent as they may think proper -

North Arcot
Coll.r's Cutcherry
Chittoor. - -
26th April 1848.

/Signed/ R. A. Dinning
Actg Sub Coll.r in Charge -

Ordered that the foregoing letters be submitted with the following address -

To

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government.

(33-34)

To the Chief Secy to Government -

Submitting letter from the Sub Collector in charge of North Arcot forwarding an application from Seetaram Moodelly of Vellore for an Endowment of land in support of a Choultry at Totalum lately completed by him and supporting that Officer's recommendation that Waste land of the value of Rupees 60 per Annum be granted for its support -

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter from the Sub Collector in charge of North Arcot, dated 26th Ultimo, forwarding an application from Seetaram Moodelliar of Vellore for an endowment of land in support of a Choultry at Totalum lately completed by him, and recommending the request of the Petitioner to favorable consideration -

2. From the above papers it would appear that the Choultry in question was begun prior to the issue of the orders which require that sanction should be obtained for the construction of works of this description before their commencement to entitle them to Endowments. The building is said to have been begun by the late Tahsildar of Pullicondah who died before it was far advanced. The materials were then bought by one Chinniah Moodelly who constructed a small Choultry at a Cost of 1,000 Rupees. This party also died and the property was purchased by the petitioner -

Mr

Mr. Binning states that Seetaram Reddy has since completed the building according to the accompanying plan, and that the cost of its construction is ascertained to be Rupees 5707-14-0.

3. Totalum is stated to be a convenient resting place for Travellers. it is situated on the great Western Trunk Road about 20 Miles west of Vellore. There is an endowed Choultry 8 Miles East of this place but it is 3/4 of a Mile out of the line of road. No Choultries possessing Endowments of land exist within 20 Miles to the Westward of Totalum.

4. The Choultry for which the present application is made is intended for the use of Hindoos only but the Proprietor purposes building a Bungalow and other Offices at an outlay of 500 Rupees, for the accommodation of Europeans, Mussulmen &c., and in the event of an Endowment being granted the Collector will be requested to take care that this design is duly carried out. In the meanwhile, adverting to the Cost at which the Choultry already built has been constructed, and its utility, the Board beg

beg to recommend that waste land of the value of Sixty Rupees per annum, being the maximum allowed by the Rules, be granted for its support.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
8th May 1848.

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary.

Read the following letter.

To,
T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

35

From the Coll.r of Salem

Sir,

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 14th February last, I have the honor to forward a Statement of the lands sold on the 27th Ultimo on account of the arrears of Revenue, shewing a balance in favor of the defaulters of Rupees 75-13-0 after deducting the sale Commission & balance due by them, and request the sanction of the Board for confirming the sale.

Salem District.
Daramapoody---
Collector's Kutcherry.
25th April 1848.

/Signed/ W. E. Lockhart
Collector

Statement.

7039

Statement shewing the particulars of the defaulter
agreeably to the Board's sanction dated 14

Fort St. George 8 Sep

Puttcut lands sold at auction on the 27th March
February 1848.

sold in the Public auction.

Name of the Village	Names of the Defaulters.	Amount of Balance.				Particulars of the Fields				Extent			Assessment			Probable Value.			Name of the Purchasers.	
1	2	3				4	5			6			7			8			9	
		Fusley																		
Peddy Naicken Polliem	Arroomooka Raick goundah	1254	44	15	5	356	Pullumpoonjie			8	16	12	12	7	6	10	"	"	Mullechitty of Pedda Raick polliem	
		1255	42	1	4	692	Madakettan Do			"	28	11	1	7	5	"	8	"	Tandaya Raick of Do	
		1256	6	8	9	1072	Sellamoorumb Do			1	29	8	14	3	"	1	"	"	Mullechitty of Do	
			93	96																
						1081	Pullum Nunjee			"	37	9	9	3	4	2	"	"	Do of Do	2
						1082	Do			1	10	3	10	3	6	2	"	"		
										13	2	11	47	8	9	15	8	"	Moorumdah of Do	10
						1	Filed						House			16	"	"		
																31	8	"		
Soobbah goundah		1254	40	11	1	718	Manavarato Poonjee			"	11	15	"	10	"					
		1255	54	11	1	719	Vapanurum Do			"	4	12	"	4	"					
		1256	54	11	1	718	Parumpoke Do			"	4	12	"	4	"	20	"	"	Soobarow of Pedda Naick Pol- liem	2 5
			150	13	3	979	Matoo Do			"	4	12	1	6	"					
							Total			"	26	3	3	"	"					
							12 Cocoanut Trees						Cocoanut plantation			1	"	"	Mullechitty of Do	1
							There is one well & Tanki						15	2	10	1	"	"	Lutchumanaick of Do	8
						1083	Maula Odian Nunjee			1	32	5	13	11	"	1	"	"	Seottiah of Do	24
						1085	Vellapillay Do			2	5	11	13	5	4	2	"	"	Mullechitty of Do	5
						1084	Moodaakitchi Do			1	29	14	8	"	"	15	"	"		
						1002	Marumba Do			"	25	3							Soobbarow of Do	2
							including areca nut plantation						1	4	3	1	"	"		
							5 Tamerind Trees			"	"	"								
										6	13	1	51	7	5	20	"	"		
										6	39	4	55	13	5	40	"	"	Poongavana Odian Do	2
						1	Filed						House			24	"	"		182
																64	"	"		

848 in the Salem Huzzoor Cu

Amount.	Deduct Commission at 6¼ Per Cent.	Remaining to be credited.	Balance remaining in favour of the Proprietors
10	11	12	13
50 " "	3 2 "		
2 " "	" 2 "		
2 " "	" 2 "		
9 " "	1 13 "	93 9 6	" 10 "
7 8 "	1 1 6		
0 8 "	6 4 6		
" "	3 2 "		
8 "	" 1 6		
" "	" 8 "		
" "	1 5 "		
" "	3 7 "	150 1 3	21 " 3
" "	1 4 "		
" "	1 11 "		
8 "	11 6 6		

7040

Names of the Villages.	Amount.
1	10
Peddy Naick Pollicm (Cant.)	46 4 "
Haul away Athmana	
Zupter Athmana	85 " "
Haul away Athmana	
Do-	160 " "
Do-	43 " "
	617 4 "

Deduct Commission at 6¼ Per Cent. | Remaining to be credited. | Balance remaining in favour of the Proprietors | Remarks.

11		12		13			14	
2	14 3	43	4 "	"	1	9	The sum of Rupees 7-8-" have been collected the remainder will be collected.	
5	5 "	79	7 4	"	3	8	The amount of Rupees 18-"-" have been collected and the remainder will be realized.	
10	" "	98	9 9	5	1	3	The sum of Rupees 40-"-" have been collected and the remainder will be collected.	
2	11 "	37	13 11	2	7	1	The sum of Rupees 7-"-" have been collected and the remainder will be collected.	
38	9 3	502	13 9	75	13	"		

April 1848. E. E. Jr. (Signed) W. E. Lockhart. Collector.

The

Proceedings thereon.

(35-36)

The Board confirm the sale of the lands and property referred to in the Statement which accompanies the foregoing letter. It is observed that in several cases the whole of the lands entered in the advertisement being property were not sold in consequence of a sufficient sum having been obtained by the sale of a part only to cover the arrears due by the Defaulters. It is also remarked that the estimated value of the lands attached, as entered in the Statement furnished by the Collector, does not in any instance approach the actual amount realized by their sale and a greater extent appears to have been attached in almost every case than proved to be necessary to secure the payment of the public arrears.

The Collector's attention is requested to these remarks, and he will also bear in mind the observations of the Board in the closing part of para 3 of their Proceedings dated 1st November last.

To

To,

T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(37)

From the Collector of Salem.....

Sir,

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 3d February last, I have the honor to forward a Statement of the lands sold on the 20 Ultimo on account of the arrears of revenue, shewing a balance still due by the defaulters after deducting the Sale Commission and proceeds from the amount due, of Rupees 3-14-11 and As. 7-3, and request the sanction of the Board for confirming the sale.

Salem District.
Darampoory,
Collector's Cutchery,
25th April, 1848.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Servant
Signed/ W. E. Lockhart
Collector.

Statement.

7043

1848.

Statement on the 20th March 1848 in the Salem District agreeably

Names of the Villages.	Names of defaulters.	Purchasers.	Amount.	Deduct commission at 6¼ per Cent.	Remaining to be credited.	Balance Still due by the defaulters.	Remarks.
1	2		12	13	14	15	16
Aulapooram	Modala						
	Modala arasah						
	Coopa Patta						
		Coor	20 " "	1 4 "	18 12 "	3 14 11	The amount of Rupees 3 — was collected from the Purchaser when the auction took place at Cotangerah orders have been issued to the Tahsildar to Collect the remainder within 30 days.
Calacandahally	Mastenbutramal		35 " "	2 3 "			
	Pullapaddy		12 " "	" 12 "			
	Ally Tumma		1 8 "	" 1 6			
	Uapareddy		7 " "	" 7 "	66 9 "	" 7 3	The sum of Rupees 7 - — have been collected from the purchasers when the auction took place at Osoor Talook Cutchery.
			6 4 "	" 6 3			
Tauvaracary	Ally Sahib		9 4 "	" 9 3			
			71 " "	4 7 "			

E. E. Jr. / Signed / W. E. Lockhart
Collector.

Fee

Sale

7044 Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Resolution thereon- The Board confirm

(37-38)

the sale of the lands referred

to in the Statement which accom-

panies the foregoing letter - It is

observed that acres 3-16-15 assessed

at Rupees 17-9-2, belonging

to Moosah Saib entered in

the advertisement, have not

been sold, in consequence of a

sufficient sum having been

realized by the sale of his

other lands to cover the

arrears due by him -

7045 Fort St. George 8th May 1848

Read the following letter

(39)

From W. D. Davis Esqre
Collector of South Arcot

To
J. Bycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

Para 1 In Conformity with the directions contained in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 2d Ultimo. I have the honor to forward a copy and translation of a +Decree passed by the Principal Sudr Ameen at Cuddalore in Suit No. 205 of 1846. from which it will be seen that the 3d Defendant not having Conducted the Suit incurred no Cost on his own account - the only Cost of action which appears to be borne by him. is, according to the Decree, a moiety of the Plaintiffs Cost Viz. Rupees 3-15-2.

+No. 1

I also beg to forward as required a +Statement Shewing the amount of Assessment Cr. paid by the 3d Defendant and his father on the lands from Fusly 1248 to 1253, distinctly exhibiting the Sum paid to Government as well as to the Shrotriemdar. -

+No. 2

South arcot,
Coll. Circuit Cutcherry
Tindivanum
14th April 1848

/Signed/ W. D. Davis
Collector

Decree

No. 1

Decree of the Principal Sudr Ameen's court at Cuddalore in No. 205 of 1846

Plaintiffs

Nulla Moodely Son of Coopoo Moodely of Bondi=pollium in the Cuddalore Talluk ------ 1
Ponnumbala Moodely Son of Chedumbra Moodely ... 2
Cunduppa Moodely Son of Sookramanea Moodely 3
Jyavier their Vakeel. —

Versus.

W. D. Davis Esqr. Collector of South Arcot 1
Vencata Row Son of late Madoova Row Shrotriem=dar of Bondipollium 2
Ramanooja Chary Son of late Rungachary of Soo=ramapa Naiken Chavady 3
Appavoo Chetty Son of Tirod=camy Chetty at Cuddalore Supplemental Defendant 4

The Plaintiffs stated in their Plaint that 13/16 Cawny of land situated at Bondipol=lium within the boundary mentioned therein was included in Nuttum Porumbokoo as unfit for Cultivation, that it was used by the Villagers for their Privy and for the accumulation of their Cattle, that during the hot weather the Cattle drank water in the Pond situated at the South of that piece of ground, that there was no other place for the said purposes, &c. that it was left in the same state by &c. the

the late Collector Mr. Hyde &ca. who did not accept any Durkast, or fix any Teerwah thereon; that while it was so, Mr. Ashton who was Collector in Fusly 1248 had given &c. the said 13/16 Cawny of land to the father of the 3d Defendant, upon his Durkast and that the Collector did not accept the proposal of the Plaintiffs, who agreed to pay the &c. Teerwah Viz. Rupees 8¼ fixed on the land; that Mr. Dent who had been in this District as a Commissioner promulgated and prohi=bited the Nuttum Porumbokoo land from being given over to any person on Durk=ast, and that the 1st and 2d Defendants are also made Defendants in this Suit inconsequence of the former being answerable for all actions of his predecessor, and the aforesaid piece of ground being included in the land given as Shrotriem to the &c. father of the latter; They therefore begged that the Teerwah 8¼ Rupees fixed by Mr. Ashton, be remitted and the land be put in their possession. —

In the Supplemental &c. Complaint presented by the Plaintiffs it was requested that in Consequence of the 3d

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

3d Defendant, having although he had other property, caused the 4th to purchase by auction the land in question, when a decree was passed against him by the Provincial Court in the Centre Division in its appeal No. 11 of 1840, the 4th Defendant should also be admitted as Supplemental Defendant.—

Notices which were served in this case were returned as having been seen by the Defendants.— among them the 1st Defendant who takeed to the Government Vakeel dated 14th June 1845 directing him to represent to the Court that he was not prepared to file an answer and not to apply therefore for a further period.— The Vakeel presented the takeed at the Court and acquainted it with the circumstances The others (2d 3d and 4th Defendants) not having appeared and filed their answer within the period required in the notices issued, the witnesses on the part of the Plaintiffs were examined, the investigation closed and a Decree pronounced as exparte.—

Documents

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

Documents in favor of Plaintiffs.—

1. Extract from Mr. Dents Proclamation prohibiting the Nuttam Porumbokoo land from being given on Durkast or proposal numbered 22 Dated 16th June 1841
2. Do Do Do numbered 26 8th June 1841.—
3. An Endorsement numbered 27 dated 13th July 1841 given by Mr. Dent on the Petition dated 2d July 1841 presented to that Gentleman by the Plaintiffs.—
4. Do numbered 28 dated 23d December 1841 given by the Collector of this District on the Petition presented by the Plaintiffs.—
5. An Extract (numbered 29) from the Proceedings of the Civil Court at Cuddalore dated 20th November 1844 on a motion No. 319 of 1844.—

Of Six Witnesses by the Plaintiffs the following were examined Viz.

1. Deposition No. 13 given by Mootoosahamy Iyen
2. Do No. 14 given by Soobaroya Moodely
3. Do " 15 given by Sabapathy Pillay
4. Do " 17 Anuntharamien.—
5. Do " 18 given by Appavoo Moodely

The

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

The Vakeel of the Plaintiffs deposed that there was no necessity for examining the remaining witness.—

On an examination of the documents connected with this Suit it is clearly proved by the Depositions of 1st &c 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Witnesses numbered 13. 14. 15. 16, and 18 that the disputed land belongs to the Nuttum Porumbokoo of the Village according to Pymash account, that there was a pond in it, that it was very useful for the necessary purposes of the cattle and Weavers &c of the Village, that it had never been Cultivated and as stated during the last 40 or 50 years previous to Fusly 1248, in which Rungacharry the father of the 3d Defendant an inhabitant of Soorapet Naicken Chavady obtained it by a Durkast, that the Villagers of Bondiposhiem Suffer and feel great inconvenience since Fusly 1248 in Consequence of the land being Cultivated and that Mr. Hyde &c the late Collectors refused to admit any Durkast for the land when presented as it was very

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

useful to the Villagers. In the Pymash account which was examined by the Court, the land is proved to have been included in the Nuttum Porumbokoo and useful to the Villagers for the said purposes and if they are deprived of it, it will be a great inconvenience to them. In the Extracts of Mr. Dents proclamation Nos. 22 and 26 it is stated, that the Nuttum Porumbokoo lands must be available only for the general use of the Villagers and not subject to any teerwah, that should it be otherwise it must be remitted as the Government is not at all inclined to include the Nuttum porumbokoo land with that of the Agen which pay a revenue. It appears from the Endorsements Nos. 27 and 28 that the Plaintiffs have continued Claiming the land in question. Mr. Davis the Chief or 1st Defendant who is not only at present Collector, but who has been for a long time well acquainted with the Customs of the District withdew himself from answering the Suit by directing the Government &c Vakeel in his Takeed dated 14th June 1844 to acquaint the Court with &c his disinclination to defend it and to apply

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

apply for no further period - It is therefore supposed that the Government have left the Suttom Dorumbo kos land only for the c.. general use of the Villagers.

Rungacharry the 3d Defendants father was not right in presenting a Dur= -khast for the land in question / though he attained it from Mr. Ashton / without engui= -ring how it was made use of. The 3d Defendant has had sufficient time since Mr. Dents c.. Promulgation of 1841 to deliver over the land to the Plaintiffs and to demand that the expense he had incurred thereby should be made good to him; Had he proposed to do so and been prevented by the Collector the latter Officer may be considered answerable, but he did not; He has destroyed the pond and Cultivated the land which is quite improper - It appears from the evidence of the Witnesses that the 3d Defendant had retained the rest of his property which was attached by a Hookoummamah c.. from the Zillah Court for a demand in a Secu= -rity bond in the appeal No. 11 of 1845 of the Provin= -cial Court Centre Division and gave up the disputed land

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

land to be disposed of in auction which is highly irregular

It appears that the / Supplemental / 4th Defendant had purchased the disputed land at public auction being rich enough not c.. to care for the gain or loss which might result thereby at the time he was aware at the time of the Contents of Mr. Dents Proclamation and of the Plaintiffs Claim for the same. The 3d Defendant having enjoyed the c.. land for some time and Cleared afterwards by the sale of it, the demand of the Hookoom= -namah against him, he seems to have been much benefitted. The 4th Defendant having enjoyed the land since he purchased c.. it in auction he does not appear to have met with any Considerable loss - Should he however think himself to be a loser, c.. this will not prevent him from bringing a Suit against the 3d Defendant for the recovery of the same. —

The 4th Defendant having neglected to file his answer according c.. to the notice served on him, his c.. mation dated 3d November 1847 requesting that his answer should be filed c.. was

was Considered irregular and unnecessary waste of time as the enquiry was just closed and ready for decision.—

It is presumed that the Government will not object to make Some remuneration to the Shrotriemdar in exchange of the teerwah of the land in question which was included in his Shrotriem Bariz, as they positively left on the Nuttum Porumbokoo land Solely for the use of the Villagers generally. Perhaps the Shrotriemdar will not care about losing so small a sum as he is well off by the Cultivators of the Villages and he will have no objection to the land being given for the use of the Villagers.—

The Court therefore Decrees that the land in question be given over to the Villagers within this Fusly that it Shall not be cultivated any more after the present produce is reaped. and that the cost of the Plaintiffs be made good to them by the 3d and 4th Defendants they being the originators of this Suit.—

Statement.—

Statement of Cost of the Suit incurred to the Plaintiffs

	Rs.	a.	P.
Value of 1 paper	1.	—"	—"
Do. of other Do.	5.	8.	—"
Batta paid to Peons who Served notices	1.	—"	—"
Vakeels fees	6.	—	4
	7	14.	4

Cost incurred to Supplemental.

Defendant

Value of papers for motion and Vakalutnamah	—"	8"	—"
Total Rupees	8.	6.	4

Read the Said Decree on the 13th December 1847.—

Given under my hand and Seal of the Court this 28th day of January 1848

The Period of appeal will Continue till the 28th February next.—

The Court further directs that no other adjustment on this Decree between the parties Shall be allowed or Considered valid unless they appear before the Court and make a record of their adjustment in the Court.—

(Signed) C. Vencataragavacharloo.—
Principal Sudr ameen

(True Translation)
(Signed) W. B. Davis
Collector

Statement

was Considered irregular and unnecessary waste of time as the enguiry was just closed and ready for decision. —

It is presumed that the Government will not object to make some remuneration to the Shrotriemdar in exchange of the teerwah of the land in question which was included in his Shrotriem Bariz, as they positively left ex the Nuttum Porumbokoo land solely for the use of the Villagers generally. Perhaps the Shrotriemdar will not care about losing so ex small a sum as he is well off by the Cultivat- -ors of the Villages and he will have no ex objection to the land being given for ex the use of the Villagers. —

The Court therefore Decrees that the land in question be given ex over to the Villagers within this Fusly, that it shall not be cultivated any ex more after the present produce is reaped. and that the cost of the Plaintiffs be made good to them by the 3d and 4th Defendants they being the originators of this Suit. —

Statement. —

Statement of Cost of the Suit incurred to the Plaintiffs

	Rs.	a.	P.
Value of 1 paper	1.	—	"
Do of other Ds	5.	8.	"
Botta paid to Peons who served notices	1.	—	"
Vakeels fees	6.	—	4
	7	14.	4
Cost incurred to Supplemental.			
Defendant			
Value of papers for motion and Vakalutnamah	8	—	"
Total Rupees	8.	6.	4

Read the said Decree on the 13th December 1847. —

Given under my hand and Seal of the Court this 28th day of January 1848

The Period of appeal will Continue till the 28th February next. —

The Court further directs that no other adjustment on this Decree between the parties shall be allowed or Considered valid unless they appear before the Court and make a record of their adjustment in the Court. —

/Signed/ C. Vencataragavacharloo. —
Principal Sudr ameen

/True Translation/
/Signed/ W. D. Davis
Collector

Statement

7056

Fort St. George

8th May 1848

Statement Shewing the amount of assessment paid by the 3d Defendant in Suit No. 205 of 1846 and _____ his father on certain Land from Fusly 1248 to 1253 in South arcot.

Fusly	Names of the Persons by whom the assessment is paid	Land annually Cultivated and						the Turwah thereof		Remarks
		Lands	Iyen teerwah at Rs. 3.15.6 per Cawny	Nunjah Ditto at Rs. 6 per Cawny			Total			
		C.	as	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	
1248	Rungacharry the original Durkastdar	"	13¼	3	2	4	4	9	6	7 11 10 Amount paid for Fusly 1248 was Carried to the credit of Government.-
1249	D°	"	13¼	3	4	6	4	15	6	8 4 " The Village of Trepapore to which this land
1250	D°	"	13¼	3	4	6	4	15	6	8 4 " appertains having been held on Shrotriem
1251	Ramanoojia charry Son of D° & 3d Defendant	"	13¼	3	4	6	4	15	6	8 4 " tenure by the late Head Sheristadar Madava Row and his family the annual assessment was paid to them for these years.-
1252	D°	"	13¼	3	4	6	4	15	6	8 4 "
1253	D°	"	13¼	3	4	6	4	15	6	8 4 " The 4th Defendant having purchased this land in November 1844 the right of the
	Total			16	6	6	24	13	6	41 4 " 3d Defendant is Considered to have ceased.
	Grand Total			19	8	10	29	7	"	48 15 10

/Signed/ T. W. Davis
Collector

Under

Resolution thereon

(39-40)

Under the circumstances represented in the above letter and in the previous Communication of the 10th February last no orders seem to be called for in this case. The land will of Course be given over to the Village Community as soon as the Crops are removed.—

Read the following letter

To

T. Pycroft Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(41)

From W Elliot Esqre
Acting Collector
of Trichinopoly

Sir,

Reports on the Inam Vil. - lage of Tennsar and arria - mungalum

According to the instructions contained in the Extract from the Boards Proceedings under dated the 31st January last, I have the honor to State for the information of the Board that the Village Called Tennsor, and Arriamungalum a Hamlet appertaining thereto, were originally granted as Enam to one named Syed Gholam Nabbi for the support of the Tomb of Coottie Saib; the Tahsildar of Conaud Taluk has report - ed to me that the Service is still c - performed as Stated in the accompany - ing Petition by Syed Golam Ghouse

Saib

Saib; but it appears to me from the records of this Cutcherry that the Purwanah under which the Enam in question is held was issued by Hifsam Ool Moolk, who is not one of the 3 last Nabobs specified in a letter receiv - ed from your Office under date 21st January 1813, it is mentioned in that Purwanah that the Enam was granted for the expense of the Tomb. In the year 1803 when the investigati - on into the Enamdars was held by the Collec - tor Mr. Wallace, the Enamdar produced to him only the Purwanah of Nabob Hifsam Oolmoolk, but during the investigation Subse - quently held before the Collector Mr. Travers the Enamdar produced to Mr. Travers also an Inoyatnamah from Nabob Umdat c - Ulomrah besides the Purwanah of the c - Nabob Hifsam Oolmulk and which c - document therefore Mr. Travers Concluded to be a forgery. The Original Purwanah and its translation as well as the Extract from the Regis - ter of Enams prepared by Mr. Wallace and by Mr. Travers are herewith Submitted for the Consideration of the Board. The Inoyatnamah the Enamdar States has been Stolen - Search has been made and every means used to ascertain the

the fact of any such robbery, but the year not being known neither the records in the Huzzoor nor those in the Talook have afforded any information on the Subject.—

Trichinopoly.—
Collector's Office
30th March 1848

/Signed/ W. Elliot
Acting Collector.—

No. 1.

Translate of a Purwanah issued by Nabob Hissam Oolmoolk Bahader dated 20th Zilkoy=dah Hizri 1210.—

To all amildars who are now and who may be hereafter employed in the Trichinopoly District.—

In Fusly 1206 the Village of Tennore and its hamlet Areamungalum situated in the Poottoor Talook in Trichinopoly District, (other Enamdars Roosoomdars and Shrotriemdars &c. excepted) has been, in lieu, of a yeomah Contained to Hazrat Coolbe Saib granted as Enam to Syed Gholam Nabbi Saib the son of Coolbi Saib's Sister, and authorized Heir, for the performance of Hazrat Amin adin alah Saibs Oorus, and other Fatyahs, for the expense of Nakara Khanah; for the wages of the two persons reading the Koran, for cleaning the

the Tom for Sadeerunted Charges, for Maramut expended of the Durgah and for the maintenance of the Dependants of Coolbi Saib —

You are therefore to put the said person in possession of the proceeds of the aforesaid Village.

The above said person is to defray from the annual proceeds thereof all expenses attending the Durgah and continue praying to God. —

/Signed/ Hoo Byze.
Duplicate by Mootah-mudeed dated 25th Zil koyda Hizree 1210.—

Master has ordered to put in the possession of Syed Gholam Nabi saib son of Coolbe saibs sister the Village of Tennoor and its hamlet Areamungalum situated in the Poottoor Talook Goobah Trichinopoly (other Inamdars Shrotriemdars and Chief Kuranies excepted) yielding an annual average Beriz of Rupees 3394-6-u what is your order for making out a Sunnud. —

A. Write out a Sunnud.

Particulars of annual Beriz:—

Fusly	Cha Kurums	Gopaly Fanams.
1202	2,330	4
1203	3,377	1
1204	2,438	9¾
average	2830	

at 8 Gopaly Fanams per Rupee Rs. 3,394— 6—u

Seal of Syed Mortzah Hoossain Cawn Bahader.

Seal of Syed Abdool Cauder Sader of nated Nager.—

Copy of this is lodged in the Sudr and Dewanee Duftors.

/True translation/
/Signed/ W. Elliot
Acg Collector

Extract

7061 1

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Extract from the Register of Enam prepared by Mr. Wallace in the year 1803 No. 2.

No.	Names of the Grantees	For what purpose granted	Title Deeds	Date of their Summud	Relation of the present Claimant to the Grantee	For life	Hereditary	By whom granted	Age of the Claimant	Caste	Condition and Means of living	The Names of the Survamanium Villages	&c.
10	Syed Goolam Nabe Saib	For the support of the Mosque of the Cotah Saib &c.	Purwanah	Fuzlee 1210 26th Jul = cand	The claimant Not related to the Grantee		Hereditary Specified.	Ismail Moolk Bahadur son to Mahomed ally Cawn.	60 years	Mahomedan and Syed	The Enamdars has 8 Chays of land in the Village of Pandaimungalum Tennoor of the Poottoor Talook.	Tennoor Ariamungalum	

/True Extract/

/Signed/ W. Bracken
Acting Confirmed

8th May 1848.

No.	Estimated Annual Value of the Village to the Zamindar	Residence	Number of Persons in family	Appearance of the Deeds	Names of Village Engd	Annual rent payable for the Village	Remarks
10	Sy 42 21 " Trichino= poly Nad 18 10 33d	40 Persons	New	Th	Thennor	Star Pags 8/1 C.	The Collector requests the Board of Revenue will refer to the original Purwanah granted by Hijsam Ulmoolk for this Village as Enam the reasons why this Enam was granted being particularized thereon - The son of died Goolam Nabee named Syed Goolam Gouze has now produced another document from Condeet Ul Moolk being an Enoyatnamah from him to Hijsam Ul Moolk dated 17th Zeilhaze Hijeree 1211 this document may be a Forgery for nothing is more simple than to copy the mark usually made by the late Nabob to any paper and afterwards affixing the impression of the Nabobs seal taken from any other Document - The persons who participate in this Enam Village have also 8 Chays of land in the Village of Ariamungalum and it is confidently asserted that the Enoyatnamah of Condut Ulomrah is a false document the Enoyatnamah confirms the grant by Hijsam Ul Moolk. -

W. Elliot
Acting Collector

Ordered

W. Elliot
Collector -

Order thereon (41-42) Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petition No. 1989 of 1847 and that the Acting Collector be requested to report the lapse of the present holder whenever it may occur for the orders of the Board.—

"Petitioners are informed that the Board cannot interfere in their case. There appears to be no objection in their seeking redress in the Civil Courts but they are distinctly to understand that the continuance of the Enam is not guaranteed beyond the life of the present holder."—

Read the following letter.

To T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(43)

From R. D. Parker Esqre
Collector of Madura } Sir,

Bd. Ro. 28th May 1848
Coll. to Bd. 7th July Do.
Bd. Ro. 10th Aug. Do.
Coll. to Bd. 17th Oct. Do.
Bd. to Govt. 9th Nov. Do.
Govt. to Mem. Cons. 17th Do. Do.
Bd. Ro. 17th Dec. Do.

I have the honor to request that with reference to correspondence noted in the margin, you will obtain the sanction of

of Government to repay to Valany=
=oodu Poolaven the sum of Rs.=
=peed 7-3-10 being the difference
between Nunjah tax Fs. Rs. a. p. 10-5-6
collected on 4 14/16 Goolies cultivated
with Poonjah in Fusly 1254 and
the Poonjah Tax.—

Madura
28th April 1848 } Signed/ R. D. Parker
Acting Collector.

Proceedings thereon. (43-44) Resolved that the letter above recorded together with the papers alluded to, be submitted for the

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

the orders of Government with the Board's recommendation that the requisite sanction be granted to the Collector of Madura to repay to Va=lay-oda Poolaven the sum of Rupees 7- 3- 10 being the assessment in excess collected from him at the Punjah rate on 4 14/16 Goolies of land under Poonjah cultivation in Fusly 1254 on which the Poonjah rates of assessment only should have been charged.-

To

J. F. B.

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

To J. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(45)

From the Collr. of Madura. } Sir

Giving information respecting the effect of clearing forests on the climate and supply of water of the District.-

In reply to your circular letter of the 15th November last requiring information respecting the effect of clearing forests on the climate and supply of water of the District, I have the honor to state that I have not been able to collect any facts calculated to throw light on the question, probably because no extensive clearings have of late years taken place in this District.-

2 I cannot learn that any difference is observed in the volume of water in the Vigay which is the chief river of Madura as compared with former times. Being extremely shallow every fresh fills it from bank to bank and soon runs off; and if it now retains less water than formerly, the circumstance may be attributed more to the filling up of its bed than to the smallness of the supply. The other smaller streams are well supplied in ordinary seasons.-

No

3 No restriction is placed on the cutting of firewood or of timber for sale and for economical purposes, but I am not aware that the absence of such has led to any waste hitherto. The jungles are situated in the Dindigul Division at the foot of and up the sides of the mountains. From thence to the coast, composing a thickly populated area of nearly 10,000 Square miles, there are no jungles containing timber trees, consequently the demand on those Forests for timber used in house building and forewood is very great, particularly for the large and increasing Town of Madura, and the market is rather under than overstocked. If restriction on cutting for economical purposes are imposed I would expressly recommend that they should be confined to the large and valuable description of timber, otherwise they will occasion great distress and a strong check to the progressive improvement of the Towns.

4 There exists in this District under the name of Malapanam the

same species of Cultivation which is called Coomery in Canara Viz. clearing tracts of jungle with fire, cultivating it for a year and the next year leaving it to clear and cultivate a fresh tract in a similar manner. It is principally the low jungle running up the smaller ranges of Hills which are treated in this manner, and the Ryots by whom the cultivation is carried on are of a peculiar class. If the practice were forbidden they would no doubt be put to hardships for some time and the good which would arise is problematical, but the suppression of this species of Cultivation is the most obvious and least injurious mode of decreasing the destruction of wood in this District. The amount of Revenue thence derived is about 2464-11-7 per annum.

5 The Madura Jungles do not contain, as far as I am aware, any such valuable descriptions of timber as would render it worth while to employ an expensive process for the reproduction of the wood taken from it, and I am led to suppose that as

as they are not subjected to any extraneous demand except for the District of Trichinopoly, a sufficient quantity is only sown to maintain the Forests in their proper state. The forests as I have before stated are very far from the sea and there are no rivers by which timber can be floated down, Consequently Madura imports by sea more wood than she exports altogether

The encouragement of Palmire and other Topes and the planting waste tract with bushes and small trees for firewood in the level Country composing part of the Madura Division and the Ramnad and Sheyagunga Zemindaries is very desirable. At present they are very scanty; and I am satisfied by the observations of Colr Sleeman on the effects of the destruction of the Topes in the Mahratta states that in consequence the Country is more arid than it otherwise would be, while the greatest distress is experienced for firewood

From the time of my arrival in the District I have issued repeated and

and stringent orders to prevent the deterioration of the Topes in the Ayen Talooks and will not fail to take every opportunity of impressing a similar policy on the Zemindars. I am employed in considering the extent of encouragement which it would be proper to recommend to induce the formation of Fresh Topes when I received the Board's recent Regulations on the subject, which are so much more liberal than any hitherto observed in this District that I entertain a strong hope that they will produce the desired effect and render further propositions unnecessary.

Madura 29th April 1848 (45-46)

Signed R. D. Parker
Collector

Order thereon

Ordered to lie over

Read the following letter

To J. Bycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(47)

From the Collr of Tinnevelly

Sir

With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 7th Ultimo directing me to furnish the additional information

information required by Government in regard to the ready Money Enam for the support of the Mosque at Tenput. I have the honor to state that on full and strict enquiry it appears that the Mosque in question is the identical Mosque mentioned in the Purvanah under which the Enam is held, and that it has besides for its support a grant of 2 Ks 9 Rs 2 Es of Nunjah land and 2 Topes of tree. Survey Enam, yielding an Annual Nett income of Rupees 129-0-8, with this and about 300 Rupees from the private funds of the Petitioner, it is asserted by the Town Cazy, and others, that the service of the Mosque continued to be performed during the last 10 years, during which the ready money allowance was suspended.—

2 As evidence obtained in cases of this kind cannot be fully credited, I am led to believe that though the service in the Mosque may have been kept up, the asserted amount from private funds has not been spent for the

purpose.—

Tinnevelly — Friche Door — 25 March 1848

Signed E. B. Thomas
Collector

Ordered that the foregoing letter be submitted with the following address.—

To the Chief Secretary to Government

(47-48)

To the Chief Sec.y to Government

Sir I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 4th January last, calling for further information in regards to the ready Money Enam of 4½ Cully fanams per diem, paid from the revenues of the Village of Gengacondan by deduction from the Jummabundy Beriz for the support of the Mosque at Tenput.

2 In the Minutes of Consultation above acknowledged the Government direct that the Acting Collector should be instructed to ascertain if possible from local enquiry whether the Mosque at Tenput is the Institution stated to be supported by the Enam claimed by Syed Mohideen, and whether it

Incepty to Mins of Cons.n 4th Jany submitting letter from the Coll.r of Tinnevelly reporting that the Mosque at Tenput is the Institution stated to be supported by the Enam claimed by Syed Mohideen & that service has continued to be performed during the last 10 years in which the allowance was suspended & recommending if it be decided to renew the grant that Pr. 338-9-4 be the fixed amount per annum.

it is maintained by any other grant.—
Referring to the long period for which
payment has been withheld they desire
further to be informed whether service
continues to be performed in the
Mosque, and how it has been conducted
for these many years.— The Board
are at the same time requested to
specify the Monthly allowances
that should be disbursed direct
from the Police Treasury, in the event
of it being determined to continue
the grant, in order that the
may be duly exhibited in the accounts
furnished to the Offices of Account
and Audit and brought under
scrutiny in common with all other
charges, as directed in respect of
all ready money allowances deducted
and paid from the Beriz
of the district.—

3 In reply the Board instruct
me to submit the accompanying
letter from the Collector of Linne
velly dated 25th March last, in
which that Officer states that on
full and strict enquiry it appears

that the Mosque at Senput is the
identical one mentioned in the Purwan-
nah under which the Enam is held and
that the institution has besides for
its support a grant of 2 M 9 D 25/8 of
Runjah land and 2 Topes of Trees,
Sirva Enam, yielding in all an
annual Net income of Rupees 129-8-8.
From those endowments & about 300 Rupees
from the private funds of the claimant
it is asserted by the Town Cazy and others
that the service of the Mosque has continued
to be performed during the last 10 years in
which the allowance has been suspended.—
Mr. Thomas however adds that although
service may have been kept up he doubts
whether the asserted amount from pri-
vate funds has been expended for
the purpose

4 In regard to the sum which
should be paid from the Treasury in
lieu of the usual deduction from the
Jaumabundy Beriz, the Board are
of opinion that the average payments
of 10 years would be a fair criterion.—
In the last para of Mr. Ellis's letter
of 23d November 1814 the deductions

In Con. 10th Dec. 1814

for

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

for 10 years, exclusive from Fasly 1214 to 1250 inclusive are shewn to be Rupees 3385—13—2 the average of which is Rupees 338—9—4 per annum. In the event of it being decided to renew the grant the Board would recommend the allowance to be fixed at this amount.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George.—
8th May, 1848.—

Signed/ F. Pycroft
Secretary

Read the following letter

To F. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(49)

From the Collr of Tinnevelly—

Sir

Para 1 Submitting further information connected with the accounts of the Zemindary of Attengaray

Adverting to the 2d Para of the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 6th Ult. I have the honor to state that of the debit entry of Rupees 13,400 therein mentioned Rupees 12,000 were remitted to the Accountant General and Sub Treasurer for investment in Government Securities, and Rupees 1400 invested here in the 5 per cent Loan, on account of the Minor Zemindar of Attengaray, while the sum of Rupees 74—12—5 entered as surplus on the

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

12000 Rupees in questions is the balance recredited to the Estate after purchase of the Promissory Notes mentioned in the accompanying Copies of 2 letters from the Accountant General and Sub Treasurer dated the 15th October and 10th November 1847 respectively.—

2 With reference to the 3d Para, requesting explanation of the causes of the enhanced disbursement for subsistance in the 2 years Fasly 1255 and 1250 especially, I have the honor to state that they are entirely from the high current selling prices of Grain in those years.—

3 As regards the Basis of Fasly 1250 which on comparison falls short of that of Fasly 1251 I beg to add that it is owing to the unfavorable State of the Season, particularly for dry Crops and in that locality.—

Tinnevelly— — —
Trichendoor 8th April 1848

Signed/ E B Thomas
No 1
Collector

To P. D. Parker Esqre
Acting Collector
Tinnevelly

Sir

With reference to your—
letter

letter to our address dated the 22d august last we have the honor to acquaint you that we have realized the amount of the Bill received therewith and invested the same in the name of "The Collector of Tinnevelly for the time being" on account of the Inner Zemindar of Attingary in the purchase of a Promissory Note of the five percent Loans of 18th August 1825 for Sicca Rupees 10,000.

We beg to enclose our Receipt in duplicate for the Promissory Note in question and to subjoin for your information an account particulars of its purchase, exhibiting a balance of Companys Rupees 695 12 5 which we shall carry to the Credit of your next account.

Amount realized by a Bill drawn by the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly on the Accountant General in our favor, received with your letter of the 22d August 1848, Dept No 39 dated 19th august 1848 for Company's Rupees ——— 12000

Deduct

Amount paid for the purchase of a Promissary note of the 5 percent Loan of 18th august 1825 as follows No 10812 of 1825/26 dated 9th January 1828 for Sicca Rupees ——— 10000 — —

Interest from 9th April to 2d September 1848 being 5 Months and 23 days at 5 per cent ——— 200 — 5 — 5

Premium at 3¾ per cent ——— 375 — — —

Sicca Rupees ——— 10575 — 5 — 5

Company's Rupees ——— 11205 — 11 — 9

Add Brokerage at 1/10 per cent ——— 08 — 5

11200 — 4 — 2

730 — 11 — 10

Deduct

Fee on receiving Company's Rs. 12000 in cash being the amount of the above Bill at ¼ per cent ——— 30 — — —

Do on purchasing the above Note for Sicca Rupees 10000 at ⅛ per cent ——— 12 — 8

Do on receiving it into Deposit ——— 10 — —

Rupees 22 — 8 ——— 23 — 15 — 5

53 — 15 — 5

Do on receiving the said Note ——— 1 — — —

Balance Company's Rupees ——— 51 — 15 — 5

675 — 12 — 5

Fort St. George
15th October 1848

Signed S. V. Stonhouse
Asstt Govt
" S. D. Birch
Ag Sub Treasurer

To
P. D. Parker Esqre
Acting Collector
Tinnevelly

Sir

With reference to our letter to your address dated the 15 Ultimo we have the honor to acquaint you that we have subscribed the balance exhibited in the account subjoined thereto, as far as even hundreds would admit, to the five percent Loan now open, and obtained a Treasury Acknowledgement in favor of the Collector of Tinnevelly for the time being, on account of the Inner Zemindar of Attingary Dept No 1880 dated 5 November 1848 for Company's Rs 600. After drawing the anticipated Interest on the said Acknowledgement we shall get it exchanged for a Promissory Note of the Supreme Government and furnish you with our Receipt in duplicate for the same. We beg to subjoin an account particulars of the above subscription, exhibiting a balance of Company's Rs 74 — 12 — 5, for which sum we herein enclose a Bill on the Collector of Tinnevelly in your favor under the instructions contained in your letter of the 4th Instant.

Amount 1848 balance as per account furnished on the 15th Octo. Company's Rs 675 — 12 — 5

Deduct

Amount subscribed to the 5 per cent Loan of 30th June 1841 and an acknowledgement obtained No 1880 dated 5 November 1848 for Company's Rupees 600 — — —

75 — 12 — 5

Deduct

Fee of the Deputy accountant General on the Grant of the enclosed Bill ——— 1 — — —

Balance Company's Rupees ——— 74 — 12 — 5

Bill herein enclosed No 1748 dated 12th Novr 1848 for Company's Rupees ——— 74 — 12 — 5

Signed S. V. Stonhouse
Asstt Govt
" S. D. Birch
Ag Sub Treasurer

Fort St. George
15th November 1848

True Copies
Signed E. B Thomas
Collector

Proceedings

Proceedings thereon / Under the additional ex-
-planation contained in this communi-
-cation the Board of Revenue authorize
the Collector to place the Proprietor
of the Attengary Zemindary in
possession of that Estate which
has been retained under the charge
of the Court of Wards since 1842
pending the Minority of the pre-
sent proprietor whom it is observed
attained the age of 18 years
in the Month of November last.

2 From the Accounts furnished
up to that Month the assets
in deposit in favour of the
Zemindar are shown to amount
to Rupees 3825-6-3 exclusive of
further Sum of Rupees 13,400 invested
on his behalf in Government securities
accruing during the period of Manage-
-ment from the surplus proceeds
of the Zemindary.

Proceedings

No 251

(51)

Proceedings thereon. / Relative to the Settlement of Land Revenue in the district of Malabar in Fusly 1256.

Read letter from the Collector of Malabar dated 15th October 1847 reporting on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of his District for Fusly 1256 / 1846-47.

/ Here enter No 92 /

1. The season of Fusly 1256 / 1846-47 was favorable as regards the fall of rain, the beneficial effects of which were apparent in the abundant out-turn of the first and second crops, and in the improved condition of the Gardens which had sustained much injury during the preceding unfavorable season, although the produce of the Cocanut trees was still below the average quantity.

Para 3. 2. The District is stated to have suffered partially from the effects of the storm and inundation of April 1847. The influx of water in some parts of the District tended more or less to injure various tracts of fields, rendering the ground incapable of bringing forth its usual Produce. In Kootnad or one of the Southern Talooks much injury was sustained by the bursting of a Dam which extended not only to extensive Crops ready for the sickle, but to a great number of Houses and substantial Warehouses which were either partially or in whole injured.

Para 4, 5 & 6. 3. In the face of an augmented production, it is satisfactory to observe that high prices prevailed, as in the preceding year, varying on Grain and Garden produce 25 and 50 per cent

cent above ordinary rates. The Market pri
of two of the principal staples, Vizt. Cocoana
and kernels ranged throughout the year
as high as from 50 to 100 per Cent above
that of Fusly 1255. / 1845/46. These high prices conta
to the easy realization of the Revenue Vizt.
Rupees 164131-14-6 within the Fusly out
a demand amounting to Rupees 165400-5-4-

Paras 7 and 8- 4- The Settlement under all hea
of Land Revenue exhibits an increase of Rupe
15212-12-4- Under the head of Rice lands, th
total increase was Rupees 9628-4 from which
the Remissions which it was found necessary
to grant vizt. Rupees 5021-5-7- the
14-5-

Para 8- 5- The last item composing the gros
increase amounting to Rupees 1340-14-7 is de
scribed as excess assessment on lands und
the newly constructed Yammakul Dam. This
would appear on an examination of the
Pindoone Statement No. 1 Column 31 to be
additional assessment consequent on a Runjey
Crop having been raised on Poonjey land. The
Board do not find in the Collector's repor
any Statement shewing the whole extent of
cultivable land under this Dam or what por
of it has now been brought under the Plough

The

The Collector will in his future reports be
pleased to exhibit these details distinguishing
at the same time the extent of Dry land culti-
vated as wet land, the original assessment
on the former, as well as the amount of ad-
ditional impost charged on account of wet
crops.

Para 9. 6. The remission of Rupees 132-7-5
(No. 13) in favor of a Pagoda in the Palghat Talook
should have been reported for the Board's
orders previous to its entry in the Jummabundy
accounts. Under the circumstances stated by
the Collector and the consequent adjustment
which has been made of the Government demand
on the lands of the Pagoda it appears that there
has been an addition to the former of Rupees 593
5-6. from which the remission under discussion
being deducted the Net annual Increase to the
Demand amounts to Rupees 460-14-1.

Para 10. 7. Owing to the favorable nature
of the season there was an increase under all
heads of dry land cultivation over the result of
the preceding year amounting to Rupees 8917-5-9.
and of Rupees 5745-6-11 above the average of the
preceding four years.

Paras 11 & 12 8 In the Garden Settlement there
was an addition of Rupees 2004-6-9 diminished
by a deduction of 1744-12-- The items com-
posing these sums as well as the increase under

the

the head of Cochin do not seem to call for any notice.

Paras 13 & 14. 9. At the close of the Fusly out of a Demand amounting to Rupees 16,50,400-8-4, there was the small outstanding Balance of Rupees 9,268-9-10. The subsequent Collections Rupees 6,073-1-9. and expectations entertained by the Collector regarding the early realization of the greater part of the residue Rupees 3,195-8-1. considered in conjunction with the Collection of 13,973-9-11 on account of arrears of former years from 1251 to 1255 inclusive, leave nothing to be desired on this head.

Para 17. 10. Deducting the amount of Collections abovementioned Viz. Rupees 13,973-9-11 and Rupees 475-5. written off, there remained an outstanding balance of arrears of former years of 1,880-6-3. of which Mr. Conolly recommends that the sum of 208-15-4. should be struck out of the accounts as irrecoverable. The Board recommend that sanction may accordingly be granted for so doing.

Para 18. 11. Immemorial Waste land to the extent of 596 Cawnies was applied for in the Fusly under review which will hereafter yield an annual addition to the Public Revenue amounting to about Rupees 1100.

12. Referring to Statement No. 25 it will

be seen that the average rate of assessment per Cawney is no more than 1-14-3. The Board have reason to believe it has been calculated with reference to the peculiar circumstances of each land and the valuable rights vested in proprietors of land in Malabar.

Vide items 82 to 90 Statement No. 25.

13. With reference to the extent of Land Viz. Cawnies 153 granted on Coole to Pottatil Veeran Coolty in the Temalpooram Talook it appears that 72 Cawnies have been allowed free of all demand for 8 years from Fusly 1256 to Fusly 1263 and afterwards to bear a progressively increasing Teermah up to Fusly 1271 from and after which it is to pay the full assessment, whilst the remaining extent of 81 Cawnies have also been exempted from all demand for 16 years but are to be brought under full assessment from Fusly 1273, it being subject to similarly gradually increasing rates for the intermediate period. The cause of so large an extent of land having been allotted to one individual for the protracted periods of 16 and 18 years should have been more fully explained by Mr. Conolly. The Board desire to know whether the party in question is a cultivating Ryot of the District or otherwise, if the former what quantity of land constitutes his usual holding in his own

and

and the surrounding Villages, and whether the
Cowle land under notice is a portion of such
holding or a distinct acquisition. Should the
have been leased from a Proprietor, the terms of the
engagement agreed on between them should be
wise be specified.

14. Of the Waste land taken up for Co
-nut Gardens in the Fusly under review extending
to the 1757 it is seen that one Garden comprising 34
Cawnies and capable of containing 27732 Trees has
been granted to Mr. Ho. Baber free of demand for
10 years. It is not stated whether he is the proprie
of the Land, nor are the conditions of his engagement
stated. On these points the Board desire Mr. Conolly
will report more fully for their information.

15. The quantity of Waste Lands annually re
Para 19. claimed on Cowles for a series of years extending fro
Fusly 1243 to 1256 is stated in the Report to be 3763 Cawnies
whilst it is entered at Cawnies 3736 - 1313¾ Square Rolls
in Statement No. 25 marked A as shewn below.

	No. of Lands.	Contents in Cawnies.	Square Rolls.
Total land given on Cowle from Fusly 1243 to Fusly 1256	1934.	3736.	1313¾
Deduct.			
Lands credited to account consequent on the expiry of the Cowles.	454	1227	1115¾
Lands thrown up from various Causes	114.	741	375.
	568	1968	1490¾
Remaining Lands under Cowle to be brought to account hereafter.	466	1767	1422½
Of which Land on which the Assessment has been fixed.	460	1577	837½
Do. to be assessed hereafter	6	190	585
	466	1767	1422½

16. The last mentioned extent of Land being 190 - 585 C. Rs.
was allotted on Cowle prior to Fusly 1250 and must in consequ
now be considerably improved. On the expiry of the Lease, the de
-mand which has not yet been defined should be fixed with reference to the actu
Para 20. produce the state of the land itself & the condition & assessment of neighbouring field
17. The explanation detailed in Paras 20 & 21 are satisfactory. The Board

in Para 21. the Board were led to remark
upon it on a previous occasion owing to the Statements
referred to not being prepared in a clear and intelli
-gible form. The entries in the Abstract Cowle Account
and those in the Settlement accounts should corres
-pond exactly.

18. In lieu of the general Statement call
Para 11 -ed for in their proceedings on the Settlement of the
preceding Fusly Mr. Conolly has submitted State-
-ment No. 25 exhibiting only the particulars of all
Cowles issued in Fusly 1256. The Board however
wish to have before them a Cowle Statement in the
form received from other Ryotwar Districts, and for
this purpose they resolve to transmit the accompan
-nying form to which Mr. Conolly's attention is
requested. On furnishing the Board with this Account

Statement

Statement No. 25 and appendix may be discontinued.

19 With reference to what is urged by the Collector in Para 23 regarding the great difficulty that would attend the preparation and insertion in Statements No. 3 and 19 of the additional information called for in their Proceedings of the Para 14 13th May 1847 above referred to, the Board would suggest as an easy means of attaining the end in view that during the preparation of the Jummabundy accounts the original rates of Teeruvas should be taken from the Pymash accounts, and entered in the Individual and Fieldwar Chittahs, as each is prepared. An account of this description would not be troublesome in its preparation, and would be found to be a valuable check on future occasions.

20 It is observed that during the fasly under review 2 Amshums comprizing 22 Mugerahs were transferred from the Nedinganaad to the Valuvanaad Talook. No changes of this description should be resorted to as seldom as possible and never without the facts of the case being stated for the information of the Board and their previous sanction obtained.

Column 4 Statement 1.

21. No report from the Sub Collector has been transmitted, nor is any notice of the omission to be found in that of the Collector.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be submitted to Government and a transcript of the same be forwarded to the Collector of Malabar for his information and guidance.

7089

Form. Statement - in Fusly 1257.

Fort St. George

the Malabar District

8 May 1848.

Talaks	No. of Cowles Held on L[ease] of Fusly 12[57]	Land Assessment	Deduct Cowle remission	Net Demand	No. of Cowles cultivated under various	Extent of Land	Assessment	Total
1	2	Cau[nies]	14 Rs	15 Rs	16 Rs	17	18 Cauvies	19 Rs

Deduct Cowle remission	Net demand	No. of Cowles	Extent of Land	Assessment	Deduct Cowle remission	Net Demand	Remaining Sum recoverable from Portuguese Cowles in the current Fusly 1257.	Total
20 Rs	21 Rs	22	23 Cauvies	24 Rs	25 Rs	26 Rs	27 Rs	28 Rs

be added.

Fort St. George

8th May 1848.

Fusly 1257.

Waste lands newly occupied for cultivation

Additions in

Taken again for cultn enjoyed the benefit of then left uncultivated

Total

No. of Coodies	Extent of Land	Assessment	Deduct Coodie remission	Nett demand	No. of Coodies	Extent of Land	Assessment	Deduct Coodie remission	Nett Demands
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Cawnies	Rs	Rs	Rs		Cawnies	Rs	Rs	Rs		Cawnies	Rs	Rs	Rs

vation the waste lands which Coodie for one or two years and under various reasons

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Grand Total of lands held on Cowle tenure at the close of Fusly 1257.					Cultivation of the		Particulars agricultural class.			Cultivation of Labourers &c.				
No. of Cowles	Extent of Land	Assessment	Deduct Cowle remission	Net Demand	No. of Cowles	Extent of Land	Assessment	Deduct Cowle remission	Net demand	No. of Cowles	Extent of Land	Assessment	Deduct Cowle remission	Net demand
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
	Cawnies	Rs	Rs	Rs		Cawnies	Rs	Rs	Rs		Cawnies	Rs	Rs	Rs

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Read the following report from the Collector of Malabar relative to the Settlement of the Extra sources of Revenue in that District for Fusly 1256.-

12th Land in Cons. 3rd Feby 1848.-

52

Proceedings thereon.

Reviewing the management of the Extra sources of Revenue in the District of Malabar during Fusly 1258.-

/Here enter 4/

Para 1. The demand on account of the several branches composing the extra sources of Revenue in the Province of Malabar, amounted during the Fusly under report to Rupees 13,35,039-4-2 exceeding the demand of the antecedent Fusly by Rupees 968-12- resulting from a gross increase of Rupees 53,169-15-11 and a gross decrease of Rupees 52,201-3-11.

1255-13,34,070-8-2

Salt

Demands

55-3,02,304-10-10

56-34,6193-5-3

43,888-10-5.

2 The principal excess occurred in the item of Salt- the receipts being in excess of the past year by Rupees 43,888-10-5 owing to an increase on the Home Consumption of Rupees 27,806-6-5, and in the Inland Sales of Rupees 16,082-4- This branch of the Public revenue has been subjected to considerable fluctuation within the last few years in Malabar and in drawing comparative

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

results it is desirable to advert to this circumstance. In Fusly 1254 the largest Revenue from this item on record was realized the Amount being Rs. 390,690-10-4, in the following year there was a decrease compared with this unusually high Amount of Rupees 88,385-15-6, but the receipts of Fusly 1256 fell below those of Fusly 1254 by only 44,497-5-1 and exceeded those of Fusly 1253 by Rupees 38,475-11-8. The Marginal entry exhibits the Salt Revenue for the ten Years from Fusly 1247 to Fusly 1256 included and shows that the sales of Fusly 1256 exceeded the average of the preceding 9 Years including the large receipts of Fusly 1254 by Rupees 8045-6- Excluding that year of unusual receipts the average of the remaining 8 Years was

Fusly	1247	3,12,111	3	5
"	1248	3,45,108	10	8
"	1249	3,46,538	1	7
"	1250	3,49,967	9	7
"	1251	3,18,865	11	4
"	1252	3,40,000	8	9
"	1253	307717	6	7
"	1254	390690	10	4
"	1255	302,304	10	10
"	1256	346193	5	3
Total		33,89,524	11	4
10 Years Average		338,952	7	10
Average of 9 Years from Fusly 1247 to 1255		3,38,147	15	3
Sales of Fusly 1256		346,193	5	3
Increase		8045	6	-
Average of 8 Years from Fusly 1247 to 1255 excluding Fusly 1254		331580	1	10
Sales of Fusly 1256		346,193	5	3
Increase		14613	3	5

was exceeded in 1256 by Rupees 11,613—3—5 the decrease observable in Fusly 1255 is traced by the Collector to the Joint effects of Price and endemic disease, and in the Home Sales Chiefly to the prevalence of smuggling. It is satisfactory to observe that during the year reported on, the latter depressing causes do not appear to have been in operation to the varied extent. In the Home Sales it is observed that part of the excess is attributed to the check given to the illicit trade hitherto carried on with the Cochin Territories and hopes are expressed by Mr. Connolly that this traffic will be still further prevented by the establishment of the Salt depots on the Confines of that State, sufficient time however has not yet transpired to test the full value of these Establishments as means for the suppression of the prevailing system of contraband trade.

3. Including all items the Gross Collections in the Salt Department Amounted as

Gross Coll.ns 31,723-10-8
Charges 3,423-10-11
28,299-12-9

per entry in the margin, from which being deducted the charges which were below that of 1256 by Rupees 22,596—12—8 owing chiefly to the less quantity of Salt purchased and to the Sales being more favorable, the Net Salt Revenue for Fusly 1256 stood at Rupees 2,88,299—12—9, which exceeded the Net Revenue of the previous year by Rupees 66,800—1—7.

Tobacco.	
1255	580,117—1—9
56	560,045—13—9
	20,371—1—0

4. This productive source of Revenue is shown to have yielded Rupees 20,371—1—0 only below the high standard reached in Fusly 1255, when the sales were unprecedentedly large, surpassing, as represented in the marginal entry in para 6 of the report, any period since its establishment in Malabar. In consequence however of larger disbursements for an increased supply of Tobacco the charges amounted to Rupees 11,71,87—10—1 and the Net Revenue was reduced to Rupees 4,12,613—7—8 being less than the Net Revenue of 1255 by Rupees 16,907—2—5 In consequence of the abolition

Net Rev.e	
1255	4,59,550—10—1
56	4,12,613—7—8
Decrease	16,907—2—5

Frontier Duty
Fasly Sayer

abolition of the Cochin Frontier Chowkies the Collections of Frontier duty have become little more than a nominal item in the Extra sources and calls for no remark.

Sea Customs
1255. 179988-11-
56. 152766-2-3
27,222-8-9

5. The returns under this head present a decline in both Exports and Imports to the aggregate amount of Rupees 27,222—8—9 below the duties relized from the sea Customs in Fasly 1255. In the staple products of the Province the net decrease amounted to Rupees 11,719—1—8 of which nearly 6000 Rupees appertained to Cotton alone. This appears to have been in some degree caused by the storm which created such serious damage on the Northern Coast in the Month of April 1847, prematurely interrupting the coasting trade

Cotton decreased
5942—11—10

Net Revenue
55. 114382-11-4
56. 126106-11-2
18275-6-2

6. The Net receipts from this branch, less the disbursements of the year, were Rupees 18,275—6—2 below the net Revenue of Fasly 1255.

Abkarry
55. 62970-10-
56. 62392-14-
578-6-

7. The demand on this account was slightly less than in Fasly 1255 but owing to the large amount of Arrears realized during the year the Net Revenue exceeded

Net Revenue
55. 61878-3-
56. 65148-10-6
3540-7-6

Small Farms and Licenses
55. 49287-6-10
56. 55407-15-10
Excess 6120-9-

Stamps
55. 36862-11-6
56. 40023-8-
Excess 3160-12-6

exceeded that of the preceding fasly by Rupees 3540-7-6

8. In the two items named in the margin there was also a more favorable issue in the outturn of the year under report than they presented in Fasly 1255. The former the increase arose chiefly from the better terms obtained for the Cardamum farm and in the latter from the sale of stamps of higher value.

Moturpha
55. 117639-12-11
56. 117319-5-
320-7-11

9. In consequence of the large remissions which it was found necessary to make and which were enhanced by the destruction of property during the late storms, the Moturpha Demand presents a small decrease below Fasly 1255 of Rupees 320—7—11. It is satisfactory however to observe that with the exception of a trifling item the whole of the current Moturpha Revenue was realized with punctuality. From the Comparative Statement annexed

to

to the 18th. para of the report it will be seen that in the fusly under review there was an increase of Rupees 7605—1—3 in the gross collections, a decrease of 6240—7— in the total disbursements and an increased over the preceding Fusly of Rupees 13,845—7—3 in the Net Revenue.

10. With regard to the old outstanding balances on account of the Extra sources of Revenue it appears that the Amount due at the date of the report was Rupees 202—1 of which Rupees 80—9—6 are recoverable, and the remainder Viz. Rupees 121—6—7 are pronounced desperate. The Board beg to support Mr. Conolly's recommendation that the necessary sanction may be granted for the remission of the latter sum.

Ordered that a Copy of the

the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings with the Annexed comparative Statement of the Collections Charges and Net Revenue be submitted to Government and a transcript of the same be forwarded to the Collector of Malabar for his information and guidance.

Malabar.

Stock in Leonard & Mary 1818

Mortgage Stock 1256

	Stock	Annuity
	1256	
Leonard		
Advanced on the 12th July		
Leonard Collection		
Extra Ditto		
Arrears		
Total		
Charged		
Leonard		
Advanced on the 12th July		
Leonard Collection		
Extra Ditto		
Arrears		
Total		
Charged		
Leonard		
Advanced on the 12th July		
Leonard Collection		
Extra Ditto		
Arrears		
Total		
Charged		
Leonard		
Advanced on the 12th July		
Leonard Collection		
Extra Ditto		
Arrears		
Total		

Standt der Hochgr. Rh. Bank 1818

Herrschaft	Pfl.	ß	Thlr.	ß	Pf.	Gr.	ß	Pf.
Grimmel	36,862	11	6	40,023	8	3	16	12	6			
Bamberg Bollweiler	36,862	11	6	40,023	8	3	16	12	6			
Gachs												
Gachs				72	2	1	72	2	1			
Schmidt												
Schmidt												
Total	36,862	11	6	40,095	10	1	32,232	11	7			
Klawyer				2,362	11	7		8	10	7		
Grimmel				117,639	12	11	117,319	5			320	7	11
Schmied an der 12er Lahn				328	6	5	111	12	3		216	10	
Bamberg Bollweiler				117,311	6	6	117,207	8	7		103	13	11
Gachs													
Schmidt				386	1	8	198	1	10		187	13	10
Total				117,697	8	2	117,105	10	3		291	13	9
Klawyer													

Herrschaft	Pfl.	ß	Thlr.	ß	Pf.	Gr.	ß	Pf.
Grimmel	36,862	11	6	40,023	8	3	16	12	6			
Schmied an der 12er Lahn												
Bamberg Bollweiler	36,862	11	6	40,023	8	3	16	12	6			
Gachs												
Schmidt				72	2	1	72	2	1

Liste der Herren Pächter 1848.

Namen	Wohnort	Pachtzins	Anmerkungen
Adam	Thalheim	1235 Thlr.	
Bergmann	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Dietrich	Hundshübel	2 Äcker	
Eichler	Schwarzenberg	1 Acker	
Fischer	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Gärtner	Schwarzenberg	1 Acker	
Hofmann	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Jäger	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Kunze	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Lehmann	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Müller	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Neubert	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Otto	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Pfeifer	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Richter	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Schmidt	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Thiele	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Ulbricht	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Voigt	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Weber	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Zimmermann	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Arnold	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Bauer	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Dietrich	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Eichler	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Fischer	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Gärtner	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Hofmann	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Jäger	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Kunze	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Lehmann	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Müller	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Neubert	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Otto	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Pfeifer	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Richter	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Schmidt	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Thiele	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Ulbricht	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Voigt	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Weber	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Zimmermann	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Arnold	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Bauer	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Dietrich	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Eichler	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Fischer	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Gärtner	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Hofmann	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Jäger	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Kunze	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Lehmann	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Müller	Thalheim	1 Acker	
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Otto	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
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Voigt	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Weber	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Zimmermann	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Arnold	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Bauer	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Dietrich	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Eichler	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Fischer	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Gärtner	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Hofmann	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Jäger	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Kunze	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Lehmann	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Müller	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Neubert	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Otto	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Pfeifer	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Richter	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Schmidt	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Thiele	Zschorlau	1 Acker	
Ulbricht	Thalheim	1 Acker	
Voigt	Hundshübel	1 Acker	
Weber	Neustädtel	1 Acker	
Zimmermann	Zschorlau	1 Acker	

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

Demand													
Balance on the 12th July													
Demand Collection													
Extra Do.													
Charges													
Stab													
Do.													
Stab	1332209	7	10	5583	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charges	216,582	12	8	680	11	6	145	11	12	"	"	"	"
	62107	"	5	16	8	11	4934	4	4	1564	"	5	"
			5	1339	9	14	1	8	"	7605	"	3	"

Fort St. George, 8th May 1848.

Mr Allise appeared here at ½ past 10 o'Clock and before I could come in and produced the Certificate from the Collector of South Arcot dated 11th to the effect that it was "Brandy" but as the "quantity" was not therein specified, the one could not have been identified with the other. Mr Allise was therefore told that if he could furnish a Muster of the liquor from one of the Barrels in order to satisfy me that it was really "Brandy" it was likely that it might be allowed to pass; it being observed to him at the same time that this precaution was rendered almost indispensible, in consequence of information having reached the Department that Rum was being clandestinely introduced within the Collectorate from some of the Distilleries in the Province.

He then stated that he was merely in charge of the Brandy and that he had no power to open any of the Barrels without the consent of the consignees Messrs Miller and Sons. He accordingly left the Cutcherry to communicate with them

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

and returned at 10 o'Clock P.M.

Mr Allise on coming back, proceeded in company with the Abkarry Superintendent to the place where the Carts were left, and saw a Muster of the liquor taken out. This was brought to me by the Sheristadar and the Abkarry Superintendent and it being my opinion that it was Rum such as was confiscated by order of the Board dated 7th October last, I caused the Carts to be detained until Mr Allise could afford sufficient proof that the liquor was "Brandy". The sheristadar strongly recommended Mr Allise to see me personally; and as he hesitated doing so on the plea that he could not explain his case well enough in English, the Sheristadar told him he would go together; but he declined still and promised to write and state particulars on reaching his place of residence, Mr Allise however, not having done so for 4 days I was induced to address

address the letter to the Collector of South Arcot dated 28th ultimo. I have now to solicit the Board's attention, in the first instance, to that letter and to the reply to it.

From Coll.r of South Arcot 4th April 48. P. 3.

4. Adverting to Mr. Davis' observation that his Certificate "did not contain the quantity of liquor exported "in consequence of [this] not having "considered the mention of it of any "importance owing to its not being liable "to any duty." I may, perhaps, be permitted to remark that the rules laid down in Sec. XI. XIV and XV of Reg. I of 1820 are not affected by Act No. VI of 1844, which Act he, no doubt, had in view when he made the observation, as, in Para 2, he refers to the 'abolition of the land Customs' nor am I aware that any duty was formerly leviable on European Spirits when in transit from one place to another within the British territories, which has now been relinquished in pursuance of the spirit of the Act in

question, so as to render the provisions of Reg. I of 1820, as regards the issue of special permits obsolete.

Encl. No. 3 5. Mr. Allix's original letter in French to Mr. Davis is also sent, and I submit a translation of it made in this Office, together with the Sheristadar's written statement, which shews that Mr. Allix has, in a great measure, misrepresented the case.

" No. 4 " No. 5 6. It will be observed that the Certificate dated 11th ultimo from the Collector of Tanjore, on certain information obtained by his Establishment that the liquor was imported into Cuddalore from "Tranquebar," to which place it was conveyed from "Pondicherry" prior to the delivery of that Settlement from the Danish to the British Government; but the alleged fact is, by no means borne out by the letter from the Collector of Tanjore dated 1st instant who furnishes five depositions from the main Shopkeepers of the Town

to

to show that no Brandy of the de-
=scription and extent specified in
[my] letter has been stored in Straw-
=quebar at the period of its delivery
to the Honorable Company."-

From Messrs. Barrie & Co.

Barrie & Co. Messrs. Barrie & Co. who have
28th. March 1818. examined the liquor, declare that "it is
not Brandy but an imitation of it
although of the same strength."-

8 When I was about to submit
the case to the Board, the Senior partner
of the firm of Miller and Sons ap-
=peared before me, and produced the
whole of the original Correspondence
with Mr. Potter of Arcot on the sub-
=ject of the liquor brought down by
Encls: No 3 Mr. Atlee.- I enclose Extracts from several
of Mr. Potter's letters, together with an
9th. March 1818- original letter from Messrs. Miller and
Sons of yesterday's date with its Enclosures.
Comment thereon is, perhaps, unnecessary;
but the Board will not fail to observe
that these papers prove fully that an
extensive fraud was originally contemplated by

by one Mr. Lafolie at Cuddalore, and
that he must have succeeded but for the
check which his last attempt has re-
=ceived. He in fact is the sole proprie-
=tor of the liquors; Mr. Atlee having been
sent here only in charge of it.-

9 I feel pleasure in having it
in my power to state that I consider
Messrs. Miller and Sons conduct on this
occasion to be most praiseworthy and in
their correspondence with Mr. Potter, there is
nothing that is in my opinion, blameable.
on the contrary the whole appears to me
to be most creditable to them.-

10- The facts stated in the letter
to the Collector of South Arcot and in
that from the Collector of Tanjore, with the
information afforded by Messrs. Barrie and
Co. and by Messrs. Miller and Sons prove so
fully that the liquor sent to Madras by
Mr. Lafolie is "Rum" manufactured to the
Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope that
I feel no hesitation in recommending
its confiscation, to prevent, as far as may
be practicable, a repetition of the offence.

He

In the event of the proposed measure being sanctioned, I would submit that one fifth of the sale proceeds of the spirits be distributed amongst the Peons who have made the seizure and that the remaining four fifths be credited to Government.

11. As the Cartmen have declared before me that the liquor was removed from a Godown in the immediate vicinity of the Sugar Manufactory at Cuddalore, I would beg leave to suggest, for the consideration of the Board, that it should be ascertained from the Collector of South Arcot who Mr. Lafolie is, and whether he is interested in the working of the Distillery there, with a view to the adoption of some precautionary measures against any further infringement of the Revenue Laws, for it is evident that the quantity of Rum Mr. Lafolie was under engagement to sell to Mr. Potter was "100 Casks" of which only 22 Barrels are at present under detention here

here although Mr. Davis states that "the quantity now remaining is trifling".

Madras
8th April 1848

I have &c.
(Signed) S. A. Pudleston
Coll. of Madras

To,
H. D. Davis Esqre
Collector of the
Southern Division of
Arcot.

Sir,

It having come to my Knowledge that several Barrels of Rum packed up in Indigo Chests were lately introduced clandestinely within the limits of this Collectorate, I took the necessary precautions to prevent any further breach of the revenue laws. On Friday last, the 24th instant, 4 Carts loaded with 22 barrels of spirituous liquor were brought to this Office, and, in the course of the day, one Mr. Rose appeared here and produced a Certificate under your Signature, it being attached to a letter from himself to your address. He therein states that he and Mr.

Fort St. George 18th May 1848.

Mr. Collendont are the proprietors of the Spirit, declaring it to be "Brandy" and that it was brought from Tranquebar, to which place it was originally conveyed before the delivery of that Settlement to the British Government. As the quantity however, was not given in the letter nor in the Certificate, as required by Sec: XI Regl. I of 1820, I did not feel authorized to pass the liquor without further enquiry as to its identity.-

2- To enable me to form a judgment I furnished Mr. Alise might be desired to furnish me with a Muster of the liquor. This he refused doing on the ground of Messrs. Miller and Low being the Consignees. He, in consequence, left the Cutcherry to communicate with them, and, on coming back he agreed to a small quantity being taken out of one of the Barrels. The moment I saw the liquor, I was decidedly of opinion that it was not "Brandy", but pure and unmixed "Rum", such as was distilled by Mr. Bullard, and confiscated in the past year

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.-

I then gave orders to my Sheristadar to detain the liquor until Mr. Alise could give me satisfactory proof of its being Spirits manufactured to the Westward of the Cape of Good Hope, for it appeared to me to come within the intention of Sec: XIV and XV of the Regulation referred to above. Mr. Alise, who promised to write to me, and to put me in possession of the Certificate in question, not having done so I sent to enquire at the place where he said he was putting up, but no information is procurable from any body there. I suspect he is not now at Madras; and for him to disappear in the manner he has done is certainly no evidence in his favor.-

3- Having subsequently taken declarations from the Cart Drivers, it appears that the liquor was removed from a Godown in the immediate vicinity of the Sugar Manufactory at Cuddalore.- On its being now tested & tried by competent authority, it has been

Fort St. George 8th. May 1848.

been declared that "it is not Brandy".

4 Under the foregoing circum-
=stances, I have the honor to request that
you will do me the favor to furnish
me with such detailed information as
you may be in possession of, in regard
to the alleged fact of the importation
into your District of "Brandy," if any
and to the quantity. I presume it
should be shewn, under the provisions
of the Regulation to which I have
drawn your attention, that the liquor
from Tranquebar was accompanied
by a valid permit from the Collector
of Tanjore.

Madras ---
28th March 1848 } I Signed I. A. Hudleston
Collector

To

I. A. Hudleston Esqre
Collector of Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 28th. Ultimo
and having on the same day received a
representation from Mr. Alley
complaining

Fort St. George 8th. May 1848.

complaining of the treatment he ex-
=perienced from your subordinates and
the cause of his having been obliged
to leave Madras. I beg to forward the
same with its enclosure† for your con-
=sideration.

† To be returned

I am unable to ascertain the
exact quantity of spirits and other liquors
introduced here from time to time by
different persons from Tranquebar,
where they have been originally imported
from Pondicherry as the greatest
part appears to have been conveyed
elsewhere and disposed of, and the
quantity now remaining being trifling
but I have been credibly informed of
a large quantity having been actually
imported here from that Settlement
since its transfer to the British Govern-
=ment, which I did not consider liable
to duty owing to the abolition of the land
Customs.

As regards Mr. Alley. I beg to
observe that tho the statement of himself
and Mr. Collondont being now the pro-
=prietor of the Brandy exported by the
former

been declared that "it is not Brandy".

4 Under the foregoing circumstances, I have the honor to request that you will do me the favor to furnish me with such detailed information as you may be in possession of, in regard to the alleged fact of the importation into your District of "Brandy," if any and to the quantity. I presume it should be shewn, under the provisions of the Regulation to which I have drawn your attention, that the liquor from Tranquebar was accompanied by a "valid permit" from the Collector of Tanjore.

Madras ---
28th March 1818 } I Signed I. A. Hudleston
Collector

To

I. A. Hudleston Esqre
Collector of Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th. Ultimo and having on the same day received a representation from Mr. Alley complaining

complaining of the treatment he experienced from your subordinates and the cause of his having been obliged to leave Madras. I beg to forward the same with its enclosure for your consideration.

† To be returned

I am unable to ascertain the exact quantity of spirits and other liquors introduced here from time to time by different persons from Tranquebar, where they have been originally imported from Pondicherry as the greatest part appears to have been consumed elsewhere and disposed of, and the quantity now remaining being trifling, but I have been credibly informed of a large quantity having been actually imported here from that Settlement since its transfer to the British Government, which I did not consider liable to duty owing to the abolition of the land Customs.

As regards Mr. Alley. I beg to observe that tho' the statement of himself and Mr. Bellandont being now the proprietor of the Brandy exported by the former

"from Pondicherry to Tranquebar before
"surrender of that settlement to the
"British Government" and the
Importer of the alleged Curacoa
makes a similar statement. As th
case is under enquiry. I have the ho
to request that you will do me the
favor to state whether it is tru
that a large quantity of "Brandy"
stored in Tranquebar at the perio
of its delivery, and if so, whether any
permit such
by Section XI Regulation I of
1820 was recently granted to any
person for the removal thence of
22 barrels containing from five to
five hundred gallons of it, being
the estimated quantity of the
consignment now under detention
to enable me to determine how
far the provisions of Section XIV and
XV of that Regulation or those of
Act No. 32 of 1845 may be considered
applicable to it, and also whether
any

any large quantity of Curacoa is known
to have been exported from Tranquebar
within a recent period.—

Madras 29th March 1848 } (Signed) J. A. Sudleston
Collector

To
J. A. Sudleston Esqre
Collector of Madras

Sir
With reference to your letter
From Nos 1 to 5 of the 29th Ultimo I have the honor
to enclose 5 Depositions taken from
the Main Shopkeepers of the
Town, by which you will perceive that
according to their statements no
Brandy of the description and to
extent specified in your letter under
reply has been stored in Tranquebar at the
period of its delivery to the Honorable
Company and that no quantity whatever has
since been removed from that place to Madras
accompanied by permit issued under sanction
XI Regulation I of 1820.

Tanjore District } (Signed) J. A. Bishop
Tranquebar 1st April 1848 } Collector
Examination

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

Examination of Lutchmanah Chetty a Shop keper in Tranquebar, before Mr. Bishop Collector of Tanjore on the 1st April 1848

Question Do you know whether a large quantity of Brandy was imported from Pondicherry into Tranquebar previous to the delivery of the latter to the English by the Danish Government, and whether there was any Stock on hand subsequent to the delivery of the said Settlement to the English

Answer During the administration of the Danish Government, Brandy in small quantities, was imported into Tranquebar from Pondicherry and disposed of, but, since it was made over to the English no Brandy has been imported. I did not sell any, nor was there any Stock in my hand.

Question It is stated by a person who carried a few days before 22 Barrels of Brandy or about 600 Gallons to Madras that that Brandy was originally imported

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

imported from Pondicherry into Tranquebar and removed therefrom. do you know whether any body sent Brandy from Tranquebar, or did you send it yourself?

Answer I did not send the said Brandy nor do I know that any body else sent any.

Taken before me this first day of April 1848

Signed J. F. Bishop

Collector

Note by the Collector of Madras—— Mr. Bishop sent similar Documents signed in his presence by several other Shopkeepers Viz.t

Valoo Chetty

Veerapillay

Chinnasawmy

Ristnasawmy

Gounastah of

Soobroy Pillay.

To Messrs. Barrie & Co.

Gentlemen,

A quantity of Spirituous liquor

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

liquer has just been imported by land as Brandy; but Shaue's great doubts as to its being Brandy even of an inferior quality. I beg therefore to send a Muster herewith, and request that you will be good enough to favor me with your opinion on the question

Madras ---
27th March 1848 } Signed J. A. Hudleston

Collector

To
The Collector of
Land Custom

Sir

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date accompanied with a Muster bottle of Spirit, which we have tried and, in our opinion, we think that it is not Brandy, but an imitation of it, although of the same strength.

Surgery Dispensary
27th March 1848 } Signed J. Barrie & Co

True Copies and Translation
Signed J. A. Hudleston
Collector

Extract

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

Extract from a letter from Mr. J. W. Potter at Arcot dated 11th February 1848 to Messrs Miller and Sons at Madras

Shaue by yesterday Bangly dispatched to your address samples of Brandy and Spirits of Wine, after examination I beg you will favor me with your opinion as to their quality and what prospects there will be were I to send you a large stock to be sold Wholesale and how much per Gallon. From the Correspondence which I received I expect to get a Hundred Casks of Brandy of 21 Gallons each. Do you think that speedy sale may be expected for this quantity. From your instructions I shall close the bargain

Extract from a letter from Mr. J. W. Potter Dated 21st March 1848 to Messrs Miller & Sons

I beg to enclose a half Bank Note 3849 for Rupees 100. I shall forward by tomorrows post the remaining half and will in a day or two send you a Hoondee so as to enable you to pay for the Brandy, that is if the Liquor is equal to sample already submitted

I

I enclose a letter from Mr. Lapslie on the subject of the Brandy, after perusal kindly return to me

Extract from a letter from Mr. I. Potts dated 29th February 1818 to Messrs. Millers & Sons

I have now the pleasure of acquainting you of my having closed the bargain for the 100 Casks of Brandy I sent tending you 20 Casks for the first trial, if advantageous the remaining 80 will follow, and should it prove otherwise I am at liberty to disengage myself of the bargain; on these conditions Stock the 100 Casks. So soon as the Brandy is started I shall inform you about it, I am making preparations to forward you a Founder to pay the party for the quantity delivered to you. The following is an Extract of the letter I yesterday received from the owner of the Brandy and beg to request your opinion as to the safety of conveying the Liquor to Madras without duty being imposed on me. "With regard "to your P.S. I beg to state that since the "abolition of the Transit or Inland duties in 1814 goods

"goods of every description can freely be taken
"from one end of the Company's Territory
"to another without any one presuming to
"ask a single question about them, and it is only
"when they are sent by Sea or conveyed to a
"Foreign Country that an export duty of 3 1/2 per
"Cent advalorem or 7/2 per Cent in the latter
"case would be demanded. It therefore de-
"pends on you to avoid such payment
"altogether by taking the Spirits Inland to
"any part of the British Territory you may
"like as to a duty paid Certificate I do not
"suppose it, in consequence of this article with
"many other things subsequently forwarded
"to Madras having been brought down
"from Trangnebar since the transfer of that
"place to the British Government where it had
"been imported from Pondicherry during the
"time it was a "free port" held by the
"Danish Government, and by this lucky
"circumstance it become British property."

Extract from a letter from Mr. I. Potts dated 11th March 1818 to Messrs. Millers Sons

you say your Commission for

Fort St. George 8th May 1848

for disposing the Brandy Wholesale is 5 per cent, I have no objections to it, but it must be clearly understood that all risks will have to be borne by you in disposing of the Brandy and Collecting the money.

Extract from a letter from Mr. J. W. Potter dated 24th March 1848 to Messrs. Miller & Sons

Should Mr. Allis be in a hurry for the value of the Brandy after it has afforded you satisfaction, and before the orders are received, will you kindly settle his demand, and deduct from my Money when received, I shall feel much obliged.

Mr. Chand, a Frenchman is on his way to Madras, and very likely may wish to pry into my affairs, to know what you will be able to obtain for the Brandy at Madras, do not let him into the insight of that, he being a friend of Mr. Lafolies may undertake the sale of the remaining Brandy which I have bargained

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

and save me with a neat refusal under some frivolous excuse.—

P. S. After writing, your letter of yesterdays date came to hand, the price of the Brandy settled with Mr. Lafolie is Rs. 2¼ per Gallon, I want it to be borne by me.— If the Brandy is approved, please settle with the Gentleman and obtain his receipt.—

Extract from a letter from Mr. J. W. Potter dated 28th March 1848 to Messrs. Miller & Sons

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of the 25th Instant and regret to hear of the fate of the Brandy, but on the other hand I must say that I am glad I have not been imposed with Runs for Brandy, which I trust is not the case.—

Extract from a letter from Mr. J. W. Potter dated 1st April 1848 to Messrs. Miller & Sons

Yours of the 30th ultimo was duly received, and prior to the receipt of which, I received one from Mr. Lafolie informing me of Mr. Allis's appearance at Cuddalore. Mr. L. wants my advice in making

making the affair very clear on his part as to how he may proceed with regard to the Brandy I wrote to him in reply, and said that if he thinks he has not been acting wrong in this transaction and if he is fully prepared to vindicate himself of the suspicions of the Collector of Land Customs at Madras, he may at once apply to Government to decide the matter. I am fully confident that it is nothing but the truth what the Manager of Land Customs suspected, however I am glad that I was not imposed upon.

/True Extract/
/Signed/ J. A. Gudleston
Collector

To J. A. Gudleston Esqre
Collector of Land Customs
Madras

Sir With reference to our serious interview with you this morning on regarding the Liquor which a certain party at Cuddalore a Mr. Lafolie attempted to

to smuggle into Madras as Brandy we beg to hand you two letters to our address (which our Senior omitted to take with him this morning) from Mr. J. W. Potter Agent, respectively dated the 5th and 25th February last, a note to our Senior from Mr. Cammiade of the firm of Messrs. Cammiade & Co offering Rupees 2/8 per Gallon for the quantity of Brandy which we were led to suppose would come to the Market for sale, after we had submitted to him the sample sent us which sample we now transmit to you; and extracts from all our letters to Mr. Potter which bear any reference to this subject

We think these documents now forwarded, and those left with you this morning, you will at once see what part in this transaction pertained to us, which was simply that if a certain quantity of Brandy was brought to our Godowns and found equal to a sample sent to us we were

were to receive said quantity on account
of our Constituent Mr. Potter, pay for it
from funds in our hands at his disposal
and effect a sale for it on his
behalf and we are confident that
it is not possible for you to peruse
these documents without coming to
the conclusion that our hands are
clean of any attempt direct or indirect
to contravene any of the regulations
of this Presidency by attempting to
smuggle a prohibited article into
Madras.—

We have now been many
years resident in this place without
once having our name impeached
on any such charges as that which
this matter might appear to give
ground for, and we trust you will
do us the justice to suppose that we
have too great a regard for ourselves
and what is due to honor and integ-
-rity even to lend ourselves in how-
indirect soever a manner to so base
and unworthy a proceeding.

I

May we beg that you will
do us the favor if you have repre-
-sented this matter either to Govern-
-ment or to any of the Public depart-
-ments, to make known how we
stand affected, that any unjust sus-
-picions on our honor may at once be
wiped off.

This is due to ourselves and
we are confident you will comply with
our request.

We do not know if there
is any other point on which you
would wish to be informed, having given
you all the information we are possess-
-ed with, but should you wish any
further particulars and we can obtain
them from Mr. Potter, we shall be
happy to do so.

We would beg to observe
that the samples we now forward are
in the original package in which they
were sent to Madras and that the word
"Cognac" is written opposite to the sam-
-ple of Brandy.

Madras. — —
7th April 1848.

Signed / Miller & Sons

Extract

Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

Extract of a letter addressed to Mr. J. H. Potter Arcot dated 7th February 1848 in reply to a letter from that Gentleman dated 5th idem -

"We think good French Brandy would realize say Rupees 3 Pr. Gallon - wholesale and spirits of wine is being just now retailed at the Chemists at 2 Rupees 21 Pr. doz.

If you wish we will be glad to receive Brandy for sale wholesale on your account. We do not know if any in the retail trade would be disposed to receive Liquor for sale on commission. We never did know it customary to do so as there is a great detail of dryage which is apt to cause disputes between the seller and the sender. What goods we have commission sale retail we generally send to Messrs. Franck & Co." -

/True Extract/

/Signed/ Miller & Sons

Extract of letter addressed to Do. dated 7th February 1848 -

"The samples of Brandy and Spirits of wine we duly received. for the former we had an offer Yesterday of Rupees 2/8 Pr. Gallon for 100 casks of 21 Gallons each but we think if you purchase it, and were not in a very great hurry to sell we might be able to get Rupees 3 Pr. Gallon."

/True Extract/

/Signed/ Miller & Sons

P. S. to the letter from which the above extract is taken -

"You will require to be careful if you buy the Brandy regarding the duty. Brandy imported by Sea on an English vessel pays a duty of 1/8 Pr. Gallon and Vessels pays a duty of Rupees 3. We do not know how what you allude to would come to Madras, but it will be necessary that you bear the above in mind. if Duty has already been paid in any part of the Company's Territories it will not be presumed to be again levied provided it be accompanied by a Certificate. -

What quantity of the Spirits of wine have you and is it in wood or bottle?"

/True Copy/

/Signed/ Miller & Sons -

Extract of a letter forwarded to Mr. Potter dated 6th March 1848 -

"We are glad to learn from your letter of the 29th ultimo that you intend sending -

Fort St. George. 8th May 1848 -

Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

Sending a portion of the Brandy in wood on trial first. This we think very prudent and hope the adventure will turn out to your advantage. We have an offer of Rupees 10 per doz for the 100 doz of Spirits of Wine you allude to, provided the whole batch is equal to the sample submitted.

We believe the observations of your correspondent regarding the conveyance of articles though the Company's Territories are correct and therefore think that in sending the Brandy by land you will run no risk of having duty imposed on you.

Our terms for effecting sales wholesale are a Commission of 5 per ct. which will be charged on the sale of Brandy, and which is the usual charge in Madras."

/True Extract/

/Signed/ Miller & Sons.

Extract of a letter addressed to D. dated 21st March 1848.

"On arrival of the Brandy we shall be very careful in taking charge of it that its quality as equal to the sample submitted."

/True Extract/

/Signed/ Miller & Sons

Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

Extract of a letter addressed to D. dated 23d March 1848.

The Gentleman who is in charge of the Brandy came in this morning and promises to deliver over to us what he has brought in the course of tomorrow. In the course of conversation we enquired if he had brought a bill with him for the Brandy when to our surprise he said he had not, nor does he appear to know what price you are to pay for it, he says he thinks Rupees per Gallon, but this we told him could not be the case as we had held out hopes of obtaining in the Market here only about Rupees 2/8 per Gallon from which our Commission and Cart hire were to be deducted. We therefore shall not settle with him until we hear from you what rate we are to pay but shall meanwhile take charge of the Brandy if found according to sample."

/True Extract/

/Signed/ Miller & Sons

Extract of a letter addressed to Mr. J. W. Potter Arcot dated 25th March 1848.

"We regret to say there appears to

Fort St. George: 8th May 1848.

to be some trouble in getting the Brandy into Madras and we think it very fortunate for you that you have advanced nothing in payment of it to the owner-

Mr. Allis came to us yesterday morning and stated that the Peons had taken the Brandy to the Collector of Land Customs Cutcherry and that the Manager there told him the Certificate he brought with him was of no use- the Certificate a very informal document- the quantity of Brandy to which it refers not being mentioned- The manager it seems also stated that he did not believe that the casks contained Brandy at all- but Rum- If the Manager's suspicion be correct these French Gentlemen are in a very nice mess: as there are severe penalties attached to the smuggling of Rum into Madras where its sale for use in the Country is prohibited-

Why there should be any suspicion on this score we really cannot say but it does look strange and we must say we did not altogether like Mr. Allis' conduct in reference to it- He wanted us to interfere in the matter and in fact when asked by the Manager of the Land Customs for a

Fort St. George, 8th May 1848.

a sample of the Liquor he said he could not give it on his own responsibility, but must first consult us- Our Senior however told him that we had nothing at all to do with it, our sole part in the transaction being to take charge of whatever Brandy be brought to us if found equal to a sample submitted to pay him for what he delivered- He then went away promising to allow a sample of that Brandy to be taken away, but not having seen him since we cannot speak to the result- We however are extremely glad that we have not connected ourselves in this matter in any way and that you have not made any payments in advance"

/True Extract/

/Signed/ Miller & Sons

Extract of a letter addressed to Do dated 30th March 1848-

"Yours of the 28th Instant came to hand this morning and in reply we regret to say that since we last wrote we have neither seen Mr. Allis nor heard any thing about the Brandy-

We

7138. Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

We therefore very much fear that some unfair game was about to be played on you and would have been had you made any advances on the Liquor. A letter to our care came by post for Mr. Allen and in sending it yesterday to Mr. Mauds with whom he had been residing it was returned with the message that the Gentleman had left Madras for Pondicherry. This is certainly a very mysterious affair and we should like to see how it will terminate. If Rum was really about to be imposed on you in lieu of Brandy these french gents deserve a severe punishment.

/True Extract/
/Signed/ Miller & Sons

Extract of a letter addressed to Mr. J. W. Potter Arcot dated 6th April 1848.

"We duly received yours of the 1st Instant, we have not heard any thing further regarding the Brandy from Cuddalore but certainly think if Mr. Lafolie has attempted to smuggle Rum into Madras he deserves to be very severely punished.

We are extremely sorry that ever we had any thing to do with this matter or rather that Mr. Allen took it on himself to mention our

7139. Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

our name to the Collector of Land Customs as a cart conveying some articles of ours from Palmanair was taken by the Peons to the Land Custom House and there minutely examined. no doubt because we were suspected which as you may well imagine was very hurtful to our feelings.

/True Extract/
/Signed/ Miller & Sons.

No 4.

Mr Davis
Collector.

Sir,

Having returned last night from Madras. to which place I took lately 22 Barrels of Brandy out of those which I purchased from Natives as I stated to you in my letter of the 9th instant. I have the honor to inform you of the unjust and undeserving manner in which I have been treated by the Subordinates of the Office of the Collector of Land Customs at Madras. being fully persuaded that justice will be rendered to me.

On arriving with my 6 Carts within 8 Miles of Madras I was stopt and surrounded by almost twenty Peons

Duffadars

Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

Daffadars &c who offered me the greatest insult, and took me as a criminal to the Land Custom House, where they wished me to pass the night, but after much intreaty and the promise made by me to present myself there on the morning of the following day, they allowed me to go. Early next morning, I called again, and produced my letter of the 9th bearing your Endorsement of the 11th instant. Mr D Vaz Head clerk of the Department, who presented himself as the intermediate party between the Collector and myself, after having perused the docu-ment produced by one, with the Office full and before a number of those who are employ-ed there, told me that he had got inform-ation previously that it was only Rum, and, although he did not know from what Dis-tillery, he was determined to get it confis-cated, and that certificates from the whole World would be of no use to me. Afterwards a Barrel was opened, and two individuals, who were under Mr D Vaz tasted the liquor, and as they were previously directed, said that it was not Brandy, but that they could go no further, that is to say, they could not consci-ously declare that it was Rum, as there

Fort St. George. 8th May 1848.

was nothing to indicate that fact. As to myself, I persisted in saying that it was Brandy, for I purchased it as such, when Mr D Vaz felt irritated, and ordered that the Book of Regulations might be brought to him. He asked me whether I knew what was to be my punishment. I told him that I was innocent, that I was a stranger, that it was the first time I understood to make this trade, and that I knew nothing of the English Laws. He then read part of the Regulations in English, and explained that I was to be punished by the confiscation of my Brandy but by a fine of 100 Rupees and 6 months imprisonment, and further that, if after 6 Months imprisonment, I did not pay the fine I should continue in prison until satisfaction was made. In the mean time Mr D Vaz returned the Certificate in question telling me "to go take care of yourself, that Cer-"tificate is worth nothing here, and you "will be punished. You will do well to write "immediately to the Collector of Cuddalore that "he may indemnify you for your losses."

Under these circumstances being in a strange Country, alone and without a friend

Fort St. George. 8th May 1818.

Daffadars &c who offered me the greatest insult, and took me as a criminal to the Land Custom House, where they wished me to pass the night, but after much entreaty and the promise made by me to present myself there on the morning of the following day, they allowed me to go. Early next morning, I called again, and produced my letter of the 9th bearing your Endorsement of the 11th instant. Mr D Vaz Head clerk of the Department, who presented himself as the intermediate party between the Collector and myself, after having perused the document produced by one, with the Office full and before a number of those who are employed there, told me that he had got information previously that it was only Rum, and, although he did not know from what Distillery, he was determined to get it confiscated, and that certificates from the whole World would be of no use to me. Afterwards a Barrel was opened, and two individuals, who were under Mr D Vaz tasted the liquor, and as they were previously directed, said that it was not Brandy, but that they could go no further, that is to say, they could not consciously declare that it was Rum, as there

Fort St. George. 8th May 1818.

was nothing to indicate that fact. As to myself, I persisted in saying that it is Brandy, for I purchased it as such, when Mr D Vaz fell irritated, and ordered that the Book of Regulations might be brought to him. He asked me whether I knew what was to be my punishment. I told him that I was innocent, that I was a stranger, that it was the first time I understood to make this trade, and that I knew nothing of the English Laws. He then read part of the Regulations in English, and explained that I was to be punished not only by the confiscation of my Brandy, but by a fine of 1,000 Rupees and 6 months imprisonment, and further that, if after 6 Months imprisonment, I did not pay the fine I should continue in prison until satisfaction was made. In the mean time Mr D Vaz returned the Certificate in question telling me "to go take care of yourself, that Certificate is worth nothing here, and you will be punished. You will do well to write immediately to the Collector of Cuddalore that he may indemnify you for your losses"

Under these circumstances being in a strange country, alone and without a friend

Fort St. George. 8th May 1818.

friend, ignorant of the rules, having seen the influence of Mr. D'Vaz by the peremptory orders he gave me, not having been able to see the Collector personally; knowing Mr. D'Vaz's disposition that he was determined to prevent my having access to his Chief in order to accomplish his design, for he alone questioned me and gave me his orders, and having seen that the Certificate I produced was rendered useless to him, I thought I should have returned here to inform you of the injustice that I was made to suffer on the plea of affording protection to the interests of Government, whereas Mr. D'Vaz was more interested in shewing favor to a friend who has recently opened a Shop for the sale of Wines, and which friend did not forget to proceed to the Land Custom House to learn the result of their plot, and I beg to express a hope, Sir that you will intercede for me so as to procure the restoration of my Brandy.

I purchased from Mr. Bolondont a quantity of Brandy in Case through his Agent here, which I sold on the spot as Agent of a licensed dealer.

and

Fort St. George. 8th May 1818.

and the Brandy in Cask which I have just taken to Madras was purchased from Natives who arrived from Tranquebar at the rate of 2 Rupees per Gallon, some time ago. I am prepared to furnish proof respecting the said purchase. It is Brandy from Marseilles, and I empower the authorities at Madras to make such examination as they may deem convenient to assure themselves that it is not Rum. By analyzing Brandy from Marseilles which they might get from some shops at Madras, I am persuaded that they will be convinced of the truth of the facts I have advanced.

On the strength of my right, I appeal to the sentiments of humanity of the Collector of Madras to consider the question without partiality and without reference to the insinuations of interested parties by whom he is surrounded. In consideration of the severe and unjust measures taken against me on my entering Madras, in consideration of the peremptory orders given by Mr. D'Vaz in his Office as if they had emanated from himself and after having seen the result of an Analysis in comparison with

Fort St. George: 8th May 1818-

with Brandy from Marseilles. I beg of him to have the kindness of ordering the restoration of my Brandy or its exportation; for I am father of a family and if I were to lose the Brandy I shall be ruined, and in the greatest distress with my children-

In conclusion, Sir I have the honor to enclose the Certificate that you had the goodness to give me before my departure to Madras, begging that it may be returned to me when no longer required, so that, If I should find it requisite to resort to the Supreme Court at Madras to obtain possession of my Brandy, that document may be of service to me-

Cuddalore 29th March 1818

/Signed/ H. Allix

/True Translation/
/Signed/ J. A. Hudleston
Collector-

Statement by the Sherestadar of the Collector of Madras on the subject of certain Rum attempted to be introduced by Mr Allix-

It would appear by the report

Fort St. George, 8th May 1818-

report of the Conciopullay in charge of Arrack Godown at Triuanoor the depositions of Cartmen and the statement of Peons that the 4 Carts containing 22 Barrels of Liquor while entering into the Abkarry limits of Madras were stopped by the Abkarry Peons who were only 3 in number viz.t Durmasing Abdubyman and Kistnasawmy on the morning of the 23d. ultimo, that the Carters being questioned by the above Peons as to the quantity of the liquor and the name of the party consigned, answered in the negative, the Peons have therefore accompanied the Carts which came to Papanchavady situated beyond Adyar and halted there- The Carters having been further questioned told the Peons that the man who hired their Carts at Cuddalore has accompanied them on a seperate Cart and left them near Mootacan Chaultry with instructions to wait for his return, that the owner accordingly came and joined them at the said place at 8 o'Clock in the night and

Fort St. George, 8th May 1848.-

and wanted to remove the carts while the Peons who were watching told him that they should be taken to the Cutcherry as they find them to contain liquor and which they have no authority to pass without Collector's orders that Mr. Allia not only offered great resistance but made use most abusive language to the Peons, who however brought the carts to the Cutcherry at 2 O'Clock in the Night, that none of the Peons have insulted Mr Allia nor forced him to the Cutcherry, but that he followed the carts at some Distance and then went away without coming to the Cutcherry.-

I came to Office next Morning and on my being informed of the Seizure of Liquor, I went to Mr D'Vaz when I observed Mr. Allia talking to him.- Mr D'Vaz told him here is Sheristadar and you can speak to him on which Mr. Allia spoke to me in English, but he never complained that he was maltreated by the Peons.- Mr D'Vaz shewed me the endorsement of the Collector of South Arcot, on

reading

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.-

reading, I said that it does not shew the number of Package the quantity &c as provided by a regular permit, and all that passed then was to allow us to take out some muster of the liquor and if it is Brandy that we will pass it forthwith. Mr. Allia then said that the Brandy in question belongs to Mr. Miller, I said if it be the case he can go to him and obtain permission to take a muster to enable this department to dispose of the case.- Mr. Allia left the Cutcherry and returned in one or two hours and said that he has no objection to take out Muster.- Thereupon sent for the Abkarry Superintendent and told him to go with Mr. Allia and take out some muster in his presence, and on looking at it I suspected that it was not Brandy. In order to satisfy myself, I ordered to bring a muster of Rum which was lately confiscated by order of the Board of Revenue under nearly similar circumstances. Mr. Allia himself tasted the both Spirits and said there are different qualities and that his liquor is Brandy

Mr.

Mr. Gantz Revenue Surveyor who was in the next room was then called in and said on smelling it that it was not Brandy that no person except these indiniduals have tasted.- Mr. Allix then wished to see the Regulations which applies to a similar case, which were sent to him by Mr. D Vaz, he thereon appeared quite a altered and dejected. I told Mr. Allix that the Collector came in and will take him if he comes with me and that he may speak to the Collector, but Mr. Allix said in you go and explain and let me know his opinion. I then went to the Collector accompanied by the Abkarry Superintendant with the master which on being tasted by the Collector he said that it was in his opinion rum; On hearing the circumstance under which it was seized the Collector told me a that if Mr. Allix has any thing to say that he is at liberty to state in writing. This I communicated to Mr. Allix who was considering for a while and left the Office with a promise that he will return to the Cutcherry next day and will in the mean time write fully to the

the Collector- Mr. Allix not having come as promised, the Carters came and complained that they have no money and that they and their bullocks were starving.- Thereon sent peons 4 days after to enquire of him, but they came back and reported that he is not to be found.-

With regard to Mr. Allix's Statement in his letter of the 29th ultimo to the Collector of South arcot, I beg to a State that the number of Peons that a stopped the Carts at Papanchavady is only 3, which is the only establishment posted in that direction, that he was not required by any of them to go to the Cutcherry at that hour nor did he come in the first place there at the night to be supposed that the peons have told him to pass the night at the Cutcherry, that none but Mr. Allix and Mr. Gantz have have tasted a the liquor as explained before, that the Regulations was read at Mr. Allix's own request, that he understood it and became quite dejected on hearing it, that none as far as I know acted improperly or disrespectfully towards him

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.-

him nor told him to go to the Collector of South Arcot who may indemnify him, that none prevented him from seeing the Collector, whilst I offered myself to take him with me to the Collector, and in fact that his statement in the letter to the Collector of South Arcot is quite variance with the facts which have been passed in this Office.-

Madras. - - -
Cutcherry. - - -
8th April 1848.-

(Signed) D. Vencatasubyah
Sheristadar.-

To

T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.-
Fort St. George.

54

From the Collr. of Madras.-

Sir,

With reference to Paras 8, 10 and 11 of my letter under date the 8th instant No. 23. I have the honor to transmit herewith for submission to the Board of Revenue a further communication from Messrs.

17th April 1848.-

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.-

Miller & Sons with its three original Enclosures from Mr. F. Lafolie of Cuddalore, in confirmation of the alleged fact of his being the proprietor of the Rum now under detention at this Office. From what I have already seen, I am led to suppose that the Certificate or Permit No. 1, which forms one of the Enclosures in the letter from the Collector of South Arcot dated 4th of the present month. is in Mr. Lafolie's own hand writing.-

To B. of R. 8th April 1848.-

(Signed) J. A. Hudleston
Collector

Madras. - - -
18th April 1848.-

To J. A. Hudleston Esqre.
Collector of Land Customs.-
Madras.-

Sir,

We duly received your favor under date the 10th Instant, to which we have deferred replying until we were able to forward Mr. Lafolie's letter to Mr. Potter referred to by Mr. Potter in his communication to us of the 1st Instant. This document we have now the pleasure to forward together with two other letters from

from the same party on the same subject, respectively dated 26th February and 11th March and we are requested by Mr. Potter to state that you are at liberty to make what use you may require of these documents and further that he is ready to submit for your perusal the whole of the correspondence which passed between himself and Mr. Lafolie on the subject.-

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank you for your letter acknowledged over, which is perfectly satisfactory to us.-

Madras,- -
17th April 1848-

To (Signed) Miller & Sons.-

Mr. I. W. Potter

Arcot.-

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 22d Instant came to hand yesterday, and having immediately communicated your offer to my friend at Pondicherry I am glad to inform you that your offer of 2 1/4 Rupees per Gallon and to pay the Transit expenses, being made for the whole stock on hand he accepts it, as to

to payment, it being entirely on my responsibility I have no objection whatever to allow you sufficient time for clearing the balance that may be due by you.-

With regard to your P.S. I beg to state that since the abolition of the Transit or Inland duties in 1844- goods of every description can freely be taken from one end of the Company's Territory to another, without any one presuming to ask a single question about them, and it is only when they are sent by sea, or conveyed to a Foreign Country that an export duty of 3 1/2 per Cent advalorem or 7 per cent in the latter case, would be demanded. It therefore depends on you to avoid such payment altogether, by taking the Spirit Inland to any part of the British Territory you may like- as to a duty paid certificate I do not possess it, in consequence of this article, with many other things subsequently forwarded to Madras, having been brought down from Tranquebar since the Transfer of that

that place to the British Government where it had been imported from Pondicherry during the time it was a "free port" held by the Danish Government, by this lucky circumstance it became British property, this is the cause of my being able to let you have the Spirits in question at a Cheaper rate than any other person-

The subject of duty being thus explained I beg you will favor me with your orders as to where and what quantity I shall have to send first

Three hundred Dozens of Spirits of Wine of the same quality as the sample sent you in capsulated bottles.-

With hopes of our commercial relationship being firmly cemented.-

I have the honor to be
Cuddalore... &c.
26th February 1848.

(Signed) F. Lafolie.-

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 5th Instant reached me in due time and before dispatching to Messrs. Miller and Sons of Madras the quantity of

of Brandy therein alluded to, I considered it necessary to apply to the Collector of this District for a pass of some kind or other, consequently an application in French was addressed by Mr. Allix (a relation of mine under whose care I intend to send the Spirits to Madras) detailing the circumstances already explained to you, i.e. the time when it was exported to Tranquebar from Pondicherry and that subsequently imported here, to which I am glad to say he has received a very satisfactory reply for your information.-

I am now looking out for Bandies which appear scarce and shall soon let you know the date of their departure, but considering the bad state of the road since the last monsoon I am afraid I shall not be able to load more than four casks in each Bandy, but you may however rely on my best exertions as all the casks do not contain the same number of Gallons, there being Sum of 21 and others at 31.- I trust you will have no objections to my sending off

of both about 490 Gallons.-

Cuddalore,- - -
11th March 1848.-

(Signed) F. Lafolie.-

"There is no objection or impediment
"on the part of the Collector of Customs of
"South Arcot to the Brandy alluded to in
"this application being exported by the
"Purchaser to any part of the Company's
"Territory."

South Arcot,- -
Collector's Cutcherry
11th March 1848.-

(Signed) W. D. Davis
Collector.-

To Mr. J. W. Potter

Sir,

Arcot

I have been duly favored with your last letter, since which I regret to inform you of the turn of Mr. Allis's late Invoice of Brandy to Madras, has taken, it appears that before his arrival there some unfriendly person had written from this place to the Collector of Land Customs giving him to understand that the four Bandies load he was escorting to Madras, was not Europe Brandy but manufactured in India, upon this, the article was stopped, and owing to the influence of certain person in that Office, the Collector now insists

insists to say that it is not Europe Brandy and that he could not let it pass, notwithstanding the Permit he held, and they carried their animosity so far as to threaten Mr. Allis with some penalty and this upon mere suspicion.- Mr. Allis being of a very timid disposition got frightened and returned here, I do not know indeed what to do, with every justice and right on our part we know that when the authorities have once decided on a wrong side they will always try to maintain their point- I therefore give you all these private details confidentially trusting that you will favor me with your opinion as to what is best to be done.-

Trusting that you will excuse the trouble I am thus giving you.-

(Signed) F. Lafolie.-

Cuddalore,- - - -
28th March 1848.

53-55

Proceedings thereon.-

Observations and orders of the Board on the Report by the collector of Madras on the detection of 22 Barrels of Rum attempted to be introduced from Cuddalore

Recorded

From the letters above and their enclosures it appears, that a Mr. La Folie residing at Cuddalore, applied in February last to Mr. Potter Shop Keeper

into the Madras Collectorate as brandy recommending the confiscation of the spirits.-

Shopkeeper at Arcot, offering to sell him 100 Casks of brandy. He represented that this brandy had been originally imported into Pondicherry from France, and afterwards from that settlement into Tranquebar whilst still a Danish possession, and that it had been purchased by him and removed to Cuddalore subsequent to the cession of Tranquebar to the British Government. The proposal was acceded to by Mr. Potter and it was arranged between the parties that 20 Casks should in the first instance be sent by Mr. La Folie to Madras to the care of Messrs. Miller & Sons who were to sell them on account of Mr. Potter. Should the speculation turn out favorably the remaining 80 casks were to follow. In furtherance of this plan one Mr. Allix a relation of Mr. La Folie on the 9th March last addressed a letter in French to the Collector of South Arcot. containing the same account of the origin of the liquor and of the manner in which it

it had come into his possession as had been previously given to Mr. Potter and solicited a "passe" or permit. In reply he received an endorsement upon his letter to the effect that there was "no "objection or impediment on the part "of the Collector of Customs of South "Arcot to the brandy being exported to "any part of the Company's Territory" Under this document the Spirits 22 Barrels were taken to Madras by Mr. Allix - on his approaching that place the carts were stopped, and were then taken to the Office of the Collector of Madras by the Peons of that department - after some evasion on the part of Mr. Allix the liquor was examined and a sample sent for the purpose of being tested, to Messrs. Barrie & Co. who declared that it is not Brandy but an imitation of it, although of the same strength - reference was then made by the Collector of Madras to the Collector of Tanjore to ascertain whether any large quantity of brandy was stored at Tranquebar at the time of its delivery to the Honorable Company,

and

and whether any permit had subsequently been granted for removal thence of such a quantity as had been found in charge of Mr. Allix. The Collector of Tanjore has answered both these queries in the negative, and Mr. Hudleston in reporting the circumstances of the case as above stated and submitting copies of his correspondence with Messrs. Miller and Sons and of their correspondence with Mr. Potter, with some original letters written to Mr. Potter by Mr. La Fabre, has given it as his opinion that the liquor in question is Rum manufactured in the country, that the attempt to introduce it into Madras as Brandy and without a permit is fraudulent and in violation of the provisions of Regulation 1. 1820. He therefore recommends that the liquor be confiscated and that one fifth of the sale proceeds be distributed among the Peons by whom it was seized.-

2. The Board of Revenue under the representation made by the

the Collector entertains no doubt that the liquor brought by Mr. Allix to Madras is spirits of country manufacture and that the attempt to introduce it into Madras as Brandy was a gross fraud. Under Section 5 XIV Regulation 1. 1820 they therefore sanction its confiscation as having been "unaccompanied with a valid permit," but in place of one fifth as recommended by the Collector they authorize the distribution of two fifths of the proceeds to the Peons who made the seizure, as a reward for their intelligence and activity. They have also noticed with approbation the exertions made by the Collector and his Cutcherry in the business, and doubt not his best efforts will be directed to the prevention for the future of all similar attempts which if successful cannot but seriously affect the Madras revenue.-

Ab Karry

The Board of Revenue

3. also resolve to forward copies of Mr. Hudleston's letters and their enclosures

enclosures and the original accompaniments (the latter to be returned) to the Collector of South Arcot and to direct him to institute a searching inquiry as to the place in which the Spirits in question were distilled and as to the manner in which they came into the posession of Mr. La Folie, and to ascertain and report what has become of the remaining 80 casks of the same liquor referred to in Mr. Potter's letter to Messrs. Miller and sons of the 29th February last, and of the 100 dozens of Spirits of wine mentioned in Mr. La Folie's letter to Mr. Potter of the 26th of the same month - Adverting to the opinion expressed in the letter+ from the Collector of Madras that the certificate appended to Mr. Allise's application of the 9th March is in Mr. La Folie's own hand writing Mr. Davis will report whether this is the case - and whether Mr. La Folie holds

+ 18th April In Cons 8th May 1848-

holds any, and if so, what, situation in his Cutcherry - The Collector of South Arcot will also furnish full explanation in respect to the conduct of his Deputy Sheristadar as described in his letter to the Collector of Madras, in having reported that he did not trace any colored rum in the Godowns of the Distillers, and "that the Brandy in the posession of Mr. "Allise, appeared from satisfactory evi- =dence to have been manufactured westward "of the Cape of Good Hope and imported "here from Tranquebar". Mr. Davis will also explain why he allowed Mr. Allise to transport the Spirits from Cuddalore to Madras without the permit re- =quired by Section XI. Regulation I. 1820. and without having satisfied himself by the production of a similar voucher from the Collector of Tanjore that the liquor had really been brought from Tranquebar as alleged.-

It is observed that on the 28th

4-

Fort St. George 8th May 1848.-

28th August 1845 the Board sanctioned the grant of a distillery license to a Mr. Allia - If this be the same party as the individual mentioned in the preceding Paras the Collector is directed at once to withdraw his license - If otherwise Mr. Davis will state what connection exists between the two parties and whether there be reason to believe that the holder of the license was in any way privy to the late fraud.-

5- The Board will expect a reply from the Collector of South Arcot to these Proceedings within a fortnight after their receipt.-

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be forwarded to the Collectors of Madras and South Arcot for their information and guidance.-

Fort St. George 8th May 1848-

Resolved that the following letters be dispatched.-

56

To the Collr. of Vizagapatam

To The Collector of Vizagapatam.-

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to communicate to you the sanction of Government for the charges incurred 7th April 1848. without Estimate in the Magistrate and Government Agents' departments of your District in Fusly 1256, amounting to Rupees 1476-11-6, and to observe that the travelling Batta to the Establishment has been charged in some instances not only for Fusly 1256 but for a few days omitted to be charged in Fusly 1255.-

You are requested to avoid this course in future, but if any items be omitted and its omission subsequently ascertained the charge should be submitted for sanction in a separate Statement.-

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 8th May 1848.-

/Signed/ T. Pycroft Secretary

57

To the Collr. of Nellore

To The Collector of Nellore.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board

7166 Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

13th March 1848.

Board of Revenue to communicate to you the sanction of Government for the Extra charges incurred without Estimate in your district in Fusly 1256 amounting to Rupees 8,903-5-1 and to request that the details contained in the Accounts Particular which may accompany future Statements be exhibited in accordance with the Board's Circular instructions of the 13th June 1836, as those which accompanied the Statement now sanctioned are too much in detail.-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
8th May 1848.

/ Signed / J. Pycroft
Secretary

59

To The Collector of

To the Collr of Sir,
Tinnevelly

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to communicate to you the sanction of Government for the Extra charges incurred without Estimate in your District in Fusly 1256 amounting to Rupees 12,064-14-11, and to observe that some cause should have been assigned for the large decrease apparent in the Salt Manufacturer's share.-

1st April 1848.

Communicating the sanction of Government for the Extra charges incurred in his District without Estimate in Fusly 1256. amounting to Rupees 12,064-14-11 and observing on explanation of the large decrease in the Salt manufacturer's share should have been furnished.

2. In future whenever there

7167 Fort St. George 8th May 1848.

there is a difference of Rupees 100 or more between the charges of one year and that of the preceding you will be pleased to afford explanation of the cause of variation, and in preparing the accounts Particular, which may hereafter accompany your Statements of charges due attention is requested to the Board's circular instructions of the 13th June 1836.-

3. The accounts Particular enclosed in your Statement of charges now sanctioned are too much in detail. Column 2. in No. 1 and Column 1 in No. 2 might be omitted entirely. In the latter Account Particular three instances occur in which the dates, for which Batta to servants were allowed, have been omitted.-

4. It is remarked that in Account Particular No. 3 there is a charge of Rupees 5- 4- 4 paid as a reward for killing a Wolf-bub in the list of rewards for killing wild animals sanctioned by the Board in their Circular of the 16th August 1815 such charge is not authorized.- A similar charge should not be incurred therefore without previous sanction.-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George.
8th May 1848.

/ Signed / J. Pycroft
Secretary

Received

Received the undermen-
-tioned Miscellaneous letters and State-
-ments.

59 From the Acting Coll.r of North Arcot } Return of Persons charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of March last.

60 From the Acting Coll.r of North Arcot } Return of Persons convicted and confined under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of March last.

61 From the Acting Coll.r of North Arcot } Return of Fines imposed and stoppages made from the pay of public Servants for the Quarter ending 31th March last.

62 From the Coll.r of South Arcot } Forwarding an Indent for Printed Papers.

63 From the Coll.r of Nellore } Requesting to be furnished with printed forms of Bills of Cr.a letters of advices.

62-64 Order on the 2 abovementioned letters — — — } Ordered to be supplied accordingly.

From

65 From the Collector of South Arcot } Abstract Statement of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of March last.

66 From the Principal Collector of Coimbatore } Abstract Statement of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of March last.

67 From the Principal Coll.r of Coimbatore } Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of March last.

68 From the Collector of South Arcot } Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of March last.

From

69

From the Collector of Bellary — Reporting that no persons were confined in Jail during the Quarter ending 31st March last.—

70

From the Coll.r of Chingleput — Reporting that no persons were charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 during the Month of March last.—

71

From the Coll.r of Madura — Acknowledging the receipt of certain Printed Forms.

72

From the Coll.r of Nellore — Statement shewing the quantity of Salt in store and ready for Exportation on account of the Chittagong Indent.

Indent for 1847–48 of the Ports of his District up to the 25th April last.—

73

From the Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa — Submitting an Indent for Stationery and requesting its early despatch.—

73-74

Order thereon.— Ordered that the Original Indent accompanying the abovementioned letter be passed and transmitted to the Secretary to the Military Board.—

75

From the Collector of Tinnevelly — Salt Account Current for the Quarter ending 31st March last.—

From

76

From the Coll.r of Tinnevelly Return of persons c
charged with Offences under Regulation IX of
1822 for the Month of March
last.-

77

From the Coll.r of
Tinnevelly } Stating that no pers
were suspended or dismissed under
Regulation VI of 1831 during the ca
Month of March last.-

Walter Elliot

Boedin Ham

Comp.d Thompson

No Diary

At a Meeting Present.-

Thursday 11th May 1848. } Walter Elliot Esqre. Acting Senior Member
A. Maclean Esqre. Acting Second Member
and
J. Goldingham Esqre. Acting Third Member

Minutes of the last
Meeting read and approved.-

Read the following Resolutions

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
dated 1st May 1848.-

1

/From Bo. 20. April/

From the Chief Secretary to Govt.- The Right Honble the
Governor in Council sanctions the Estimate
amounting to Rupees /Four hundred
and Eighty received with the foregoing
Extract for making 120 Boxes for the
Remittance of Treasure from the Tinne-
velly District.

/Signed/ I. F. Thomas.
Chief Secretary.-

DESTROYED 9/48

12

Order thereon. Ordered to be communicated
for the information and guidance of the
Collector of Tinnevelly with reference to his
letter dated 1st Ultimo.-

ORIGINAL DESTROYED

&c.

The Original Estimate forwarded by the Collector is herewith returned to him with the sanction of Government endorsed upon it.-

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 2nd May 1848.-

3

From the Chief Secy to Govt. / From Bd 17th Apl / The Government approve the measures adopted for the Establishment of a public Dispensary at Mangalore and observe that the application made to the Government of India under date the 17th January last for a 2nd Assistant for this Institution has not yet been replied to.-

/ Signed / J. F. Thomas.-
Chief Secretary.-

3-4

Order thereon; Ordered to be communicated with Copy of the Board's letter to Government dated 17th Ultimo for the information of the Collector of Canara with reference to his letter dated 25th February last.-

Ordered also that Copy of the foregoing Correspondence be communicated for the information of the Board in the Department of Public Works.-

Read-

Read the following Extract.-

5

From the Secy to Govt.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 28th April 1848.-

Read the following.-

To Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery Baronet Secretary to Government Fort St. George.-

Sir,

With reference to the Resolution of Government noted in the margin I do myself the honor of reporting for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that I have despatched from the Registrar of the Supreme Court an Office Copy of the Bill referred and will immediately forward to Mr. Elliot a copy for the purpose of his furnishing to me replies to the several Interrogatories to enable Mr. Advocate General to advise on the course desirable to be pursued

Resolution of Govt. 19th Apl 1848 No. 412 on Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue 17th April 1848 No. 189 Revenue Department.

Referring to the 2nd Para of the Letter I had the honor of addressing to you as noted in the Margin I have since ascertained that the Office Copy of the Bill which had

2.

Letter from Hon'ble Compt. Solicitor to Offg Chief Secretary to Government 8th April 1848 No. 93.-

had been obtained on Mr Elliots behalf was forwarded to that Gentleman on the 8th Instant I submit for the consideration of His Excellency in Council that the Government should not be charged with the expense of procuring that Copy in addition to the one now directed to be procured.

Madras 28th April 1848

(Signed) C. Dale.
Honble Compy Solicitor.

The Right Honble the Governor observes that the Government can only be chargeable for the expense of documents procured in the regular course through their own Officers.

(Signed) H. Montgomery
Secy to Government.

5-6

Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated for the information of the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following Extract of a Letter from the Collector of Malabar

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 15th April 1848.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Malabar

To Sir H. Montgomery Bart.
Offg Chief Secy to Govt
Fort St George

Sir,

I have the honor to

7

From the Secy to Govt
Communicating Report from Mr Robinson Head Assistant to the Collector of Canara on the subject of the Storm of April last and its effects on the Laccadives

Laccadive Island and Requesting that Mr Bland's observations & the Board's views may be submitted before passing final orders on the subject

dated 7th Feb. 1848

a report from Mr Robinson my Head Assistant who was deputed under the orders of Government of 27th August 1847 to visit such of the Laccadives as were suffering from the effects of the disastrous storm of April last.

Mr Robinson has entered into much and valuable detail of all he saw and learnt during his four months visit to the Islands and the pains he has taken in the prosecution of an arduous and trying duty will no doubt be duly appreciated by his superiors.

In his present Report Mr Robinson has proposed "to confine himself entirely to the "storm and its effects and the measures ne "cessary for the restoration of the Islands which "require more immediate attention".

In the first 33 Paras of his paper Mr Robinson details the melancholy state of the two large Islands Kalpenny and Andrott which principally felt the fury of the hurricane. Kulpenny he describes as all but a wreck. Much of its very soil has been washed away. Out of a lac and 31000 Cocoanut Trees One lac and 29000 have been felled by the winds and waves. All the houses were more or less damaged and 358 souls out of 1642 were

were either drowned at the time or have perished from subsequent want and diseases.

Andrott is somewhat better but here too the destruction has been awful: 10137 trees out of 128,280 — 431 houses and hovels out of 442 were damaged or destroyed and 220 souls out of 2576 were lost in consequence of the storm.

4. Mr. Robinson goes on to explain the steps which he took to afford such relief as was in his power to many of the survivors on these Islands of whom he arranged to locate on other & or no distress. In some instances room was found for them among their neighbours in one or two the experiment was tried of placing them in Islands which tho' filled with Cocoanut trees had not hitherto been steadily inhabited. For the details of this trial I refer to paras 34 to 37.

5. Mr. Robinson goes on to suggest plans for the restoration of Andrott and Kulpenny. The people who still remain in the former Island are very desirous to attempt its reclamation & wish Government to

to aid them with a advance of a lac of seed nuts value about 2000 Rupees and a subsidy of 5000 Rupees per annum for five years the whole of which they propose to repay by a deduction of one third of the produce of their trees when they arrive at maturity.

Mr. Robinson thinks they should have the nuts and a sum not exceeding 1,8000 for the five years.

6. The people of Kulpenny some 150 in number are by no means so stout hearted as those of Andrott. Mr. Robinson in the earlier part of his report has doubts of their Capacity and willingness to exert themselves with sufficient vigour but in the end of his paper he suggests that a somewhat similar aid be given to them to that proposed for Andrott. Some provision too, he adds, must be made for the new Colonies he has established at different Islands until they can support themselves. To watch over the due appropriation of these advances and generally to encourage and assist the people it is indispensably necessary that there be a direct Government superintendence.

Paras 52 to 55

Mr.

Fort St. George 11th May 1848

7. Mr. Robinson explains in the paras the difficulties which arise to the carrying out his suggestions from the anomalous condition of the Islands he is treating of. They as well as four or five others of the Laccadives Groups are under the sovereignty of the Bebee of Cannanore who from the time of our conquest of Malabar up to the present period has been allowed to rule them according to her pleasure on the prayment of an annual tribute to Government of what was estimated in 1792 to be half her net profits from them viz. at 10,000 Rupees. The question of the Beebees rights and of her fiscal and judicial arrangements in the Laccadives generally he proposes to treat of in a further report. But matters are pressing with regard to Amboot & Kal-penny and no delay should take place in affording aid which Government alone can give and the details attending which can be settled with the Beebee when the whole question is considered.-

8. I was strongly inclined on a consideration of the whole matter to support Mr. Robinson's proposition for Government advances to the distressed Islanders. But

Fort St. George 11th May 1848

the Beebee of Cannanore after much correspondence and personal communication has remonstrated so strongly against our further interference at present and has so solemnly promised to take such effectual measures as will relieve the present distress that-/tho with considerable hesitation as to her ability/ we have thought it necessary to yield to her wishes and allow her to do what she can. It is the immediate exigency which has more especially to be cared for.-

9. The general question will be submitted for consideration at as early a date as possible and till that is determined the people still secured against starvation must wait.-

10. I will forward in a separate letter an account of the expense hitherto incurred in affording relief to the distressed Islanders & how been furnished partly from this & partly from Cannanore I will communicate with Mr. Blane so that our accounts may go in at the same time.-

Signed W.H. Conolly
Collector

Calicut 9th March 1848.-

To W.H. Conolly Esqre
Collector of Malabar.

Sir, I have the honor to report the effects-

effects of the late hurricane on the Laccadives for the examination of which I was placed at the disposal of the Collector of Canara under the Minutes of Consultation dated 24th. August 1847. During my absence I have visited the whole group and passed sometime on each of the Islands as well those hitherto

Places visited

under the more immediate control of Her Highness the Beeby of Cannanore / the island of Menkaigat excepted / as those attached to the District of Canara. With reference to these latter I propose submitting a separate report to the Collector of that District while as more immediately affecting this District, I propose confining myself to the effects of the storm on the Beeby's islands in this report.

Further Report.

2. I hope to be able at an early period to submit a few general remarks on the extent resources and population, the social, fiscal, Commercial condition and general Administration of the islands under the Beeby of Cannanore. As however time is required for the study of the Records of this Office that the report may be

comprehensive, I propose in this paper to confine myself entirely to the storm and its effects, and the measures necessary for the restoration of the islands which require more immediate attention. —

The Storm.

3. The hurricane which visited these islands in April last, has no parallel within the recollection, nor in the traditionary history of the group. Every half Century and sometimes less, a hurricane more or less severe passes over some of the islands, when, from the dreadfully exposed state of these isolated spots and the nature of the cultivation, the Cocoanut tree and the Banana, considerable losses are experienced, but these seldom exceed a few thousand trees. The Sea has never been known to pass its bounds before in the awful manner it did on this occasion. —

4. The Islanders are very accurate observers of the season, and regularity in the vicissitudes of weather within the tropics, has enabled them to chronicle with accuracy the dates on which bad weather may be expected. The hurricane occurred on the day on which, according to their calculations, the Audry storm was due. This is one of the most regular of their storms and

and frequently severe - The islanders seldom leave the islands about this season before it has passed over - But the wind then blowing N. E. E. & S. E. while the prevalent winds of the season are Northerly, the opportunity is frequently taken advantage of by the islanders to run across to the group from the Coast, the weather, tho heavy, being at least favorable - hence the loss of 3 or 4 of their boats and the severe damage to several others - The hurricane further occurred during the spring tides, which will account in some measure for the rise of the Sea over so many of the islands - The weather grew threatening on thursday the 15th of April, and on friday the Wind throughout the group was very high - That evening the hurricane reached the Southeast corner of the group - In the South its force seems to have been greater, diminishing as it swept northward - and its course seems to have been between the islands and the Coast - the line of islands next the Coast have all been more or less damaged, while the outer islanders seem to have been less sensible of it in proportion to their distance from the Coast - In Agathy the hurricane was scarcely perceived tho the wind was high - The hurricane moved in a W. N. Westerly direction reaching Androt between midnight

The Meridian of Chettat Kadamat and Kowrathy is 60 miles west of that Andrott and Kalpeny Agatty 90 miles due west of Andrott -

and 2 a M and Kiltan - where its force tho diminished was severely felt about 7 a M on Saturday Morning Kalpeny and Androt lie between 60 & 70 Miles nearer the Coast than the main body of the group and Kiltan lies some 20 to 25 Miles to the Eastward of the Meridian which passes thro Chettat, Kadamat, Ameny and Kowrathy - altho most of the islands more or less suffered, and Kowrathy in particular was inundated and much property lost, these three islands will be those which will occupy the most attention, and of them two Viz^t Androt and Kalpeny, have been entirely laid waste -

5. To appreciate the effects of a storm from the Eastward, as was this, on those islands, it is necessary to bear in mind their physical formation - The islands appear to be the fuller development of the eastern edge of the great Coral Shoals - The body of the Shoal stretching away to the Westward - they are amply protected in the direction whence the heavy weather generally comes while on the East side the Island stands on the leeward edge of the Coral wall over hanging, as it were, the deep fathomless water, and almost entirely unprotected, to this must be attributed the awful breach of the water over several of the islands -

Kalpeny described

6. I commence with Kalpeny, that being

being the course of the hurricane as well as the Island on which its violence seems to have been greatest- The island of Kalpeny consists of a very long narrow strip round the leewear edge of the most extensive Coral formation of the group- It consists of 4 islands as shewn in the Marginal rough outline- Putty and Talakam to the Southward are small appendages- Cheryakam is a mere continuation of Kalpeny, but there was even before a shallow narrow breach between them impassable only at high tide Cheryakam, Talakam and Putty tho' covered with trees were uninha=bited- The main island, Kalpeny, is pear shaped and broad at the Southern and where its greatest breadth may be about ½ a Mile, but a greater part of the island consists of a narrow strip not more than 250 to 300 yards broad- Happily the great bulk of the population resided on the broader part of the island-



The Totam or Garden

Here there is some extent of what is termed "totam" on these islands, that is, where the upper soil of the island has been removed and the Sub=stratum of sand stone quarried out and a fine low damp soil exposed- This artificial surface is probably below high water level, but being the

the centre of the island and surrounded with high banks of the soil and stone thrown out, is not in general in danger of inundation- This soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of the Banana, Raghee, Pulse and other coarse grains- It is calculated to sow about 40 Puras of Raghee and is now of much importance.—

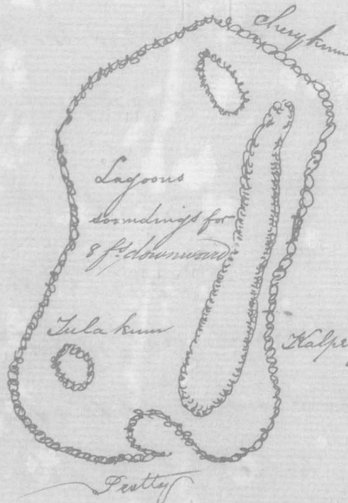
Extent &c of the island

7 The island in point of level is by much the lowest of the group- its natural level probably in no part exceeding 6 to 10 ft. above high water mark- Its length from North to South is about 5 Miles inclusive of Cheryakam which tho' separated by a Narrow Channel, is a mere continuation of the main island, but such is its narrow struggling form, that the super=ficial area does not exceed 3 square Miles.-

The hurricane and its effects

On the 15th April after mid day 8. the wind began to blow with great and increas=ing violence, and before Sun set, the trees were already falling- about 8. P.M. the full fury of the hurricane blowing from the East N.E. - broke over the island- The sea rose over and flooded the whole, but across the narrow part of the main island and Cheryakum, it seems to have had tremendous velocity- All the trees with the very soil and between 50 and 60 houses were washed into the ocean with upwards of 2000 persons-

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persons, while along the whole length of the shore a flood of loose Coral has been deposited over the island which will render a considerable tract quite unserviceable till it has decomposed and become soil acrofs the broader parts of the island, the water was not so destructively rapid but so complete was the inundation that the first impreſsion of the islanders was, that the whole shoal was sunk. The water filled the totam with Salt water killing all vegetation and drowning many persons. It was in consequence, last year, quite waste. Over the eastern bank of the totam a flood of loose Coral stones was poured which has filled up and destroyed a part of this useful land. Many wells and Tanks were filled with sand and stones and the fresh water in all of them was spoilt. The inundation was probably more destructive than the Wind and has shaken the confidence of the people in the stability of the islands greatly. The storm lasted for about an hour in all its violence. Then a sudden lull, and the wind soon sprung up briskly from the Westward and the flood subsided, leaving the islands in the most perfect state of desolation.

The

Population	Houses dead since dawn of night of famine storm and disease	Excepted to the Coast on the Monsoon Islands								
Flanders			Pallu	65	65	-	7	58	4	4	20	8	2	59	106	73	238	13	75	54	112	-	3	1	1	3	86	13	2	68	43	31	19	8	1	1	1	4	168	219	166	553	"	105	108	246	34	24	51	112	194	113	69	316	305	512	1,642	32	905
		Modgues	Hadleskoory	116	116	16	43	54	10	10	1	1	8	136	188	153	477	19	31	"	"	"

and otherwise damaged - the least so have been partially repaired, and are entered in the next Column, but as you will observe, the greater portion are still in ruins, while the families are living in hastily run up sheds of Cadjan. —

Mosques — 10 Almost the whole of the Mosques are lying in a state of ruin which by a people of the religious feeling of these islanders is much felt. —

Scarcity of thatch — 11 Inadequate as this accommodation is for the population, for the Sheds are small, low and unwholesome places, it is to be feared that the greatest distress awaits this island on this score, for, except the Cocoanut leaf, there is nothing suited for the thatching and of this there is none now. —

Population — 12. The latter part of the statement shews the state of population as it stood before the hurricane upwards of 1,600 inhabitants. The next column is the return of those washed off the island the night of the storm, Of 246 persons, 214 were women and Children The number of Corpses discovered was very small Many more men were washed off into the Sea, but succeeded in regaining the land, and the most extraordinary, and hair breadth escapes

are

are related Mechery and Peckkachery are situated in the broad part of the island where people saved themselves by climbing on walls, houses, and the greater breadth of the island here prevented the waters attaining great velocity -

Mortality - The 3d Column shews the number of deaths which occurred between May and October, when this return was made, out all deaths, beyond a reasonable average for 5 Months in a population of 1,400 persons may be assumed as having occurred from causes connected with a disaster which has overtaken this island. In this island as well as in Androt, the aged and Children were the principal sufferers - Since this return was made many deaths have occurred, and the seeds of many more have been sown. Slow fever prevailed but dropsy and dysentery carried off most, arising as well from the scarcity as the unwholesomeness of their subsistence - To men accustomed to Cocoanut, Jaggery, Rice, Ragghee, Bananas and bread fruits, the living almost entirely on fish, and that often unwholesome of its kind, has been exceedingly injurious to health, Ever since the season opened the survivors have suffered greatly, and the women and Children

are

are generally in a state of emaciation and sickness quite distressing to see.—

Those who left the Island

13 The 4th Column shows the number which left the island for the Coast before I visited it, that is during the Monsoon. It is a feature peculiar to the Beeby's islands, as compared with those under the immediate management of the Company where the fiscal arrangements are on a liberal footing, that some of the Members of a large portion of the families of the islanders, are obliged to seek employment on the Coast, the islands not supporting their population. They either are settled on the Coast for a few years or they are in the habit of coming to the Coast after the Monsoon and returning to their houses with their earnings just before the Monsoon comes on. In this manner many families have formed connexions on the main land. These of course deserted the island to prosecute their occupations here, and women and children of persons resident here found in some cases an Asylum with their brothers and husbands on the Coast. But the major part, as you will observe, are men, while a very large proportion of those left on the islands

islands are women and children and from the minute enquiries which, in view to ulterior arrangements, I found it necessary to make, I regret to say that in too many cases, these were the natural guardians of many helpless families left behind them. Several of these returned to the islands again, the coast not suiting them. Some few have since come to the Coast to live permanently with their connexions, and the balance on the islands has been reduced considerably by subsequent arrangements.—

Plantation—

14. The plantations have been entirely destroyed and the trunks are strewed over the island in such profusion as to render it scarcely passable. With a view to ascertaining with exactness the extent and future promise of the island, I had the whole counted. See Statement. The first column shows the number of full grown trees destroyed by the storm, the trunks of which are still forthcoming and

	No. of fallen trees Counted	Trees not blown down	Young trees	Plants
Mecherry	12530	227	203	1277
Kecherry	23063	107	44	2076
Tekkacherry	37263	353	254	4051
Baddakacherry	31934	81	62	1540
Total	104790	768	563	8064

and represents alone the number which the island in full cultivation is capable of pro=
=ducing- These amount on the main island
Talakum & Putty- to nearly a lac and 5000- The Talakum and Putty are small islands,

Statement of trees on the small island of Talakum & Pully-

	Fallen Trees-	Trees still stands	young Trees	Plants
Talakums	1185	"	"	15
Putty	1839	"	"	252
Total	3024	"	"	267

every tree above the ground, it may be said, has been de=
=stroyed- My impression is that no trunks have been washed away and that all that were stood on these islands were forthcoming- The proprietary right of both of these belongs to the Bebee of Cannanore.-

Cheryakum 15.

Note 1662 trunks of fallen trees were counted

The number of prostrate trees counted in Cheryakum is entered- What might have been the number formerly standing would be impossible now to conjecture- The effects of the storm on this have been frightful, the very soil has been swept away with all on it, and a flood of loose coral stones deposited over it- The islanders calculate 13,000 as the No. of trees standing prior to the hurricane and consequently washed away- The size of this island would certainly admit of that number standing on it, but I am given to understand that

that this island was a dense and in parts im=
=penious jungle interspersed mostly with trees
in which case it may be taken for granted that
the trees were neither very numerous nor, as far
as man was concerned, very productive, as the rats
probably consumed a great part of the fruit.
This island tho entered in the Memo: of losses
to the Beebee of Cannanore as Pandaram pro=
=perty was the common property of the islanders,
having been made over to them as a chari table
gift by a Rajah who touched at the island
on his way to Mecca in 913 / 1737 it is said.

Trees still standing.

10. The 2d Column shows the number of full grown trees which stood after the storm. The greater part of these trees have been seriously damaged. The monsoon setting in soon after the hurricane as well as the moisture which fell during those few days saved these, but they are still very sickly and many I fear had died subsequently to my first visit. The impression is that most of these will live but it will require one or two years to bring them into a productive state, as yet not one is in a bearing state. 500 trees will probably surrender in reduced productiveness.-

The

Young trees. 17. The 3d. Column shews the number of that class of young trees of which the stem has already begun to appear above ground and includes all from that age till they begin to bear and therefore would include all trees which would come into bearing within from 1 to 6 years or an Average for the class of 2½ to 3 years. Since this account was taken many of these tender young trees have died and they are considerably below the average age. Of this class of trees almost every thing above ground having been swept away. Three hundred and fifty to 400 of the

Plants. 18. The last Column shows the number of young plants to have been nearly 10,000 when counted. The class includes all from the newly germinated or transplanted seedling till that age when the stem begins to form, which with healthy plants and such soil as that of the Kalpeny takes place within 2 years. These may be expected to come into bearing on an Average within 6 years. The Cocoanut during this stage is exceedingly delicate and its growth precarious. Kalpeny is a low damp and comparatively fertile island, and the

the decay of vegetable matter has conduced to the growth of a rank vegetation which promises to become a perfect jungle and has already smothered some 1000 nds. of these plants. The weight of the disaster, which has befallen them, has evidently broken the heart and unnerved the energies of the people. the wretchedness of the starvation they have endured with all its dispiriting influence, the desertion of the laboring portion of Males, and uncertainty as to the future, has reduced the unhappy island to such a state, that I entertain the greatest fears for many of this now very valuable but precarious class of surviving plantation. I have the greatest fear that before the island has recovered from the sudden and paralysing shock, that with regard to these young plants, the mischief will be done. I have given the strongest injunctions to the peons stationed by me on the island to encourage the people as far as possible to the exertions necessary to save them.

J.

E. I. Beeby of Cannamore's Plantation

19- Shave added a Statement in the same form which shows what part are the Beeby's private property the Balance being the Jenm of the inhabitants.

	No. of fallen trees counted	Trees not blown down	Young trees	Plants
Micherry	2361	65	11	814
Badda Kacherry	27602	46	"	1,2143
Kicherry	2726	7	"	88
1/2 Kacherry	8836	17	18	388
Total	41525	134	29	2533

N. B. To the Statement in the Margin of this Para must be added to the losses in Talakum and Putty as per para 14.

	Fallen Trees	Trees still standing	Young Trees	Plants
Brought over	41525	134	29	2533
Talakum	1185	"	"	16
Putty	1839	"	"	267
Total	44549	134	29	2815

you will observe that in Beedda Kacherry as many as 28000 fallen trees, within the private plantation of the Beeby were counted. This is the name of that narrow strip of the island running to the northward over which the water rushed with such violence, and this was entirely Pandarum property. Upwards of 10,000 trees are supposed to have been washed away from this besides those entered. There can be no doubt that great numbers must have been carried out to sea. A considerable part the very soil has been washed away and the general devastation has been such that I think it highly improbable that it will

be replanted for many years. The remainder of the Pandarum property consists of trees planted on other waste land to the Southward on such as has accumulated in different parts of the island by confiscation escheat and the Ryots planting on waste land which the Pandarum claim as its right and requires one half of the gross produce of the trees. In this the Ryots have of course no particular interest.-

Ditto 20- Kalpenny is low damp and decidedly the most fruitful island of the group. Shave seldom seen finer and thicker trees than the prostrate trunks show them to have been and hence it appears that the Pandarum have been active in prosecuting plantation on their own account which their position has it is said enabled them to do at no great cost. it is said this may diminish the weight of the loss which notwithstanding cannot be less than 30 to 50,000 Rupees worth of property.-

Other losses Bread fruit Trees &c. 21- Besides the plantation this island has suffered from the loss of Bread fruit Trees Bannana and Betelnut. It is impossible to form any accurate idea of the number of these formerly existing, suffice it to say that the bread fruit trees were numerous and fine and that not one is now standing. New shoots are however springing from the

the roots of fallen trees which in course of time will become trees. Salt water seems to blight these trees at once. The two latter grew in the Estam, where the salt water stood for ten days and completed their destruction. The Banana must be one of the plants supplied to them as peculiarly adapted to the island.

Boats. 22. Several of their Boats were des= =troyed and carried out to Sea; the loss to in= =dividuals was great, but they are all now endeavouring to dispose of their Boats for what they can get. To them they have been useless.

The feeling of the people. 23. In a matter of this kind the feeling of the people, their habits and repu= =tation for industry and energy must be one of great importance. I may state the impression formed by myself, and, as far as I could see, by others. It is worthy of re= =mark that full 1/3 of the trees on the island belonged to the Beeby and there is reason to believe that the people have been much kept under. In point of Caste in this, the Mussulman population, a matter of importance, some of the families are admitted to stand high and several of the families had had members employed more or immediately

immediately in the Beeby's service, but they are looked on as proud and lazy, while the lower, or Melachery Caste was probably in a worse condition than on the other island, the system of leasing the trees, on which this class are dependent, being somewhat different. The people of Kalpeny are considered through= =out the group, as the least active and industrious. they are the worst Sailors and look more to their little profits from the Coast as Barbers and Munkies than to the realization of profits from the Island. It would scarcely be possible to conceive any thing more complete than the de= =struction of this Island and attended by such loss of lives and property, that the people are broken hearted. This awful precedent has evidently shaken the public mind as to the value of property. Many have left the Island with the avowed intention of never returning, and much as I wish it otherwise, I fear that things are scarcely re= =trievable and that Kalpeny will sink within a year to the lowest degree, unless very actively maintained. There are, however a few promising persons on the Island whom it would

would be worth while apsiwting. Fish is a comparatively plentiful, and Crops of course grain may be raised.—

about 500 Paras of Grain.—

Androt

24. The island of Androt lies about 45 Miles due North from Kalpeny and has suf= =fered most severely by the Hurricane. tho' not so completely laid waste as Kalpeny. The Coral shoal on which Androt is situa= =ted is immensally deep and only rises to the surface immediately round the Island. There is no outer breakwater, and therefore no lagoon. In point of natural protection Androt is in a worse position than any Island in the group. As the supply of fish depends entirely on the shoal water in Androt, it is very deficient. This island forms an exception to the characteristic position of the islands of this group and lies in its length East and West. Every other island lies from North to South. Androt is the largest island of the group. Its length from East to West exceeds 3 Miles by a bount ¼ Miles average breadth, giving a superficial area of about 4 square Miles or 2500 Area

The soil

25. The deficiency in natural external protection is compensated in this Island by a decidedly higher level of the surface throughout

throughout. The soil is good and it was always considered of fair average productiveness, but in proportion to its higher level drier and less fertile than Kalpeny and other of the islands of the group.

Sotam

26. The greater part of Androt was under Cocoanut tree planted on the natural surface, but in this Island there is a very large extent of the Artificial garden lands termed Sotam which has hitherto been under other than Cocoanut Cultivation such as the Banana, Raghee, Yam and some leguminous plants. As this land must now become of much importance I endeavoured to ascertain the extent, and it is believed that it will sow about 70 Paras: of Raghee and its return may be taken at 6 fold.—

The hurricane

27 The hurricane reached this = island between 12 and 2 A.M. of the 16th. April, five or 6 hours later than at Kalpeny. When the storm passed over the = island, the tide was happily low so that only a small part of the island was inundated. Had the tide been making or full, the = consequences would have been equally dis= =astrous with those described in Kalpeny.

But

But the wind was sufficiently powerful to destroy almost every thing above the ground.

28. The Statistic Return in the Margin was prepared with the care and the general remarks made on those of Kalpeny need not be repeated here. Considerable changes have since taken place, many of the houses have since been deserted, the inhabitants having been provided with means of subsistence elsewhere. The difficulty of obtaining thatch will undoubtedly reduce the number of houses on this island, neither a

Name of the Cherry.	Houses fallen down: = or not fit for use of the Inhabitants.	Numbers of do: = sheds and miserable at that time.	Have left the island on account of famine	Families now living in Leaf sheds	Families entirely destitute of food & living in the houses of others	Attending at the time of Hurricane.	Have entirely on account of famine & disease	Watched over & cleaned	Have left the island on account
Mackery	130	125	49	58	36	15	6	15	9
Richery	100	100	30	70	25	8	3	8	5
Chammachery	92	87	37	51	10	7	3	7	4
Jeddet	80	80	30	50	34	4	1	3	2
Total	402	392	146	233	111	31	13	33	20

a year or two, very much.

29. The Return of population shows first the former population of the island. 2nd the number left the island for the coast during the Monsoon under the pressure of famine & towards of 1/3rd of the entire

The Return of population

	Population residing on the island at the time of the hurricane shewing the sexes and separately the children under 14 years of age.				No. of persons who were compelled to leave the island for the Coast during the Monsoon from the pressure of famine.				No. of persons dead since the storm of famine or disease arising from want of nourishment or unable to procure food				Present in the Island from 25th to 27th September 1847.			
	Male	Female	Child	Total	Male	Female	Child	Total	Male	Female	Child	Total	Male	Female	Child	Total
Mackery	220	310	217	747	111	77	42	230	4	21	11	36	105	212	164	481
Richery	301	353	174	828	162	150	30	342	33	38	26	97	106	165	118	389
Chammachery	193	198	101	492	91	31	24	146	13	12	10	35	89	155	67	311
Jeddet	136	176	197	509	89	69	87	245	2	16	5	23	15	91	105	241
Total	850	1037	689	2576	453	327	183	963	52	87	52	191	315	623	454	1422

Population

population. In the 3rd Column must be added about 30 Casualties which took place in October and November. The number shown in the last Column has been materially reduced by arrangements made by me subsequently, which will be described in the latter part of this paper.

A.

Blown down or otherwise destroyed by the Storm	Full grown trees now standing and still surviving	Young trees which will come into bearing in 3 or 4 years	Plants which will come into bearing from 7 to 10 years.
10,373	5584	7,554	13769

30. A Statement is here entered, & showing the state of Plantation on this island. Here also every thing was counted. few or no Trees were washed away, and the numbers here shewn will give most precise information as to the extent of the plantation in this island. The first Column shows the number of fallen trees. The 2d. those which escaped, they are considerably more numerous than the same class in Kulpeny. altho standing, a few of these have as yet been productive and many were so much damaged that on my second visit. I found that they had withered, and it is to be feared that about 1/4 of the number will prove casualties.

Young Plantation

During the pressure of famine 100 ds. of young trees were destroyed, for the sake of the eatable heart and since the Monsoon, a swarm of the black Beetle so destructive to these, and the young Plants, has been bred from the rubbish and decaying

vegetation. Nursery confusion and uncertainty have caused such deficiency in the care and attention so indespensable to the health of these two tender classes of trees that it would be difficult to say what number are likely to survive.

Blown down or otherwise destroyed by the Storm.	Full grown trees now standing and still surviving.	young trees which will come into bearing in 3 or 4 years.	Plants which will come into bearing from 7 to 10 years.
32,759	1184	1233	3351

31 A Statement is here entered in the same form of the trees, the property of the Becky. a large portion

H. H. the Becky of Canna: = nores Plantation

of these were exclusive Pandaram property. others were the property of the Ryot plant= =ed in Pandaram land and of which the Pandaram enjoys 1/2 of the produce. The difference between this Statement and that for the entire Plantation of the island is the

Vide Para 30.

number of trees, the exclusive property of the Ryot.

His feeling of the People.

32 Androt, this is the largest and was the most populous, of the group. Its inhabitants in point of rank, stand high, and its proximity to the coast brought these much in contact with the Becky's ad= =ministration. The destruction has by no= means

means been so complete as in Kalpeny and the people are hearty talk courageously and in good spirit of their state and future intentions-

The relief sent to the island.

33 I conceive it to be unnecessary to dwell here on the sufferings endured by these wretched people, of most, there can scarcely be exaggerated. The timely and liberal assistance of Government saved the lives of many altho' too late for others, and relieved the distress of the island, particularly Andrott, in a way the benefit of which far exceeded the direct aid. The months provision then thrown in, enabled the people to let their little crops of Raghee to ripen, which they then had begun to eat unripe and in the blade. The pre-=sence of Captain Young of the H.C. Steamer Auckland and the exceedingly judicious recommendation, arrangement and untiring personal exertion of Mahomed Zecandier the interpreter sent by Govt. Blane with Captain Young secured to the poorest the full benefit of the liberal subsidy sent by the Government - The rice was distributed by the Public Servants personally so that each individual received his share. Had the rice been placed in the hands of

the principal inhabitants or others, from what I saw and have learnt, probably not a fourth part would have reached those most in need, In Kalpeny besides the liberal distribution made 20 Moodas were left in the hands of the Kazee and principal inhabitants to be distributed to the poor or as exigency might appear - On enquiry I found that the family itself had used 12 of the twenty, and the other eight there is reason to fear were dis-=tributed at exorbitant prices - I considered it best under all the difficulties of the case to levy the full value of the rice and leave the matter as it was. I found cases in which the rice distributed to wretched people was seized by their creditors - In Kalpeny when all was lost the principal inhabitants rose on their debtors and regularly looted the houses of what remained - In cases of this kind myself and the Karnatan with me arranged redress - But such was the confusion and entire want of authority and power, that I found it Politic to let, unless forced on me, these innumerable instances of moral delinquency, pass with mere summary redress and should not be prepared to recommend that

that notice be taken of the past - Starving human nature is merciless and the moral standing of these people exceedingly low while the Beliefs power on the mane for years may not equal to exigencies such as here occurred and the delinquents, at least in Kalpeny, are the very first inhabitants. Considerable further supplies were sent subsequently to my going to the Island and then arrangements were made for distributing the people which have relieved the pressure in some measure. Further notice of the part will be taken in a subsequent part of this paper. -

Steps taken to settle the People.

34 Here proceed to state the measures pursued by me for the alleviation of the immediate distress of the people - as the state of society on the group of course ruled these, some Remarks on the subject must preface this part.

General Remarks on the state of society.

35 Property on the Laccadive islands is mainly in the hands of a few principal families of each of the islands. These are called in the first rate islands, as Ameeny, Kouraty, Androt and Kalpeny Tenants. Below these there are two classes more or less dependent according to circumstances

who also have Beliyasha property of their own these in Kalpeny and Androt are called Malikary and Verkar / but they at the same time frequently hold some of the property of the first class on Service rent tenure - The 4th class the Inela = chery or Neera (unfermented toddy) drawers are in a body dependants and rarely possesses property of their own to any esctent - This latter class constitutes fully one half of the population of each of the islands and are the working class - The tenure in which these hold trees is purely a service rent and at will, according to the circumstances and class of the Tenant (Rudyans as they are called)

Rudyans Tenant Tenure.

Nature of the Service.

The higher classes as they are called Malikary as their names indicate, serve in the boats of their Masters as Pilots, tindals &c. employ only their Masters boats to send their Coir, Nuts and Jaggry to the coast for which they pay 10 per cent as freight - The lower classes serve as sailors, man fishing boats are obliged to employ their Masters boats to send things to the coast, cultivate their dry grains and the lowest class besides climb trees, draw neera / unfermented toddy / of which they supply their Masters with a stated portion, such are the principles of society - their modifications

modifications are numerous. They are gene:
=rally touched on here to show that a very large
portion of the inhabitants have but a limited
interest in the island in their present state.
The two first classes have property and will
stick to the islands. They have landed property.
a large portion of the 3d class have something
to attach them or part of their families to the
soil. The 4th class, the Melachery, have little
or none, nor would it be of any good keeping
them as the trees must grow before it is necessary
to climb them. These are generally exceedingly
poor and partly dependant on others. Them
=selves now Ruined. Some of the principal
people had as many as 10 and 15 families of
these dependents to whom they gave 50 to 150
and 200 Trees. The possession of these Kudyans
constituted the wealth, influence and weight
of their Masters and of course the loss of
them enhances the greatness of the down fall of these.

Necessity of removing the surplus Popu:
=lation.

36 The necessity of removing the greater
part of the population was of course ap:
=parent from the first, the more so as it is
to be feared that Andrott cannot support
500 persons unaided and Kalpeny still
less. A large portion of the people were unwilling

to leave their homes.

The Rajah's property.

37 On my arrival on the island
I found that the Rajah of Cannanore had
Considerable properties on each of the islands.
the result of cultivation of waste lands, escheats,
Confiscation &c. In Andrott and Kalpeny as
will appear from the above, they were very
large, and from conversation with the Maniegar,
the returns accounted for were so small that
there could not be a doubt that the most
disgraceful Mismanagement and Embezzlement
on the part of the Servants in whose hands
the were must have been systematically
pursued. I found that there was not even
a Memo: of the number of the trees which
were first counted by me. On Considering the
rate of Returns made. I saw at once that a
very low and reasonable rent would be

Wish to obtain them for the people on rent.

more profitable to the Pandarom while the
destitute might be provided for, only de:
=priving the Servants and participators of
their fraudulent gains. I pointed out to the
Maniegar the importance to the Body
of Keeping the people together and that
although some of them might return to their
island eventually, some good permanent
tenants

tenants insuld in all probability be secured,
while those who did return would leave behind
them all the benefit of their having Lived
in these plantations and tended the trees
for some years, a matter of Known and ac-
-Knowledged value to Cocoanut plantations-
The Pariestaw acquiesced and after visiting
and ascertaining the precise state of things in
the two wasted islands and impressing on
the people the propriety of dispersing them-
-selves, we proceeded to Kouraty and Agatty
to inspect the state of these properties with
a view to settling the people. I found very
important conflicting claims to by far the
greater number of trees, which had been
Represented to me as the exclusive property
of the Pandarons. The utmost care on my
part was taken that no one might be aggrieved
by the arrangement and I refused to interfere
or permit interference with a single tree to which
a conflicting claim could be raised-

In Kouraty 38 The islanders of Kouraty and
Agatty were distinctly informed of the
arrangement proposed and called on to
state any objections which they might have
to placing people on their islands. The
people

people of Kouraty did not behave so well as
I could have wished and showed a very selfish
spirit; however they stated that they could
have no objection to their coming and stating
at the same time that it would not be in
their power to contribute to their support in
In Agatty. any way. A very much more liberal spirit
was manifested in Agatty where generally the
style of the people more pleased me. The
population of Agatty had suffered severely
from the hurricane in which two of their
boats were lost with upwards of 100 males
and have not been heard of since. Many
of these were valuable. Rudyans of the prin-
-cipal inhabitants and these people expressed
themselves willing to take up as Kadyans
and give trees and ample support to any
number of persons willing to accept subs-
-sistence on the usual terms of service that
I might send. Besides which there were
Pandorow trees to fall back upon.—

Other Islands 39 Besides the two inhabited
islands of Agatty and Kouraty the Pan-
-darow have two islands on the group as
yet uninhabited. The first of these
will

will be found in the chart connected to Agatty by a reef and named Baingaram — and Ingaram (they are really two, but — being close together and within one break: — water I speak of them as one) I was anxious to have settled people there, and the Beely's Haristan particularly so, as in a few years these plantations hitherto much overgrown with Jungle and suffering greatly from the depredations of vermine and thieves from Agatty would become valuable properties. I visited the island and some people volunteering to go there, the experiment of settling them was tried, but as you are aware, failed in Consequence of the badness of the water, and the persons who — went have been provided for in Agatty. — Under these circumstances I reserve more particular remarks on this island — for another report.

Baingaram
Ingaram

Suheli

40 The other is Suheli Par, and — lies about 40 Miles to the S. W. of Kowraty. This also consists of two small islands within one Shoal, Beliyakarah and Cheriakara. They have for many years been the property of the Pundarams and

and contain a considerable number of trees of an exceedingly good quality. These Islands, like Bangaram and Ingaram seem to be deficient in Physical formation, not having the substra- -tum of sand stone on which in these islands, the existence or otherwise of fresh water seem to depend. In Beliyakara it is an undoubted fact that no fresh water exists, in Cheriya- -kara there is said to be plenty of fresh water. The people of Kowraty are in the habit of going there to fish, and the Beely has for some years retained some people on this islands for the protection of her plantation- I dispatched a steady person to ascer tain the number of trees and the state of the supply and quality of the water, these reports with all the concurrent assurances give strong reason to hope the settlement on this island will thrive. The climate is good, the same deficiency of the Sub- -Stratum of sand stone leaves an island entirely composed of the fine low damp and fertile soil which in the other and more entire islands is artificially obtained in the "totam" by excavation.

The

The trees are exceedingly fine and I understand that the jungle being burnt, the natural surface yields a good Crop of Coarse grain. The supply of fish is unlimited. The only doubt is with regard to the water on which I have taken every precaution to provide against, and should it turn out ill, the settlers will be quickly brought to Rouraty.

The Rent

41 It has been my original intention to propose eventually that the Government take the necessary portions of the Beeby's private properties on lease for such number of years as might be deemed requisite for the purpose of settling the destitute people, but as I was without authority and unwilling to embarrass you by taking any direct steps involving expense while unaware how far my proposition would be acceptable, I proposed to the Hariastan that the rent should be payable to the Beeby but when the arrangement of the amount to be paid came on the tapis, exclusive of all the collateral advantages, a rate was suggested to which I could not lend a sanction, as it would have neutralized

all the benefit, I sought, and placed the Beeby in a position probably superior in point of pecuniary returns, while my object was to make such arrangements as should entail merely no loss to her actual receipts and should have listened to a reasonable profit being asked, but was anxious to obtain certain advantages for the islanders. I wished to refer the matter to a Punchayet when the Hariastan stated that he preferred to give up all claim to rent and would cede the property for the use of the islanders for two years free of all charge. This was unexpected and unsuggested by me and made without any stipulation on either part; but on being informed of the resolution I informed the Hariastan that I should have much pleasure in bringing this liberality to the most favorable notice of my Superiors which I beg here to do, and state that the arrangement of the Hariastan appears since to have received the fullest sanction of the Beeby. The number of trees thus made available is shewn in the Marginal Statement as classified and marked for distribution

	1st Class	2nd Class	3d Class	Total
Courraty	976	1148	1325	3499
Agaty	734	996	755	2485
Suhely both Island	1883	638	693	3214

Suhely

Suhely inclusive.-

Measures taken in the Company's Islands.-

42- From Agaty I passed over into the Company's island and determined in at once placing at the disposal of the distressed islanders such trees as the Government has in those islands and which had hitherto been let but at rates so disadvantageous to the Government that I have no doubt that the step will be sanctioned. I propose addressing Mr. Blane the Collector of Canara more fully on this subject. At an expense of about 34 Rupees per Annum; the value of the Coir hitherto paid, I was enabled to make about 700 trees available.-

Distribution.- 43- Having completed these arrangements I proceeded to make the distribution. I distinctly informed the people that I was not empowered to make any promise and that I could hold out no hopes of direct aid so long as the numbers were so overwhelming, and pressed on them the obvious necessity of dispersing, and each doing all that was in his power to provide for himself. I offered them all the assistance in my power to enable them to settle elsewhere in the way of obtaining for them trees on the usual service tenures

and general Superintendence and aid in their new position of Rudyans to the inhabitants of those islands and promising them trees wherever they might wish to settle. Those who had connexions and acquaintance in other islands of course I considered as having first claim for settlement on those islands in which their relations resided.-

Settlement in Ameeny &c.a.

The anxiety of all parties to be placed and provided for on the Company's islands was very remarkable. About 250 persons came from Androt to Ameeny while I was there. As far as it was in my power I was anxious to acquiesce in the wish of all, even the poorest, and I found that the owners of trees on the different Company's islands were, like those of Agaty, willing to take up as Rudyans some of these destitute people. It would be impossible to enter into particulars of the different cases. It must suffice to say that I allowed the people to make agreements with them to be masters. I then in public Cutcherry fixed what would be a fair remuneration for the labor of the family thus undertaken and secured this number of trees to them from these Masters. I then added

44- from

from the public fund such number as seemed requisite for the reasonable support of the family, thus not only providing fully for the people but by a sort of contract to which the Government, as it were, is a party bound, the Master to the well treatment of his tenant.-

Statement shewing the No. of persons settled on the different islands attached to Canara by arrangements made in Ameeny.-

	Male	Female	Children	Total
Ameeny	23	34	47	104
Kadamal	8	11	19	38
Killan	6	12	13	31
Total	37	57	79	173

45.- In this manner I was enabled to give aid to number of individuals as shown in the Marginal Statement, distinguishing between the different islands.- A body of 50 volunteers to go to Bangaram Hingaram from Ameeny and were sent thither, but as I had no doubt as to the success of the experiment from what I had seen and heard of the state of the water, every precaution was taken in event of failure and these people are now settled I believe comfortably in Agaty.- Some persons were also sent to Agaty and Kawraty, according to their wish, with provision from

from the trees placed at their disposal by the Beeby's Kariastan.-

46.- I would here bear testimony to the good feeling shown by the people of Ameeny.- My supplies were unequal to the support of the large body of people who came to that island and were on it for weeks, and the principal inhabitants civilly and cheerfully came forward in a way which must have involved them in considerable expense.- The contributions which I was forced to levy were forthcoming at once, and the whole island came forward with Jaggry, leaves, &c. Their conduct in this way contrasted strongly with what I had experienced in Agaty and Kawraty.-

From Ameeny I revisited

Proceeded to Androt.

47.- Androt where I had each family separately before me, and recorded all the Members and ascertained the number of persons who wished to remain by their properties on the island, the number of destitute, and of those who wished aid.- I pursued precisely the same principles, leaving to each individual the option of what he would do and whither he would go.- So I impressed on them that it was not in my power to hold out

out any hopes of relief as long as they clung to the island - a large number declared their wish to be provided with trees elsewhere, and I proceeded to arrange matters to the best of my powers.-

48. A band of about 130 persons Viz. 22 Men, 40 females and 73 Children was formed under one of the principal inhabitants to proceed to Suhely (Described in Para 40.)

49. Others were distributed to the various islands according to circumstances. Again it would be impossible and unprofitable to enter into all particulars. The whole of these persons were despatched by me to their respective destination before leaving Androt, and the Statement in the Margin shows at one view the numbers, this is as made out from my own Memorandum, and affords as fair an approximation as I have it now in

Statement of persons sent from Androt and their destination.-

		Male.	Female	Children	Total.
Comforts Island.	Anneeny and Hadama	2	2	3	5
	Kiltan	3	4	5	12
	Shettat	1	1	3	5
	Total	6	5	11	22
Beebe's Island.	Agaty	8	30	22	60
	Kowraty	8	10	22	40
	Suhely	22	40	73	135
	Total	38	80	117	235
	Grand Total	44	85	128	257

my power to furnish a more exact returns will be furnished by the Servants sent to each of the islands when the arrangements shall have been completed.-

Proceeded to Haliyeny.

50. From Androt I resisted Haliyeny with a view to making the same arrangement. But I regret to say that ere I arrived, in spite of my orders and the exertions of the Peon whom I had stationed on the island, two boats had left it with between 200 and 300 persons in search of me and proceeded to Anneeny and Kowraty. They had started 36 hours before my arrival and of course the thing much deranged my plans and embarrassed general arrangement. However I proceeded at once on exactly the same principles as above explained, to Shroff, if I may use so light a term in so important a matter, the remaining population, and after the most careful and fullest enquiry I removed from settlement elsewhere, 32 Men, 81 females 99 Children Total 217 persons. The greater part of these will be settled in Kowraty but the confusion occasioned by parts of families going in the two boats above alluded to, prevented my making any definite arrangement, and as I find it necessary to send public servants after these boats, my own further stay seemed unadvisable. I placed all these persons under the same person's charge and sent the whole to Kowraty where final arrangements are in progress. But the

out any hopes of relief as long as they clung to the island - a large number declared their wish to be provided with trees elsewhere, and I proceeded to arrange matters to the best of my power.-

48. A band of about 130 persons Viz. 22 Men, 40 females and 73 Children was formed under one of the principal inhabitants to proceed to Suhely (Described in Para 40.)

49. Others were distributed to the varians islands according to circumstances. Again it would be impossible and unprofitable to enter into all particulars. The whole of these persons were despatched by me to their respective destination before leaving Audrott, and the Statement in the Margin shows at one view the numbers, this is as made out from my own Memorandum, and affords as fair an approximation as I have it now in my

Statement of persons sent from Audrott and their destination.-

		Male.	Female	Children	Total.
Company's Islands.	Aneeny and Kadama	2	2	3	5
	Kiltan	3	4	5	12
	Cheltat	1	1	3	5
	Total	6	5	11	22
Bourbay's Islands.	Agaty	8	30	22	60
	Kowraty	8	10	22	40
	Suhely	22	40	73	135
	Total	38	80	117	235
Grand Total		44	85	128	257

my power to furnish a more exact returns will be furnished by the Servants sent to each of the islands when the arrangements shall have been completed.-

Proceeded to Kalpeny.

50. From Audrott I revisited Kalpeny with a view to making the same arrangement. But I regret to say that ere I arrived, in spite of my orders and the exertions of the Peon whom I had stationed on the island, two boats had left it with between 200 and 300 persons in search of me and proceeded to Aneeny and Kowraty. They had started 36 hours before my arrival and of course the thing much deranged my plans and embarrassed general arrangement. However I proceeded at once on exactly the same principles as above explained, to Shroff, if I may use so light a term in so important a matter, the remaining population, and after the most careful and fullest enquiry I remained for settlement elsewhere, 37 Men, 81 females 99 children Total 217 persons. The greater part of these will be settled in Kowraty but the confusion occasioned by parts of families going in the two boats above alluded to, prevented my making any definite arrangement, and as I find it necessary to send public servants after these boats, my own further stay seemed unadvisable. I placed all these persons under the same person's charge and sent the whole to Kowraty where final arrangements are in progress. But the

out any hopes of relief as long as they clung to the island - a large number declared their wish to be provided with trees elsewhere, and I proceeded to arrange matters to the best of my power.-

48. A band of about 130 persons Viz. 22 Men, 40 females and 73 Children was formed under one of the principal inhabitants to proceed to Suhely (Described in Para 40.)

49. Others were distributed to the various islands according to circumstances. Again it would be impossible and unprofitable to enter into all particulars. The whole of these persons were despatched by me to their respective destination before leaving Audrott, and the Statement in the Margin shows at one view the numbers, this is as made out from my own Memorandum, and affords as fair an approximation as I have it now in my

Statement of persons sent from Audrott and their destination.-

		Male.	Female	Children	Total.
Comforting Islands.	Aweeny and Hadama	2	"	3	5
	Kiltan	3	4	5	12
	Sheltat	1	1	3	5
	Total	6	5	11	22
Bentinck Island.	Agaty	8	30	22	60
	Kowraty	8	10	22	40
	Suhely	22	40	73	135
	Total	38	80	117	235
	Grand Total	44	85	128	257

H.

my power to furnish a more exact returns will be furnished by the Servants sent to each of the islands when the arrangements shall have been completed.-

Proceeded to Halpeny.

50. From Audrott I revisited Halpeny with a view to making the same arrangement. But I regret to say that ere I arrived, in spite of my orders and the exertions of the Peon whom I had stationed on the island, two boats had left it with between 200 and 300 persons in search of me and proceeded to Aweeny and Kowraty. They had started 36 hours before my arrival and of course the thing much deranged my plans and embarrassed general arrangement. However I proceeded at once on exactly the same principles as above explained, to Shroff, if I may use so light a terme in so important a matter, the remaining population, and after the most careful and fullest enquiry I remanded for settlement elsewhere, 32 Men, 81 females 99 children Total 212 persons. The greater part of these will be settled in Kowraty but the confusion occasioned by parts of families going in the two boats above alluded to, prevented my making any definite arrangement, and as I find it necessary to send public servants after these boats, my own further stay seemed unadvisable. I placed all these persons under the same person's charge and sent the whole to Kowraty where final arrangements are in progress. But the

the Settlement and Management of the people of Halpeny has given me a great deal of trouble and we have had to contend with in some instances, a bad spirit that I could wish it had been in my power to have settled them personally when any manifestation of it would have been dealt with, with firmness - I look for early information on this subject - The whole number thus removed from Halpeny, does not fall short of 500 persons, about 50 persons came to the Coast to their connexions here.

Mahomed Zeeandin.

51. These people were sent under the charge of Mahomed Zeeandin one of the public Servants sent from Canara - He was for many years at Merkara on the Company's islands - has great influence throughout the group, as well from his general character as his thorough acquaintance with them - He joined me in Kowraty and was with me throughout the remainder of my trip - I have known him for some years, and have been accustomed to look on him as a steady and trustworthy servant and have full confidence that he will not disappoint the trust now reposed in him.

Necessity of placing peons on the island

52. You are sufficiently aware of the uncertain state of feeling which pervades the whole of the Beeby's island to see that these plans could not be carried out without placing their execution in more immediate Management under our own servants - while, on the island of Halpeny and Androth

Androth the distribution of relief alone, or any measures of this sort, must be totally out of the question without a permanent establishment - This the Beeby's agent distinctly considered as necessary, and expressed a willingness that it might be done - I have now left a Deloyet and Peon in Agaty. One Peon in Kowraty. Two Peons have been sent to Suhely to watch over the newly settled people, as well as to distribute and guard the subsidy sent by the Government to report the welfare and success, or the contrary of the experiment - In Kowraty I was only able to place one, another should be sent to give weight as well as to check - In Androth I have been placed and in Halpeny the same number to encourage the people and carry out any measures which may be finally determined upon. Their instructions are to confine themselves most strictly to the object for which they are placed, looking after the interests of the new settlers, and on no account to interfere with the general administration of the islands -

Ditto

53. The Beeby's administration, with one exception and that only during last year, is entrusted to the Moplas of the island, and such as it is, is inefficient and corrupt to an almost incredible degree - On this subject I propose to dwell more at length in another paper - but mention it as the Chief cause which induced me to determine on replacing

placing people on the different islands. The Company's islands are under the management of an efficient establishment, and are in a condensed, orderly state and deeply grateful for favors lately conferred on them. Halpeny has been since April last without any Moneagar or superior Servant on the part of the Beeby. In short the administration is wholly unequal to cope with the difficulties and exigencies of the present times.

Remarks on the general plan.

54. Summing up this part of the paper generally, I may say that if the experiment of Suchely succeed, of which I have strong hopes, a very important step has been made towards the general Settlement of the Surplus population of these islands who were willing to move from their homes in a manner in which they will be able to be independent of direct aid very soon. But the novelty of the whole matter and the partly unfinished state in which I was forced to leave it precludes my stating very decidedly an opinion in the matter. I have acted to the very best of my judgment and we must wait to see the result. That all will remain precisely as where they have been placed is not to be expected, but they will be so provided for, as to be beyond starvation till they can look about themselves.

* about
350 in Halpeny
450 in Androt
800

J.

55. I have left the whole of my Establishment who have had the fullest experience on the island and ordered them to keep me regularly and minutely informed on all matters and shall be able to guide and arrange matters and submit, as it is received, further information.

The remaining Population of the two Islands.

56. On the island of Androt and Halpeny there are still a considerable number of persons. In Androt 900 and in Halpeny about 425 persons. The most of these are the better classes. Land owners and their families. Persons who have, or at least think, they have means of subsisting and look for aid from the Government to retrieve their properties. Many of these have removed large portions of their families to the Coast or to other islands. These are all persons who were unwilling from circumstances to leave the island; and if they are to be restored by active support, the males will be required to look to their properties, while they will not part with their women and children. The same offers made to the others was made to them. I informed them that I had no power to make them any promises, and thus the whole matter stands in abeyance. None of these will probably leave the island unless forced by want.

Restoration of the islands.

57. I now come to the important subject of the restoration of the desolate islands

and

Preliminary remarks

and here two important subjects stand in limine
The nature of proprietary right on these islands, and
2dly the sovereignty.

Proprietary right

58.- Proprietary right on the islands of the Laccadive group (Menikayat excepted from the Laccadive proper) is very clearly defined and fully admitted and to elucidate this, I may sketch rapidly their history. From the earliest period till the beginning of the 16th century, this group was a confederacy of islands independent as well of each other as of any sovereign power on the Coast. Their Government was Patriarchal. About the above named period the thraldom or the dislike to the Portuguese, who attempted to take possession of the group, drove them into connexion with the Rajah of Cherical by whom the islands were made over, it is stated, in fief to the Rajah of Arkal. The stipulated Peshcush is said to have been 6000 fanams. This has however been long in abeyance. The islanders had then an extensive external trade and the early subsidy, indeed the only regulated subsidy till about 937- M.E. 1761 was a customs duty on exports and imports. It appears however, that at an early period the Arkell assumed the sovereignty of all at the time, waste lands. That part of the land, under cultivation, was respected as the Jenm property of the islanders. The waste land lay

lay naturally chiefly on the outskirts of the island and has been marked off with walls. With reference even to this, some little differences exist in Agatty and other islands. The principal plantations of the Beeby have been formed by planting such lands. The great body and best portion of the different islands is the exclusive property of the Ryots amongst this also, the Beeby has plots of trees but these are confiscated property, escheats and the like. Beyond individual cases of claims founded on the merits of each particular case, no proprietary or landlords right is asserted or admitted over the general property of these islands. Thus, there can be no obstacle to each and every islander mortgaging his property to whom he please.

Management

59. The subject of the sovereignty of these islands as well as the goodness or otherwise of the system, hitherto pursued in these islands, must come speedily under review generally, with reference to the discontent prevailing on the island and the declared determination of the inhabitants of some of the islands to submit no longer to the rule. Suffice it to say that the Management of certain of the islands of the Laccadive group has been left since the conquest of Malabar in 1792 in the hands of the Beeby of Cannanore it being stipulated that account should be rendered to the Honorable East India Company for one half of the commercial profits.

60. The nature of this management is

is of importance with reference to the recovery of an advance for the restoration of the islands for which I would earnestly support the prayer of the ruined Islanders, and its detail is calculated to show that fiscal restriction barred the accumulation of the Capital in a manner which tends to enhance the weight to them of the present disaster, and their difficulty in rallying from the calamity which has befallen them.

Management described

61. The Cocoanut tree is the staple cultivation of the group and the only one the produce of which is an article of external trade. The bulk of the nuts are consumed by the people, whose principal food they are, with a little indigenous Raghee and pulse. The whole Coir and surplus nuts are exported to the Coast. The shoals round the different islands, if properly fished, yield considerable quantity of Cowries. There is tortoise about the islands. On some of the islands the Holothuria or Sea Slug, from which is made the Trepang or Bicho-de-Mer of commerce, abounds.

62. As stated in Para 58, till after the middle of last century the trade was open and free and that of Coir, Cowries and tortoise shell especially. The trade was carried on with distant but the best markets of the day. In 937 A.D. 1761, as far as I was able to ascertain the date the trade in these articles was closed and

and monopolized by the Pandarams. the Rajah paying 30 Rupees per Candy, paid in kind at 2¼ Rupees per robbin of Rice. The market prices till 1827 ranged between 75 and 120 Rupees per Candy. about 1827 the market value of Coir fell suddenly, and in 1829/1005 the price was reduced to 22½ Rupees per Candy paid in kind at the above rate, and in 1835 a still further reduction was made which, with the deductions on account of duty on import of the kind in which the price was paid, left the amount received by the Coir growers about 7 Rupees per Candy paid in kind only. These rates have continued since, and from the minute and careful enquiry I have made I believe to be scarcely remunerative for the labor.

Monopoly of Cocoanut

About the same year Monopoly of the

63. Cocoanuts was introduced and 5 Rupees per 100 nuts, paid in kind chiefly, fixed as the price on with the reduction on account of duty on import into the island, left the Ryot about 4½ Rupees worth of Rice. This was a novel impost and is continued down to the present time.

Cowries and Tortoise shell

Cowries and tortoise shell is paid

64. for at low rates and in kind.

Trepang

Holothuria is preserved and the island

65. is only permitted to fish it and deliver it to the Beeby's Commercial partner.

Public Establishments

The public Establishments are

66. entirely maintained by contributions from the people.

Fiscal

Manufacture of Jaggry.

67. Fiscal errors of the nature above described defeated themselves in some measure and for some years the manufacture of Jaggry has been carried on very extensively on all the Beeby's islands, and on none more actively than on Andrott, to the detriment of the profits from the Coir Cocoanut Monopolies. The profits to the Ryots from this trade counterbalances, tho' most inadequately, the weight of Monopolies and restrictions. Thus the fiscal position of these people is most disadvantageous, the same sketch shows wherein the profits of the Beeby consist.-

No Capital.

68.- Several of the principal inhabitants were, no doubt, well off comparatively, but the wealth consisted chiefly independants and the rough plenty and local influence secured by considerable properties. The way to the accumulation of Capital has been closed to them and their properties are now swept away.-

Measures for restoration

69. Both these islands are in a great measure again waste land and the people will certainly not be able, unaided, to prosecute the restoration vigorously, and if this be not actively pushed both of these fine islands will fall into a state of prostration from which generations may pass ere they recover. At present the whole population is forthcoming and most willing to return as

as soon as the Island shall be able to support them, while the land holders are still hanging about the island, undeteriorated in their tastes, and willing, especially in Andrott, in a body to exert themselves. If not aided, some of this body will break up and disperse, find employment on the coast and lose their taste for their sea-girt homes, and there is too much reason to fear, lest disgust and acutely felt distress work that general deterioration of taste more peculiarly to be deprecated when such a task is before the people.-

The length of time which they must hold out.-

70.- Such is the nature of the cultivation of these islands that years of laborious exertion must elapse ere the staff of the subsistence and the sole article of their commerce is again brought into existence. With the most efficient assistance years of privation must be endured the misery of which is best appreciated by reflecting on the consequences of vicissitude in harvests where a single year suffices to restore plenty - and how severely a little deficiency of crop is felt by populations whose fiscal burdens are less heavy than are those hitherto borne by the inhabitants of the islands under the management of the Beeby of Cannanore.-

Their large contribution to the public Revenue.-

71.- The reduction in the value of Coir 20 years ago greatly lowered the capability of these islands to produce a revenue. Still while the revenues of the Canara islands sunk from 20,000 Rupees at least to being sometimes Nil, a revenue of 10,000 Rupees has been paid and with regularity

raised

raised from these islands - The Beeby of Cannanore has no doubt endeavoured to throw what she could on the people on her own responsibility and without consulting the Sircar. But between us these islands have paid always heavily up to this date and of this probably more than a moiety was drawn from the islands which this assistation has laid waste.-

Of which a fair proportion has been enjoyed of late by Govt.

72. There exists no doubt that within the last 15 years the Peshcush paid by the Beeby as a moiety of the gains obtained from the islands under her Management was very far short of bearing any such proportion to the entire profits. But there is reason to believe that of late notwithstanding the reduction of the prices paid by Her Highness to the islanders, the Government has enjoyed a fairer share of the profit; such are the grounds of their claims to commisseration and aid under their present difficulty.-

The petition of the people of Androt.

73. The prayer of the inhabitants of Androt conveyed in a Petition signed by all the principal land owners under date on Instant is appended. It is advisedly made short and contains a simple request that assistance to the amount of 5000 Rupees per annum may be granted them for 5 years with an immediate

immediate supply of Nuts fitted for seedlings, the full value of which would Amount, if Coast Nuts are supplied to them to from 1800 to 2000 Rupees. They then proceed to state their willingness to refund those advances after a lapse of 10 years by paying 1/3 of all products of the island till the whole is paid off. The people of Kalpeny have expressed precisely the same desire for aid to me personally while on the island tho' not in so definite terms; but this basis once established they too will be too glad to avail themselves of Assistance on precisely the same terms. They have not yet come into Calicut.-

Desire of the People of Kalpeny

Remarks

74. I would remark on the prayer contained in this petition that first, the number of Nuts for seedlings asked is moderate. The result of the census taken by me of the plantation on this island shows that exclusive of young trees and plants, a lack and 7000 full grown trees stood on this island which, less the private property of the Pandarum, would leave 73,000 trees the property of the Ryots. The growth of the Cocoanut is precarious and only a portion of the Nuts planted can be expected to become trees, probably less than half. The islanders are exceedingly anxious to have the Coast Nut as larger and finer than the indigenous nut. The nut of the islands would cost at least 75 per % less. at the same time it must be borne in mind that they cannot be supplied from the islands without

The Nos of Nuts sought moderate.

Coast Nuts

without raising a prohibition against dealing in them as detrimental to the coir trade / the Nut must ripen on the tree till it falls and the husk is necessary to the seedling." The loss of coir from a lack of Nuts at Pagodas would not be less than 20 candies value 1 or 500 Rupees and I doubt whether there would be a saving in the general outturn - Some trouble would doubtless be occasioned in gathering them from the islands, but it could be done by ordering them a few months before hand - If procurable I would prefer acquiescing in the wishes of the islanders themselves -

Pecuniary Assistance -

75- On the prayer for pecuniary Assistance I would remark that some such grant must form the basis of our arrangement with them - Distribution of Rice and food, direct from the Government Agent in short any other plan which can be devised seem to be unfeasable at the distance and with the agency which we can command -

No of people -

76- There is in Androt a population of 900 persons of all sexes and Ages, into the individual circumstances of each of whom I have made enquiry. I think it would be difficult to reduce it further and could not be done without some violence to the inclination of the people themselves -

Length of time

77- If assistance be refused, necessity will disperse them - Five years is perhaps the very shortest period within which the islands could

could be left to themselves entirely. But no doubt the subsidy afforded to the islanders should be in a diminishing ratio and the amount allowed the 5 years not more than 1/2 that of the first. By the 3d or 4th year some of the class "young trees" will be

Length of Cowle &c coming into bearing and by the 5th year the plants of the present year will, it may be hoped, be partially useful in sustaining the people -

Uncertainty how long the plantation will require.

78- Unhappily the present perfectly devolate state of the island leaving the plants much exposed their growth will surely be retarded, but as to the degree, the opinion of the people of the different islands differs so much, the experiment never having been made, that this and with it the period within which the advance may be recoverable must be left open, 10 years is however no doubt the maximum. The Amount to be granted 5000 Rupees per Annum is considerable, and I think this year unnecessarily great. The reside of their coir is still to be imported and will under the arrangement made for securing to them the full market value of the residue of their coir, throw some 4,000 Rupees into Androt and 2,000 or 3,000 into Kathay. This value ought if possible, at least in part to be paid in Coin, paid in rice it would exceed the immediate necessities of the people and would only lead to a wastefulness quite

The Amount

Probable Amount to be got for the residue of Coir -

out

out of the place in their circumstances.

To be recovered

79 The rate at which the advances shall be recovered is a question I think for future adjustment and must be regulated according to circumstances. One third of the productions of the island is clearly the minimum.-

Government ought to be left to make its own arrangement with the people for the recovery of advances.

80. The manner of recovering these advances appears at first sight difficult of arrangement from the uncertain and double sort of administration now obtaining. But the common sense view of the case seems to be this. This islands are, in their present state, rendered profitless to any one for years, and unless powerfully maintained and the restoration actively and expensively aided, will be so for many years.- Their only chance of speedy resuscitation is in the hands of a capitalist and under strong confirmed, steady and continuous Management, and my own impression is that the Rajah of Cannanore will do well to place them in the hands of the Company's Officers to make their own terms with them. It will be for the distinct advantage of all parties.-

Inability of Rajah to aid

81. It is an admitted fact that the Rajah is unable at this time to assist the people of those distressed islands and I believe he is anxious that the government should come forward with assistance. The uncertain state of allegiance would deter him

Losses of the Rajah

him possibly were it within his power. But the losses to the Rajah have been exceedingly heavy as well in private property as in the profits from the Management of them. This may be roughly calculated as follows.-

In Androt Private property Nuts

82. In Androt Trees 32,750 yielding about a lack of nuts annually. It is understood that this may be taken as the average accounted for @ 6 Rupees per 1000.- 600 Rupees Coir being the value of the husks of the above which are sold, it is understood at 1/4 Mds for the husks of 1000 Nuts, or 20 candies of Coir the value of which will be 400 Rupees giving Rupees 1000.- This I consider is under stated as these trees were, till some years ago, let on terms which yielded about 2,000 Rupees. The System of letting was abandoned for direct management under which this property was at the time of the disaster.

Coir

Monopoly of Nuts

To which must be added 3 to 4,000 Rupees the profits of the Monopoly of Nuts and rents of certain lands- Amount unknown. The profit of the Coir monopoly and internal trade therein, about 6000 Rupees. Profits of Cowry monopoly limited in this island 50 Rupees.- The profits from this island were thus not less than 7 to 8,000 Rupees. The whole is lost.-

Coir Monopoly

Cowry Monopoly

In Kalpeny

83. The Kalpeny the loss of private trees caused a loss of at least 1000 Rupees a year, which with loss of all profits of the various monopolies will give probably 5 to 6,000 Rupees loss in this island.-

Total loss.

84. From the two islands a loss probably of

of 10,000 to 12,000 Rupees occurred, from which is deduct
½ as Peshcush and a loss will appear of 5 to 6,000
Rupees per annum. Under these circumstances
and considering the generally reduced condition of
this family from internal dissention &c., little
can be hoped beyond endeavours to retrieve their
own property.-

Note
I am told by the agent for the Rajah that debts of old standing to the amount of 30321 Rupees stand against the island of Androt and of 28929½ Rupees against that of Kalpeny. This subject will be noticed in another Paper.

Recommend advances.

85. Under all these circumstances I would beg to recommend that endeavours be made to make the proposition of the inhabitants of Androt the basis of an arrangement under which to Androt advances might be made, not exceeding on the average 4,000 Rupees a year for 5 years, to be refunded, or at least such portion as may be deemed proper to demand, and that nuts for seedling to the amount of one lack be furnished to them. The same being given in Kalpeny with advances to the average amount of 3,000 Rupees for the same period.-

Note
If not the island-
-ers should be
informed with-
-out loss of time-

86. If assistance is to be afforded for the re-
-storation of these two islands, it should be im-
-mediate and the management must be efficient
and vigorous.-

Ina
of the
aid-

Management

87. It would be but doubtful policy to make large advances without ensuring their application to the objects of the grant, and

clear impression I have formed from what I have witnessed and from the earnestness with which the people have pressed this point on me is, that as great changes must take place in the general Management.-

Ditto obtaining

88. The islands of the Beby have been man-
-aged under a system the principal ingredient in which was the prestige of custom. This, in these little societies, has been entirely shaken by confusion and once gone, it is irrecoverable. Power must take it's place. The anxiety of the people to be taken under the government of the Company and their disinclination for things as they have hitherto been has greatly enhanced this general disorganization.- The principal inhabitants on whom in a great measure the preservation of order, has hitherto de-
-volved, in a body urge their inability to influ-
-ence the people longer.-

Expense of Establish-
-ment-

89. Hitherto the Establishments, such as they were, appointed on a hazirana and levied on the islanders, their support. Physical difficulties stand in the way of the exist-
-ance of this System in these two islands.-

The

Its nature

90. The question as to how an Establishment is to be kept up competent to preserve order and settle differences with regard to property boundaries and rights which the present confusion must engender must be considered. Nor are the Pandarums right in individual cases so clearly defined that the arbitration of such is not a consideration of importance.

91. These considerations stand in limine of all settlement. I have some hesitation in expressing an opinion on this subject but my impression is that direct superintendance must be undertaken and carefully watched.

Recommendation.

The nature of the Establishment open to future consideration.

92. If the necessity of this be settled the Estab= =blishment would be an easy matter, and its exp= =pense not exceed 12 to 15 Rupees per Mensem to each islands.

Rajah's Peshcush

93. I believe that it is not the intention of the Rajah to apply for direct assistance. But there can be no doubt that a claim for the reduction of at least ½ of his Peshcush will be preferred a and reasonably.

General relief from all fiscal restrictions

94. Besides the relief to be thus administered, these islands must be relieved from all fiscal burdens the unreasonableness of such is sufficiently manifest. There will be no Coir produced for years, at least not more than what is necessary for home consumption. The Cowry trade should be thrown open on the full

Coir

Cowries

In Androt

price secured for all fished. In Androt Lar to three Candies a year would give from 120 to 150 Rupees and if Rice or Ragie were kept on the island and their received in exchange the advantage would be enhanced. The value of the Cowries as they would be fished if fair induce= =ment were held out would yield 3 to 400 Rupees in Kalpeny.

In Kalpeny

Tripany.

The preservation of the Holothuria

95

ought to be discontinued.

96. These reasonable measures would en= =able the people to earn a part of their future subsistence.

97- On the subject detailed in this paper from Para 34 to 49 may be added that the necessity of removing as much of the population of these two islands is undoubt= =ed and the plan pursued as far as the Beebys Kariastan and others with me could judge, the only one which pre= =sented itself and that as far as possible they should not be allowed to return to their islands causelessly. The number of trees allotted to each has been accord= =ing to the circumstances of the family and of the island, more when they went to islands where the opportunities of making out their subsistence in other ways were fewer, and less in fully peo= =pled and inhabited islands. Where job

work

In Androt

Kalpeny

Tripany

necessity of ob= =taining sanc= =tion to afford aid to the peo= =ple gone to settle in other islands.

work might be obtained. They go under the assurance that those trees are the provision for them and that no further aid will be given them beyond setting them and setting them a going. Very little ought to be promised directly to them as the ob= =ject is in the absence of that manly self depen= =dence of Character to forced them to exert themselves. At the same time it will be quite necessary to ob= =tain a sanction to aid them at discretion this year, for they will require it. In the Company's island and Agatty probably they are settled and we will hear no more of them. In Kowraty where a very large number of people, probably more than will find place, are anxious to be settled. the plantations are, from neglect at present, not highly productive, but shortly if they take trouble, ought to become so. They will probably require some direct aid, Perhaps being quite a new Colony will require consider= =able aid. But not having seen the plan in full operation, it will be necessary to await advances from the island before giving a decided opinion on this point. The confusion of first starting once over, I have hopes that they will all be comfortable. — I shall

H. H. the Beeby of Cannanores agent, Royab Kutty. —

shall report any information which may be received. —

98. In closing this paper I must bear testimony to the intelligence, diligence and consideration of Royab Kutty Agent on the part of H. H. the Beeby of Cannanore, who was with me throughout my tour. I consulted him on all matters with much advantage, & while his pleasant demeanour and reasonable= =ness facilitated greatly the carrying out of all plans. —

99. I beg that you will have the goodness to consider the propriety of sending a copy of this paper to the Collector of Canara. —

Calicut — — —
7th February 1818

/ Signed / H. Robinson
Ag. Head Assis.ts to Collector

True Copy /
/ Signed / H. V. Conolly.
Collector

Translate of a Petition by the Principal Inhabitants of Androt addressed to H. Robinson Esqre Acting Head Assistant Collector. —

The undersigned principal inha= =bitants of Androt beg to submit the follow= =ing petition representing their difficulties. —

You

Fort St. George 11th May 1818.

You Sir came in the steamer and visited our island where you acquainted yourself with the particulars of our state, the destruction by the hurricane of the entire plantation, habitation and out houses, the craft and personal property of our island and the great losses we have thereby sustained. Many persons have died of famine or been forced from their homes.-

We beg to state here on the lowest estimate that we require to restore and to replant our island and for our personal wants. We require 100,000 of Nuts fitted for seedling and as these will not be in full bearing for about 10 years we pray that to save us from death we all join in a prayer that the Honorable Company's Sircar will advance us at the rate of 5000 Rupees per annum for 5 years.. We are now after deducting all who have gone to other islands &c. 900 persons, Men, Women and Children.-

We here beg to state the terms on which we would wish the Honorable company to recover from us the advance thus made, and we promise after the lapse of 10 years we will bring the Cair and every produce of our island to the Coast to what-ever port may be appointed, where we will deliver them

Fort St. George 11th May 1818.

to the Sircar. That they be sold at the value of the day that 2/3rds of the price realized are to be made over to us and that the Sircar may take the remaining third until the whole sum we have received shall be liquidated..

We pray for this protection.

We pray particularly that the price for the Cair now taken under your orders to Cannanore and unladen there be paid to us as you had arranged at the full market value..

We pray that we may be placed in reference to Salt and Tobacco on the same footing on which the Ameendivie islands now stand..

Here follow the Signatures of 20 of the principal inhabitants and land holders of the island..

/True Translation/
/Signed/ H. Robinson
Sy. Pr. Asst. Coll.

/True Copy/
/Signed/ H. T. Conolly
Collector.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council notices that neither the Collector of Canara to which district the Laccadive Islands are attached nor the Board of Revenue have seen Mr. Robinson's Report, and he resolves therefore to transmit it with Mr. Conolly's review to the Board of Revenue in

Para 1-

in order that His Honor in Council may have the advantage of Mr. Blane's observations together with the Board's views before passing final orders on the propositions it contains.-

2- His Honor in Council requests the immediate attention of the Board to the subject and hopes to receive their reply at an early date. In the mean time as the season is fast approaching when all communication between the Coast and the Islands ceases he authorizes the Collector of Malabar, who it is observed is already in communication with Mr. Blane and who can avail himself of the valuable advice and experience of Mr. Robinson, to afford such immediate assistance to the Islanders as may be considered necessary to secure them from starvation leaving the extent and nature of the relief to the discretion of that Officer.-

/True Extract/

/Signed/ R. C. Montgomery

Secretary to Government

To

J. Pycroft Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

8

From the Collr. of Canara - - -

Forwards Copy of Mr. Robinson's report on the Laccadive Islands belonging to Canara on the effects of the late hurricane and recommends that certain additions and concessions be made to the Canarese and sufferers and states that a Statement of the expences incurred in carrying out the humane intentions of the Government will be forwarded hereafter -

Sir.

1 I have the honor to enclose Copy of a report which has been forwarded to me by Mr. Robinson whose services were, under the orders of Government, placed temporarily at my disposal for the purpose of proceeding to the Laccadive Islands to investigate the effect of the severe hurricane which took place in april last Mr. Robinson after a protracted absence of some months during which he appears to have exerted all his usual zeal and ability, and to have visited the greater part of the Islands not only those attached to Canara but those also which are under the rule of the Beebee of Cannanore, has lately returned to the Coast, and has forwarded me the accompanying report of his proceedings-

2. He states it will be observed that he has furnished a separate and distinct report on the Beebee's Islands to the Collector of Malabar and this Branch of Mr. Robinson's enquiries will no doubt form the subject of a report from that Officer to whom it more properly belongs as being the authority in direct communication with the Beebee-

His

3. The present report is confined to the effects of the gale on those Islands attached to Canara, and it will be very satisfactory to the Government to learn that these Islands have suffered so little in comparison with what was at first anticipated, and have escaped in a great measure the destruction which has fallen upon the two less fortunate Islands of Kultpinny and Andrott.

4. It will not be necessary for me to follow Mr. Robinson through each detail of his report. It will be sufficient if I notice prominently those points which will require the sanction and approval of Government, and if I state that Mr. Robinson's arrangements appear to have been eminently judicious and well considered; tending as they do to effect the desired object of relieving the distress which has prevailed to such a fearful extent in those Islands, at a cost far less than I supposed I had any hopes that it would be effected.

5. The island of Kiltan appears to be the only one amongst those annexed to Canara which suffered much damage from the Storm. The number of Cocoanut trees, including plants which were destroyed are reported by Mr. Robinson to be 864 but notwithstanding the heavy loss which this must occasion to a people

Para 6.

people whose whole subsistence is dependent on that tree, he considers that Kiltan will not require no further aid and that the industry of the people aided by the good prices which have prevailed this season will hasten the recovery of its prosperity.

Para 12.

6. I have attended to the recommendation of Mr. Robinson in favor of the person referred to in the 11th Para of his report whose boat was wrecked, and I have directed that an instalment of only one third of the sum (Rupees 80) which was advanced to him immediately after the hurricane should be collected from him this season. Another recommendation for a slight assistance to a man named "Adeed" on the Islands of Chetlat will also in anticipation of the approval of Government been attended to when I have learned the amount required, which by an oversight Mr. Robinson has omitted to state in his report.

7. From Para 17 to 20 Mr. Robinson enters into a description of the destruction which fell upon the two Islands of Andrott and Kulpin and of the nature of the arrangements which he found it necessary to adopt for the relief of the inhabitants of these Islands. The measures required for the relief of a destitute population are always sufficiently difficult and delicate, but in the present instance they appear to have been much more so owing to the jealousy of the servants of the Beebee, and the independent control which she appears

appears hitherto to have been allowed to spread over these Islands, having precluded Mr. Robinson from resorting to any act of authority on those Islands which are under her sway - After some discussion he was able to persuade the agents of the Beebee to extend that degree of relief to those who still remained on the Islands which will be afforded by granting the Government trees on three of the Islands free of rent for two years. But many of the inhabitants of Andrott and Kulpeny had already sought refuge on Company's Islands, and others seem to have been desirous of doing so had they been left to the entire exercise of their own choice. The Beebee's Agents however, while they do not appear to have been inclined to make the necessary sacrifices for the assistance and support of these people, have shewn a decided objection to the emigration of those who are considered her own subjects, and indeed somewhat in the light of her own property.

8- Mr. Robinson's measures for settling these poor people upon our own Islands are fully detailed in this part of his letter and appear to me deserving of unqualified approval. The Government trees which he has distributed in small lots have not been advantageously managed-

managed hitherto, being let on rent to the highest bidders, and in this manner being the occasion of some abuse. They will therefore be in every respect better taken care of and will be a source of more profit to Government now that they are placed in the possession of persons whose interest it will be to improve them by their own labor and exertions. Mr. Robinson estimates the immediate loss of Revenue Paras 33 and 40. by which 200 people have been provided for at Rupees 60. but even this, small as it is in will be indirectly made up by the additional quantity of Coir which they will produce. The suggestion contained in Para 38 that these trees should be considered the property of the settlers as long as they continue to hold them, ought immediately to be confirmed for the purpose of giving confidence to the occupyers, and another suggestion in the same Paragraph for giving small advances to those who are willing to settle on and people the fine Island of Kadmat, is deserving of attention.

9. Having in the preceding part of his report furnished very full explanation of his proceedings in relation to the distressed population of this group of Islands, Mr. Robinson proceeds at para 41 to offer some further

further information upon their general state which is of much interest and utility but does not call for any comment on my part.

Para 49. 10. I have explained to Mr Robinson that his proposal to furnish the inhabitants of Ameeny with Bamboo plants for protecting the land near the coast could not be carried into effect without great difficulty, as the transplanting of Bamboos is a delicate operation which can only be successfully performed during the rains, at which time communication with the Islands is wholly cut off.

11. In Para 53 Mr Robinson enters into a more detailed description of the Island of Kadamut, and of the causes which have tended to keep it in such a backward state. It appears to be by far the most improvable island of the whole group, and Paras B and C. the measures adopted by him will no doubt have this effect to a certain extent, but the real want of Kadamut appears to be permanent and fixed residents, not such as depended on their richer neighbours in Ameeny. The present juncture appears to be one particularly favorable for securing this at the time when there are so many people ready to emigrate from the Barbee Islands

Islands which the oppressive nature of her management makes them unwilling again to settle on. The small advances suggested by Mr Robinson would before probably be the readiest and best means of effecting this object.

Para 9. 12. The Office of Havanah which was before the subject of reference to the Board has been again the subject of careful consideration and enquiry and Mr Robinson now reports to this measure which he considers desirable for rendering the Office more efficient and securing a person of this description for each Island in place of having one for the whole of the 4 Islands. This is a measure much required, and the expense is so trifling that I would beg to suggest that it may at once be sanctioned. The entire addition which Mr Robinson proposes is only 60 Rupees per annum or the amount of one person pay to be distributed amongst four persons. I have since had some further communication with Mr Robinson, and he is inclined to agree with me that the amount, which does not

not average two rupees a month to each, is somewhat too low as a remuneration for the services of a person of some education who is expected to keep accounts and record all business in the police and other departments. The aggregate sum proposed in the Statement appended to Para 11 is Moorahs of rice 58 or Rupees 87 but from this has to be deducted 18 Moorahs equal to Rupees 27 now paid in rice, leaving the net increase at 40 Moorahs or Rupees 60. If this increase were raised to 58 Moorahs or Rupees 90 per annum, which is but a small sum after all, it would probably render the Office more efficient and a greater object of ambition to respectable Islanders, but the salary should be paid as hitherto, not in money, but in rice according to the system which has always prevailed.

13 There are other subordinate arrangements and suggested orders contained in Mr. Robinson's report, which do not appear to require a special reference to the Board but which

which will meet with immediate attention on my part.

14 It was my wish to have forwarded with the present communication some detail of the expenses which have been incurred in carrying out the humane intentions of Government for the relief of the Islanders, but the Manager Mahomed Jeawodeen, of whom Mr. Robinson makes such favorable and well deserved mention in the concluding Para of his report, has not yet returned with the accounts from the Islands and

Fort St. George. 11th May 1848.

and my own absence on Revenue duty in a remote part of this District renders it impossible for me to prepare this before my return to Mangalore.

Collector's Cutcherry.
On Circuit. - -
Nagewady. - - -
27th March 1848.

/Signed/ T. L. Blane
Collector.

To

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

A

To T. L. Blane Esqre.
Collector of Canara

Sir,

I have the honor to report my proceedings on the Islands of the Laccadeive group attached to the Tillah of Canara during my late visit. I have submitted a paper on my proceedings on those more immediately under the Beeby of Cannanore to the Collector of Malabar direct, as the subject seems more immediately to affect this district and the measures to be taken require a greater promptness of execution than could be otherwise secured.

Report on the Laccadive Island

Report on those under the Beeby addressed to the Collector of Malabar.

2. I have requested the Collector of Malabar to furnish you with a Copy of that report to which this must be in fact rather a supplement. I propose therefore to confine this to the effect of the storm on the island attached to the district of Canara and the recommendations I would beg to submit with reference to the disasters. To sketch generally the measures which I wish to carry out for the settlement of the whole or part of the destitute from Androt and Kalpeny, two islands which have been entirely laid waste with a view to

General Subject to show how those measures affected the Canara island the detail of which belongs to this paper. I then propose closing the whole by describing some measures Stock for carrying out the wishes of Government as stated in the Minutes of Consultation 12th April 1847, and some general remarks on the welfare and prospect of some of the Islands.

The Hurricane 3. The Storm of the 15th. and 16th. of April appears to have moved in a northerly direction and happily with diminishing force as it swept up its course and if an inference may be drawn from the severity with which it broke over the most coastward islands, those to the westward of the group being less sensible of it in proportion to their distance from the Coast it seems probable that its path lay between the Coast and the Laccadeni group. It passed over Kalpeny with terrific violence during the first watch of Friday night when the spring tide at the time high washed across the island and destroyed all. The Storm reached Andrott lying due north from Kalpeny at a distance of 45 to 50 miles after midnight, where, tho the desolation it spread is very great it is not so much so as in Kalpeny.

Kiltan. 4. Kiltan is the most coastward of the islands

islands to the north of the latitude of Andrott and the only one of those attached to Canara which suffered much from the hurricane I proceed at once therefore to describe its effects there. At Sun Set on Friday the weather looked threatening and throughout the night the wind was high from the eastward but the storm did not reach the island of Kiltan till an hour after sun rise on Saturday 16th. April. The hurricane then burst over the island from the N. N. E. with terrific violence and the spring tide being then about full the Sea rose over the island carrying along with it enormous blocks of Coral and a perfect flood of lesser stones.

The effect small as compared with the consequences to Andrott and Kalpeny 5. The force of the wind is said to have been incredible, but at the very great, its violence must have been diminished as compared with its force in the latitude of Kalpeny and Andrott, or more probably, Kiltan lay to the westward of the real course of the hurricane.

6. The damage done to the plantation as returned by the islanders is shewn in the Marginal Statement and is of fair correctness

Statement shewing the No. of trees lost on the 16th. April in Kiltan.

Bearing trees	Unproductive Do.	Total full grown trees	Young trees	Plants	Total
2780	301	3081	1316	2467	6864

Loss of plantation The destruction of trees took place mainly along the east shore of the island where a strip of the shore has been entirely washed

washed away but throughout the island the plantation has suffered more or less, especially on the lighter soils and among loose coral stones where trees are planted with advantage.

7. The inundation seems to have caused more loss than the wind. The tide, at the time high, rose over the east shore with great violence carrying along with it a great body of loose coral stones. The shore was much damaged and many trees washed away while a flood of coral was deposited which smothered the greater portion of the young plants and trees entered in the above Statement.

Severest loss experienced when the plantation is thickest

8. The east or beside of all the islands is the most fruitful and consequently that on which the plantations are thickest the losses occasioned by a storm from the eastward are thus greater than they otherwise would have been.

Statement of houses washed down or destroyed

Dwelling houses	Outhouses	Mosques
21	38	4

Effect of the Inundation

9. The water filled all the lower parts of the island killing all vegetation except the Cocoanut, and destroying and damaging many houses and mosques and boat sheds and in the confusion a good deal of moveable property was lost 3 large tanks and a great No. of wells were entirely filled up and a great deal of the Coir

Coir in process of soaking was either washed out of the pits or such a body of sand thrown over it that it is no longer recoverable. One child of 7 years was killed and another seriously injured by the fall of trees. Some Cattle were washed away.

Statement of losses occasioned in the Coir plantation

Bearing trees	Unproductive Do.	Young Trees	Plants
57	2	5	76

10. The loss in the Coir garden is entered in the Margin. This has been chiefly in one garden which situated on the east shore of the island was nearly annihilated.

Wreck of Kunjie Pery Bamaly's boat

11. Besides the above detailed loss of property some boats were seriously damaged and that of Kunjie Pery Bamaly wrecked. This boat had been put in the water two days before with another preparatory to starting for the Coast with Coir. They were both cast ashore, the one was so slightly damaged as to be repaired quickly and sent to the Coast that season, the other was entirely wrecked and about 100 bundles of Coir lost. You will recollect that early intelligence of the disaster reached the Coast and that 80 Rupees were advanced to the owner of this boat and Coir on the promise that early after the monsoon its value in Coir would be imported to Mangalore. This advance might still be recovered entirely this year without great hardship but

Recommendation.

but the Ryot's prayer is that he may be permitted to pay it within three years, the first instalment being paid this year. I should not have been prepared to lay this request before you but that this Ryot is precisely the one who has most severely suffered in his dwelling &c. I would therefore beg to bring this wish favorably before you.

Kittan in flourishing state.

12. Otherwise Kittan requires nothing, the people are peculiarly industrious and substantial and visiting the island 6 months after the disaster, I found all that was reparable already repaired. A great quantity of the young fruit was shaken down by the violence of the wind, but the out-turn of the year as well as to prices as crops has been such as much to mollify the loss occasioned by this and other causes. No island in the group probably could bear disaster so well.

Effects in Chettat.

13. Chettat the most northern of the group suffered but slightly. The storm reached it after the turn of the tide the wind was exceedingly high but the No. of trees that fell not great. The No. was much exaggerated by the people and as the trunks of the fallen trees had all been used for other purposes, before I could arrive and count them no return of them is entered as nothing trustworthy could be formed. But a small

portion

portion of the island from the state of the tide and the generally high level of this island was inundated and no damage done. Great masses of coral were thrown up.

A deed's boat lost, and an advance recommended.

14. The Storm did not do much harm here generally. A Boat the property of one of the Chief inhabitants a Adeed left the island on Thursday previous and has not been heard of since, 7 Men several of the relations of Adeed, and a boy were in her. The loss of life cannot be repaired but I beg to append for your favorable consideration the prayer of Adeed that a small advance may be made to enable him to replace his boat. Chettet is the most backward of the Canara islands and their boats are primary articles of their wealth and of much importance to their prosperity. The sum is small and the security good and I would under these circumstances beg to support the application. Beyond this no attention need be paid to their losses. Good crops have compensated the unimportant loss.

Effect in Ameeny unimportant.

15. In Ameeny a great No. of Banana plants and Areeka trees were destroyed and the Bread fruit crop lost, but in general the loss was quite unimportant.

Effect in Kadamat.

16. The losses in Kadamat also call

for

for no remark & were far more than com-
pensated for by the magnificent crops obtained
this year. Both these islands situated to the
westward of the group were not sensible of
the full severity of the storm.

Settlement of the people of Andrott and Kalpeny

17. I now proceed to the immediate object
of my visit under the orders of Government
conveyed in the Minutes of Council under
date 24th. of August and 16th. October 1847. From
the above it will be sufficiently clear that
nothing is required by any of the islands attach-
ed to Canara. But two of the lower islands
hitherto under the management of the Beeby
of Cannanore have been entirely laid
waste, Kalpeny & Andrott.

Hurricane's effect on Kalpeny.

18. The island of Kalpeny has suffer-
ed in a degree which can scarcely be exagger-
ated and the disaster was at the same
time attended with great loss of life. The
original population of this island amounted
to about 1650 persons of whom 250/215 of whom
were women and Children/ were washed
away the night of the inundation and 120
have since died from famine and disease.
between 4 and 500 have since come to the Coast where
they will in all probability remain about four
hundred have declared their desire to continue
on their islands to restore it and have applied for

a

To be provided for 350 persons

a large subsidy from Government to be continued
for 5 years. thus leaving about 350 persons who
declare their inability to maintain themselves
on the island or obtain support on the Coast.

To be provided for Andrott

19. In Andrott the state of things is not
quite so bad 1/20th. of the trees are still standing
but the population being much greater and
fish very scarce the suffering of these people
during the Monsoon were dreadful. The ori-
ginal population was somewhat short of 2600
persons of whom probably 250 have died of
famine and disease. Upwards of 950 came
to the Coast where probably 850 to 900 will
settle. About 900 have declared their desires
to remain on the islands leaving between 5 and
600 destitute persons to be provided for.

To be provided for 500 persons.

Necessity of dispersing the people

20. The necessity of dispersing the
greater part of the population was from the
first sufficiently apparent as the islands in
their present state are equal to the support of
a very small portion of their former population.
The people of the islands are not as a body
fitted for getting on on the Coast, at least the
lower and most necessitous classes, while
the great proportion of women and children
left on the islands being as 3 or 4 to one as com-
pared with males made me very anxious to distribute
them over the groups and keep them if possible together
after.

Measures adopted

Fort St. George 11th. May 1848.

After a little preliminary difficulty the agent of H.C. the Beeby of Cannanore placed at the disposal of the people free of rent for two years the trees in their plantations on Bowraty Agaty and Surhelly. In the two former they amounted to about 6000. The contingent benefit to these plantations must eventually be very great especially as compared with the present management, and these are no doubt fully appreciated by the Beeby's people but the No. of trees scarcely sufficed for the settlement of numbers so great.

Desire of the people to be placed on the Canara islands.

21. Many of the people of Amdroth especially have connexions on the Canara islands and while the utmost anxiety to be allowed to remain on these islands prevails throughout the islands under the Beeby of Cannanore. This desire is much strengthened by the state of confusion and uncertainty now prevailing among them. On visiting the Canara islands I found a great many of the principal land owners willing to employ on the terms usual on this group some of these people, giving them a certain number of trees for their support, and taking services from them as the rentat.

Willingness to employ them.

Arrangements for so doing

22. Of the poorer classes on both islands single men and those who had but a small number of dependents seem to have chiefly preferred finding

Fort St. George 11th. May 1848.

finding their subsistence on the Coast. Those whose families were great uniformly expressed the hopelessness of their being able to provide for such number on the Coast and remained in hopes of obtaining some assistance on the island hence the great preponderance of women and children. This deficiency of men enhanced the difficulty of obtaining for them a sufficiency of subsistence. The owners of trees were willing to employ and give the full value in Cocoa nut trees for the services of the men and a certain No. of the able bodied females but the instances were exceedingly rare where the number of trees which might fairly be demanded for these sufficiently provided for the whole whom it became necessary to keep together in families. To effect this I took on myself to place all the trees which the Government owns in full proprietary right on these islands at the disposal of these destitute people as had been done on the islands under the Beeby of Cannanore. I then left the trees owners to fix on the families whom they would wish to take under their protection and then proceeded to fix in full Cutcherry and with the aid of the other inhabitants what would be a fair remuneration for the services of the

Employers to give full value of the labour

family

family as it stood. Without this the quantity of labor in the market would have depreciated - these rates so much as to have thrown too much of the burden of their support on the Govern= =ment and given the owner all the advantage at a less rate than what constituted a reasona= =ble remuneration - The lowest rate at which the family could subsist was then fixed by reference to themselves, and the principal people present, and the balance made up from the public fund.

Subsistence made up from the public fund.

The System of tenure on the
23. island is a service rent exacted by the owner of the trees held by the tenant with the freight of all the tenants, cist and - surplus produce exported to the Coast. This species of labor Vcs. is not required by Govern= =ment and there would be no advantage - in exacting any return of the nature - usually current on the islands for the trees held from the public fund, and so when distributing the trees I told these tenants that the Government would not exact any thing and that the service which might otherwise have been exacted was to be done to the Ryot who had given the bulk of the trees he was to sub= =sist on giving the tree owner the benefit of the Government trees as

The labour and service due for the Godernment support to be rendered to their em= =plyers.

as far as service rent went. I found this so popular as to induce many to come forward and take up tenants.-

Statement Shewing the Total No. of trees in the Circar gardens in Ameeny as classified for distribution

1st Class	2d. Class	3d. Class	Total
148	73	56	277-

Statement of persons settled on the island.-

No. of families	Members. Males	Females	Children	Total Persons
22	23	34	47	104

24 In Ameeny the demand for labour of this kind was considerable. The No. of trees belonging to the Government there, is shown in the Margin to be about 270 of all grades of productiveness, but on the above principles I settled personally 22 families having members as per Margin without having distributed the whole of the trees. I have since sent about 20 persons more to be settled there. The trees grown by the Ryots of Ameeny may amount from 1,000 to 1,500.

Kiltan.

Statement shewing the number and Classification for distribution of trees in Kiltan.

1st Class	2d. Class	3d. Class	Total
99	57	30	186

Statement of persons settled on this island.-

No. of families	Members Male	Female	Children	Total Persons
5	6	12	13	31

25- In Kiltan the No. of trees belonging to Govern= =ment is shown in the Margin, but the demand for labour being much less and the people generally rather holding back the proportion of persons for whom I was enabled to provide on this island was less. It is shown in part in the margin To this must be added 10 to 15 other men, women and children Since Sent. Precisely the same principle

principle was followed, the person under whose protection the family was placed was obliged to name the number of trees he would give, to which I added from the public fund the requisite complement making up a number which would place the family beyond the reach of famine.-

Chettat. 26 Chettat is the poorest of the Canara islands probably of the group and there the people are not able to give any great assistance and the Government trees of this island are decidedly of an indefferent quality and the Nos required for the support proportionally greater. the Marginal Statement shows the Nos and Classes of these trees. Of the whole Nos 50 were given to the family of the Razee

Statement of Nos and classification of Government trees in Chettat.-

1st Class	2d Class	3d Class	Total
4	78	51	133

Trees given to the Androt Rayys family

of Androt whose family in consequence of heavy debts contracted by the family to obtain the appointment of Razee for a boy of 15 years of age on the death of his uncle last year from the Beeby of Cannanoor, has been reduced to pitiable Straights.- I am not able to submit a Statement of the Nos of persons sent to this island as the early volunteers were rare. The people of the island however expressed their wish to have about 50 persons sent.

sent. The whole of the remaining trees will be distributed.-

Kadamat. 27. The fine but backward island of Kadamut attracted much of my attention.- The Census of this year will probably show a considerable advance as well in population as in plantation in this island, but still by far the greatest part is uncultivated. The plan to settle a great body of the people of the desolate island on this island could not have been carried out without considerable expense. The people are destitute who have left their homes and generally in such large families of women and children that any attempt to support them entirely as must have been the case for at least 3 or 4 years would have been attended with an expense which I conceive would scarcely be compensated by the Comparative result which I trust will be produced by the relief given by placing in abeyance the very oppressive system introduced with reference to new cultivation. The people of Kadamat have no boats and are themselves dependent on the people of Ameeny of which hereafter. They are also all of the Melachery Caste and labouring with their own hands and thus are not in want of labour, so that they did not offer to support any of these people if indeed these would have been willing to be dependent on persons in their condition in life. Still sensible of the great importance of increasing the population of the island

Note. I have not the Statement but the number is about 140.-

island and introducing new energy by any means not calculated to entail heavy expense, I took up the Government trees on this island also to the Number as per Statement† and distributed them so as to place about 40 persons on the island. The settlement on this island was very popular as the trees are very fine and the prospect of bettering their condition within a very few years by plantation of waste land of the best quality sufficiently manifest. Arrangements were made in each single case as to the persons among the richer inhabitants from Ameeny who are speculating in waste land on Kadamat who were to support in part these families. I have no doubt that the settlement of these people will prove much to their comfort as well as to the benefit of the island.

† will be forwarded.

Statement of persons settled on the Island of Kadamat - Members.

No. of families	Males	Females	Children	Total
6	8	11	19	38

Grounds for closing the Contract and distributing the trees.-

28. The consideration which determined me to take up these gardens for the purpose above declared were 1st the direct advantages to Government of a cheap provision for the distitute persons who it is sufficiently clear must fall back on Government for their support, under which head will be reviewed the system hitherto pursued with reference to these Government Gardens and 2d the advantages to these Island Owners and their inhabitants.-

On

Great sacrifice of Government interest hitherto

29 On the 1st point these Gardens are the property of the Government having been Pundarum Beeby's Gov.t property prior to the Secession from the rule of the Beeby of Cannanore. They have since been let nomi=nally to the highest bidder. but in consequence of fraudulent combination among the principal inhabitants to keep down the offers the interests of Government have been exceedingly sacrificed.- I alluded to this fact in my former report but was not then so fully sensible of the degree to which these interests have been sacrificed as I have since become from the experience gained from attention to minute details which was necessary for duly Carrying out the object of my visit, as well as from seeing how the same matters are con=ducted in the islands under the Beeby of Cannanore.-

In Ameeny

30. The number of Government trees in Ameeny has gradually fallen to about 280 trees. the No. when resumed by me this year. Various persons have held them on contract, the last was one Pate=ky Malim. With the plantation and rearing of these gardens this individual had nought to do. The rate at which the lot has been held has been 18 Maunds of Coir per annum, being on an aver=age 1¾ lbs per tree. On comparison of the average No. of the whole bearing trees in Ameeny for 7 years

The lowness of the con=tract.-

with

with the quantity of Coir delivered in Mangalore for home consumption exclusive, it will be found to be at the rate of a small fraction less than 4 lbs per tree on the whole plantation of the island. The greater part of the Government trees are fair average trees. Thus about 1/3 of the Coir produce alone of the trees was paid exclusive of 60 Rupees worth of nuts, the probable produce of such a No. of trees. In Cowraty an island under the Beely of Cannanore under analogous circumstances 5 lbs. of Coir per tree are paid.-

Compared with Cowraty

In Kiltan.

31. In Kiltan matters were on a still more disadvantageous footing the trees are finer than in Ameeny but assuming the quantity of Coir made up per tree to be the same, the produce of Coir from the 240 trees belonging to Government this No. has been reduced by loss this year, must have been about 1 3/4 Candies of Coir and upwards of 50 Rupees worth of nuts, the value of the former being from 30 to 35 Rupees at the Monopoly rates paid by the Government. Thus for property of this value 80 Rs. per annum 6 Maunds of Coir have been paid.- This is at the rate of 3/4 lbs. of Coir per tree and one half of what was paid in Ameeny and not one seventh part of what is paid in Cowraty.-

In Chettat and Kadamat

32. Chettat and Kadamat are on some what the same footing as Ameeny the amount of Coir

Coir payable from each being 9 Maunds of Coir.- Thus properties containing upwards of 700 trees were held for 42 Maunds of Coir, not more than 1/8th of their value and held invariably by the principal people who least required them.-

Loss to Government.

33 The sacrifice to Government by the measures which I have taken which involved the closing of the Contract will be about 40 Rs. per annum for which nearly 200 good Ryots have been settled on the islands and the same No. of destitute people comfortably provided for.-

Advantage to the island

34. The advantages to the island consist in thus filling up the gap made in the population by the Cholera in A.D. 1845 of which in Ameeny between 3 or 400 died. The effects is shewn in the Marginal Statement shewing the state of population in 1844 and the Censes taken this year.

Population of Ameeny as it stood in 1844 and 1847.-

	Males	Females	Total
1844	1142	1173	2315
1847	997	1044	2044
Decrease	145	129	271

The Censes for the other island had not been Completed up to the time I left the group but all the islands except Kiltan suffered. The Islanders are further supplied with labour and enabled to secure the assistance of families whom otherwise they could not have supported and the benefit of the Government

Government plantations hitherto enjoyed at a really nominal rate by single individuals is distributed amongst many families of our Ryots-

35. Against these advantages is to be balanced the dissatisfaction of individuals who had enjoyed these great profits if that is to be considered. But in this too all in my power was done to soften such feelings by allowing the exchange of trees of unimportant convenience. The Contractors have been for the most part enabled to keep a family or two of tenants and I have no doubt that even these will raise no objection to this otherwise exceedingly popular measure with regard to the Government property.-

Exchanges and arrangements made to form these properties into well defined properties.-

36. In arranging the details of these measures I found it necessary to inspect all the Government trees and these I found scattered and mixed up in the utmost confusion with the trees of others, that their arrangement became absolutely necessary and I made some exchanges and arrangements which enabled me to get them together in lots and with them a piece of ground for the house and further improvements. In making these arrangements the greatest care was taken not to sacrifice the interests of Government and the trees as they have now

now been arranged are brought together so as to be capable of being marked off into regular Gardens instead of the straggling and undefined state in which they formerly stood. Hitherto no boundaries have been defined they have been left for years in the hands of the same Contractor and no doubt all sorts of changes to the disadvantage of Government have been made: no superintendence has been exercised. To trace these frauds were now impossible, but matters have now been so arranged as to place a check for the future on this species of fraud.-

Changes recommended for sanction to make them permanent.

37. These arrangements made with the utmost care and personally overlooked in all their details I can safely recommend for adoption, as in all respects advantageous to Government interest and to the convenience of the people near whose houses and in whose gardens many of the Government trees formerly stood. These arrangements have been temporarily introduced but the people are duly informed that your sanction alone can make them permanent.-

Recommends that the gardens be left to the settlers entirely provided they Continue in the island.

38. I would now suggest that the people settled on one island with trees be informed that as long as they please to stay the free use of the trees will be theirs. That in event of their leaving they must be made over again to the public Servants. That in event of their being

being desirous to improve the gardens, the property thus accruing will be their own subject to the conditions which affect the other Ryots of the island. Inducement should be held out to them to become permanent residents. Otherwise they are likely to be lazy. Especially in Kadamat. I would suggest that small advances on good security be made to them on the merits of each case. A very small matter goes a great way on these islands.-

Small advances to the Settlers in Kadamat recommended

39 I have dwelt at length on the considerations which induced me to resume the Government gardens as it appears from the correspondence noted in the margin that it was not in contemplation to interfere with them at present. But I look confidently to a due consideration to the exigency of the peculiar circumstances and the urgency of the call on the resources of Government for my justification in contravening the spirit of those instructions. The individual hardship consists in closing a contract hitherto very advantageous to the Contractor and that at the expense of the Government interests.

Secretary to Board of Revenue to Government 7th December 1846 Minutes of Council 12th April 1847.

40 I would now seek your favorable recommendation for Sanction of the trifling direct loss accruing to Government, 40 Rupees per annum at most, which to the best of my judgment is far out weighed by other advantages. The measure has been to the advantage of the islands

and as far as I could see popular with and grateful to the body of the people. It is gratifying to be able to state that by my latest advices the plan is working well.-

General remarks

41. I would in conclusion add some general remarks with regard to these islands.-

Healthy

42 The Cholera visited the group in 1845- and many persons were carried off. In Ameeny about 350 persons. Otherwise the islands have been healthy and the season since my last visit good. The out turn of this season despite the hurricane was better than have been experienced for 10 or 15 years. From Ameeny which seldom exports more than 160,000 Surplus nuts, not less than 500,000 have been exported and prices very far above the average obtained so that on the whole this has been a remarkably five year.-

Crops.

Triennial Censuses not completed

43 The triennial Census of the islands should have been taken in 1847 but the more pressing duty and confusion consequent on the disastrous effects of the gale prevented it's being completed within that period.-

That of Ameeny only was finished

That of Ameeny revised.-

44 upto the time of my leaving the islands. The Marginal Statement shows the state of Population to have fallen off as compared with that of 1844.- This is entirely to be attributed to the ravages of Cholera in

Statement shewing the state of population in 1847 in Ameeny and comparing that of 1844.-

Buildings		Population			
Houses	Mosques	Males	Females	Children	Total
1847 318	33	396	419	1229	2044
1844 345	38	1142	1173	"	2315
			Difference		271

in 1845. But for this accident it would have shown a considerable increase. This is not inclusive of the settlement subsequently made by me.-

Statement of Plantation of Ameendeny in 1844 and 1847.-

	Plantation				
	Bearing	Past Bearing	Yaseng trees	Plants	Total
1847	46358	5473	9143	5642	66616
1844	44229	4052	15	891	64172
			Increase —		2444

	Boats		Trees.				
	1st class	2d class	Bearing Do	Areka	Bread fruit	Lime Do	Banana Gardens
1847	19	17	98	477	1489	206	366
1844	18	18	97	322	853	101	365

45. The plantation returns are likewise satisfactory as will appear from the Marginal Comparative Statement showing a very fair increase therein It gives about 23 bearing trees per man.-

46. The Marginal Statement shows the Comparative No of boats and those products which are rather luxuries none of which seem to have retrograded.-

Kiltan and Chettat.

47 Kiltan has been sufficiently reviewed in the first part of this paper as also Chettat.-

Waste land in Ameeny.

48. In Ameeny where alone the severe rules in regard to planting waste had as yet found place I carried out the wishes of Government by making over to the planters their properties and informed the people that the Government in its anxiety of their well being had liberally determined to forego these claims and permit them to plant ad libitum. The intimation was received with great gratitude especially accompanied as it was with great boon conferred on them in regard to their supplies

supplies of Salt and the liberty of introducing tobacco. I then took offers for such land as had hitherto been waste separated off nearly the whole into properties which were made over to the different persons desiring them on promise that they should be planted within 5 years.

Descriptive 49. The waste land in Ameeny is chiefly a strip without a wall called the Pandaram wall which runs the whole length of the island — from North to South it is high arid and — exceedingly exposed and from the results of some attempt to reclaim it may be gathered that some time will elapse before it is fully planted. However for the present all restrictions have been removed and the people to whom it has been allotted speak hopefully. If bamboos were planted as suggested by them along the shore for protection from the Salt spray which retards the growth of the tree much of the plantations would doubtless thrive. These the islanders are — anxious to have but from their peculiar position have considerable difficulty in getting. It — might be well if a few Manjee loads of root to could be gathered on the banks of the Nattaravaty and supplied to them. They might be paid for by stoppages from the value to be paid this year for the Coir of the island. This strip of land under cultivation would contain about 5000 trees

In

In Kiltan

50. In Kiltan tho here far more than in any other recent plantation has gone on it has never been possible to enforce the rules which obtained in Ameeny and there were here no trees of this description to give up. However they had been constantly threatened with their enforcement and this relief has become a great boon. A piece of Ground however which under the name of Cicar ground has lain waste for many years was distributed for cultivation chiefly to those persons from whom the Government trees held on contract had been resumed as described in Paras 22 to 27. The Particulars are shown in the local accounts.

In Chetlat

51. In Chetlat also the rules enforced in Ameeny have not hitherto obtained but the relief will give confidence to the enterprising. There is much waste land still on this island Chetlat is rapidly rising from its backward state and tho no doubt the bulk of the soil is by no means fine the eastern exposure is very productive.

52 Neither of these islands requires further remark

Of Kadamut

53. Kadamut is the island which of all others claims most attention and every means should be used to improve it, and it will fully repay the expense and trouble incurred.

Description

54. The measured length of this island exceeds 4 Miles but it is narrow the average breadth

not exceeding 1/2 a mile. It is situated on a very extensive shoal well stocked with fish. It extends North and South and throughout its length is Sheltered by a high range of land bank running along the west side of the island and enjoys the benefit of Shelter in a degree which I have not witnessed in any of the islands.

Sheltered from Monsoon.

55. This higher range will not be cultivated now but upwards of two thirds of the breadth of the island throughout is fine low fertile land with an eastern exposure. The Soil is comparatively good and covered with long grass and thick jungle in a manner seldom met with on these barren shoals. The fineness of the limited plantation now standing sufficiently attests the aptness of the soil and it is generally admitted that young plants rarely miscarry while in Ameeny if one in 2 or 3 survive to become trees it is considered good.

Greater part of the island fertile.

Causes of its backward state.

56. Under these circumstances it is extraordinary that this island in which 60,000 trees might stand in 1844 only contained 3300 trees when the Census of this had not been taken when I was there. It will show a great improvement and that within the memory of those now living it was a thick jungle in which not 500 trees stood with only 4 dwelling houses

Beebys restrictions.

57. The Causes of this may be traced in

in some measure to the restrictions under the Beeby of Cannanore's Government to the Settlement of people on those shoals which were the best Cowrie banks and tortoise haunts. Restrictions which have hitherto kept subsely and Bangaram Bingaram in the state of jungle they are up to this date. The remnant of these restrictions still exist and is preserved in usages with regard to the right of fishing very similar to what obtains in Bangaram and Bingaram.

Assumption of Ameeny people.

58. After the revolt of the islands now attached to Canara these restrictions fell, but the people of Ameeny within 8 miles of which it lies have assumed strange privileges over it.

Nature of the Claims of Ameeny people over the plantations

59. The cultivation of Pagaree was then carried on by burning the jungle by people chiefly from Ameeny and they gradually assumed proprietary right to parts of the islands. They advanced a few Nuts for seedlings which were planted by the inhabitants of Kadamat on the understanding that when the tree arrived at maturity it was to be enjoyed by the planters exporting their Coir on the boats of the advancers of the nuts.

60. This system of advance of seed nuts has been continued to a considerable extent and thus some one or other of the inhabitants of Ameeny hold a lien over the most of the trees now standing in Kadamat. That is such a lien as the having advanced the seed nuts from which

which the trees were reared would give. For a time this worked pretty well but latterly some of the people have attempted to reduce these people to the condition of the simple Kudyan or tenant at will. Whereas they seem to be in a very different position the former being indebted only for the nuts which their labour reared into trees. The simple Kudyan on the contrary being placed in possession of full grown trees for the enjoyment of which he serves Govt as long as he holds them. They clearly stand in very different positions and the tenant in Kadamat ought not to be ousted unless paid the value of his 6 to 10 years labour and patience.

Encroachments of the people of Ameeny

The effect of a few cases of this nature have reached severely on the whole plantation of the islands. The value of a tree as compared with that of the nut is some 1000 per Cent greater. I warned the people on both sides as to the justice of the matter which they fully understand but injustice of this kind so oppressive and detrimental to the prosperity of Kadamat should be carefully watched.

To the great loss of the people of Kadamat.

61. The peculiarity of Caste distinction among this moslem population has before been alluded to. Of the eight inhabitated islands of the group, four of which three are attached to Canara are inhabited by a people descended from ancestors who. while still Hindoos were of low caste now termed Melachy. The other four islands of which Ameeny is one are inhabited.

The objection of the higher Classes to settle on Melachy islands.

× Chettat, Kittam, Kadamat, Agatty } Canara

Ameeny, Andrott, Kowratty, Kalpeny } Canara, Beeby of Cannanore

inhabited by or at least the proprietors are the de-
-scendants of originally higher casted. Tradition, as
well as the fact that but little or none of this ar-
-tificial excavation termed totam is found on these
2d rate islands which is universally attributed
to the earliest settlers, seems to indicate clearly
that these inferior islands were peopled subse-
-quently to the settlement on the larger and
better islands. The Melachery alone are settled
in the former. The caste probably never stood
in the position of slaves and their descent is traced
-ed to Teers. Under native Government they pro-
-bably stood under some disabilities and socially
are to this day considered an inferior race. In those
islands where they are mixed with the better
classes for even in these they constitute about
one half the population they are in a great measure
in the position of servants and tenants and have
but little property of their own. They are Meerd
/unfermented toddy/ drawers and are the persons
who alone ought to climb trees. On these islands
in which the population consisted of this caste alone,
Chetlat Kiltan, Agatty and Kadamat /the latter
of which we are now treating only excepted under
peculiar circumstances/ the people tho bearing
a socially stigmatized character have large pro-
-perties are rich and more enterprising than the
older and better born communities. Indeed pro-
-bably the richest people on the groups may be found
among the inhabitants of Kiltan and they are
rapidly

Their condition

On 1st Class islands

On 2d Class islands

Feeling against settling on the Melachery islands

rapidly rising to influence still there exists a preju-
-dice against persons of the higher castes settling in
any of these inferior islands. It is wearing away in
the Company's islands and there is the greatest freedom
of intercourse among them, but I found it an insupe-
-rable obstacle to inducing the aristocratic especi-
-ally of Kalping to settle in Agatty.

Objection to settling in Kadamat

62. Kadamat labours under this stigma
Its population as far as it goes being exclusively
Melachery and as the improvement of Kadamat
must be much looked for at the hands of the people
of Ameeny, it is of much importance to get some of the
members of the better families to settle there Coro-
-nationists and Musalmen this prejudice is one which
has no foundation in principle such as it is which makes the bonds
of caste so strong in Hindoo race, and I am happy to
say that a number of people who have taken grounds
in Kadamat for the purposes of improvement, —
Members of the first families of Ameeny will
probably settle some of their Members on the
island of Kadamat every sort of facility and
inducement should be held out to dissipate these
objections and prejudices, and no doubt these —
people will soon see their interest.

Unmeaning prejudice

Manegar to encourage plantation

63. This year arrangements have been made
for planting out several 1000 trees on plots of ground
distributed and marked off by me, and I have desired
the Manegar to make Kadamat his principle residence
during this monsoon. For the present this island claims
his greatest attention and is situated so near Ameeny
that the passage tho occasionally closed during
the

the monsoon for a few days occupies only one to two hours. If the Monegar resides there he will give the people who are planting assistance and protection while he will gather round him several of those whose perjudice it is expedient to shake.

Arrangements made.

64. The relief from the former rules in regard to new cultivation and the confidence which their formal withdrawal for the present has inspired will raise a very active spirit of improvement which I did all I could to foster. I proceeded to Radamat with all the principal people of Ameeny and there distributed and marked off pieces of land for improvement to the different applicants giving the people of Radamat the preference where the wishes of the applicants clashed. I have little doubt that considerable exertions will be made this year. every encouragement has been given.

Seed Nuts prepared

65. In Ameendevy a No. of trees which will produce 16000 seed nuts have been set aside this year the greater portion of these nuts will I hope be planted in Radamat.

Recommends a small advance

66 I gave in anticipation of your sanction, for it is of the greatest importance that the nuts should be in the ground about the beginning of the year that the seedlings may be ready for transplanting as soon as the rains set in, 2,000 Seed nuts as a Tuckavy to the people of Radamat, their value will be 25 or 30 Rupees. The particulars will be reported by

by the native local Officers and I would strongly recommend that this small sum may be entered in the list of advances to Cultivators. It will be recovered with the greatest ease if given in the shape of seed for improvement to be carried out under Government Officers eye and is advanced to poor but industrious people. I would urge it as an earnest of the anxious wish of Government to see the island improved which I strongly impressed on the people as well verbally as by appearance of taking interest in arrangement of the kind.

Wish of the people to form proper ties for their children.

67. Feeling which I found operating with many in inducing them to exert themselves to form new properties is the natural desire so prevalent on the part of heads of families in countries where the descent by the female line exists, as is the custom of these islands of providing something for their children. Endeavours to alienate some of the ancestral property for the benefit of their children destroys the peace of half of the families on the islands and the device of all such as is self acquired to the acquirers children is very common. In Kiltan and Chettat two islands where the greater portion of the plantation has been formed within the last 2 or 3 generations all such new properties have been looked on as self acquired and given in so many instances to their own children, that in these two islands at

at least a very considerable portion of the property follows a filial course of descent. I heard this urged by some as a reason for taking property in Kadamut and forming plantation over the disposal of which they would have full and independent right.

Hope that the island will be improved rapidly.

68. On the whole I may express with confidence a hope that Kadamut will now prove a field for active speculation. Much in matters of this nature depends on the energy tact and intelligence of the public Servants. But the surest spur is the certainty of these speculations if only carried on continuously being remunerative. Every reasonable means ought to be used to increase the resident population for perhaps no species of cultivation is more dependent on residence of the proprietor and reasonable attention than that of the Cocoanut. In the mean time I have urged on the public Servants the interest which we feel and the importance of exertion and I think the Monegar will exert himself.

Office of Karany.

69. While on the islands on this occasion I reconsidered in all its bearings the office of Karany to these islands for the pay of which the Government has expressed itself willing to support a proposal for some further outlay, and I have spoken with those most competent to judge as to the best arrangement and as the result I would beg to suggest what I think will

will be a more advantageous as well as efficient mode of distributing the proposed outlay. The islands under the Manegar of Ameeny are 4 in No. with population as per Margin and they lie at so great a distances from each other that a simple tour round them touching each and back to Ameeny is a voyage of full 100 miles. The Karany resides with the Monegar in Ameeny and the most difficult portion of his duty has been following him / the Monegar / on duty rounds — the group. A trip which generally occupies at least a fortnight. This is exclusive of other duties as the necessity of coming to the coast with the coir fleet and remaining in Mangalore for at least a month weighing the Coir Keeping all accounts and recording all examinations aiding at the Census &c. while the varied nature of the employment and the great distances reduced the efficiency of its execution. The Office was thus manifestly very under paid.

Population
Ameeny 1847 - 2024
Kadamat 1848 - 133
Kiltan — 637
Chetlat — 522
Total — 3338

Great want of a Gomastah to conduct the business of each Island during the closed Season

70. The islands are situated so far from each other that during the monsoon months the intercommunication of Ameeny Chetlat and Kiltan is entirely closed and even during the fair weather opportunities are by no means constant. On each island a peon is stationed but without any one to conduct the current business few of the peons write themselves. and this might now be secured by dividing the amount to which it is proposed to raise the Karanys pay 60 or 70 Rupees per annum so as to give

gree a Karany to each of the islands. The labour and travelling of the Ameeny Karany would be greatly diminished. The efficiency of the appointment must be vastly increased by there being always an Accountant to assist the resident Ameen with more perfect local Knowledge than could be acquired on the hasty visit of the inhabitants of another island and members of a different caste and therefore a different position in society While it would distribute the advantages of public employment now monopolized by the people of Ameeny over the whole group and increase the number of those ties which tend to bind to the Government interest and secure the aid of some of the principal families on each island. Karanyship is the only employment which is or I think ought for the present to be open to the inhabitants. Further the employment of the people of Chetlat and Kiltan as public Servants would raise in their own general estimation those who have been socially looked down on, and give a stimulus to mental improvement such as it is and jealousy as to the maintenance of a good character, an important consideration, where people are left so much to themselves as they are on these islands.

7/- Under these considerations I have determined to bring before you a proposal for appointing -

A Statement showing the population of each island with the annual income of the Karany of each

Names of the islands	Population as per Census of 1844	State of Population as per Census of 1844	Annual Allowances & Perquisites of the Karany of each island	Rupees	Wood & Cocoanuts	Ghee & Cocoanuts	Coir & Cocoanuts	Wood & Cocoanuts	Average annual income of the Karany of each island for five years ending 12th July 1847
					Average of 5 years ending 12th July 1847	Average of 5 years ending 12th July 1847	Average of 5 years ending 12th July 1847	Average of 5 years ending 12th July 1847	
Ameeny	2315	18% of Total No. of Souls	The reduced scale of Do. allowed to Karanies of Kadamut		24	36	12.3	12.3	3960
Kadamut	133				10	16	5.	5.	180
Kiltan	639				80	120	40.	40.	1340
Chetlat	522				12.	18.	6.	6.	690
Total	3609				58	87	29.3	29.3	6110

Fractions are omitted but allowed for in summing up Coir returned from Kadamut and hitherto been separated from those of the Karanies of Chetlat & Kiltan now been done away with.

Cocoanuts

Ameeny	2315	64172	390	1.10	2.9	5.8	1.10	2.9	5.8
Kadamut	133	3319	15	1.	5.	1.	1.	2.	1
Kiltan	639	29297	134	9.	15	15	9.	15	69
Chetlat	522	25685	69	15	15	10	6.	10	26
Total	3609	122453	611	26	37	26	16	29	101

Karany ship of Kadamut. 72-

appointing a Karany to each of the islands. The labour and travelling of the Ameeny Karany would be greatly diminished. The efficiency of the appointment must be vastly increased by there being always an Accountant to assist the resident Ameen with more perfect local Knowledge than could be acquired on the hasty visit of the inhabitants of another island and members of a different caste and therefore a different position in society While it would distribute the advantages of public employment now monopolized by the people of Ameeny over the whole group and increase the number of those ties which tend to bind to the Government interest and secure the aid of some of the principal families on each island. Karanyship is the only employment which is or I think ought for the present to be open to the inhabitants. Further the employment of the people of Chetlat and Kiltan as public Servants would raise in their own general estimation those who have been socially looked down on, and give a stimulus to mental improvement such as it is and jealousy as to the maintenance of a good character, an important consideration, where people are left so much to themselves as they are on these islands.

7/- Under these considerations I have determined to bring before you a proposal for

Karany of Kadamut bears the highest proportion to the profits. There is no one among the inhabitants themselves of this island fit to undertake the Office and a man must go from Ameeny. From what has been said above the importance of increasing the resident population it should be stipulated that the Karany be resident which will render it to hold out some inducement. The Island is in an exceedingly backward state and it would be unfair to judge now of what it is to be hoped 10 years will make it. The active attention which must for the next few years be paid to this island will also tax the attention tact and industry of the public accountant I made careful enquires as to the most fitting persons for the appointment and propose writing separately about them. The accounts of the Coir produce of this island should now be kept separate from that of Ameeny.

+ N.B. This person must be of the highest class.

Attention Will submit recommendation. Recommends that the accounts of Kadamut be kept separate from those of Ameeny.

Police Vea

73. The peace and contentments of the Canara island has been unbroken. Ameeny Chettat and Kadamat nothing of any importance has occurred since my last visit till October last, when a burglary took place in Ameeny, and a considerable amount of property was lost. A bad character from Kiltan was suspected but no proof was forthcoming. I settled all the unusually few petty police cases in Ameeny. The people in a body represented that there had been this year a great diminution of

of petty annoyance and loss of nuts bunches of bannanas & bread fruit. This they attributed with justice to the judicious arrangement of the Monsoon a very efficient system of patrol- gar who established and carried out during the It is with exceeding regret that at-

Poisoning in Kiltan

74- I draw your attention to the recurrence in Kiltan of a case of death in which there is every reason to believe poison was used. Last year a death occurred under very similar circumstances and the year of my former visit a case came before me where the Knife had been used. It is almost impossible in this island to bring these cases forward. The ramifications of relationship among these small population the objection to send there women and people to the Coast as witnesses with an exceedingly low state of moral feeling entirely defeat the best exertions of the police.

N.B. The other islanders say that poisoning is become a practice in Kiltan.

I would here suggest changes of

75- some of the peons now on the island. These men the only peons really have the duties of Cutwals and it is exceedingly important that they should be efficient, experienced, and steady men. My impression is that by a certain set of respectable Mussalmans in Canara these appointments are liked and if so good men may be obtained. I will append some notes on the individuals.

I would beg to forward for your

76 favorable consideration the petition of the

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

the people of Ameeny / the same prayer was verbally urged on me in Kiltan / that a certain allowance exacted on "account of sand" in weighing the coir at Mangalore may be remitted for the future It amounts to 16 ths per Candy - The exaction was first instituted about 20 years ago on the discovery of fraudulent attempts of one Perek Kutty Tevre Malim to increase the weight of his coir by wilfully twisting it up with a great deal of sand - Unusual as it may seem a rate was fixed "on account of mud" on the whole Coir received from the island in consequence of this detection. Kutty Tevre malim surnamed the "cheat" was a well known deceitful and troublesome character - He died a few years ago and the Islanders now wish to be excused from what his frauds entailed on them. The System of introducing "excesses" / Passes / beyond the required weight into the Godowns under their charge is too frequently resorted to by public Servants from interested motives and with but questionable advantage to the Government, while the temptation and facilities for successful embezzlement renders the System very hazardous - If the Coir delivered to the Government be compared with that manufactured by the Beely of Cannanore islanders the injustice of making deductions for impurities in the Coir is at once manifest. a little care on the part of the peons in charge of receiving it

A. G. B.

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

it would enable them to detect any fraudulent attempt to increase its weight by introducing sand - Such attempt might then be dealt with on their own merits -

I would here beg to mention the very valuable assistance which I have experienced throughout from Mahomed Yeawden whom you sent as interpreter to the island with Captain Young of H. C. Steamer Auckland. Captain Young spoke in very high terms of his judicious advice, kind deportment towards the natives and unremitted personal exertion at a time when landing on the island was not unattended with danger as stated in my report addressed to the Collector of this district I attribute to his patient exertion and exceedingly judicious arrangement alone that the timely assistance despatched by the Government at least in Kalpeny and Androt was distributed in such a way that the poorest person and youngest Child partook equally with the richest - He did not join me till I reached Kawraty, but from that time I found him exceedingly useful, cheerfully remaining to complete important arrangements altho' suffering as most of our party did from Sickness and I have now directed

Fort St George 11th May 1848.

for information respecting the existing works of irrigation in these Estates—

of the Board of Revenue to relieve him from the payment of the demand on account of Peishcush outstanding against him, and to grant authority accordingly for writing off in the accounts of that District the sums

Arrears of Interest

	Rs	a	P
Peishcush	1,79,974	3	10
	36,953	15	7
	2,16,928	3	5

amounting with interest, to Rupees two Lacs sixteen thousand nine hundred and twenty eight, annas three and pice five—

2 Agreeably also to the further recommendation of the Board, and in pursuance of the intentions of Government expressed in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 28th April 1846, No. 475, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to recommend to the Honorable the Court of Directors the grant for life of an allowance of Rupees 12,000 per annum for the maintenance of the Ex. Zemindar and his brothers commencing from the date on which the Estates were purchased on account of Government.

3. The amount proposed will form a heavy charge on the revenues of the Estate even taken at the amount it yielded in Fusly 1255 Viz. Rupees 95,061, but it was promised that the allowance should be

Fort St George 11th May 1848.

be liberal and less would not be sufficient for the proper support of this ancient family—

4. His Honor in Council observes

Diary 27th April 1847 No. 16 17—

that one of the brothers died on the 16th December 1846 and that his portion of the allowance has been continued to the Widow until her son attained his majority—

5. The Government regard the account furnished of the condition of these Estates both previous to the so called improvements to the irrigation, and subsequently, to be very unsatisfactory—Large sums have been laid out in improvements and instead

Boards Proceedings 30th October 1845 para 10—

of corresponding results, a great decrease in the cultivation has ensued. It was hoped that on the completion of the works the revenue would be progressing from Rupees 95000 in Fusly 1247 to Rupees 165000 in Fusly 1257, but the actual revenue in Fusly 1251 was only Rupees 65820 while that of the year immediately preceding was still less, being but Rupees 33225— The deficiency of Revenue is partly to be attributed to unfavorable seasons and other causes assigned by the Collector, but though some improvement, it is observed, has taken place in Fusles 1255 and 1256 when the seasons were more favorable

favorable and when the revenue reached - 95061 and 93063. is still very far short of the estimate which allowed in 1251 as much as 165000 - the whole subject of the irrigation demands, as the Board have justly observed, the best attention of the Collector and the Civil Engineer, and the Government would impress on the Board the necessity of the earliest attention of the local Officer being directed to it - In regard to existing works the Board will report whether they have been executed as planned, and why and where they failed, and with respect to the insufficiency of the reservoirs they will explain whether consideration was given to this point in planning the works. -

6 The Board will be pleased to dispose of the Petition from Dafsoo Gungaravze in conformity with their views as explained in Para 4. -

(A true Extract)
(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

Resolution thereon - Resolved that Copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of consultation, and of the Board's Proceedings dated 23d March last, to which it is a reply be communicated

10-11

Letter 23d March 1848

Govt No 423 of 1846

communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Masulipatam, in reference to his letter dated 15th February 1848 -

Mr Porter's attention is called to Para 5 and with reference to the observation of Government at its conclusion, he will be pleased to furnish the Board with the necessary information to enable them to make the required report. -

Resolved also that the following Endorsement be passed on the Petition from Dafsoo Gungaravze, agreeably to the orders of Government contained in Para 6 -

"Petitioner is informed that the Board have received a full report from the Collector of Masulipatam on the subject of his Petition, and are of opinion that his representations are undeserving of notice."

12

From the Secy to Government containing the orders of Government on appeals made by Mr De Monte and Mr De Vaz against the decisions passed on their Cases on the 10th March last -

To Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 2nd May 1848. -

Read again Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 13th March 1848 No 268 together with the papers recorded thereon -

Read also the following papers -

From the Collector of Madras (Here enter 29th March 1848 No 4)

From Mr R. D' Monté (Here enter 28th - " - " - ")

Minute by the Right Honorable the President (Here enter 27th April " - ")

Para 5.

In regard to the appeal submitted

Fort St George 11th May 1848.

submitted by Mr De Monte, the Govern-
ment resolve upon a re-consideration of
the whole Case to confirm the Order passed
under date the 13th March, so far as respects
the dismissal of that Individual from
the Office of the Collector of Madras and
the prohibition of his re-employment
in that Office, but is pleased to revoke
that Order in so far as it debars him
from being again admitted into the
public Service in any Capacity without the
previous permission of Government — is
Mr De Monte, ought not to be employed
in any situation involving trust and
responsibility, but no objection will be
made to his being employed merely as a
Clerk in any public Office other than that
of the Collector of Madras —

7. The Right Honorable the
Governor in Council having attentively con-
sidered the representations contained in
the letter of the Collector and the appeal
of Mr DeVaz, and reviewed the whole of
the papers relating to the matter lately
before the Government, is pleased to record
his entire concurrence in the view of
Mr DeVaz's conduct expressed in the Minutes
of

Fort St George 11th May 1848.

of Consultation under date the 13th March last
and in the order passed thereon —

Resolved, that Copy of paras
5 and 7 be furnished to the Collector of
Madras for communication to Mr De Monte
and Mr DeVaz respectively, with reference
to the appeals submitted by them —

(A true Extract)
(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

12-13

Ordered to be recorded —

Order thereon —

Read the following Resolutions
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
dated 19th April, 1847 —
(From Board 17th April)

14

From the Secretary to Government — Resolved that the
foregoing Proceedings of the Board of
Revenue with enclosures be communicated
to the Honorable Company's Solicitor with
reference to the Extract Minutes of Con-
sultation 7th April 1848 No. 361, in order that
he may take such steps as the case may
seem to demand —

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

14-15

Ordered to be communicated

Order thereon

to the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly

with

with reference to his letter No. 46 dated 13th Ultimo
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation,
dated 27th April 1848.—

(16) (From Board 10th April)

From the Secretary to Government— The Right Honorable
the Governor in Council grants sanction for
the payments made to the Potails in the
Tanjore District for Fusly 1256 Amounting
as per Collector's Statement, to Rupees 58791-
9—3. (Fifty Eight Thousand seven
Hundred and Ninety one, Annas Nine,
and Fice Three—

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government—

(16-17) Ordered to be communi-
Order thereon— cated to the Collector of Tanjore with
reference to his letter dated 22d March
last.—

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
dated 2d May 1848.—

(18) (From Board 26th April)

From the Secretary to Government— The Right Honorable
the Governor in Council agrees with the
Board of Revenue that the delay which
occurred in the sale of certain confiscated
Arrack at Masulipatam is in a
great degree attributable to the Renter
himself

himself who is clearly liable to all the
consequences direct or indirect resulting from
his irregular proceedings; but, as the Board
consider the loss of the confiscated spirits
sufficient punishment and take a favorable
view of the recommendation of the Com-
missary General, the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council will not with-
hold his consent to relieve the renter
from the award of the Court of Requests
for the hire of the Casks and accord-
ingly sanctions the payment of Rupees
confiscated Arrack—

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

(18-19) Resolved that Copy of the
Resolution thereon foregoing order of Government, and of
the previous correspondence, as noted in
the Margin, be communicated for the
information and guidance of the Collector
of Masulipatam

From Govt 27th March in Dy. Cons 27th April 1848 with Enclosure
To Govt 26th April 1848.

Under the orders now
conveyed Mr Porter will disburse from
the sale proceeds of the Arrack recently
confiscated, the sum of Rupees 143—8—3
being the amount of the award passed
against

against the Military Abkarry Contractor of Masulipatam, by the Court of Requests, for the hire of the Casks detained at the Collector's Cutcherry—

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 2d May 1848—

(From Board 13th April)

(20)

From the Secretary to Government— Resolved accordingly that the Enam held by the late Seenevassa Chetty in the Village of Singumpoondy in South Arcot be continued to the present incumbents for their lives, but with an express intimation that the grant will lapse to Government at their death—

(Signed) H. L. Montgomery
Secretary to Government—

(20-21)

Resolution thereon— Resolved that Copy of the foregoing Order of Government and of the Board's Proceedings of 13th Ultimo to which it is a reply, be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of South Arcot, with reference to his letter dated 10th February last—

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 2d May 1848—

(From Board 17th April)

(22)

From the Secretary to Government— Resolved agreeably to the terms under which the pension of

of the Saturnpank Jaghiredar was distributed and continued to the several members of that family, that Rupees (5-8-11) five Annas eight and Pice eleven per Quenseem, being two thirds of the pension enjoyed by the late Ahmed Hossain Khan, be granted to his daughter Hauteezah Beebee from the 17th May 1817, the date of lapse—

(Signed) H. L. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

(22-23)

Order thereon— Ordered to be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Madras, with reference to his letter dated 25th February last—

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 1st May 1848—

(From Board 26th April)

(24)

From the Secretary to Government— The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the estimated charge of Rupees (18-11) Eighteen

ORIGINAL DESPATCHED

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

Eighteen and five eleven for making a Ghurry for the use of the Tandiconhoo Talook Cutcherry which is partly occupied by the Sub Collectors Establishment -

(Signed) H. Le. Montgomery
Secretary to Government

(24-25)

Order thereon -

Ordered that the same be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Madura with reference to his letter dated 13th April last -

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 6th May 1843 -

(From Board 25th April)

(26)

From the Secry to Govt - The Board are requested to ascertain and report the amount (in the present Currency) of the share enjoyed by the deceased in the service of the Yeomiah referred to in order that the requisite authority may be furnished for the guidance of the Audit Office -

(Signed) H. Le. Montgomery
Secry to Government

(26-27)

Resolution thereon - Resolved that Copy of the foregoing order of Government and of the Boards letter of 25th Ultimo to which it is a reply be Communicated to the Collector of Madura with a request that he will state the Amount in the present Currency of the share enjoyed by the late Golam Hyder of the Yeomiah of 2½ Cully Fanams per day granted for the expenses of the Mosque in the

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

Read again letter from the Sub Collector in charge of Rajahmundry dated 10th February and entered in Consultation 23d March last -

Ordered that the following letters be sent in consequence -

To The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of Government dated 22d December last forwarding correspondence from the Military Board, and directing that the Collector of Rajahmundry be required to report on the present state of the Forests on the borders of that district, and on the extent to which Sandal and Teak Timber is now procurable, with any suggestions that may occur to him in connection with the subject, and the navigation of the Godavery -

(8)

Chief Secry to Govt -

(2) In reply the Board instruct me to forward for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter from the Sub Collector in charge of Rajahmundry, dated 10th February last, furnishing the report called for by Government -

(3) From this it will be seen that

Sub Coll. Rajah. 23d March 1848 No 8

that his separate report on the Forests in his District will shortly be laid before Govt with the general question of the effect that Trees have on the climate &c. and in reference to his suggestion that the Forests be surveyed stating that Copy of Captain Fannicke's report on that subject and the navigation of the Godavery had been furnished and his opinion requested as to the most suitable time & mode of Survey -

that the Saul tree is utterly unknown in any part of Rajahmundry. Mr. Forbes's separate report on the Forests of the district, to which he alludes in Para 3 of the letter under transmission will be laid before Government separately in connection with the general question relative to the effect of Trees on the climate and productiveness of a Country.

4 The promised Communication on the navigation of the Godavery will, on its receipt, be duly submitted to his Honor in Council, to whom however he observed that the River, at its lowest state, offers no hindrance to the floating of Timber rafts.

5 Adverting to Mr. Forbes suggestion for a Survey of the Rajahmundry Forests, the Board have forwarded to the Collector copy of Captain Fennick's † reports on the navigation of the Warda and Godavery Rivers, and the capability of the Forests on their banks for the production of Timber, received from the Chief Secretary to Government on the 22d June 1841, with a request that he would inform reference thereto favor them with his own opinion as to the most suitable time, and the

† 19th July 1831
23d May 1838.

In Cons. 5th July 1841.

the mode of a Survey, to enable them to base a definite recommendation to Government.

Revenue Board office
Fort St. George
11th May 1848.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary

29

To the Collr. of
Rajahmundry

In Cons. 28th March 1848.

To The Collector of
Rajahmundry

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Forbes letter dated 10th February last, furnishing the information called for by Government on the present state of the Forests on the borders of your district, and on the timber procurable from them; and to inform you in reply that the report has been submitted to Government.

Adverting to Mr. Forbes suggestion for a survey of the Rajahmundry Forests, the Board desire me to forward to you copy of Captain Fennick's † reports on the navigation of the Warda and Godavery Rivers, and the capability of the Forests on their banks for the production of Timber, and to request that you will favor them with your own opinion in reference thereto, as to the most suitable time and the mode for making a survey of those Forests to enable them to base a definite recommendation to Government.

† 19th July 1831 - 23d May 1838.

Revenue Board office
Fort St. George
4th May 1848.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary

Read

Fort St. George 11th May 1818.

(30)

To the Chief Secry to Govt
Submitting correspondence from the Revenue authorities at Rajahmundry respecting a claim preferred by the two sons of Venkatarow Puntulloo to a money allowance of 20 Rx per annum formerly paid by the proprietor of the Moongondah Mootah in lieu of certain resumed Enam lands & supporting Mr Forbes recommendation on their behalf that the allowance be continued for their lives with arrears from Fasly 1255 when the payment was discontinued on the purchase of the Estate by Government.

Read again letter from the Sub Collr in charge of Rajahmundry dated 18th February and entered in Consultation 27th March last—

Ordered that the foregoing letter be submitted with the following address.

To The Chief Secretary to
Government

Sir,

With reference to their Proceedings dated 27th ulto I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying correspondence from the Revenue authorities of Rajahmundry on the subject of a claim preferred by Canadegoola Ramacrostnama and Croostnama sons of the late Venkatarow Puntulloo to a money allowance of 20 Rx per annum formerly paid by the proprietor of the Moongondah Mootah in lieu of certain Resumed Enam lands—

Endorsement of Mr Prendergast on Petition No 11.2 of 1817 dated 12th July 1817
From Mr Forbes Sub Collr in charge 18th February
To Cant 27th March 1818

2 In Mr Prendergasts Endorsement of 12th July 1817 he states that from the Permanent accounts of Fasly 1208 and 1209 it appears that Venkatarow Puntulo father of the Petitioners received an annual

Fort St. George 11th May 1818.

allowance of 20 Rupees but that no mention is made of any Inamiem lands having been resumed. The only documents which Petitioners are able to produce are certain orders granted by the Zemindars—these however refer only to the money allowance without making allusion to any Enam. The payments seem to have been continued regularly until Fasly 1249. In Fasly 1250 the Mootah was attached for arrears of Revenue. During the time it was under management Viz from Faslies 1250 to 1254 the Petitioners were paid the usual amount from the Collections but when the Estate was sold and purchased by Government the payment was discontinued. Mr Forbes now recommends that Petitioners should be permitted to enjoy the allowance during their lives with payment of arrears from Fasly 1255—

3 Although it has not been clearly proved that the allowance granted by the Zemindar was in lieu of a resumed Enam, yet as the family appear to have enjoyed the grant from the time of the permanent Settlement to the period the Estate reverted to Government and are in indigent Circumstances the Board beg to

to support Mr. Forbes Recommendations
in their behalf, being to the same effect
as that made in favor of parties similarly
situated in the Cotah and Ramachendrapooram
estates, Viz.t that the payments may be continued
to the parties for life—

Vide Pro: 27th April 1848.

Revenue Board office
Fort St. George—
11th May 1848——

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary

Read the following letter

To T. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(31)

Sir

From the Collr. of Masulipatam

With reference to an Extract from the Board's Proceedings dated 20th Ultimo, I have the honor to return the one Volume and 5 Unbound Sections being memoirs of the Masulipatam and Ellore Circars, an Extract of one of these having been taken for the use of this office—

Masulipatam Collrs. Cutcherry—
4th May 1848—

(Signed) R. T. Porter
Collr.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence—

(31-32)

To the Chief Engineer

Sir,

To the Chief Engineer—

I am directed by the Board of

Revenue to return herewith their acknowledgments, the one Volume and five unbound Sections, containing the memoirs of the Masulipatam and Ellore Circars received with your letter of the 13th Ultimo—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George—
11th May 1848——

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary

Read the following letters—

To T. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(33)

Sir,

From the Collr. of Guntoor—

Reporting for the information of the Board that the Suits which have been filed in the late Pol. Sudr Ameens Court against the Collr. by certain Ryots, & have been withdrawn or are about to be so defraying all Costs by the Plaintiffs before the drafts of answers could have been prepared for Submission to the Board—

Cutcherry 12th April 1847.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Board that the following Suits have been filed in the late Principal Sudr Ameens Court against the Collector and withdrawn or are about to be so, the Plaintiffs defraying all Costs—

2 Measures having been taken by the Tahsildar of Bapatlah, in the end of Fusly 1256 to collect from the renters of Curlapollem the arrears of their rent outstanding up to Fusly 1253, amounting to Rupees 5348—2—5 which had been elapsed by the Commissioner under the head of recoverable, the renters filed

To Board 19th May 1846 - From Do. 3rd September - To Board 30th October - From Do. 25th February 1847 -

filed a suit in Court to have the demands Cancelled. They were probably under the impression which, as I explained in the Correspondence noted in the margin became current in the district, in consequence of certain Proceedings in the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court, that the Collector did not possess legal power to recover by distraint, arrears of more than one years Stand= =ing, as it seemed of importance to Contest this point the process of distraint was enforced, and property, Chiefly grain, was attached. Before I found time to prepare for submission to the Board the draft of an answer to be filed, the Plaintiffs Consented, before the Tahsildar to withdraw their Suit and to liquidate the arrears by instalments. One instalment amounting to Rupees 2700 - - was accordingly paid, and as the object for which extreme measures were first resorted to has been attained, and as the balance mostly accrued after their Farm had been attached, and was under Amany Management, I have informed them that payment of the remaining instalments will not be enforced. It will therefore lie over to be disposed

disposed of together with the other similar balances up to 1253 and their property released from attachment -

No.	Plaintiffs -
25 of 1846	Somkara Veerapah
26 - " -	Pruttlepaty Muntraloo
27 - " -	Junga Pupereddy
62 - of 1847	Chenny Appiah
71 - " -	Bundy Soobbiah
72 - " -	Sanaga Kayala Soobbiah -

3 Six suits as noted in the margin were filed by certain Ryots of the Village of Guntoor under the following Circumstances -

In Fusly 1253 Representations were made by one of the Cummums that a large extent of land, upwards of 20 Cootchils was cultivated by the Guntoor Ryots in excess of the quantity brought to account - a person was deputed accordingly to measure the land with the Village "Puggum" or line, and the extent of land was found to be as stated by the informant - Some disputes were raised as to the length of the standard rope, but in the following year Fusly 1254, the lands were surveyed under the Commissioner's orders in acres and similar Concealment brought to light - The Ryots however having for some time held back from cultivating were informed that the new measurements would not be brought in to operation in that year - on my return to the District, as it did not appear that the new Survey rates would be intro= =duced for some time, the excess lands in= according

according to the Cootchils measurement made in 1254 was assessed, and the settle= =ment made accordingly, and these suits were brought, I have reason to think not simply for the sake of these individuals only but at the instances of the Cur= =nums and some other influential people in whose possession the greatest extent of excess land was found in the hope that the payment of the just Revenue might still be evaded - They have now however all acquiesced in the Settlement with some few modifications, for which they plead, and which will be made, if found reasonable, after the requisite enquiry. - One of the suits has already been withdrawn and the others have signed an engagement to withdraw the rest without delay-

Guntoor Zillah
Coll.rs Cutchery
Dindy 25th April 1848

(Signed) H. Stokes
Collector

Resolution thereon-

33-34

The Board of Revenue approve the proceedings of the Collector as reported in the foregoing letter-

To J. Tyerell Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George-

35

From the Collector of Guntoor

Sir,

With reference to the Boards Proceedings dated the 16th March last, I have the honor to report that the Villages of Coornootalah and Cooragul having been this day put up to auction in this Office for arrears of Quit Rent so have been bought in on account of Government for the sum of Rupees 500 each, no other bid having been made-

2- The late renters will be called upon to furnish a document relinquishing all claims upon their former subtenants as required by the Board-

Guntoor Zillah,
Collector's Cutchery,
Dindy, 1st May, 1848-

(Signed) H. Stokes.
Collector-

Resolution thereon-

35-36

The Collector is requested to make up the accounts of the Villages of Coornootalah and Cooragul, including Principal and Interest, up to the day of sale, and to prefer an application, in the usual course for authority to write off the balances after deducting the amount of purchase money- He will at the same time forward to the Board the release which he may obtain from the late renters of the above named Villages.-

Read the following Return.

Return

7326 | 37 Fort St. George

Return of the Tahsildars of the Collectorate of Nellore

No.	Name and place of birth	Caste.	Age	Taluk.	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of service as Tahsildar in the present Taluk.	Length of service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate.	Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in such employment.	Length of Service	Total Length of Service.
					Rs. As	Rs.	y. m. d.	y. m. d.		y. m. d.	y. m. d.
1	Pagadrauze Vencata = nursoo Nellore	Bramin	59	Cotta	" "	85	0 1 4	6 6 28	Assistant Tahsildar of Sydapoor Taluk	1 5 7	
									Do. of Chindaloor	" " 23	
									Do. of Dawagoodoor	1 10 28	
									Mazoomdar of Cottah Taluk	1 2 19	
									Acting Tahsildar of Surwapully Do.	2 2 "	
									Mazoom Goomastah of Sydapoor Do.	" 10 25	
									Do. Do. of Talamunchy Do.	" 11 12	
									Assistant Tahsildar of Cotta Do.	" 11 2	
									Mazoomdar of Surwapully Do.	" 2 24	
									Do. of Sungum Do.	" 2 23	
									Assistant Tahsildar of Nellore Do.	1 4 13	
									Do. of Woodiayhery Do.	" 1 7	
										11 6 3	18 1 1
2	Yaragoodepanty = Nursiah Caradoss	Do.	50	Surwapully	" "	120	9 13	7 3 26	Sheristah Goomastah	" 6 9	
									Mazoomdar of Eramanamellore Taluk	1 11 8	
									Do. of Chendaloor Do.	" 9 29	
									Do. of Sungum Do.	" 1 13	
									Do. of Ravoor Do.	" 2 2	
									Ameen of Choondy Do.	" 3 8	
									Sheristah Goomastah	2 9 28	
									Do. Head Do.	1 2 2	
									2d. Assistant Sheristadar	" 10 26	
										8 9 5	16 1 1

11th May 1848.-

as they stood on the 1st May 1848.-

Fort St. George

11th May 1848.

No.	Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collection	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in such Employment	Length of Service	Total Length of Service
					Rs. a p	Rs.	y m d	y m d		y m d	y m d
3	Moopperala Streene=vausiah Palmanair	Bramin	50	Nellore	" " "	140	" 9 13	11 1	Teloogoo and Maharatta teacher in the College at Madras Chittoor Zillah	3 7 "	
									Magistrate Royasum at the Hoozoor South Arcot Zillah	1 3 4	
									Sheristah Goomastah at the Hoozoor Rajahmundry Zillah	12 11 6	
									Management Javabneviss	" 4 7	
									Naib Sheristadar	3 7 23	
									Survey Superintendent	3 6 22	
										25 4 2	26 3 3
4	Baur Baubooraw Moolaslanaswaroone=spettah	Do.	47	Talamunchy	" " "	120	" 9 13	8 2 16	Assistant Tahsildar of Nellore	2 7 21	10 10 7
5	Attavanum Jagannau=tharaw Dhavapoo=rum in the Southern Do. of Arcot	Do.	43	Sungum	" " "	100	" 9 13	4 5 25	Hunganah Goomastah at Hoozoor	2 3 20	
									English Writer Do.	12 7 8	
									Salt Goomastah of Gungapatam Cottaur	" 9 4	
									Do. of Kistnapatam Do.	" 6 17	
									Do. of Eskapully Do.	" 5 17	
									Acting Salt Superintendent of Do. Do.	" 8 2	
									Post Office Head writer at Nellore	" 1 26	
									Assistant Tahsildar of Nellore Talook	1 7 19	
									Sayer Goomastah at Hoozoor	" 7 11	
									Assistant Tahsildar of Cottah Talook	2 2 18	
									Cutwall of Nellore Town	" 1 7	
									Assistant Tahsildar of Survapully Talook	" " 29	
										22 1 28	26 7 23

7328

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

No.	Name and place of birth.	Caste.	Age	Talook.	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook.			Length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate.			Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and Length of Service in such Employment.	Length of Service			Total Length of Service		
						Rs.	y	m	d	y	m	d		y	m	d	y	m	d
6	Caudoomeya Nellore	Moosalman	56	Canvally	"	85	5	10	28	9	1	22	Asmeenah in Buddapoody and Danoogoodan Talook	3	2	"			
													Ryledar in Nellore Talook	"	7	"			
													Salt Superintendent of Talook Do.	4	5	24			
													Do. of Pistnapatam Do.	4	6	12			
													Do. of Eskapully Do.	"	11	9			
													Do. of Bengenepully Do.	1	8	16			
													Do. of Paudarty Do.	2	9	"			
													Assistant Tahsildar of Nellore Talook	"	7	16			
													Asmeen of Choondy Do.	1	2	9			
													Head of Police of Paumoor Do.	"	"	18			
													Bustee Asmeen of Nellore	"	"	17			
													Sayer Superintendent of Nellore	1	7	21			
														21	8	22	30	10	11
													Masulipatam Zillah.						
													Native Record Keeper in Hoozoor	"	4	14			
													Chittoor Zillah.						
													Hungum Goomastah of Canvay pauk Talook	"	3	"			
													Goomastah of Cholengavarum	"	4	16			
													Nellore Zillah.						
													Salt Superintendent of Tadah Do.	"	4	5			
													Bustee Asmeen of Nellore	"	5	11			
													Salt Superintendent of Paukalah Do.	"	2	25			
													Do. of Paudurty Do.	"	3	11			
													Do. of Eastiapully Do.	"	1	25			
														2	5	14	13	7	27
7	Augara Appoo: =row Chittoor	Brassin	47	Caloghery	"	70	2	5	"	11	2	10							

Fort St. George

11th May 1848.

No.	Name and place of birth	Caste.	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections	Pay.	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook.	Length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in such Employment.	Length of Service.	Total Length of Service.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs.	y m d	y m d		y m d	y m d
8	Teedaty Mourthum=dayoolou Madras	Bramin	46	Toomala=tulpoor	" " "	70	1 " "				
								1 " "	College Moonshee at Madras	2 7 "	
									Maharatta Translator in the Revenue Board Office	" 5 "	
									Nellore zillah-		
									English writer in the Sub Collectors Office	" 7 15	
									Salt Superintendent of Kistnapatam Do.	1 11 "	
									Head of Police of Paumoor Do.	" 3 "	
									Salt Superintendent of Pankalah Do.	" 5 "	
									Salt Superintendent of Gogoolapully Do.	4 2 4	
									Do. of Durseechendaloor Do.	3 2 13	
									Do. of Choondy Do.	1 11 22	
									Do. of Naidepet Do.	1 9 8	
										17 4 2	
											18 4 2
9	Coochoor Kistnarow Nellore	Do.	56	Goondawole	" " "	70	1 10 "	3 7 14	Sayer Head Nemsendah of Achum=mapettah	" 10 28	
									Chetneuse of Choondy Talook	" 2 "	
									Ameenah of Survapully Do.	1 8 "	
									Goomastah of Do. Do.	11 7 4	
									Sherista Goomastah in Hoozoor	1 5 12	
									Head Do. in Nellore Talook	" 9 27	
									Mazoomdar of Talamunchy Do.	1 3 16	
									Do. of Nellore Do.	5 8 11	
										23 7 8	
											27 2 22

No.	Name and place of birth	Caste.	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections	Pay.	Length of Service as on Tahsildar in the present Talook.	Length of Service as on Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in such Employment.	Length of Service.	Total on Length of Service.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs.	y m d	y m d		y m d	y m d
8	Teedaty Maurkum: dayooloo Madras	Bramin	46	Toomala: tulpoor	" " "	70	1 " "	1 " "	College Moonshee at Madras Maharatta Translator in the Revenue on Board Office Nellore zillah- English writer in the Sub Collectors Office Salt Superintendent of Kistnapatam Do. Head of Police of Paumoor Do. Salt Superintendent of Pankalah Do. Head of Police of Gogoolapully Do. Do. of Dorreechendaloor Do. Do. of Choondy Do. Do. of Naidepet Do.	2 7 " " 5 " " 7 15 1 11 " " 3 " " 5 " 4 2 4 3 2 13 1 11 22 1 9 8 17 4 2	18 4 2
9	Coochoor Kistnarow Nellore	Do.	56	Goondavole	" " "	70	1 10 "	3 7 14	Sayer Head Nemsendah of Achum: mapettah Chetties of Choondy Talook Ameenah of Survapully Do. Goomastah of Do. Do. Sheristah Goomastah in Hoozoor Head Do. in Nellore Talook Mazoomdar of Talamunchy Do. Do. of Nellore Do.	" 10 28 " 2 " 1 8 " 11 7 4 1 5 12 " 9 27 1 3 16 5 8 11 23 7 8	27 2 22

Fort St. George

11th May 1848.-

No.	Name and place of birth.-	Cast.	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections.-	Pay	Length of service as Tahsildar in the present Talook.-			Length of service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate.-			Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in such Employment.-	Length of Service			Total Length of Service		
					Rs. A P	Rs.	y	m	d	y	m	d		y	m	d	y	m	d
10	Immanany Veera=salingum Naidoo Alloor	Valama	45	Ravoor	" " "	100	"	1	12	6	7	15	Hoozoor Sungum Goomastah	"	1	"			
													Assistant Chetrimpe of Ongole Talook	4	"	24			
													Head Do. of Do.	6	1	18			
													Police Savabnimpe of Sub Do.	"	11	11			
													Assistant Tahsildar of Ongole Talook	5	9	26			
													Acting Revenue Moonshee in the Sub Do.	"	8	1			
													Mazoomdar of Ongole Talook	"	3	3			
														17	11	23			
																	24	7	8
													Tinnevelly Zillah- Revenue	4	7	8			
11	Arooloo Ramiah Nellore	Bramin	55	Woodiagherry	" " "	80	7	4	"	7	10	23	Hoozoor Assistant Canabnimpe- Magistrate						
													Tahsildar of Alavary Ternagary Talook	3	"	15			
													Do. of Salem Mahadavy Brumma=dasum Do.	1	"	27			
													Nellore Zillah- Salt Mazoomdar at Hoozoor	"	1	"			
													Hoozoor Gentoo Record keeper	4	9	27			
														14	8	17			
																	22	7	10
12	Valagapoody Audenorayanup=pah Chemoor	Do.	60	Sydapoor	" " "	70	"	4	11	"	4	11	Gentoo writer in the Govt. Translor's office at Madras	6	4	"			
													Salt Nevisendah of Toommalapentah Cottaur	6	2	18			
													Do. Goomastah of Davarumpandoo Do.	2	6	8			Died on 1st May
													Do. Do. of Alloor Do.	2	3	24			
													Do. Superintendent of Eskapully Do.	1	8	9			
													Hoozoor Gentoo Record keeper	1	"	18			
													Sheristah Head Goomastah at Hoozoor	3	11	23			
														24	1	10			
																	24	5	21

7331

Fort St. George.

11th May 1848.

No.	Name and place of birth.	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections.	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook.	Length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate.	Employment previous to Appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in such employment.	Length of Service	Total Length of Service.
					Rs. A P	Rs.	y m d	y m d		y m d	y m d
13	Ongole Puttabheraumiah Ongole	Bramin	47	Buddaspody	" " "	70	2 6 20	2 6 20	Mazoom Goomastah of Ongole Talook	7 4 2	
									Mazoomdar of — Do. — Do. —	11 3 22	
										18 7 24	21 2 14
14	Coolloor Seviah Yechatelavare=pully	Do.	45	Davagoodoor	" " "	100	5 7 17	6 9 25	Purbutty of Vadanapurty in Gondavole Talook	5 7 24	
									Do. of Brammenacaraka in Cawelly Do.	2 9 11	
									Do. of Toommalapenta in Do.	" 2 6	
									Do. of Toommalatulpoor Talook	3 3 16	
									Mazoomdar of Toommalatulpoor Talook — Do. —	" 7 12	
									Do. of Talamunchy — Do. —	" 3 5	
									Do. of Goondavole — Do. —	2 4 29	
									Ameen of Choondy — Do. —	" 9 26	
									Sheristah Head Goomastah in Hoozoor	26 " 9	22 10 4
15	Vamosgunty Rishnarow Cuddapah	Do.	40	Ongole	" " "	100	" 1 12	" 1 12	Cuddapah Zillah — Hungam Goomastah in Hoozoor	4 " "	
									Survey Goomastah	4 4 11	
									Head Goomastah of Goorrumcondah Talook	3 11 29	
									Vizagapatam Zillah —	8 1 7	
									Sheristah Goomastah in Hoozoor	" 2 19	
									Bustee Ameen of Nellore	20 8 6	20 9 18
16	Hoogyhully Sheenvasarow Nellore	Do.	32	Enamana=mellore	" " "	70	2 " "	2 " "	Masulipatam Zillah —	" 8 "	
									Hungum Goomastah	3 7 3	
									Sheristah — Do.		
									Nellore zillah —		
									Sayer Goomastah at Hoozoor	" " 29	
									Sheristah Goomastah Do.	2 4 11	
										6 8 11	8 8 11
9	Abdoolgunny Ongole	Moosulman	48	Chendaloor	" " "	80	" 1 12	9 3 24	Hoozoor Persian Moonshee	6 6 "	
									Assistant Chetnivis of Sungum Talook	" 4 25	
									Head Do. of Talamunchy — Do. —	3 3 1	
									Salt Goomastah in Hoozoor	" 9 3	
									Savabnevis — Do. —	6 9 25	
									Revenue Moonshee in the Sub — Do. —	3 7 23	
									Hoozoor Sayer Darogah	" 2 15	
										21 7 6	30 11 "

Nellore, District, Eskapully, Collector's Cutcherry, 6th May 1848.

(Signed) G: A: Smith.
Collector

Ordered

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

Order thereon.-

Ordered to be recorded.-

Read the following letters.-

To,

J. Pycroft Esqre.

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George.

39

From the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Kurnool.

Sir,

Para 1. I beg to report on the Petition &c noted Marginally as required by the &c Board's order dated 1st Ultimo.-

Reporting on the Petition No. 306 of 1848 presented by C. Soobbanah & Taliary Vencatta of Tallaringum in Chagulmurry Talook & complaining of the Shrs connivance in respect to certain frauds committed by Cumums

No. 306 of 1848 Petitioners &c C. Soobbanah & Taliary Vencatta -

2. At the settlement of Fusly 1254 it was found that the Enam lands of the Petitioners' Village had been very extensively cultivated, to the great detriment of the Circar fields which had been shamefully neglected and left waste. The late Agent accordingly directed that the whole of the Cultivators who had thus acted should be proportionally saddled with a "Jastee Puttee," the measure usual on such occasions and one which in this Province is always adopted.-

Agents order 8th February 1845.

3- I have ascertained that under the effect of the order, certain of the parties named in the Petitioners' address to your Board, were called upon to contribute their individual share of the "Jastee Puttee." The amount which in the Petition is alleged to have been extorted from the thirteen individuals

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

adverted to, is Rupees 41. Mr. Scotts order had applica- tion to 29 Rupees of that amount, leaving 12 Rupees to be accounted for, if really over-collected from the Complainants- One of the parties stated in the Petition to have paid 4 Rupees of the remaining sum has, however, declared that he did not do so, and from my enquiry through the Amildar it appears that the Balance, 8 Rupees, was collected at the rate of 4 Rupees each from the two individuals &c noted Marginally for Circar Turee which they had abandoned after having taken up some &c

Caramulla Soobbumma
" Vanamma.

Enam Bunjer- The amounted thus realized was &c brought to the Ayen Account and has no connection with the alleged over Collection specified in the Petition.-

4- In respect of the second subject of the Petition, I have to state that a complaint was made about the 28th January 1846 by one of the Petitioners, Vencatta, to the effect that certain land had been &c fraudulently entered in the Pymash accounts as &c Enam, which in reality, belonged to the state. Mr. Scott appears to have asked what he, an ignorant, illiterate Taliary could possibly know of such a matter- The reply was that one Jagunnadhum, a Ghyx &c Mipsul Cumum, had given him the information - &c On this Jagunnadhum was sent for and I find from my records that on

Agents order 29th January 1846.

an

an enquiry being subsequently instituted, Mr. Scott assessed to the revenue some portions of the lands which Jagunnadhum had brought to notice. Some, however, were allowed to remain in the enjoyment of the reputed Enamdars until such time as the general Enam enquiry shall take place. Imyself, a short time after receiving charge of the District, decided on one of the doubtful claims arising out of Jagunnadhum's information and with that decision the investigation closed.-

5. The Petitioners are of the same class of men as the Vencatta referred to; are quite incompetent of their own knowledge to show whether any or what lands have been improperly taken posession of as Enams, and the investigation already made seems to me to have been sufficient and complete, although it is clear to me from their behaviour at the late Tanabundy that the only way to please them would be to resume every one of the fields which Vencatta originally asserted to be improperly alienated, but if, through the assistance of others, they now know of any additional fields which should be assessed to the Revenue, it is quite open to them, (I am always accessible in Cutcherry) to come forward with a list thereof which I shall receive

with pleasure and act upon with alacrity. I am however not disposed at this period to go over what has been done, and, as I think well done by my predecessor, without some good grounds being shown for my taking such trouble and this much I told the Petitioners.

6. The Acting Sarishtadar has had nothing whatever to do in the matter beyond drafting in the Sarishta Department the order to incorporate with the Government lands, the Enam referred to in the one claim which it fell to me to dispose of after Mr. Scotts departure.

Hurnoor, ---
Agents' Office, ---
21st April 1848.

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Agent to the Governor.

Resolution thereon; Ordered that the following Endorsement

39-40 be passed on Petition No. 306. of 1848.

"From the report received from the Government Agent on the subject of this Petition, it appears that the representations hitherto made to him by the Petitioners have met with all due attention. If Petitioners have any further communications to make to that officer, he will receive them and dispose of them on their merits".-

To, J. Dycroft Espre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George

41 From the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Hurnoor

Sir, I have the honor to report that under

7336. Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

date the 19th Instant, the Government were pleased to confer a superannuation allowance on Ragoopaty Row, late Head Sarishtadar of the Kurnool District, retrospectively from the 25th November last; and with reference to that arrangement to beg I may be favored with your Board's authority permanently to appoint Moongamoor Lutchmeumsoo Punlooloo to the vacant office from the same date.

Kurnool, Agent's Office 24th April 1848.

(Signed) H. D. Phillips. Agent to the Governor

Resolution thereon:

41-42

Agreed to the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor, Board of Revenue to confirm the appointment of Moongamoor Lutchmeumsoo Punlooloo to the vacant office of Head Sheristadar of Kurnool, retrospectively from the 25th November last, the date on which the late Sheristadar obtained his pension.

Read the following letter

43

To, T. Pycroft Esqre Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George

From the A. Coll. of North Arcot } Para 1

I received this morning enclosed in a taspeank Petition, the Board's Endorsement on Petition No. 612 of 1848. calling for a report on the subject of it with reference to the late Acting Collector's letters of

7337. Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

of the 27th April and 19 August 1847. In reply I have the honor to forward for information of the Board Copy of a Precept from the Court of Fouzdary Adalut and of its accompanying Proceedings, as well as of my ref: thereon; which latter contains a report of all the circumstances of the case.

2. The Petition is herein enclosed.

North Arcot, Coll. Cutcherry, Chittoor, 4th May 1848 } (Signed) J. D. Bourdillon Acting Collector.

A

Fouzdaree Udalut

L.S.

To, The Acting Magistrate of North Arcot

Herewith you will receive an Extract from the proceedings of the Court of Fouzdaree Udalut of this date; to the orders contained in which you are required to conform, returning this precept so exe: cuted, or good and sufficient reason why it has not been executed, and what you may have done in pursuance hereof, within Five days from and after its receipt.

By order of the Court of Fouzdaree Udalut.

Fort St. George, 25th April 1848 } (Signed) T. H. Davidson Register

Extract

Fort St. George 11th. May 1848.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Fouzdaree Udalut, under date the 25th. April 1848.

Read Miscellaneous Petition presented on the 13th. March 1848 by Vencatapatty Deetchetooloo of Zillah Chittoor.

1. The Petitioner was Prisoner in case No. 36 of 1846 of the Chittoor Sessions Court, convicted by the Sessions Judge of "Theft" but subsequently directed to be released by the Court of Fouzdaree Udalut in their Proceedings under date the 25th. October last.- He now complains that the Magistrate on the supposition of his guilt, and at the instigation of Sava Dofs the Prosecutor in that case, has in communication with the Board of Revenue, Xufted his Property; and conferred the Mearasy right on Lutchmanah, his adoptive Mother, who has no right or title thereto, and that the said Sava Dofs taking advantage of these proceedings. of the Magistrate has endeavoured to persuade the community of his guilt, and prevented his performance of the usual ceremonies in the Tripaty Pagoda, of which he is an Archacan.- He therefore prays that the Proceedings of the Magistrate may be set aside, that his property may be restored to him, and finally that Sava Dofs may be punished according to his

merits

Fort St. George 11th. May 1848.

merits.

To be returned

2. Before passing final orders in the matter of this Petition, the Court of Fouzdaree Udalut resolve to forward the English translation of the same to the Acting Magistrate, who will be pleased to report without delay the circumstances, under which the Petitioner has been deprived of his rights and property, after he had been declared by the Court of Fouzdaree Udalut in their Proceedings dated 25th. October last, to be innocent.

Ordered that Extract from these Proceedings be forwarded to the Acting Magistrate of North Arcot by Precept returnable within 5 days from and after it's receipt.-

[True Extract]
[Signed] J. Lushington
Acting Senior Deputy Register

North Magistrate's Office — No. 1 — Arcot

Para 1. In obedience to the annexed Precept the Acting Magistrate of North Arcot has the honour to report for the information of the Court of Fouzdaree Udalut the circumstances under which Vencatapatty Deechedur lately an officiating Archacan of the Tripatty Pagoda, whose Petition to the Court received with the Precept is herewith returned, was deprived of that office.

The

2. The Court are aware that Petitioner was one of three Prisoners, all officiating Archacurs of the Pagoda, who were charged with committing a robbery of jewels &ca. the property of the Temple; and who having been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Chittoor and sentenced to seven years In Crim. Dt. No. 36 of 1846 imprisonment, were afterwards released by the Court of Fouzdaree Udalut; as the Acting Magistrate understands from the Courts proceedings now received, though he had no previous official knowledge of the fact.

3. After the conviction and sentence, before the Sessions Court the late Acting Collector April 27/47 Mr. Lovell wrote to the Board of Revenue regarding the Inaums held by Petitioner in virtue of the Office he had filled: which he thought might be considered to have lapsed, as they were service grants and Petitioner was incapacitated by the sentence from performing the duties. August 19/47 and in this and a subsequent letter, he informs the Board that both Petitioner and Seroomala charry, another of the three Prisoners held office in the Temple as deputies for two females the Merasdars, who were incapable from their sex of performing the duty themselves. The order of the

Proceedings Sept. 13/47 the Board of Revenue was that these parties being only agents, their misconduct did not affect the rights of their principals; and that the latter should be required to nominate other deputies in lieu of them— and this having been done, as reported by the Shasildar on the 1st. October 1847, the Petitioner after his release found himself shut out from the Office.

4. The foregoing are the circumstances under which Petitioner was deprived of the office of Archacur; as appears from the Official records, and perhaps if it had been as agent only that Petitioner executed the duties of the Office, it might not have been necessary to reinstate him. But it appears to have been not sufficiently noticed in the former proceedings of the late Acting Collector, that whereas Petitioner and Seroomalacharry officiated jointly, as it appears on behalf of one female Merasidar (Seroopaty Ammah) Petitioner had been formally adopted by the other, (Lutchmammaub) and this adoption recognized and confirmed by the Principal Collector in 1834; and it appears to have escaped notice, that from that time Petitioner's name was entered, by the Principal Collector's order, in the yearly Register of the Pagoda servants kept in this office, in lieu of that Lutchmammaub, Entered to Shasildar October 18th. 1834. until Fasly 1252, when another order was issued to insert both names. Thus it was not as agent, but in his own adoptive right, that Petitioner officiated in the

the turn or share of Lutchmanmaul. It is on this right that he lays Chief stress in his present petition; and the Acting Magistrate is of opinion that as, by his acquittal on appeal, the Petitioner is reinvested with all the rights which he held previously to his conviction, it is only just to recall the order directing the nomination of another agent on behalf of Lutchmanmaul, and remove all official impediments in the way of Petitioners executing the duties of the office, and enjoying its emoluments as formerly. Should the Court of Fouzdaree Udalut consider this course proper, the Acting Magistrate will be prepared in his Revenue capacity to solicit the sanction of the Board of Revenue for the recall of the former order, which was issued under their instructions.

Given at Chittoor under my hand and seal this Third day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Forty Eight.

(Signed) I D. Bourdillon
Acting Magistrate

(True Copies)
(Signed) I. D. Bourdillon
Acting Collector.

Resolved

Proceedings thereon.

(43-44)

Resolved that the Acting Collector be informed, in reference to the concluding para of his return to the Court of Fouzdary Udalut dated 3d Instant, that in the event of the opinion therein submitted being approved by the Court, the Board of Revenue sanction the recall of the previous order respecting the Petitioner Venkatapatty Reetchetooloo, issued in conformity with their instructions of 13th September 1847, so that no official impediment may exist to prevent him from discharging the duties or enjoying the emoluments of his former office.

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed upon Petition No. 612 of 1848

"Petitioner is referred to the Acting Collector to whom orders have been issued on the subject of this Petition."

Read the following letters.

To, J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George

(45)

Sir,

From the Collector of Salem — Submitting his report on the Tank claimed by Mr. G. F. Cockburn of the Shervaroy Hills.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th Ultimo, with enclosures regarding a claim set up by Mr. G. F. Cockburn on the part of S Neave Esqre of London to a Tank

Fort St. George 11th May 1818.

Tanks on the Sherwaroy Hills.

Vide Enclosure Extract of work performed in July 1233 Sanction of Government dated 28th March 1826.

2. The Tank in question originally a natural pond attached to the Pagoda Paramah Covil, was enlarged by Mr. M D. Cockburne at the Government expense, but notoriously for the purpose of irrigating his large garden and Coffee plantation by means of pipes carried from it, a scheme which proved a failure, as from a fault in their construction they burst on the first trial. It has since then not been used for purposes of irrigation, but as a Circar Tank at the disposal of the community for watering their cattle, and most of the houses on the Hills have been built of bricks made of the clay from its bed by permission of the respective revenue authorities, though an attempt of Mulla Gownden to transfer it to Mr. Johns in 1814 was one of the many causes of complaints and quarrels reported on in Mr. Greigs letters dated 20th May and 16th July 1842, with reference to the Proceedings of the Board dated 21st June 1814. The Goorous or priests objected to its being made over to any individual, being attached to the Paramah Covil and the community and settlers, as it would directly interfere with the use they had of it in common.

3. On making the Settlement of the Hills it was distinctly entered in the accounts as a

Fort St. George 11th May 1818.

Circar tank, in proof of which I refer the Board to the enclosed translation of an Arzee from the Tahsildar of Salem and deposition of the Curnum, and it was never entered in the putta given to Mr. Johns or Mr. Neave; having been constructed at the Government expense, it was intentionally left at the disposal of the public, and neither did the late Mr. Neave, his Agents, Mr. Johns or Mr. Thos Cockburn make any claim to it whatever.

4 Mr. G. F. Cockburn the present Agent took charge of the property early last year, and in my absence from Salem it was brought to my notice by my Assistant Mr. Dykes, that he was building a wall round the lower part of the Tank, with the object of enclosing it in Mr. Neave's ground, when I sent orders to put a stop to it; but on my return to Salem in September I found it completed as far as shown in the sketch, which Mr. C. enclosed in his letter and which I return without having made another, as it appears correct according to the present state of things; but I must explain that all the walls shewn in it, were built by the present agent during last year, and also that the tank is situated on high land immediately above the gardens of Mr. Leckie, my own and Mr. Clarke; and as the bund

bund and sluice are out of repair, the water can only escape through the channels made from it through these grounds, all of which were included in the Government Grant of 17½ Acres to Mr. Gay, and till the disposal of these portions held by Mr. Leckler and myself, the water used to run waste down the Nullah called "Barwells Hollow" marked in the sketch as Mr. Clarke's.

5. Mr. Brett purchased the 1½ Acres now in my possession in November 1842, and sold it to me in 1845; and for reasons which will be apparent I enclose copy of the deed of Sale witnessed by two brothers of the present Agent, one of whom was for some time in that capacity. The limits mentioned in the said deed were defined by these gentlemen and Mr. Johns, and the water course was marked out at the same time, the late Mr. Neave being also present, and cognisant of the sale and its conditions.

6. The records of my office in Mr. Neaves quarrels with his neighbours show ample proof of how tenacious he was of any thing like encroachments on his boundaries or supposed rights, and it is not likely he would have permitted

permitted these conditions regarding irrigation, if he had any proprietary right to the Tank. besides, when Mr. Brett purchased the ground it was almost a mass of rock, and nearly all the soil has been carried from the bed of the Tank. and when I visited the Hills with Mr. Brett in 1843, Mr. Neave being then there told me that he was taking the soil by permission of my predecessor, and hoped that I would continue the same, and every one has been allowed to take mud or make bricks if required, the bund being so low and out of repair, the more it was deepned the better.

7. Mr. Cockburn by way of establishing a claim has submitted copies of correspondence between his friends, Mr. Leckler and Mr. Mc. Farlane, soliciting permission to make use of earth, after I had remonstrated against his enclosing it. Although no body can know better than Mr. Mc. Farlain, who is a house-builder on the Hills, that leave from Mr. Neave was never asked by any of the Gentlemen for that purpose, and Mr. Leckler also; my object in alluding to it is to bring to the notice of the Board that they may see his drift (to use no stronger term) that in transcribing a passage

passage from my letter to himself dated 1st October 1847, Mr. Cockburn has omitted altogether any allusion in it to my having objected previously to his usurping possession of the Tank:- I shall therefore here quote my letter entire as far as it relates to the subject. "I have perfectly satisfied myself from the public records that "the tank was made with public money and "is the property of the Circar, and that Mr. "Neave's Estate has no claim to it. I think that "Dykes told you when you were building the "wall round it, that it was a Circar tank and that "you would be required to remove it; but "I shall be satisfied if you open a thorough "fare as formerly."-

I return the paper you sent me- "I never meant to ask you as Mr. Neave's agent "to look after the repair of the Sluice."-

8. In explanation of this I have to state that I had frequently been asked to repair the tank, as in its present state for some months in the year it is dry, but refused to recommend it at the expense of Government, as only the private gardens immediately under it could be benefitted; but about three years ago after my purchase of the property below it, I had an estimate made for raising the bund and repairing the Sluice at my own expence, but found it amounted to more than I was inclined to lay out upon

upon it at the time. That was well known to every one and M. then Agent, Mr. Johns, particularly expressed his disappointed at my not carrying out my intention

9- Last year I resolved on repairing it a lower estimate, and as Mr. Cockburn in my absence had been obligingly looking after workmen engaged in improvements to my ground, I asked him in the same way to overlook the repairs I contemplated on the tank when he first set up his claim to it as Mr. Neave's agent, which was the cause of my writing to him the above letter.

10. That I should derive benefit to my kitchen and flower garden by the repair is obvious, but at a considerable cost, and all the community would be benefitted, as it would ensure water for their Cattle at all seasons of the year; but I denounce as an imputation directly contrary to fact the insinuation in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Cockburn's letter. I shall refrain from stronger terms in my own vindication, as Mr. Cockburn disclaims the remark as applicable to myself, but in Mr. Brett's absence I must meet it with an emphatic negative as applicable to him.-

Vide enclosure from Mr. Cockburn dated 27th ult.

11. Had Mr. Brett used his official influence to deprive the estate of the tank, would not the late Mr. Neave have disputed

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.-

disputed the point at the time? but, so satisfied was that Gentleman of all the circumstances connected with it, that he never made an application to have it entered in his puttas; and on two occasions, when the lands were measured and defined in consequence of correspondence with Government and the Board, he never laid any claim to it either personally or through his Agents.-

12. Mr. Cockburn suggests that I should try the matter in Court- did I attempt to disturb Mr. Neave's hitherto enjoyment of the tank that course would be very proper, but as on the contrary I am preventing the Agent from usurping what does not belong to him, he had better take the initiative as the Litigant party.-

12. In conclusion I may say that I do not consider the deed of sale enclosed confers upon me any legal title to make use of the water from the tank further than that natural right to make use of water which would otherwise flow through my Garden waste, and as for the orange trees on the bund which Mr. Cockburn states would be injured by its repair, they were allowed to be planted by his brother Mr. T. Cockburn, with the expres-

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.-

understanding that he had no right to the bund, but as it improved its appearance it was with that proviso not objected to. Mr. Maltby, under whose immediate charge the Hills are placed, can certify to that fact if required.-

13. All the enclosures which accompanied your letter are returned with the other documents alluded to in this.-

Salem District,
Darumpoory,
Collector's Cutcherry,
12th April 1848.---

(Signed) W. E. Lockhart
Collector

Extract.

7352 ||

et St.e George 11th. May 1848.-

No. 1. Extract lem for Tanks and Watercourses in Fusly 1233.-

Taluks	Names of Villages Tanks &c.	Particulars of work &c.	Amount in each Article		at each place		Difference in the work in each Village		When & by whom inspected		Remarks
			Rupees & Annas.						By the Collectors Department	By the Civil Engineers Department	
			Estimated	Performed	Estimated	Performed	Estimated	Performed			
			Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a			
Salem	Yercaudoo Yary.-	Gener	" 342 5						From 17th December 1823 to 24th April 1844 by Lt. Monica & Lt. Aldiard Commd.s Jadhgherry Rowandroog Gomd.s Staff &c.-		
		to the	" 57 7							In October 1824 by C.W.r Revenue Surveyor Robinson.-	
					" " 399 12						Completed.-

13th burn
Collector

C. Lockhart
Collector

No. 2.

To

The Superintendent of Tank & Repairs

Centry Division,

Cuddalore.

Sir,

I herewith have the honor to transmit the Statement of the actual Amount disbursed for Ordinary and Extraordinary Workes performed in Fusly 1233, together with the respective rate of Data, and request yow will have the goodness to submit the same to the Inspector General for the Sanction of Government.-

Salem - - - - - (Signed) W. D. Davis
Collectors Cutchery
11th March 1826. Ho. Assistant Collector in charge

To,

The Collector of

Salem-

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that your Bill for charges incurred on account of Tank & Repairs Amounting to Rupees 5144. 3. 0 received the Sanction of Government on the 28th Ultimo, and I enclose an Extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government to the Board of Revenue on the Subject.-

Cuddalore, (Signed) H. C. Cotton
20th April 1826. Civil Engineer Centre Division

Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Macleod to the President & Members of the Board of Revenue

under date the 28th March 1826.-

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Inspector General of Civil Estimates dated the 16th Instant No. 51, and to convey to you the Sanction of the Honorable the Governor in Council for Bill of Charges on account of Tank & Repairs in the District of Salem, amounting to Rupees 5144. 3. 0.-

(True Extract)
(Signed) D. Sim.
Inspector General of Civil Estimate

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. C. Cotton Capt.
Acting Civil Engineer Centre Div.

(True Copies)
(Signed) W. E. Lockhart
Collector.

No. 3.

Translation of an Urzee from the Tahsildar of Salem to W. E. Lockhart Esq. Collector of Salem, dated 9th January 1848.-

I was favored with the Sal Reed No. 24 dated 23d October 1847. stating that it was reported that the Yarcaud Tank on the Shervaroy Hills was in one year entered in Mr. Neave's pattah, but left out in a subsequent one, and I was directed to send for the Curnam, Ameena &c. and to ascertain and report, in what year and how it was entered, and why it was not in the next year, whether in the latter case Mr. Johns, the then agent of Mr. Neave wrote any thing about it, and what further may have

have thein transpired; also to send a Copy of the Origi=
=nal Jareeb Chittah of the lands and tank with every
particular, I was also favored with a subsequent
Tahreed No. 30, ordering me to expedite the trans=
=mission of the above papers &ca. -

The Ameen being sick I sent for the
Curnum and enclose his deposition, and Copy of
the Account shewing the measurement taken
in Fusly 1252 of the land called Mattoopoonjah,
which is now under dispute as having this tank
included in it, together with a Jareeb Chittah
shewing the Measurements of the bed and bank of
the Tank, and an account, annexed of the
repairs done to the tank by Government. -

From a perusal of the above documents,
and after inspecting the tank and land alluded
to in the Jareeb Chittah, I am led to believe that
it cannot be true that the tank is in=
=cluded in Mr. Neave's Puttah, and moreover
it does not appear that it was included
in the puttah in one and left out in
another year. On the Hills coming
under dumany management in Fusly
1252 a puttah was issued in Mr. Johns
name for acres 4 - 8 - 2d as bearing
teerwah Rupees 4 - 3. 2 - and in
1253, on a voluntary Razeenamah,
it was entered in the name of Mr. Sheffield
Neave, and continues so to the present
time. -

Mr.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn the present
Agent states, that the tank is included in the
Mattoopoonjah land, that if by the present
measurements there be any excess above what is
inserted in the puttah he is ready to pay the assess=
=ment for that excess, and that though the repair
of the tank had been originally made at Government
expence, it was afterwards reimbursed by Mr. Cockburn,
but this does not appear on the records of the Talook. -

(Signed) Kistna Row
Tahsildar

(True Translation)
(Signed) W. E. Lockhart
Collector.

No. 4.

Translation of a deposition given before
Kistna Row Tahsildar of Salem by Venatachella
=pillay Curnum of Mootoonaudoo attached to the
dmany on Shervaroy Hills in the Talook of Salem. -

2. In whose puttah are the lands in the
bed and also those attached to the bank of the
tank situated in the Village of Erkaud in your division? -

A. They are entered as Porumbokke lands belong=
=ing to the Circar, and not included in any puttah
granted to private individuals. -

2. By what authority do you say that they
are entered as Porumbokke belonging to the Circar? -

A. When the Hills were taken under dmany
in Fusly 1252 all lands Cultivated with Coffee were
measured

measured and entered in the accounts in which the boundaries of lands entered are stated thus- Doctors Grahams land called Curratoo poonjah is bounded on the South by the Tank- Addagaray poonjah is situated on East end of the Tank- Maitoopoonjah is situated on the North side of the bed of the Tank- Nauvendasolay Poonjah is situated on the west side of the wall of the Tank consequently the Tank being situated in the middle defines the boundaries of these spots which are entered in Mr. Neave's name. I positively say that it is Pourmbokee-

2 The lands in the bed of the Tank in question appear to have been entered in the name of Mr. Neave for one year, but in the following year excluded from his puttah; therefore you will state the particulars of this case?-

A. They were neither entered in the name of Mr. Neave for one year nor excluded from his puttah in the following year.-

2 In what side of the Tank is the land in the bed of the Tank now claimed as having been included in his puttah situated, what is the name and extent of it, state particularly?-

A It is called Maitoo Poonjah and is situated on the North side- The teerwah of it amounts 4:3:2-

2 Has the land stated above been always entered in the name of Mr. Neave after the Hills Coming to the Circar in Fusly 1252?-

A. The land in question was entered in the name of Mr. John Johns in Fusly 1252, but in Fusly 1253 he 'relinquished' it when it was entered in the name of Mr. Neave and still continues in that Gentlemans name.-

2 What was the extent and teerwah of the said land when it was entered in the name of Mr. J. Johns in Fusly 1252?-

A. The extent was acres 4:8: bearing teerwah Rupees 4:3:2.

2 Is there any other instance to shew that the Tank does not belong to the land in question?-

A. It was proved before the late Tahsildar on an enquiry that the Tank was constructed at the Circar Essence by Mr. Cockburn, consequently the Tahsildar had in his report on the Hills to the Collector mentioned the circumstances which induces me to substantiate my statement.-

2: Is the entire land called Maitoopoonjah under cultivation, or is there any portion of it left uncultivated?-

A. It is cultivated on the side of the Tank but the west side is rocky about 4 or 5 Punjah Goontahs are left waste.

2: How long are you employed as Curnum in the above division?-

A. From Fusly 1252 in which the Hills were brought under Amany.- (Signed) Venkatachellum/ you

2. You will state the boundaries of the Maitoo Poonjah land according to the measurement:-

A . South to the Chennanoor Cottay and Paria Hoor Cottay. North to the well and Garden of Mr. J: Johns and the bed of the Tank East to the Tank bank near the land of late Mr. Taylor and west to the road leading to Colinjumbandy and Bungalo and low Garden of the Judge. The land called Maitoo Tolum on the North side of the bed of the Tank situated within these boundaries consists of Acres 4-8-0 bearing Teerwah Rupees 4: 3. 2.

(Signed) Venkatachellapillay
(True Translation)
(Signed) W. E. Lockhart
Collector

No. 5.

Page No. 171

I hereby sell and assign over for the Sum of one hundred Rupees to H. A. Brett Esquire all my right and title to 4 3/4 acres or thereabouts of my ground formerly known by the name of Barwell's property and which is included in the grant made to me by Government of 17 Acres or thereabouts, including a dilapidated building and whatever else may be found on the said 4 3/4 acres, excepting that a Rupee an Acre is to be paid to me yearly so long as I shall continue to pay the rent of the said land to Government or to the person entitled to receive it, and it is hereby declared that the land to

No. 187. Registered on the 29th day of January A.D. 1846 at 12 O'Clock P.M.
(Signed) H. Frere
Sub. to Judge.

which I resign all right and title by this deed excepting the yearly rent of four Rupees and twelve annas to be paid to me on the condition herein stated is contained within and bounded on the east by the road leading to Mr. Cockburn's property on the South by the boundary line of the Revd. Mr. Lockhart's property which extending straight from the said road passes by the side of a large tree and reaches to the Barwells Ditch on the west, on the west by Barwells Ditch and on the north by a Ditch which running from the road leading to Mr. Cockburns property passes close to the Coffee Garden in the hollow and reaches to the termination of Barwell's Ditch on the west, the whole of the land lying to the South of a rocky eminence near to a large Tank being included on the side and a channel the water of which is to be enjoyed equally by Mr. Gay & Mr. Brett

(Signed) W Gay

Witnesses
(Signed) R. Cockburn November 29th 1842
" Th. Cockburn

The property mentioned in this deed and all the buildings erected thereon were sold by me to W. E. Lockhart Esquire for value received this fifth day of December 1845.-

(Signed) H. A. Brett

Salem, 5th December, 1845.

Witnesses (Signed) R. Martin
" S. Ragoonatharow
" J. P. Mauvel

(A true copy of the Original)
(Signed) H. Frere
Subordinate Judge

To

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.-

No. 6.

To,

W. E. Lockhart Esqre

Sir,

On further consideration of your letter of yesterday and my hurried reply thereto, it has occurred to me, that your allusion to the last para of my letter to the Board of Revenue had reference to the words "Nothing but the coincidence etc." If this is the case, I can merely state that the words were meant by me to apply to Mr. Brett, with whom I have understood the first mooting of the question originated, and were certainly not intended to convey any personal reflections against them, or by inference against you, and my use of those words had such entire reference in my own mind to a period prior to the date of your stating yourself to be satisfied of the Government right, that it entirely escaped me yesterday the possibility of of your deeming them personal.-

When I stated yesterday that it was my opinion you could not avoid taking up the question, this opinion was founded on the fact of the previous agitation of it..

I never heard of any private individual contesting Mr. Neave's right, and if it is the case that the right

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

right of a portion of Mr. Gay's land have become protected by the local presence and extensive official and exclusive information of a Revenue officer, I think it is not an unfair statement to trace the discovery of the Government right, or the invalidity of Mr. Neave's title to this coincidence, and I think the peculiar circumstances of the case, should induce a favorable construction of Mr. Neave's rights, both from yourself and the Board of Revenue, and incline you to abandon a claim that may appear to be at all doubtful; If Mr. Neave's right is utterly untenable both in law and equity, the sooner the precise limits of his Property are ascertained the more agreeable will it be to me—

If my letter of yesterday did not succeed in Convincing you that it was not my intention to make any personal reflections whatever upon your conduct- I fear that this one will not be more successful, but in justice to myself, I cannot allow any thing to remain unsaid, which may tend to convince you of the fact of utter freedom from any such unworthy object, which I utterly disclaim with the renewed expression of my regret at the pain which my words have caused you—

Sherwaroy Hills, 27th March, 1848.

Signed G. I. Cockburn

To

To, The Secretary
Board of Revenue
Madras.

(46)

Sir,

From G. I. Cockburn Esqre.
Sherwaroy Hills ——

Having reason to know that the last Para of my letter to your address of the 25th of February last has been understood to convey an imputation of personal feelings being allowed improperly to interfere with the official duties of the Collector of this District I have the honor utterly to disclaim all intention of making any such imputation, and I most respectfully request that the Board of Revenue will permit me to withdraw the latter part of the said Para, after the word questioned and will consider it as expunged, and I beg to tender my apology to the Board for the admission into my letter of the words now requested to be withdrawn—

I have the honor to state that many important observations have presented themselves connected with the subject of the letter above alluded to, and I most respectfully solicit on behalf of Mr. Keave, an opportunity of submitting them to the Board, when the report of the Collector of this District

shall have been received

Sherwaroy Hills
11th April, 1818.

/ Signed / G. I. Cockburn

Proceedings thereon

(45-47)

From the above letter and its enclosures it appears that the Tank in question is a Circar Tank attached to the Permaul Pagoda and used by the Village community generally and that in Fusly 1233 it was enlarged and repaired by the then Principal Collector Mr. M. D. Cockburn at the public expence and at a cost of Rupees 399-12-0 If therefore as is alleged it was ever granted by the late Headman Mullia gounden to any party, the grant must be invalid— It further seems that on the lands of the settlers on the Sherwaroy Hills being measured in Fusly 1252 when those Hills came under Amanie, the Tank was not entered in the Puttah of any party but was deducted as Porumboke and that neither the late Mr. Keave himself nor any of his agents until Mr. G. I. Cockburn ever advanced any claim to it— Under these circumstances the Board of Revenue are of opinion that the claim now preferred to the tank on behalf of Mr. S. Keave is altogether untenable and they entirely approve the steps taken by the Collector in resisting it—

The Collector will be pleased to communicate

2

Fort St George 11th May 1848

communicate to Mr Cockburn the above decision of the Board, in reference to his letters dated 25th February and 11th April 1848, returning to him the accompanying original enclosures—

Read the following letter

To T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

48

From the Collr of Tanjore

Sir,

I have the honor to return Petition No 2248, forwarded for report. Petitioner accuses the Puttah Monigar of the Village of Collecting and appropriating to himself 13 Rupees, the amount of fines levied on stray cattle. It appears on the enquiry that a demand of Rupees 19–11–0 stands against the Village as Madooputty, from fusly 1252 to 1256 inclusive, of which Rupees 1–12– only has been collected and paid into the Talook, leaving a balance of 17–15–0; thirteen of which the Petition accuses the Puttah Monigar of Collecting & embezzling. The witnesses named to prove the Collection on the part of the Puttah Monigar, are the parties, against whom the balance now stands, and very naturally, they side with the Complainant, on their liability to pay the demand against them must be

Fort St George 11th May 1848

admitted. There exists between the Complainant and the Puttah Monigar, an evident ill feeling, & both parties have been formerly punished by the Magistracy, for assault upon each other or their relations.

The truth of the present charge is involved in considerable doubt, but considering the state of the Complainants feeling toward the defendant, and the interested nature of the evidence in support of the accusation, I am of opinion that the Complainant has failed to prove embezzlement against the Puttah Monigar tho' I cannot assert that he is altogether free from suspicion—

(Signed) J. F. Bishop
Collector

Tanjore, Trangueba, 4th May 1848

Resolution thereon—

48-49

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petition No 2248 of 1847—

"From the report received from the Collector on the subject of this Petition it appears that the charge of embezzlement against the Puttah Monigar has not been satisfactorily established"—

Read the following letter

To, T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

50

From the Actg Collr

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herein

7367 Fort St George 11th May 1848

herein the Petition No 1989 of 1847 inadvertantly omitted to be forwarded in my letter to your address of the 30th Ultimo—

Trichinopoly Collectors Office 6th April 1848—

Signed W. Elliot
Acting Collector

Order thereon
60-51

Ordered to be recorded the Petitions have been put up with the previous letter from the acting Collector

To
T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

Sir,

52

From the Actg Collr of Trichinopoly

Para 1. I have the honor to inform you with reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 13th Ultimo that I have dispatched to the Secretary to the department of Publi Works my further report on the matters in which Bujunga Row was concerned together with his answers thereto—I do not believe the Board will sanction his proceedings or approve of his Statements, but I shall carry out any instruction which the Board may be pleased to issue—

2 I request a Copy of the Sub Collectors letters to the Board of works on the same subject, may be furnished me to be lodged on the records of this office

Trichinopoly Collectors Cutcherry 19th April 1848—

Signed W. Elliot
Actg Collector

Ordered

7368 Fort St George 11th May 1848.

Order thereon
52-53

Ordered to be recorded The acting Collectors request contained in Para 2 will be taken into consideration on the receipt of the final report from Mr Bird on the subject of the enquiry now under prosecution by that officer—

To T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

54

Sir,

From the Actg Collr of Trichinopoly

Agreeably to the orders of Government dated the 26th April 1845, I have the honor to report the death of two Yeomiahdars and two Pensioners—noted in the Margin on the dates set opposite to their respective—names the two Yeomiahs and the 2 pensioners above alluded to being for charity they have, in conformity to the orders of Government contained in para 2 of the

* Yeomiahdar

No 141. Goodoobee Died 2d April 1848. her Monthly Yeomiah was 7 Rupees

No 108. Meer Golam Hoosain one of the 9 Individuals Died 3d March 1848 his Monthly Yeomiah was Rs 2-11-7

Pensioners

1 " Shah Ully Rajah one of the 8 Pensioners of Shattanoor Village Died 30th January 1848 His Monthly Pension was Rs 4-0-0

1 Shah Hoosain Modeen Cawdy one of the 8 Persons of Commungalam Village Died on the 6th January 1848 His Monthly Pension was Rupees 2-8-0

Fort St George 11th May 1848

the Extracts from the Minutes of Consulta=
=tion Dated 20th January 1846 No 95 and 15th
April 1841 and to letters from the Secretary to
Government to the Board of Revenue=
dated 6th February and 28th April 1829 Nos 99
and 303 lapsed to Government from the
date on which the respective parties died—

Trichinopoly
Collector's office
28th April 1848

Signed W. Elliot
Acting Collector

Resolution thereon The Acting Collector is=

54-55

requested to report to the Civil Auditor
the lapses referred to in the foregoing letter,
if he has not already done so and to
make a similar report to that officer
as well as to the Board in all cases
where the Grants are for life—

LGB.

Fort St George 11th May 1848

To

T. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

56

From the Acting Collr of Trichinopoly Reporting on the Inam of the deceased Valcondapooram Inamdar Davood Khan—

Sir, With reference to my com=
=munication of the 19th Ultimo No 24 re=
=questing the Board to await any further
information I might be able to afford res=
=pecting the Inam of the deceased Volconda=
=pooram Inamdar Davood Khan in con=
=sequence of the motion presented by
one Farid Khan a Trooper in the 2d
Regiment of Light Cavalry at present
quartered here, I have the honor to enclose
translate of Farid Khans Petition and
Banoo Bees explanation and to state that
the objection has apparently arisen from
a misconception on the part of the
Petitioner who being aware, or having heard,
that Banoobee was not married at Val=
=condapooram supposed she could not
have been married elsewhere—

2— Two witnesses out of the
6 examined on behalf of Farid Khan
stated that they heard from the deceased
Davood Khan that he had married
Banoobee— The other 4 witnesses stated

that

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

they did not know whether Nikah had been performed or not, but they were aware of Banoobee being always kept within doors as married and respectable women are accustomed to be.

3. Banoobee herself states that the Nikah marriage was performed at Madras this being the case there is no further claim on the part of Farid Khan, and I have the honor to request that the permission of Government may be obtained for continuing half the Inam as proposed in my letter of the 28th ult of January last. –

Trichinopoly Collector's Cutcherry 30th March 1848

/Signed/ W. Elliot
Acting Collector.

Translate of a Petition respectfully submitted to W. Elliot Esqre Acting Collector of Trichinopoly by Farid Khan brother of Ajeeskhan grand son of Shasadudeen Makandar residing at Cushah Volconda pooram dated 15th February 1848. –

In the village of Tambey of the above said Talok my uncle Dawood khan enjoyed till the Fasly 1256. 8 Cawnies of

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

granted to my Grand father Shasadudeen and 12¼ Cawnies of Maniam land situated at Volconda poorum which were allotted to us together with the produce of 9 Tamarind trees 130 Palmyra trees 7 Cocoanut trees 2 Elloopay Trees and other various trees connected with the above said Maniam and he died about 8 Months ago leaving no wife or children but when he went to Madras he brought from Tambay a Tamil woman who left her husband at Vencatgherry and lived afterwards with many persons she was kept and promised food and raiment accordingly during his life he gave her the above said necessaries – and tho' she was a Tamil woman she was named Banoobee as she embraced our religion subsequently we were given to understand that after the death of our Uncle she presented a petition to the Hoozoor stating that she was the lawful wife and a member of our caste and that your goodness believing the same to be true has made a reference to the Board requesting their sanction to make

out

out the Maniam to her, we therefore pre=
=sumed by means of this Terzee to inform
you that she has no right to the above said
Maniam while we who are the rightful
heirs of the deceased are alive.—

2. As I am a Trooper of the
2d Light Cavalry Gun No. 5 & 7 Troop No. 19. I
was absent from the country about 10 years
and my elder brother Isaf khan having
gone to Mucca and Modeena, 8 months have
elapsed before we presented our petition
to acquaint your honor that we are the proper
heirs of our deceased Uncle

3. Our Cousins who were
present in the Mosque and who performed
the funeral rites of our Uncle have informed
us that the above said woman was put
in possession of all the Maniams upon
which we addressed this Petition to your
honor.—

4- We therefore humbly beg that
you will be pleased to send for the above
said Banoo bebe who stated herself to be
the heir of the 20/4 Caumied of Maniam land
and the trees connected therewith situated
in the above said two Villages, also our
cousins and other makandars of those
Villages

Villages as hereunder mentioned and
institute an examination and after the
truth has been ascertained you will be
pleased to prevent the woman from in=
=terfering the Maniam lands and issue
a Summud to put us in possession of
the same.—

Witnesses	Macca and ars
Cousins	Ekhtiar khan
Hoje Dewanah	Lachaksha Teppoo
Ismal khan	Bdashah Abdool kader
Bodshshal	Nazur hussain
	Ibrashah Syed
	Hossainee Saheb
	Kadri

/A true Translate/
/Signed/ W. Elliot
Acting Collector

No. 2.

Deposition of Banoobee widow of
the late Dawood Khan taken on the 20th
March 1848.—

The Petitioner Fairied

2. Khan stated that Dawood khan
his uncle did not marry you but
he only entertained you at his house
and that you have therefore no claim
to his Estate. what do you say to this.— 2
Dawood

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.

A.

Davood Khan duly per=
=formed Nikah marriage, I am a native
of Cuddapah and Kurnool, I was for=
=merly of the Maratta Caste Davood
Khan enticed me to madras and made
Nikah marriage with me at Syadbad
17 or 18 years ago, I was then 12 years
of age as I was at that time quite a
stranger to that place I do not know
who were witnesses to the Nikah but
Nayer Hoossain Fakeer Haujee —
Edrooz Saib and my Husband's brother
named Nattad Khan of Valeuda=
=pooram. Knew that Davood Khan
duly performed the nikah marriage
with me, the Petitioner also knows
this but through spite he deposes
false against me. -

Mark of Banoobe

/ A. True Translate /

/ Signed / W. Elliot

Acting Collector.

Ordered that the fore=
=going letter be submitted with the
following address. -

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.-

(56-57)

To the Chief Sec.y to Gov.t submitting letters from the Acting Coll.r of Trichinopoly reporting the death of Davood Khan the holder of 12 Cawnies of land being shares in three Enams in the Valaconda-pooram Talook of his District and supporting that Officers recommendation that ½ of the shares enjoyed by the deceased be continued to his widow Bunsbee for life under peculiar circumstances

To

The Chief Secretary to

Government

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letters from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly,

28th Jany in Cons. 2d March 1848.
19th Feby in Cons. 2d March "
30th March in Cons. 11th May "

reporting the death, on the 23rd June last, of Davood Khan, the holder of 17 Cawnies of land, being shares of three Enams situated in the Valaconda-pooram Talook of his district, and valued at 42 Rupees per annum.-

2. From the documents, forwarded by the Acting Collector, it appears that the first Enam entered in the Statement is of the nature of Mootaliguan, and that the second and third were granted for subsistence. As none of the Mootaliguan of the original Grantee ex- in the first case seem to be now in existence, and as the second and third cases are ex- subsistence grants, the shares of the several Enams held by the late Davood Khan appear to be liable to resumption: but in consideration of the poverty of the family left by him, who are represented to have no other means

means of subsistence and of the tender ages of the children, the Board would support in Mr. Elliots' recommendation that one half the share enjoyed by the deceased be continued to his widow Banobe for life.

3. It will be observed that other claims were preferred on the presumption that Banobe was not the lawful wife of the late Dawood Khan but the result of the enquiries made by the Acting Collector having been in favor of Banobe these claims have since been withdrawn.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George, ---
11th May 1848 ---

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary.

Read the following letter.

To T. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

Adverting to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 11th February last, I have the honor to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained to enable Mr. Sullivan, my Head Assistant, to

in his letter of 30th March last) J.3.

58

From the Pte. ---
Collr. of Coimbatore

ORIGINAL DESPATCH'D

to draw deputation allowance for the period he has been in charge of the Sub Division.

2. In anticipation of the authority above solicited, the deputation allowance due to that Gentleman from the 23d March last, the date on which he took charge of the Sub Division amounting to Rupees 150-8-7 has been disbursed to him.

/Signed/ Jo. Wroughton
Print. Collr.

Coimbr. 2d May 1848
58-59
Resolution thereon.
To Collr. 5th inst. Dy Cons. 14th Feby. 1848
Proc. 11th Feby.

Resolved that the foregoing letter and the correspondence noted in the margin, to which it refers, be submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, for his orders. The Board observe that it is probable that Mr. Sullivan will continue in charge of the Sub Division for some time longer.

Read the following letters.

60
From the Collr. of Malabar

To T. B. Rowlett Esqre.
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I beg respectfully to urge the desirableness of an early answer to my letter of the 5th December 1843 on the subject of the Betulnad Rajahs' property.

Some of it has been made away, there is reason to believe, surreptitiously, but it is doubtful if I can take steps for its recovery in the Court prior to being favored with the Boards' orders in the case.

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collr.

Calicut 2d Feby. 1848
60-61
Order thereon.

Ordered to be sent again in circulation.

62
From the Collr. of Malabar

To T. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Adverting to my letter dated 3d Ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that my Sub Conservator has now succeeded in procuring some more perfect Specimens of the Cocoa blossoms and fruit, which I have thought it desirable to transmit to Dr. Wight at Coimbatore, in three packages, with a request that he will be good enough to forward them on to the Board with any observations which he may deem it of advantage to make on them.

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collr.

Calicut 2d May 1848
Order thereon.
62-63

Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following Register.

Register

means of subsistence and of the tender ages of the children, the Board would support Mr. Elliot's recommendation that one half the share enjoyed by the deceased be continued to his widow Banoobe for life.

3. It will be observed that other claims were preferred on the presumption that Banoobe was not the lawful wife of the late Dawood Khan, but the result of the enquiries made by the Acting Collector having been in favor of Banoobe these claims have since been withdrawn.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 11th May 1848.

/Signed/ J. Pycroft
Secretary.

Read the following letter.

To J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

58

From the Sub. Collr of Coimbatore

Adverting to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 11th February last, I have the honor to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained to enable Mr. Sullivan, my Head Assistant, to

t in his letter of 30th March last).3.

ORIGINAL DESPATCHED

to draw deputation allowance for the period he has been in charge of the Sub Division.

2. In anticipation of the authority above solicited, the deputation allowance due to that Gentleman from the 23d March last, the date on which he took charge of the Sub Division amounting to Rupees 150-8-7, has been disbursed to him.

/Signed/ J. C. Boughton
Prin. Coll.

Coimbr 2d May 1848 58-59 Resolution thereon. Pro. Coll. 5th in Dy Cons. 14th Feb. 1848. Pro. Coll. 9th Feb.

ORIGINAL DESPATCHED

Resolved that the foregoing letter and the correspondence noted in the margin, to which it refers, be submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, for his orders. The Board observe that it is probable that Mr. Sullivan will continue in charge of the Sub Division for some time longer.

Read the following letters.

60

From the Coll. of Malabar

To J. B. Rowsell Esqre
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I beg respectfully to urge the desirableness of an early answer to my letter of the 5th December 1843 on the subject of the Betulnad Rajah's property.

Some of it has been made away, there is reason to believe, surreptitiously, but it is doubtful if I can take steps for its recovery in the Court prior to being favored with the Board's orders in the case.

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Coll.

Calicut 2d Feb. 1848 60-61 Order thereon.

Ordered to be sent again in circulation.

62

From the Coll. of Malabar

To J. Pycroft Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Adverting to my letter dated 3d Ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that my Sub Conservator has now succeeded in procuring some more perfect specimens of the Poon a blossoms and fruit, which I have thought it desirable to transmit to Dr. Wight at Coimbatore, in three packages with a request that he will be good enough to forward them on to the Board with any observations which he may deem it of advantage to make on them.

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Coll.

Calicut 2d May 1848 Order thereon 62-63

Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following Register.

Register

64

7379

Register of persons entitled to reward a

re in consequence

1847.

Date of Seizure	Names of Informers	Names of Seizers	Orders of the Board of Revenue
1	2	3	15
1848 March 13th	Moideen a Pensioned Sepoy	Abstract Peons, Bungaroo Rajah's and Shaik Hoossain	
29th Boodigan	Abstract Peons Shaik Madar and 2 annasans		

stow

Co

Under

7380

Fort St George 11th May 1848.

64-65

Proceedings thereon - Under the explanation of the Collector and with reference to the authority conveyed in para of Extracts Minutes of Consultation under date the 14th October 1847 the Board sanction the rewards proposed to be granted to the parties concerned in the seizure of Arrack reported in the Statement above recorded, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 15 - - / Fifteen

ORIGINAL DELIVERED

Read the undermentioned Statements

66

From the Collr of Chingleput - Comparative Statement shewing the Quantity of Salt sold for Home and Inland Consumption for the Quarter ending 30th April last -

67

From the Collr of South Arcot - Comparative Statement shewing the Quantity of Salt sold for Home and Inland Consumption for the Quarter ending 30th April last -

In Cons 25th Oct 1847.

68-68

Order on the two abovementioned Statements - - - } Ordered to lie over -

Read the undermentioned Registers -

69

From the Collr of Guntoor - Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions referred by the Board during the Months of April last -

70

From the Collr of Cuddapah - Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions referred by the Board during the Months of April last -

Register

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.-

71

From the Agent Vca. Murnool } Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions referred by the Board during the Month of April last.-

72

From the Collr. of Canara. Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions referred by the Board during the Months of March last.-

73

From the Collr. of Malabar. Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions referred by the Board during the Months of March and April last.-

69-74

Order on the 5 abovementioned Registers ----- } Ordered to be lodged in the Office.-

Resolved that the following letter be dispatched.-

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

75

To the Chief Secy to Govt } Sir,

With reference to the Government Notification dated 1st July 1847 published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 9th of the same Month, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you for the purpose of being renewed the accompanying

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.-

accompanying Original Superannuation Pension Certificates Nos. 926 and 927.-

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 11th May 1848 --- } /Signed/ J. Sykes Secretary

Resolved that the following letter be dispatched.-

To

The Secretary to the Agri Horticultural Society

76

To the Secy to the Agri Horticultural Society --- } Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will have the goodness to inform them whether the agri. Horticultural Society have supplied the Principal

Principal Collector of Coimbatore —

with the cane cuttings applied for in the letter from this Office dated 9th August last. If the cuttings have not yet been supplied, the Board trust that they will be despatched at an early date, so as to reach Coimbatore as requested by the Principal Collector in the course of next Month.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
11th May 1848 —

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary.

Received

Received the undermentioned —

Miscellaneous letters and Statements.-

(77) From the Acting Collector of North Arcot.- Abstract Statement of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of March last.-

(78) From the Collector of Masulipatam.- Abstract Statement of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of March last.-

(79) From the Collector of Malabar.- Abstract Statement of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of March last.-

(80) From the Collector of Malabar.- Statement shewing the average bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of March last.-

(81) From the Acting Collector of North Arcot.- Statement shewing the average bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of March last.-

(82) From the Collector of Masulipatam.- Statement shewing the average bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of March last.-

(83) From the Collector of Canara.- Return of Persons suspended and dismissed for the Quarter ending 31st December 1847.-

(84) From the Collector of Canara.- Return of Fines imposed and stoppages made from the pay of public Servants

85 Servants during the Quarter ending 31st December 1847.
From the Collector of Canara.

Return of Alterations that have occurred in the List of Fines imposed and stoppages made from the pay of public Servants during the
86 Quarter ending 31st December 1847.
From the Collector of Singleput.

Salt Account Current for the
87 Quarter ending 31st March last.
From the Collector of Ganjam.

Informing that certain Returns
88 of Cs 4/6 for the Quarter ending 31st March last are not sent there being no entries to make.
From the Collector of Guntoor.

Return of Persons confined in
89 Jail for the Quarter ending 31st March last.
From the Collector of Malabar.

Statement of smuggled Co
90-91 Tobacco seized during the Month of March last.
Order thereon.

Ordered that the confiscation and sale of the smuggled Tobacco enumerated in the above
92 mentioned Statement be authorized.
From the Collector of Malabar.

Return of Persons suspend
=ed and dismissed during the Quarter ending
93 31st March last.
From the Collector of Malabar.

Return of Fines imposed and stoppages made from the pay of public

94 Servants during the Quarter ending 31st March last.
From the Collector of Malabar.

Return of Alterations that have occurred in the List of Fines imposed and Co stoppages made from the pay of public Servants Co during the Quarter ending 31st March last.

95 From the Collector of Malabar.

Reporting that no persons were charged with Offences during the Quarter ending 31st
96 March last.
From the Collector of Nellore.

Return of Persons charged Co with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 during the Month of March last.

97 From the Collector of Nellore.

Return of Persons suspend=ed and dismissed during the Quarter ending 31st Co
98 March last.
From the Collector of Nellore.

Return of Fines imposed Co and stoppages made from the pay of public Servants during the Quarter ending 31st March last.

99. From the Collector of Rajahmundry.

Return of Persons suspend=ed and dismissed under Regulation VII of 1831 during
100 the Month of March last.
From the Collector of Salem.

Return of Persons charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 during
101 the Month of February last.
From the Collector of Salem.

Return of Persons suspended

suspended and dismissed under Regulation VI
of 1831 during the Month of February last.

(102)

From the Sub-Treasurer — Indent on the Commissary General for Carts, with Bullocks and Drivers for conveying Treasure to the Beach for Shipment to the Northern Ports.-

(103)

From the Sub-Treasurer — Indent on the Commissary General for Carpenters for packing Treasure to be remitted to the Collectors of

of Tanjore and Salem.-

(102-104)

Order on the 2 abovementioned Indents — Ordered to be supplied accordingly.-

(105)

From the Collector of Tanjore — Acknowledging the receipt of certain Printed Forms.-

(106)

From the Collector of Vizagapatam — Transmitting Returns of Fines imposed and Stoppages made from the pay of public Servants from 1st July

7389.

Fort St. George 11th May 1848.-

July 1847 to the 31st March last, and report-
-ing that the remaining ones for the same
period are blanks, together with those for the
Month of April last.-

Walter Gillock

Joaquin Mann

Comp.d Thompson