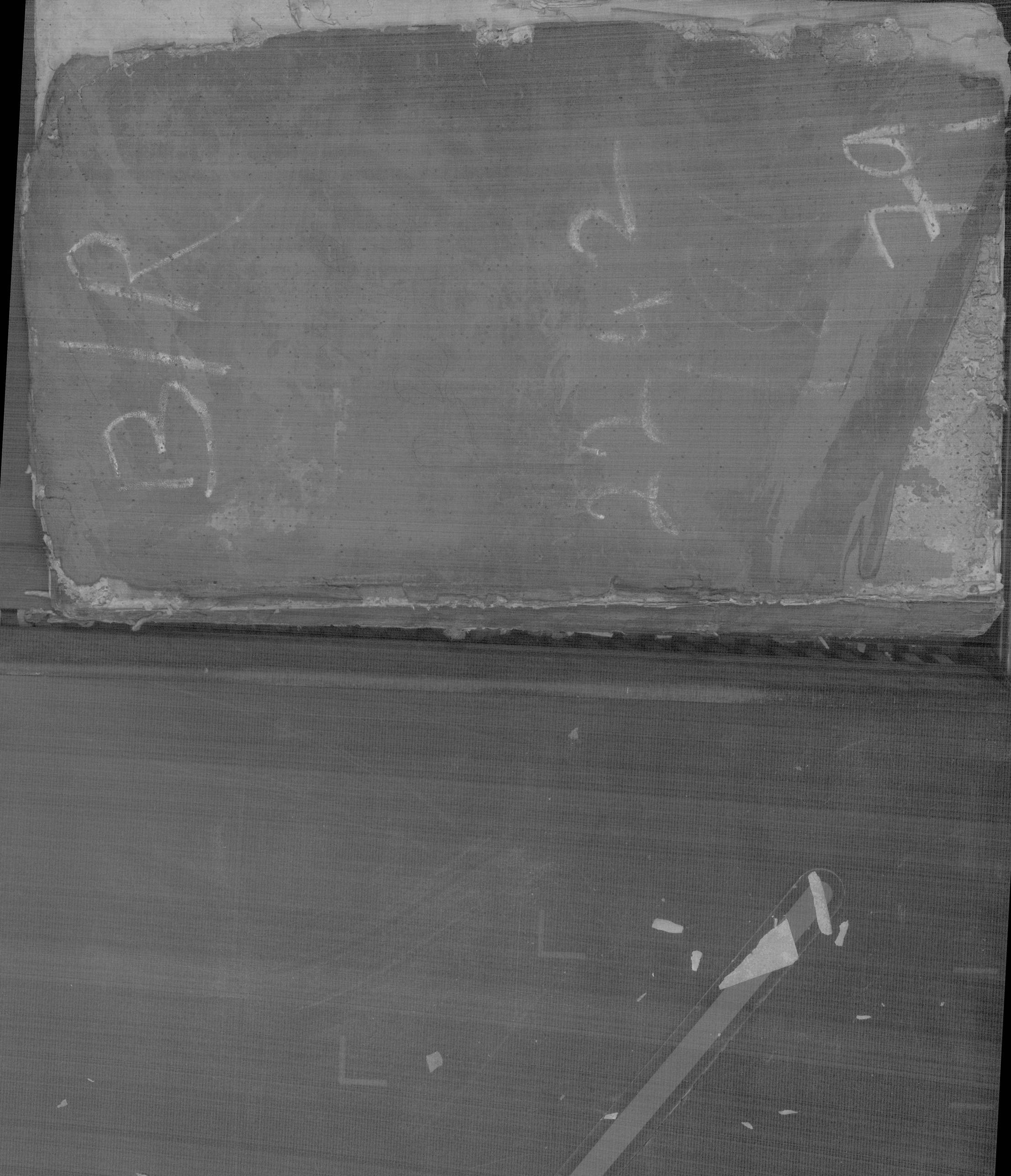


Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Diary.—

At a Meeting Present.

Monday 3d June 1850.

G. D. Drury Esqre Senior Member
J. Goldingham Esqre Third Member
Walter Elliot Esqre Second Member absent
on duty as Commissioner Wn Circars

Minutes of the last Meeting

read and approved.—

Read the following Extract

(1)

No. 571.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 22d May 1850.

Read the following letter from

the Board of Revenue.—

Rec.d enter 31st January 1850. No. 60/

In his letters submitted with the
above Proceedings, the Collector of North Arcot
has proposed that the Cuttoobadie Maniums
lands in the Maumendoor Pollicem of his
District be presumed and that from
the proceeds amounting, if the lands be
fully cultivated, to Rupees 696 annually
a force consisting of 30 Peons be permanently
entertained to be chosen from the present 96
Cuttoobadies and paid by fixed salaries

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Cuttoobadies.—

Fort St. George 5th June 1850.

Fo. Diary.—

At a Meeting Present.

Monday 5th June 1850. } G. D. Drury Esqre Senior Member
J. Goldingham Esqre Third Member
Walter Elliot Esqre Second Member absent
on duty as Commissioner Northern

Minutes of the last Meeting

read and approved.—

Read the following Extracts

(1)

From the Secy to Government— Authorizing the resumption of the Cuttoobady Manium lands in the Maumundoor Pollium in North Arcot and the entertainment permanently of a number of Peons to be chosen from the present Cuttoobadies.—

No. 571.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 22d May 1850.

Read the following letter from the Board of Revenue—

Here enter 31st January 1850. No 60/

1. In his letters submitted with the above Proceedings, the Collector of North Arcot has proposed that the Cuttoobadie Manium lands in the Maumendoor Pollium of his District be resumed and that from the proceeds amounting, if the lands be fully cultivated, to Rupees 496 annually a force consisting of 30 Peons be permanently entertained to be chosen from the present 96 Cuttoobadies and paid by fixed salaries

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

of 2½ Rupees each per mensem. The Board of Revenue approve the principle of the scheme, but having doubts whether the whole of the Enams will be cultivated if raised to full assessment, suggest that only 20 Peons be at first maintained at an annual cost of Rupees 600 and that this body be augmented hereafter should the outturn of the resumed lands admit of an increase in their number.

2. The measure in question seems to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to be desirable arrangement and on the assurance of the Collector that the charge is assented to by the Cuttoobadies generally he is prepared to submit it for the sanction of the Government of India.

3. The Government would prefer the adoption of the plan as originally recommended by the Collector. Under any circumstance it will be necessary to deprive a large proportion of the Cuttoobadies of their existing emoluments and although disposed to acquiesce in the arrangement proposed by the Collector, it seems doubtful

Fort St. George 3d June 1850

doubtful whether they would be willing to consent to the modification suggested by the Board which would have the effect for a time at least of reducing the number of those to be retained on monthly pay from 33 to 20 or by more than one third. At the same time looking to the uncertainty of the whole of the resumed Enams being cultivated after the imposition of full assessment it would seem prudent at first to limit the pay of each peon to 2 Rupees per mensem subject to increase hereafter should the proceeds of the resumed lands admit of it. The annual charge will then amount to Rupees 792. The Collector will explain to the Cuttoobadies this modification of his proposal and if they do not object to it he will submit the Statement in the usual form for the sanction of the Government of India.

33 Peons at 2 Rs. a month Rs. 792 annually.

(1-2)

/A true Extract/
/Signed/ S. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

Order thereon.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation and of the Board's letter

letter to which it is a reply, be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of North Arcot with reference to his letter dated 11th. January last.-

In Con. 31st January 1850.

2. If no obstacles should prevent the carrying out of the orders of Government Mr. Bourdillon will submit an application for the proposed changes in the usual form

No. 574-

3

From the Secy. to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 22d. May 1850.-

Read the following letter

No. 311-

To J. Pycroft Esqre.
Secretary to Government
Fort St. George.-

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 390 dated the 4th. Ultimo with Enclosure and in reply to state that the President in Council sanctions the grant of waste land of the annual value of Rupees 60 to Tirmul Row, Sait Sheristadar of the Salem District for the support of a Choultry built by him at a place called Muttoor on the high road from Madras to Trichinopoly via Salem so long as the Building is kept in repair and is available for

for the accommodation of all classes of the native Community.-

Fort William
The 3d. May 1850.

/Signed/ W. Grey
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.-

Ordered that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Board of Revenue with reference to their Secretary's letter of dated 2d. April 1850- No. 139-

/Signed/ J. Pycroft
Secretary to Govt.-

3-4

Order thereon.

Ordered that the foregoing papers be communicated for the information and guidance of the Officer in charge of the district of Salem with reference to his letter dated 9th. March last.-

In Cons. 4th April 50

No. 526

5

From the Secy. to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th. May 1850.-

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

/Here enter 22d. April 1850 No. 153/

Under the circumstances represented by the Board of Revenue and by the Collector of Trichinopoly the Right Honorable the Governor in Council grants authority for the defence

defence of the suit No. 162 of 1849 the expence being defrayed from the funds of the Rock Fort Pagoda, Mr. Malby will put in his proposed answer with the omission directed by the Board, but with any additions and alterations which his inquiries on the two principal points noticed in Para 9 of his letter may render necessary. He will at the same time hold himself open to investigate the grounds upon which the sale of the land on behalf of the Pagoda by a former Collector is impugned with a view to an Equitable settlement if it shall appear that any error was committed at the original sale of the property in 1837 and injury thereby inflicted on any parties.

/A true Extract/
/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government.

5-6

Order thereon,

Ordered that Copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation and of the Board's letter to Government to which it is a reply be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly with reference to his letter dated 22d April/50 5th April last.

The

The omission suggested by the Board is that part of para 2 of the defence in which a question is given from Blackstone commencing with the words "on this subject" and ending with "by the Sudder Adawlut."

Read the following Letter

To
W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

7

From the Collr of Guntoor

Sir,

I have the honor to return herewith such few remarks as have occurred to me, on half margin, the very valuable rules for cultivation and settlement, received with the Circular letter dated the 10th January last.

A separate paper detailing the practice of this district, where it differs from the Rules Communicated, is also forwarded as directed.

Guntoor Collector's Office Ellore 23d March 1850.

/Signed/ H. Stokes
Collector.

No.

6. Land when relinquished, shall be in proportions of what is usually termed good and bad land; so that the Field or Fields given up may form an eligible holding for another occupant. But a deteriorated Field or Garden, or a Field altogether unprofitable may be given up without restriction.

7. A separate number or Fields is the minimum extent allowed for a holding. If the Field is of such extent as may readily admit of sub division or though small, if the separated portions will form convenient Holdings as Gardens for instance, sub division may be made, but the previous consent of the Collector is necessary in every case.

8. A Field may be taken up by two or more persons jointly, but division of the Field will not be allowed afterwards, unless subdivision can be conveniently effected, as above required.

Boundaries of Fields and re-measurement of Fields when Fraud is suspected.—

9. The extent and boundaries of Fields have been either determined by survey or are duly recorded at length in the Village accounts. The re-measurement of a Field will not therefore be allowed except

with the consent of the Collector. If from suspicion or Fraud or on other sufficient ground, it is determined to test the recorded measurement, increase and decrease respectively will be adjusted according to local usage in favor of or against the occupant as the case may be.

10. It is the duty of the Village Officers and subordinate Revenue Officer in charge of a Subdivision, to see that the Boundaries of Fields are preserved. An affidavit to that effect signed by the Potail and Curnums, and countersigned by the subordinate Revenue Officer in verification of the truth of its contents shall be appended to the adangal accounts in each year.—

Transfers of Land.—

11. Fictitious engagements as an occupant entering land in the name of his Servant, Dependant, relative, or other shall not relieve the bona fide Holding from liability to pay the assessment of such land.

12 Transfer of land by sale, Gift, or Mortgage shall be duly recorded in the Village Register— Transferrers become responsible for the assessment of the land thus conveyed.

13. Land transferred shall be

into entire Fields, and shall consist of proportions of good and bad according to the construction of those terms in Para 6 above.

14. Land left uncultivated in consequence of the neglect or absence of the owner, may be taken up for the time being by any other person but the right of the Original Holder to re-occupy the land within a given period according to the usage of the District shall not be superseded thereby. As the temporary occupation of land as above described is intended to provide in the best way circumstances will admit for the Revenue of the year, the owner will not be exonerated from such balance as may have accrued in consequence of his neglect or absence.

Assessment. 15. Land in the Revenue accounts is termed Dry, Wet, and Garden specific rates of Assessment fixed by survey or otherwise obtained for each description. Dry applies to land on which Products are grown by means of the falling rains alone. Both Wet and Garden land are irrigated by artificial expedients as Wells, Tanks, and River Channels.

Irrigation

16. Irrigation is provided either by the Government or the Ryot. If by the latter due allowance is made for the expenses incurred consisting of original outlay and other charges according to the nature of the Works.

17. The assessment is fixed for the most part with reference to the productive power of the land, and not with reference to the description of Product grown. Irrigated land bears a higher assessment than land dependant on the falling rains alone. In some places the particular Product regulates the assessment, this rule, where it prevails, will continue till superseded by the principle which fixes the assessment on the soil, without reference to the article grown. With this exception, occupants of land are at liberty to grow whatever products they please without restriction, provided the regulated assessment is paid. Thus occupants of Dry land are restricted to the ordinary dry grains only as the moisture obtained by the periodical rains will admit of their growing other products on the said land, and holders of irrigated land in like manner may apply the water at the

Common

command for the raising of not only Paddy, but of Co-coanuts, Tobacco, Chillies, and any other articles.-

18. Land irrigated by Tanks and channels are clafsed as one Crop, and two Crops as the case may be. The afsefsment for the 2d Crop in two crop lands is usually 1/2 of that fixed for the 1st Crop- If both crops are grown 1/2 of the afsefsment will be levied- if one crop only is raised, the demand will be limited to 2/3rds of the Afsefsment fixed for both Crops.-

19 In single crop lands if a 2nd Crop is raised, the afsefsment of such Crop will be entered in the accounts as Fuzul Jastee On the other hand the afsefsment of the 2d Crop in 2nd Crop lands, when such 2d Crop is not grown, will be entered as Fuzul cummee

20. Some irrigated lands are afsefsed with a consolidated rent without distinction of one and two Crops. This rule prevails where the certainty of water will allow. In such cases the consolidated amount will be levied without reference to the number or nature of the Crops raised.-

21. The tax for irrigated land is usually limited

limited to the entire afsefsment for two crops all additional produce as a third crop of whatever kind may be enjoyed without further impost, provided the same is cut before the ensuing season for cultivation and provided the land has sufficient repose before the cropping of the next years

22. An additional demand is not usually made on account of additional Crops raised on Dry lands dependant on the falling rains alone. Where it is otherwise the practice will not be disbursed.-

Additional afsefs- 23 Land will be liable
ment when leviable to an additional Demand
under the following circumstances.-

24 Dry land converted into Wet by means of irrigation provided by Government will be liable to the afsefsment fixed for irrigated land of a similar quantity in the same or neighbouring village.-

25. The same rule applies to Garden land converted into Wet under irrigation provided by Government.-

26. When a 2nd Crop of whatever kind is grown on Dry land with Government Water, an extra cefs will be imposed for the

occasion

occasion according to the usage of the District in addition to the Dry assessment, and such extra rate will be entered in the accounts either as Kuffer or as Tisuil Jastee according as one or the other term is in use.

27. Water cannot be diverted from the land to which it is ordinarily applied without the permission of the Collector.

28. A Ryot is not permitted to give up the cultivation of the 1st Crop in two Crop land, and cultivate the 2nd under the impression that a portion only of the assessment will be imposed, Tisuil Cummee as defined in Para 19 will be allowed for special reasons only, as failure of water.

But caution will be necessary that the lands may not be unfilled for wet cultivation by the levelling of the Banks or other causes. Further the productive powers of wet lands for Dry crops will commonly be found superior to those of the adjacent Dry Lands.

29. In seasons of drought when the means of irrigation fail, or in any particular case in which there is an absolute deficiency of water Ryots may apply for permission to grow Dry products on wet lands. The assessment of

of adjoining Poonjah lands in the same Village will be levied in such cases, and the difference between that rate and the Ordinary assessment of the land will be entered in the accounts as Teerwa Cummee.

Pasture Lands. 30. Lands usually appropriated for Pasture may be occupied for that purpose at the assessment fixed for the same. Land entered for cultivation in the accounts and occupied for pasture will be chargeable with full assessment.

31. In some Districts a portion of the entire assessment of a Talook is remitting for grafs.

Grid additions for Land cultivated in excess of the Dimensions elsewhere increase or Cooleanies &c.

32. The Dittum, as has been already explained shews the engagements of the occupants of Lands for the year. The Settlement on the other hand shews the Demand with the abatements allowed with reference to season.

Remissions. 33. Abatements will be allowed.

First. For Wet Lands left

18

left uncultivated in consequence of the fail-
-ing rains and of the means of irrigation
having failed. In such cases the entire
assessment of the land will be remitted.
The same indulgence will be accorded
to Dry land uncultivated and to land
ploughed, but not sown in consequence
of a failure of rain. Such remissions are
entered in the accounts as Cabooleat
Dittum Burjee, but no remissions will be
granted if land is left uncultivated in con-
-sequence of neglect when the means
were at hand.

Secondly. For wet crops which
have entirely perished from drought or
inundation, where losses are sustained
from these causes, such portion of the
assessment will be deducted as may
appear proper under the circumstances
of the case with reference to the extent
of the whole cultivation belonging to
the party claiming remission and to the
advantages arising from the prices of the
year. A crop will be considered to
have perished if it does not come to
ear.

No claim for remis-

on account of loss of crops will be admit-
-ted if it has not been verified by
the Tahsildar or by one of his subordi-
-nates under special orders from him.

Thirdly. Deduction for Fallow
(Podookaul) for a limited period ac-
-cording to the usage of each Dis-
-trict will be allowed, and the party
will be at liberty to retain the land
in his Patcut for such period free of
assessment.

34 Remission will not be al-
-lowed for failure of Dry Crops, nor
when new land has been left waste for
Enam or Zemindary Land.

35 Remission will not be
allowed for Garden Land left waste
nor for failures of Garden crops.

36 Remission on the part of
an occupant to cultivate the land
Wet, Dry or Garden comprised within
his holding or any portion thereof, when
means are available, will not be admit-
-ted as a plea for remission.

37 As a general rule, no
Remission will not be granted under
any circumstance for parts of a field left
uncultivated

uncultivated exceptions will be allow-
-ed for the present to meet local usage
in this respect but the general rule shou
be enforced as far as practicable.-

38 The assessment of lands
used as seed beds (Natungal) will
be remitted when a crop is not raise
if sanctioned by the usage of the
District, but not otherwise.-

Dasabandum 39 Dasabandum
Remissions. Remissions as now
sanctioned will be allowed as usual
If the irrigation of Dasabandum lands
is neglected, the local officers will
report the same to the Collector.-

Teasgaree. 40. Remission to certain
castes denominated Teas-
-garee Vandra &c. will be granted accord-
-ing to custom occupation of land un-
-der fictitious arrangements in order to
obtain a deduction under this head
will not be allowed. Land jointly held by
the privileged clgs, and others will be
entitled to Remission to the extent only as
may belong to the former.

Wells and other Sources of irriga-
-tion constructed with private means.

41 The generality
-question of Well cul-
-tivation is under con-
-sideration, and rules
will

will be fixed hereafter. Meanwhile the pre-
-sent practice will not be disturbed.-

Waste lands cultivated 42 Waste lands taken
on Cowle. up for cultivation,
shall be liable to
the following rules.-

Land 5 years waste and
under shall not be entitled to favorable terms.-

Land upwards of 5 years
waste shall be entitled to remissions
according to the local usage.

Cowle will not be al-
43 -lowed for Fallow of the descriptions
noticed in Clause 3rd Para 33.-

In special cases as cleav-
44 -ing the land of Nut as in Bellary and
Cuddapah special terms will be ac-
-corded according to the usage of the
District.-

Land will not be given
45 on Cowle where the party cannot satisfy
the local authorities that he has the
means of fulfilling his engagement. Nor
will an occupant of land be allowed
to give up or contract his Holding in
order to cultivate waste lands.-

The

46 The Cowle rates will be levied whether the land is cultivated or not.—

47. Waste land unassessed will be assessed with reference to the rates for land of similar quality in its vicinity.—

48. Land may be occupied for planting Topes on the terms specified in the printed rules for that purpose.—

Same Limitation appears proper to this indulgence if it is intended to permit cultivation in them. Detached parts should not be cultivated without assessment or other parts except to a small extent say one Coontah or an acre.

Backyards. 49. The backyards of Ryots will be exempt from assessment according to local usage

Enams. 50. Enams will be continued as usual but Enams on which Crops may be raised by means of Circar water will be liable to a specific demand for the water.—

51 Enams abandoned by their owners, and marcems belonging to religious and charitable institutions, which are gone to decay will be resumed.

52. Enams on which a Jodee or

or quit rent is payable will be resumed if the Government Demand is not punctually discharged.—

Rewards for information regarding concealed cultivation.— 53 Information in regard to concealed cultivation, if proved, will be duly rewarded. If given before or at the Summabundy, the informant shall receive a reward not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount embezzled or defrauded. If given after the Summabundy the reward shall not exceed 30 per Cent of the said amount. The sanction of the Board will be necessary in each case before payment is made.—

Returns of Cultivation.— 54. The Returns of the cultivation shall be shown in Form No 27 Printed this Statement will be forwarded to the Tahsildar in the middle and end of each month, signed by the Potail Cummis and subordinate Revenue Officer of the Pirka or Subdivision. The Tahsildar will submit an abstract of the same to the Collector within the 10th of the following Month.—

Adavance Accounts and Summabundy Chittahs— 55. As soon as the cultivation is closed the

the Village Officers will prepare the adingut accounts. These, after verification by the Sahukdar and the Officers under him, will form the materials for the Summabundy Chittah. The Survey Accounts and other standard records will be used when necessary for purposes of verification.

56. The Summabundy Chittah shall show the particulars of the land held by each Ryot with the Assessment thereon and will be drawn up according to the Form supplied by the Board of Revenue. The signature of each Ryot will be attached opposite to the particulars which have reference to him.

57. It is desirable that every item of Demand should be included in the Summabundy Chittah. A separate Statement called Spray Jummah will be allowed for such items only as cannot be brought into the Summabundy Chitta.

In the Ryotwar Districts

58. Puttahs shall be prepared and signed by a proper officer & delivered to each Ryot. The particulars of holding contained in the Summabundy Chitta shall be entered in the Puttah.

with the periods when the Kists are payable. The arrear due by the Ryot shall also be entered Fasliywar in the Puttah.

59. When lands are held jointly by two or more persons the name of each share shall be specified in the Puttah but the entire land and its produce shall be held responsible for the rent.

60. It shall not be necessary to include the names of sub-Tenants in Puttahs. The owner alone in such cases is responsible for the public Demand. The produce and the land be responsible as provided by Law.

61. Village Officers shall grant receipts to Ryots for payments made by them on account of their Kists, such receipts to be written on the back of the Puttah.

[illegible] The particulars [illegible] entered on the Statement of each holding shall be [illegible]

1841 Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

1842 Fort St. George 3rd June 1850.

Signed J. Stokes
Collector

No 7

The practice of the Guntoor District
No 2 It has not been usual in this District to furnish an Abstract of the "dittum" every 15 days but the practice is very desirable and will be adopted.—

No 6. The ryotwary villages where all the lands have been partitioned among the Ryots pelinquishment is not allowed unless under very peculiar Circumstances.—

No 7 This rule has not been sufficiently

sufficiently followed, conformity to it must be gradually enforced.—

No. 10 This rule has not hitherto been in force, but ought to be so hereafter.

No. 17 For the present in the Coast villages the assessment varies with the Crop as regards Chayroot, Tobacco and Raggy. In other respects this rule is adhered to except that the rate for betel gardens if planted in paddy lands, is higher than that for paddy.—

No. 20, 21 Such lands are not found in this District.

No. 22 In the Coast villages where the Assessment is on the Crop an additional demand is made for a second Crop.—

No. 29 The practice has been discouraged since the Wet lands have been settled on Ginetta, as it was feared that the Cultivation of dry Crops would disqualify the lands for wet Cultivation.

No. 31 Not usual in this District.

Clause 3 of Para 33. This indulgence is not allowed in this District.

No. 34 The rule has not been generally in force in case of land relinquished for Cunam land but may be adopted hereafter.

No. 35 Do. Do.

No. 37 Indulgence in this respect has been usual in the Palvand but this rule will be enforced as far as practicable.—

No. 38 The assessment of wet lands in this District is very recent but it is not usual generally to ask permission for seed beds.

No. 40 The rules describe the previous practice of the District but it has recently been limited. The possession of Cunam or Emoluments from Public Offices being held to bar the privilege of "Kundra" The indulgence has been unknown in the Palvand at least since the sharing system was superseded by the Ginetta tenure.—

No. 41 Higher rates of assessment are.

sufficiently followed, conformity to it must be gradually enforced.—

No. 10 This rule has not hitherto been in force, but ought to be hereafter.

No. 17 For the present in the Coast villages the assessment varies with the Crop as regards Cholpoot, Tobacco and Raggy. In other respects this rule is adhered to except that the patta for betel gardens if planted in paddy lands, is higher than that for paddy.—

No. 20 & 21 Such lands are not found in this District.—

No. 22 In the Coast villages where the Assessment is on the Crop an additional demand is made for a second Crop.—

No. 29 The practice has been discouraged since the Wet lands have been settled on Pimeta, as it was feared that the Cultivation of dry Crops would disqualify the land for wet Cultivation.—

No. 31 Not usual in this District.

This.

Clause 3 of Para 33. This indulgence is not allowed in this District.

No. 34 The rule has not been generally in force in case of land relinquished for Enam land but may be adopted hereafter.

No. 35 Do. Do.

No. 37 Indulgence in this respect has been usual in the Poluand but this rule will be enforced as far as practicable.

No. 38 The assessment of wet lands in this District is very recent but it is not usual generally to ask permission for seed beds.

No. 40 The rule describes the previous practice of the District but it has recently been limited. The possession of Enams or Emoluments from Public Offices being held to bar the privilege of "Vundra" The indulgence has been unknown in the Poluand at least since the Staring System was superseded by the Pimeta tenure.—

No. 41 Higher rates of assessment are.

are levied on inct cultivation in the Guntoor District according to former custom. Under well newly constructed progressively increasing assistance is allowed in the Palmanad, since July 1848 Land under Well constructed at the expense of the ryot is assessed at the highest rate for dry land in the village.—

No. 42. In the Guntoor District more favorable rates of "Virgutty" are allowed for land that has been waste three years, but the general rule should be introduced.

No. 44. Does not apply to this District.—

No. 45. This rule as regards the means of the ryot to fulfil his engagement has not sufficiently been enforced but will be introduced.

No. 49. Detached Yards or yards cultivated with other produce than punjahs have been considered liable to assessment.—

No. 52 This rule has not yet been

been enforced but a Statement of the defaulting Cnams will be submitted for orders.—

No. 54. The form has not been received

No. 56. The ryots sign the Cittum, and the Cabooleyet or Counterpart of the Cowle The signature on the Jumma Bundy Chitta seems unnecessary

No. 58. Where the holding is the same as in the year before, a fresh Puttah is not issued—The arrears are entered in a receipt book and not in the puttah.—

No. 61. In this District separate receipt books are furnished to the Ryots which will serve for several years, and in these are entered the payments, and not in the puttahs.—

(signed) A. Stokes
Collector

7-8

Ordered to lie over

Read

Order thereon,

J.G.D.

Fort St. George 3d. June 1850

Read the following letter

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre.

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

(9)

From the Coll.r of Nellore }

Sir; Fort St. George.-

In reference to Extract from proceedings of the Board dated 15th April 1850 and to para 28 of the proposed new Salt rules therewith forwarded- I have the honor to inform you that having called upon the Salt Superintendents of Kristnapatam and Escapully to state how much Salt in excess of that already ordered to be manufactured for the current season can be

Escapully —— 100000
Kristnapatam 60000

manufactured within that period, they have proposed the quantities noted in the margin for the manufacture of which I have, in anticipation of the Boards contemplated order above referred to, already ifsued instructions- If the Board consider I have done wrong the manufacture can be immediately put a stop to.-

Nellore —— }
Collectors' Cutcherry }
13th May 1850 }

/Signed/ W. White-
Collector-

Proceedings thereon,

(9-10)

The Board of Revenue observe that the revised draft of Salt Rules circulated from

Fort St. George 3d. June 1850-

from this Office under date 15th April last was forwarded to the Collector of Nellore not with a view to its provisions being immediately acted upon but to enable him to offer any observations upon them which seemed to him to be called for and it was expected that as para 28th- applied solely to his district it would receive his particular attention and Comments.-

2. From a reference to the Correspondence which passed upon this subject in 1818. 19 and 20 it appears that a Stock of 5 Lacs of Bengal Maunds of Salt was ordered to be permanently kept up in Nellore to meet Extra demands from Bengal the expences for the manufacture storing and watching of which were to be debited to that Government, since that date however the Government of Bengal have ceased to Indent upon that of Madras for Salt, and the exports from Nellore are now confined to the Sales on account of Private Trade- These sales would appear to have fallen far below the quantity previously supplied on Indent, it would therefore seem to be necessary to manufacture in Nellore only such quantity of Salt as the Collector might-

Vide Pro.s 23rd Sept.r 1819-

might think sufficient to meet all the demands for that article.—

3. Mr. White will be so good as to the manufacture of the further quantity adverted to in his letter under notice if can be done without inconvenience and Board will be glad to have his sentiments on para 28 of the proposed rules when he replies to their requisition in the second

Read the following letter

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.—

(11)

From the Acting Collr of Bellary } Sir;

I have the honor to inform you that I have transmitted a Copy of your letter to my address dated 13th May 1850 to the Collector of Cuddapah together with the Petition from Soobramanea Somayajoolu which accompanied it as the matter of the Petition relates to the Cuddapah and not to this District

Bellary District Collector's Office on Circuit Ramandroog 24th May 1850 } Signed C. Pelly Acting Collector

Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded

Read

(11-12)

Read the following letter

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.—

(13)

Sir.

From the Sub Collector in charge of Salem — } I have the honor to acknowledge an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 29th April annexing an Extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors desiring to be informed whether the effects of the Emigration of labourers from their territories to Ceylon is found to prove beneficial or otherwise to the interests of the labourers themselves.—

In answer I beg to state that from the enquiries which I have made I have reason to believe that the emigration now going on is caused almost entirely by the reports which are brought back by the labourers who have visited Ceylon I have no reason to believe that any unfair practices are resorted to the emigration is entirely voluntary and generally only temporary. The high wages are the temptation held out, I have therefore every reason to believe that

that on the whole, notwithstanding many disadvantages, the majority of the emigrants benefit themselves by the excursion.

Salem — Collector's Cutcherry 30th May 1850

/Signed/ F. S. Mattby
In charge of Salem.—

13-14 Order thereon.

Ordered to lie over.—

15 Proceedings.

Relative to the management of the Minor Estate of Cobistellum in the district of Tanjore for Fasly 1258.—

Read letter dated 9th May 1850 from the Collector of Tanjore relative to the Settlement of the Minor Estate of Cabistellum for Fasly 1258.—

/Here enter No. 457

Para 1- The Court observe that the Settlement for the Cabistellum Estate for Fasly 1258. fell below that of the preceding year Rupees 7,492 which is stated to have arisen as follows.—

	Rupees.
Difference by price	4,443.
Decreased Produce	2528.
Minor items	521
	7492

Fasly 1257 Rs. 32,740
" 1258 " 25,248
Decrease 7492

The decrease in Produce is attributed to the unfavorable nature of season, and it is shewn to have been equally great in Government & many Land

2. Of the total demand Rupees 27,[illegible] were

* Rupees 25,748.—

were realised within the Fasly and subsequent collections have been made upto February amounting to Rupees 3492 leaving a balance yet due of Rupees 258 of which only Rupees 20 are considered recoverable, the rest being withheld under objections.—

3. The Balances from Fasles 1255 to 1257 were Rupees 12029 of which Rupees 7933 were collected during Fasly 1258 and Rupees 487 subsequently upto February leaving a balance of Rupees 3609 outstanding of which only 559 Rupees have accrued since the estate came under management.—

4. Of the Total balance only about Rupees 531 are stated to be recoverable the greater part of the Balance being withheld under objections the nature of which however the Collector should have explained.—

5. The total Collections at the close of the Fasly were Rupees 29,431 to which add the amount in hand at the end of the preceding year Rupees 18,716 making a total of Rupees 48,147. The payments during the Fasly were as follows.—

	Rupees.
Circar Kists	16,148.
Charges of management, maintenance of the Family, Charities &c.	7,113
Hire for conveying grain to the Rajah of Tanjore	1253
Subsistence Coolies &c.	444
	2182
Vacancy	
Carried over	27,140.

Note. This item should have been explained.

1853 Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Brought over	27440
Maramut	444
Sofs on Grain heaps	1037
Rupees	28921
Invested in the 5 per cent Loan	12000
Balance	16921
	7226
	48147

Of this balance Rupees 3172 have been subsequently expended leaving a surplus in hand of Rupees 4054 at the end of February last.

16

To
W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Read the following letter

From the Magistrate of Tanjore

Sir,

Tanjore Negapatam 4th May 1850.

In reply to the extract from the Proceedings of the Board under date the 9th Instant I have the honor to inform you that Chinnoo Iadan the party who has absconded under a charge of being concerned in a gang robbery is one of an undivided family and hence the attachment of the Joint property of himself and Brother as entered in the Statement which accompanied my reference of the 22d April, Kistna collectorien is another party concerned in the robbery and having no land his but only has been attached but by an overnight his name was not put in the regular Column with those of Chinnoo Iadan & Subbu

Signed J. F. Bishop
Magistrate

Proceedings thereon,

16-17

Mr. Bishop will take the necessary measures for the due care & management of the property referred to in the above letter which has been attached in consequence of the owners having absconded to avoid Criminal process & at the expiration of Six Months from the date of attachment he will report the case for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council in conformity with Clause 5 Sec: 17 Reg: IX of 1816

J. F. B.

1854 Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Read the following letter.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

18

From the Collector of Trichinopoly

Sir

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Circular letter under date the 10th January last, I have the honor to return a copy of the draft Standard Manual for the cultivation and settlement with my remarks thereon and to submit on half Margin as required in Para 2 of the Circular letter under acknowledgment. I proceed to offer some remarks on the application of the rules to the State of this District.

Rules 1. 2 & 3.

2 With respect to the Cultivated Land it seems to me proper to exempt my opinion of the impossibility of its being made with all the exactness the Board may expect or desire. The land is divided into such numerous small holdings, the puttahs in one single Talook amounting to 18000 that the

the revenue Officer can do no more than go to the Village and invite those ryots who wish for changes in their holdings to come forward in order that the necessary arrangements may be made. In the great mass of cases the cultivation of the preceding year will be taken as the standard [illegible] of the Dittams according to the practice which has hitherto prevailed and which appears free of objection so long as an opportunity is given for those ryots to come forward who wish to modify or otherwise change the extent of their cultivation.—

Rules 4, 5 & 6. 3 These rules are now in force an idea that the assessment of all the Dittam lands would be enforced led to thousands of Razeenamahs being presented this year in the Dry Talooks where land is not of saleable value; but on when the ryots perceive that indulgence is shewn in cases where unavoidable circumstances

circumstances impede their cultivation, I do not anticipate that they will attempt to abuse the privilege of presenting pazeenamahs.

Rules 7 to 10. 4 The spirit of these rules is also generally in force at present and they do not appear to call for detailed remarks.—

Rule 11. 5 Regarding this rule I feel some doubt not as respects its justice, but its practical effect. If the assessment could not be realised by the sale of the land and its produce, which are pronounced to be the first security for the revenue, I doubt whether the Civil Courts, in the event of an action being brought, would uphold a Collector who issued process against the property or person of an alleged defaulter who was neither the registered proprietor of the land nor possessed a pottah for it. It seems to me that the object in view would be better gained by a distinct law authorising Collectors to refuse applications to alter the register of lands, when fictitious and fraudulent transfers

transfers are manifestly intended, and also to correct the Register when it is found to contain fictitious names.

Rule 14. 6 The next rule to which it is necessary for me to advert is the one for giving the land of absent ryots temporarily to new parties without taking away the right or claim of the old cultivators to demand the lands back. In this district there is no established local usage on the subject and the rule appears unnecessary. If valuable lands in the wet Salooks should be left waste, which rarely if ever happens, the best course for ensuring the proper cultivation of the land and the security of the revenue would be, in my opinion, to sell the land for the current arrears, by which course disputes would be prevented and a party be put in possession with a good title and a disposition to improve the property. In the dry Salooks it seems unadvisable to create an idea that parties after abandoning

abandoning their lands may claim them back and oust new cultivators by whom they have perhaps been improved.

These rules with the

Rules 15 & 19. 7 exception of Nos. 18 and 21 are either already in force or are suitable to the circumstances of the District. Such a consolidated assessment for Cept land as is alluded to in Rule 20. would be much prized by the land owners in the wet Salooks and contribute to the advantage of this District.

These rules will allow

Rules 30 & 31. 8 the present practice in the district to remain undisturbed and this appears advisable.

These rules are also

Rules 32 & 38. 9 convenant with the practice of the District excepting Rule 35 which it is proposed to modify.

although indulgences

Rule 39 & 40. 10 under the particular names and forms contemplated by these rules do not prevail in this district yet the rules may stand unaltered with advantage.

advantage, as their spirit is applicable to the privileges which some classes of cultivators such as the Mahajanams, Sookavasies Natars &c are permitted to enjoy.—

Rules 45 to 49. 11 These rules agree with the practice of the district with the exception of No. 46 which it is proposed to modify so as to provide for cases when cowle land is left uncultivated from want of pain or the death of the cowle holder.—

Rules 50 to 53. 12 In these rules relating to Enams the only modification which the customs of the District seems to require has been noted in the margin of the body of the manual.—

Rules 54 to 61. 13 The remaining rules are also suited to the District with the exception of those points which have been commented on in the margin of the Manual.

Trichinopoly, 22d May, 1850. Signed C. Maltby Collector

1.

Rules for the Settlement of the Revenue from the Land Dittum or Engagements of the Ryots. The Cabooliat or Dittum shews the engagements of the Ryots for the year. It differs from the Dittum of the preceding year only, as land from various causes may be newly taken up, or relinquished. Many Holdings continue the same from year to year.—

The Dittum

2.

shall be formed at the commencement of the season for cultivation and shall be closed as early as practicable. An abstract of the Village Dittums, prepared by the Talookdar of the District will be forwarded by the Talookdar to the Collector

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

the Collector every 15 Days the Coolwar individual Chittah being retained in the Talook Cutchery.—

3. The Tahsildar will be held responsible for the preparation of the Dittum Accounts. His personal attendance will be given as far as practicable, and he will depute the principal Officers under him, to such Villages.

of the Revenue Officers is too much occupied for them to begin the Dittum before the end of July. It seems therefore proper to modify the rule by stating that the Dittum shall be framed as early as practicable after the Commencement of the season of cultivation.—

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Villages as he cannot personally Examine.—

Occupation & relinquishment of Land.

4. Occupants of Land are at liberty to enlarge or contract their Holdings in both cases by entire Fields.—

5 Where a Field is large, subdivision will be permitted, if the separated portions will form Holdings not

Pt. St. George 3d June 1850.

take it seem advisable to add to the rules the following conditions contained in para 6. "It seems also advisable to specify the period within which Patamanahs must be presented under the 2nd the following rule. The time might be fixed in the District at 3 months from July.—

subject to the

not otherwise. In cases of relinquishment, a Razeenamah to that effect will be required; without this document the party will not be relieved from liability for the rent.

6 Land when relinquished, shall be in proportion of what is usually termed good and bad land, so that the Field or Fields given up may form an eligible holding for another occupant. But a deteriorated Field or Garden or a Field altogether unprofitable, may be given up without restriction.

7 A separate Number or Field is the minimum extent allowed for

No 6 It is proposed to add after Land given up shall be in proportion of what is usually termed good and bad, and be convenient of access."

holding - If the Field is of such extent as may readily admit of subdivision or thoughts small, if the separated portions will form convenient Holdings as Gardens for instance, subdivision may be made; but the previous consent of the Collector is necessary in every case.

8. A Field may not be taken up by two or more persons jointly, but division of the Field will not be allowed afterwards, unless subdivision can be conveniently effected, as above required.

Boundaries of Fields and remeasurement of Field when Land is suspected.

9. The extent and Boundaries of Fields have been

been either determined by survey or are duly recorded at length in the Village Accounts. The Remeasurement of a Field will not therefore be allowed except with the consent of the Collector. If from suspicion of Fraud or on other sufficient ground it is determined to test the preceded a measurement increase and decrease respectively will be adjusted according to local usage in favor of or against the occupant as the case may be.—

10 Ist The duty of the Village Officers and subordinate Revenue Officer in charge of a subdivision to see that the Boundaries

No. 10. The word "affidavit" which implies a statement upon oath or solemn affirmation in the

of Fields are preserved. of an oath, is
An affidavit to that effect likely to cre-
signed by the Potail ate difficulty,
and Munsums and Counter- Counter being
signed by the subordinate objection. It
Revenue Officer in is proposed to
verification of the truth substitute the
of its contents shall word "certificate"
be appended to the
Adangul Accounts in
each year.—

Transfers of Land.

11 Fictitious engage-
ments, as an occupant
entering land in the
name of his Servants
Dependant, relatives
or other shall not
relieve the bonâ fide
Holder from liability
to pay the Assessment
of such land.—

12 Transfer of land
by sale Gift or Mortgage
shall

shall be duly recorded in the Village Register Transferree becomes responsible for the Assessment of the land thus conveyed.—

13 Land transferred shall be in entire Fields and shall consist of proportions of good and bad according to the construction of those terms in Para 6 above.—

Land

14 Land left uncultivated in consequence of the neglect or absence of the owner may be taken up for the time being by another person but the right of the original Holder to reoccupy the land within a given period according to the usages of the District shall not be superseded thereby as the temporary occupation of land as above described is intended to provide in the best way circumstances will admit for the Revenue of the year, the owner will not be exonerated from such balances as may have accrued in consequence.

Consequences of his neglect or absence.—

Assessment.—

15. Land in the Revenue accounts is termed Dry, Wet and Garden. Specification of Assessment, fixed by survey or otherwise obtain for each description. Dry differs to land on which Products are grown by means of the falling rains alone. Both Wet and Garden land are irrigated by artificial Expedients as Well Tank and a River Channels.—

16. Irrigation is provided either by the Government or the Ryots. If by the latter, due allowance is made for the expenses incurred, consisting.

N.B. This paragraph is not applicable to the Tinnevelly collectorate as no allowance has been made therefor

consisting of original outlay and other charges according to the nature of the work.—

when a ryot has provided means of irrigation at his own expense.

The publication of Lower general rate hereafter to be adopted to will Govt. to encourage improvement in the District.

N.B. The collector regrets that the opening part of this rule is not applicable to Tinnevelly where there is scarcely any instance of improvement having been effected according to the practice prescribed in

17. The Assessment is fixed for the most part with reference to the productive power of the land and not with reference to the description of Product grown. Irrigated land bears a higher assessment than land dependant on the falling rains alone. In some places the particular

product

product regulates
the assessment this
rule where it prevails
will continue till
superseded by the
principle which fixes
the Assessment on the
soil without reference
to the article grown.
with this exception,
occupants of land are
at liberty to grow or
whatever products they
please without restriction,
provided the regulated
assessment is paid.
Thus occupants of Dry
land are not restricted
to the ordinary dry
grains only if the moisture
obtained by the
periodical rains will
admit of their
growing other products
on the said land
and holders of irrigated land

Varied system
which is mani
festly opposed
to the improve
ment of the
District.

land in like manner
may apply the water
at their Command for
the raising of not only
Paddy but of Cocoanuts,
Tobacco, Chillies and
any other articles.
18 Land irrigated by Nos 18 In Consequence
Tanks and Channels of the Assessment
are classed as one Crop varying with the
and two Crops as the discretion of
case may be. The grain and produce
Assessment for the paid as above
2d Crop in two Crop mentioned the
lands is usually ½ of rates for the 2nd
that fixed for the crop cannot are
1st Crop. If both Crops sometimes equal
are grown, ½ of the to and sometimes
Assessment will be above the 1st Crop
levied; if one Crop only cannot. Until there
is raised the demand, after the Assessment
will be limited to is revised thereon
⅔ds of the Assessment rule for the two
fixed for both crops. District is proposed
as follows.

In the case of
single Crop lands
occasionally cultivated
with a 2nd Crop,
the levy on the 2nd Crop will be
remitted when
only one Crop is
raised — As registered
2nd Crop lands where
the 2nd Crop is lost
wet & although
water is not sufficient the
present custom of
the District will
be followed in
Collecting the
whole or a portion
of the 2nd Crop
assessment according
to the circumstances
of the case, due
allowance being
made when
a

a report prevents loss
accruing to Government
by raising a
[illegible] an equivalent
2nd Crop on the Crop
lands as is occasion-
ally done to relieve
the 2nd Crop lands.
It is presumed that
the words "provided
the 2nd Crop was
lost wet from
want of water"
are to be understood
at the end of the
para.

19 In single crop
lands if a 2nd Crop
is raised, the assess-
ment of such crop will
be entered in the
accounts as Fuzul
Jastee. On the other
hand, the assessment
of the 2nd Crop in 2 Crop
lands

lands, when such
2d crop is not grown
will be entered as
Fuzul Summee.

20 Some irrigated
lands are assessed with
a consolidated rent
without distinction
of one and two crops.
This rule prevails
where the certainty
of water will allow.
In such cases the
consolidated amount
will be levied ex
without reference
to the number or
nature of the crops
raised.—

21 The tax for
irrigated land is
usually limited to
the entire assessment
for two Crops. All
additional produce
as a third Crop of
whatever.

P.G.

whatever Kind may be
enjoyed without further
impost provided the
same is cut before the
ensuing Season for
Cultivation and provided
the land has sufficient
repose before the Cropping
of the next year.-

P. 21 It has been usual in this District to collect an extra Turwah when a third Crop is raised and the practice has not gene-

given rise to dissatisfaction. If however it is considered advisable on general principles to abolish such Assessment the Custom can be discontinued.— The annual amount of 3d Crop Peruvah seldom exceeds Rupees 500—" —"—

22— An additional demand is not usually made on account of additional Crops raised on dry lands dependant on the falling rains alone. Where it is otherwise the practice will not be disturbed.—

Additional

Additional Assessment when leviable.

23. Land will be liable to an additional Demand under the following Circumstances.-

24. Dry land converted into Wet by means of irrigation provided by Government will be liable to the Assessment fixed for irrigated land of a similar quality in the same or neighbouring Village.-

25. The same rule applies to Garden land converted into Wet under irrigation provided by Government.-

26 when a 2d. Crop of whatever Kind is grown on Dry land with Government water an

extra cess will be imposed for the occasion according to the usage of the District in addition to the Dry Assessment, and such Extra rate will be entered in the Accounts either as Kuser or as Fasal Jastee according as one or the other term is in use.-

27. Water cannot be diverted from the land to which it is ordinarily applied without the permission of the Collector.-

28. A Ryot is not permitted to give up the Cultivation of the 1st Crop in two crop land and cultivate the 2nd under the impression that a portion

portion only of the Assessment will be imposed. Fussal Cummee as defined in Para 19 will be allowed for special reasons only, as failure of water.-

29. In seasons of drought when the means of irrigation fail or in any particular case in which there is an absolute deficiency of water, Ryots may apply for permission to grow Dry products on wet lands. The Assessment of adjoining Poonjah lands in the same Village will be levied in such cases and the difference between that

that rate and the ordinary Assessment of the land will be entered in the accounts as Teerwa Cummee.-

Pasture Lands.-

30. Lands usually appropriated for Pasture may be occupied for that purpose at the Assessment fixed for the same. Land entered for cultivation in the accounts and occupied for pasture will be chargeable with full Assessment.-

31. In some Districts, a portion of the entire Assessment of a Putcut is remitted for grass.-

32. The Dittum, as has been already explained, shows the

the

the engagements of the occupants of Land for the year.- The Settlement on the other hand shows the Demand with the abatements allowed with reference to Season.-

Remissions.

33. Abatements will be allowed.- First- For Wet lands left uncultivated in consequence of the failing rains and if the means of irrigation having failed. In such cases, the entire assessment of the land will be remitted. The Same indulgence will be accorded to Dry land uncultivated and to land plough=ed, but not Sown

Sown in consequence of a failure of rain, Such remissions are entered in the ac=counts as Caboolaty or Dittum Buxjes, but no remissions will be granted if land is left uncultiv=ated in Consequence of neglect when Means were at hand. Secondly For Wet Crops which have entirely perished from drought or inundation; where losses are sustained From these Causes, such portion of the Assess=ment will be de=ducted as may appear proper under the Circum=stances of the Case, with reference to the

the outturn of the whole cultivation belonging to the party claiming remission, and to the advantages arising from the prices of the year. a Crop will be Considered to have perished if it does not Come into ear.

No claim for remission on account of loss of Crops will be admitted if it has not been verified by the Tahsildar or by one of his subordinates under special orders from him.-

Thirdly- Deduction for Fallow (Podoo Raul) for a limited period according to the usage of each District will be allowed on

and

and the party will be at liberty to retain the land in his Patent for such period free of Assessment.-

34- Remission will not be allowed for failure of Dry Crops nor when a fin land has been left waste for Enam or Zemindary Land.-

35 Remission will not be allowed for Garden Land left waste, nor for failure of Garden Crops.-

1/35437 The present wording of these Rules appears inconsistent since the former forbids remission for Garden waste while the latter implies that remission will be granted when means for cultivation are

are not availab
In this Dist
much petty gar
Cultivation is
Carried on by
means of small
wells which
depend on the
rain for their
supply. It ha
been usual the
=fore to allow re
=mission for Garden
waste when
Caused by a
want of wate
and it appear
proper to conti
the System.

36. Omission on the part of an occupant to Cultivate the land, Wet, Dry or Garden, Comprised within

within his Holding or any portion thereof when means are avail
=able will not be admit
=ted as a plea for re
remission.

37. As a general rule Remission will not be granted under any Circumstances for parts of a Field left uncultivated. Exceptions will be allowed for the present to meet local usage in this respect, but the general rule should be enforced as far as practica
=ble.

38. The Assessment of land used as seed beds / Natungal / will be remitted when a Crop is not raised or

if

if sanctioned by the usage of the District, but not otherwise.-

Dasabundum Remissions.

39. Dasabundum Remissions as now sanction= =ed will be allowed as usual. If the irrigation of Dasabundum lands is neglected the local Officers will report the same to the Collector.-

Teasgaree.

40. Remission to certain castes denominat= =ed Teasgaree Vundra ^ea^ will be granted accord= =ing to custom occupa= =tion of land under fictitious arrangements in order to obtain a deduction under this head will not be allowed.-

Land

Land jointly held by the privileged class and others will be entitled to Remission to the extent only as may be= =long to the former.-

Wells and other Sources of irrigation constructed with private Means.-

41. The general question of Well culti= =vation is under consider= =ation and rules will be fixed hereafter. Mean-while the present practice will not be disturbed.-

Waste lands cultivated on Cowle.-

42. Waste lands taken up for cultivation shall be liable to the following rules-

Land 5 years waste and under shall not be entitled to favorable terms.-

Land.

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.-

Land upwards of 5 years waste shall be entitled to remission according to local usage.-

43. Cowle will not be allowed for Fallow of the description noticed in clause 3d Para 33.-

44. In special cases, as clearing the land of Nutt as in Bellary and Cuddapah, special terms will be accorded according to the usage of the District.-

45. Land will not be given on Cowle where the party cannot satisfy the local authorities that he has the means of fulfilling his engagement. Nor will an occupant of land be allowed to give up or contract his Holding in order to cultivate waste.

The

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.-

46. The Cowleriates will be levied whether the land is Cultivated or not.-

Note The wording of this clause seems too general since the death of the Cowlidar or a failure of rain obliges the Sircar to remit the occasionally foregone.-

47. Waste land unassessed will be assessed with reference to the rates for land of similar quality in its vicinity.-

48. Land may be occupied for planting Topes on terms specified in the printed rules framed for that purpose.-

Back yards.

49. The Backyards of Ryots will be exempt from Assessment according

according to local
usage.-

Enams.-

50. Enams will be
continued as usual
but Enams on which
Crops may be raised
by means of Circar
water will be
liable to a specific
demand for the
water.-

54. Enams abandoned
by their owners and e
Maniems belonging to
religious and Charitable
institutions, which
are gone to decay will
be resumed.-

52 Enams on
which a Jodee or e
quitrent is payable
will be resumed if
the Government De:
=mand is not punctually
discharged.-

Rewards for infor:
mation regarding Concealed
Cultivation.-

53. Information
in regard to concealed
cultivation, if
proved, will be
duly rewarded e.

Jf

If given before or at the Jummabundy, the informant shall receive a reward not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount embezzled or defrauded. if given after the Jummabundy the reward shall not exceed 30 per Cent of the said amount. The sanction of the Board will be necessary in each case before payment is made.-

Returns of Cultivation.

5. The Returns of the cultivation shall be shown in Form No. 2 (printed) this Statement will be forwarded to

to the Tahsildar in the Middle and end of each Month, Signed by the Potail Curnams and Subordi= =nate Revenue Officer of the Firka or Sub= =division. The Tahsildar will submit an Ab= =stract of the Same to the Collector within the 10th of the following Month.-

Adungal Accounts and Jummabundy.- Chittah

55. As soon as the cultivation is closed the Village Officers will prepare the Adungal Accounts. These after verifi= =cation by the Tahsildar and the Officers under him will form the materials.

Materials for the
Junnmabundy chittah.
The Survey Accounts
and other Standard
records will be
used when necessary
for purposes of
verification.-

56. The Jumma:
=bundy chittah shall
show the particulars
of the land held
by each Ryot with
the Assessment thereon
and will be drawn
up according to the
Form supplied by
the Board of Revenue.
The signature of
each Ryot will
be attached opposite
to the particulars
which have reference
to him.-

57. It is desirable
that every item of Demand
should be included in
the Junnmabundy chittah.
A separate Statement
called Sevoy Jummah
will be allowed for
such items only as
cannot be brought
into the Jummabundy
Chittah.-

58. Puttahs shall
be prepared and
issued to each
Ryot. The particu:
=lars shown in the
Jummabundy chittah
shall be entered
in the Puttahs with
the periods when
the Kists are
payable. The
arrears due by
the

the Ryots shall also be entered Fuslywar in the Puttah.-

59. Where lands are held jointly by two or more persons the name of each sharer shall be specified in the Puttah, but the entire land and it's produce shall be held responsible for the rent.-

60. It shall not be necessary to include the names of sub: Tenants in Puttahs. The owner alone in such cases is responsible for the public Demand. The produce and the land will be

be responsible as provided by Law.-

61. Village Officers shall grant receipts to Ryots for payments made by them on account of their Kists such receipts to be written on the back of the Puttah.-

(Signed) C. Maltby
Collector.-

Ordered to lie over

Read

18-19

Order thereon,

No 61 The Kists commence some months before the settlement and Distribution of Puttahs- It is therefore necessary to continue the present practice of issuing Kachats or blank Cadjans stamped with the Collector's seal, upon which the Collecting Officers give receipts to the ryots for their payments.

7899. Fort St. George 3d. June 1850.--

Read the following letter.

To,
W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

20

From the Collector of Madura. Sir,

In reply to the Board's Proceedings of the 3d. September I have the honor to transmit a fresh copy of a Hookoomnamah with some alterations made in consequence of their Remarks.- I proceed to notice in detail the suggestions made by the Board.

2. It has afforded me great pleasure to adopt the alteration proposed by which a term liable to misinterpretation has been avoided.-

3. Rule 4 of the Hookumnamah is not intended to prevent land being thrown up without reference to the Hoozoor- this can be done by giving a Razeenamah; and another Ryot may obtain it by tendering the proposal provided in Para 9.- Valueless land can

DE.

7900 Fort St. George 3d. June 1850

can be transferred in this manner without trouble, but the rule under consideration has long obtained, not only in this District but in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, to prevent frauds by currumo and others in regard to valuable landed property, and while it has never been complained of to my knowledge as an impediment to honest Ryots, it is calculated to afford them protection and prevent litigation in the Courts. The transfers are recorded in a Register signed by the Collector. I hope that the Board will allow the provision to stand as the practice seems to have sprung up in the southern Districts as a natural consequence of the value of improved land.-

Para 4

4. The special Teerwa is that fixed on the Vaupyre descriptions of cultivation.- The land is Nunjah and on the expiration of the Vaupyre produce is not usually thrown up but reverts to Nunjah Cultivation and Teerwa I have slightly altered the rule

to

to make it more clear.-

Para 5. 5 The Patent mentioned in Rule 6 is as the Board suppose the entire Holding.

Para 6 6 The passage marked with red ink has been omitted and the Minimum reduced to ½ Cawney Nunjah as many Stalls of that size were found on enquiry.-

Para 7. 7. It has been the custom in Madura but not in Dindigul to allow the Ryot taking up Poonjah lands Bagayet to renew to Poonjah at the ensuing Fasly. The difference of practice has arisen from the difference in the description of Well, those of Dindigul being much superior to Dindy the usual indulgence would be to allow a Poonjah Crop to be raised at ½ Bagayet rate Probably it was feared that with a substantial well, grand it would be so easy as to be often practiced It appears to me however that fraud may be prevented by the ordinary means without impeding such as a wise description

description of enterprize as digging Wells by subjecting the speculator to a double loss, should the experiment fail Viz. loss by the expence of forming the well, and 2dly by bringing the land under a permanently higher Kerwa I have therefore modified both Paras 14 and 15 so as to allow a liberty of revelation both in Dindigul and Madura.-

Para 8. 8. A distinction of tax between Tobacco and other Garden cultivation obtain in 3 Talooks of the Dindigul Division, Viz. Tandicomboo, Tenkurray, and Nellacotay, a table of the rates observed in which is enclosed. In Oyempoolly and in the Principal Division there is no distinction. The reason of the difference seems to have been the larger quantity of Tobacco grown in the 3 Talooks above mentioned owing to the soil being more congenial to the plant. Moreover Madura professes more Nunjah and the Soil is less suited to wells, a slight verbal alteration has been made in the para.

The

Para 9 9. The alteration proposed has been adopted, see Rule 19.

Para 10 10 Waste under 5 years is now excluded from the table, which was formed on the previous practice of the District for which in this respect I can learn no good cause. -

Para 11 11. A Form correct in detail has been substituted. -

Para 12 12. The Rule has been altered so as to preclude Natangaro and curnums of other Villages being sent always except in case where all the Talook Servants are otherwise employed and to prescribe that their supervision shall be superviced before proceeding with a view to punishment are founded on it It would seem advisable sometimes to make use of these persons alone, for example, a number of complaints of concealment of cultivation are simultaneously made, some of which the Tasildar has reason to suppose are false. The Talook Servants are fully occupied in Examination

elsewhere - Under such circumstances it will be satisfactory to make a preliminary investigation of the doubtful cases by Natangaro and Curnums of other Villages who can be relied on. -

Para 13. 13. Yes - The Rules on this point have been re-arranged and altered in language with the view of making them clearer.

Para 14 14. The Rule here noticed was framed upon assumptions not altogether correct. On further enquiry it appears that Mr. Hurdis' Ditteem was intended to be of universal application in the Madura Division. It often corresponded with the Amount of three times the Poonjah, and hence, when new Gardens were introduced into Villages where none had before existed, and the Curnums and Talook Servants happened to be careless, they reported the Teerwa to be imposed at 3 times the Poonjah rate without ascertaining whether

whether in the particular instance Mr. Hurdis' Dittum corresponded or not. I enclose a Statement shewing that 3 times the Poonjah tax had been enacted on some lands in 98 Villages, and that in 48 Villages the Government have gained thereby 99-3-9 while in 50 they have lost 96-12-6. The mistake therefore can be rectified at an expence of less than 3 Rupees I have framed a new Rule providing for this correction and the future maintenance of Mr. Hurdis' rates except in Nuttum where they never obtained. -

Para 15 15 Yes - As they produced the first year. -

Para 16 16. An alteration has been made in the Rule to accord with the Board's proposition, the propriety of which has been proved by subsequent experience. For

Para 17 17. There are comparatively few Cocoanut trees in the Madura District, and the rates fixed in particular Villages have been often adopted on slender enquiry - such being the case, it is feared, that if they are always followed, Plantations which are very desirable will be discouraged. I have therefore ventured to retain the Rule. -

18 The Paras will not be found to agree exactly with those of the Hookumnamah forwarded with my letter of the 26th February 1849. I have numbered all consecutively from beginning to end, omitted a few that were unessential, and transposed others in order that their provisions might be found under their proper Heads. A few also are added to agree with the Manual circulated by the Board under date the 10th January 1850. -

Madura 20th March 1850

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

Fort St. George 3rd June 1850

Hookoomnamah of the Madura Distt.

Rules for Puttendy or Ditto

1. A Ryot is entitled to the land included in his Puttah of last year.—

2. A Ryot wishing to abandon any portion of the land included in his Puttah of the preceding year must execute a formal relinquishment before the Tahsildar on or before 1st Chittera / 15th April of the Poonjah or Poonjah garden. If he fail to execute this Razeenamah he will continue to be held responsible for Teerwa. A Ryot is not at liberty to throw up land indiscriminately. The interests both of the government and of other Ryots must be attended to according to the general usage of the country.—

J. P. B.

Fort St. George 3rd June 1850.

Note. This Rule is known under the terms "Piras Niras" "Ps-an Gyr Asan" and "good and bad" which in their practical acceptation denote that the situation and constituent qualities of the relinquished land are such as shall render it an eligible holding for any person desirous to occupy it.—

+All relinquishments of lands must therefore be based on the principle which requires that the portion of land given up shall form a convenient and eligible holding for another. The application of this Rule must remain at the discretion of the Collector who will be guided by the peculiarities and usages of the District under his charge, the portions relinquished must be such as can be conveniently cultivated by other Ryots requiring land.—

3. Lands which have become very much deteriorated from various circumstances, such as inundations, accumulations of sand and the filling up of wells, (as regards garden land) impossibility of irrigation from high position recently taken up and found unprofitable, Ryots will be allowed to relinquish by themselves on a special report by the Tahsildar.—

4. Land left uncultivated in consequence of the neglect or absence of the owner may be taken up temporarily by another person, but the latter will not thereby acquire

acquire a permanent right to them, and his Puttah must specify that he cultivates for the former Puttahdar who will be at liberty to claim his land again at the 3d or any preceding Dittum, provided he pays up any balance that may be outstanding against the land up to the time, whether the same accrued while in his own possession or that of the temporary occupant. Should the Ryot who abandons fail to reclaim within the period abovementioned, or to pay the Balance he will forfeit all right to the land, which may then be altogether made over to another. If land abandoned without Razeenamah be waste for 3 years and upwards, it shall be at the option of Collector to give it to the former Proprietor or any other Ryot, who may then offer to cultivate it. This provision does not apply to privileged fallow.-

5. Should any Ryot wish to transfer any portion of his Putcut to another he should address the Tahsildar in writing who, after enquiry will report to the Hoozoor and on receipt of orders register the transfer in the prescribed manner. Transfers can only be allowed under the limitation

as to extent and quality specified in Para 2.

6. A Ryot wishing deduction from his Dittum of decayed Plantain and Betel Gardens which are subject to a Special Teerwa must intimate the same to the Village Officers at the time of extinction. The Village Officers will report to the Zillahdar who will examine the Spot without delay and report to the Tahsildar who, if satisfied, will recommend to the Hoozoor to allow the land to revert to its Original Teerwa.-

When Poonjah has been cultivated for 5 years successively, the Ryot is at liberty to retain the same in his Putcut without cultivation, and exempt from tax for 5 years, if black land required for Cotton cultivation, and for 2 years if other land, provided that the Teerwah of such land shall not exceed 1/5d of the Teerwah of the Total Putcut. Such privileged Fallow will be entered in the Putcut and the Amount of Teerwa specified as a deduction.-

8. No Ryot should be compelled to take land

land against his will.-

9. Should any Ryot require land for Cultivation in lieu of other land abandoned or in excess of his last Puttah, he should make a proposal to the Zilladar at the time of the Dittum, who will enter the same in his name, if, on enquiry, there appear no objections; provided that he shall take land in one piece or so that no impediment may be afforded to the cultivation of the neighbouring lands by other Ryots. And whether the land be fresh or old Bunjer it must be taken in whole stalls if they be of moderate size or if the stalls be large, in portions of not less than 5 Cawnies if Punjah or 1/2 if Nunjah.-

10. Should any Ryot require Perumbokke land for Cultivation it should be measured and a report made to the Hoozoor specifying it's state and the rate of the tax on the neighbouring land of the same quality. If approved by the Hoozoor, entry should be made in the allotment account

A.

11. If two or more persons together take land they shall not be at liberty to divide it into separate Puttahs without the sanction of the Hoozoor. The object of this rule is to prevent Rule No. 9. being rendered nugatory by several persons taking land and then splitting the same into small pieces. Where division is unobjectionable, the Hoozoor will accord the permission requested.-

12. The Dittums should be commenced by the 12th. July and finished by the 15th. September, and an abstract of it forwarded to the Hoozoor before the end of that Month, care being taken to furnish an account on the 15th. and 30th. of each of the intervening Months of such Villages, the allotment of which may be complete. Proposals for land may continue to be received from March to the end of December, but the allotment accounts must not be delayed for them, nor the allotment itself postponed on the pretext of there being no rain or any other excuse.-

13. In furnishing the return of allotment of lands a statement of lands abandoned

abandoned and taken by proposals, must also be sent specifying the names of Villages the individuals and fields.-

14. Every field must be entered in the accounts with a specification of it's extent, sort and assessment with reference to the survey, any excess quantity found above the survey must be correctly shewn.-

15. The Tahsildar will be responsible for the preparation of the Ditton Accounts. His personal attendance will be given to it as far as practicable and he will depute his principal Officers to such Villages as he cannot personally examine.-

16. If a Ryot desires to cultivate Fysul Bagayet or Suddeed present Bagayet with Poonjah on account of a failure of water or other sufficient cause, a full report should be made to the Hoozoor whence orders will be given to collect full Teerwa or half Teerwa or Poonjah Teerwa, according to the circumstances of each case. If the land be Fysul Bagayet the original Head must under any circumstances be retained in Account

Account and any remission granted will be entered under the Head of Teerwa Cummee. If the land be Suddeed that is Bagayet converted since the survey it will revert to the Head of Poonjah as provided in the succeeding Rule unless the change be merely temporary.-

17. If a Ryot offers at the time of Dittum to cultivate Poonjah a land as Bagayet by means of a Well it should be entered in the Dittum accounts under the latter Head; but it will revert to the Head of Poonjah if cultivated again with that description of crop with the consent of the Collector obtained on reports thro' the Nattamgar, Zillahdar and Tahsildar. But if Poonjah shall be cultivated with Bagayet by a casual excess in the water of a River, Tank or Channel, it should retain that denomination and be charged with Teerwa Jastee.-

18. In Dindigul there are two Heads under Bagayet, Tobacco and

and Coday. If any crop raised in the year be Tobacco the Garden is assessed with Tobacco Garden tax, whilst the lands cultivated with Coday Crops only are designated Coday Garden and assessed accordingly. In Zyemp there is no distinction between the assessment of Tobacco and Coday Ryt.

Rules for Cowles for waste.- 19. Any person requiring a Cowle must apply to the Village Officers who are to furnish him with an account the number, extent of land, the number of years during which it has been waste, its classification and rate of tax. He is then to submit this account and his proposal to the Tahsildar or Peishcar, who on being satisfied thro' the Village Officer and accounts that the land in question is fit to be granted in Cowle, should take a Moochilika from him in the following form, and forward the same to the Hoozoor, with his Security Bond and a specification of the fields offered for, and their Teerwa. A Cowle will then be furnished from the Hoozoor.-

Teerwa

Terms of Moochilika.

1. I do hereby bind myself to cultivate the land granted me in Cowle at my request until it attains to the full Tax and to give immediate security for the same.-

2. I also bind myself to cultivate my Puttah lands of last year as well as the Cowle land referred to, and to pay tax for the former even if left waste.-

3. If I leave the Cowle land fallow before it attains full tax I will be responsible for it's Teerwa.-

20. As it is necessary that persons requiring Cowle land should have sufficient time to reclaim and convert it into arable, they must offer for it between March and September. The terms of Cowle are as follows.-

	Waste upwards of 5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Long waste above 10 years with grown up Trees
1st Year	1/4	1/8	"
2d Do.	1/2	1/4	1/8
3d Do.	3/4	1/2	1/4
4th Do.	1	3/4	1/2
5th Do.	"	1	3/4
6th Do.	"	"	1.
			No

21. No Cowle will be granted for land left fallow under Rule 7.

Directions for Officer making Dittum or Puttadup.

22. The Government Servant entrusted with the duty of making allotment of lands shall take with him the accounts of the highest year of Cultivation of each Village within the last 12 years, and in making the allotment, should enquire into the circumstances of Ryots requiring lands and should endeavour that no high taxed land may be left waste.—

23. The Ryots assembled for the Dittum should not be detained for more than a day, but be directed to return to their respective Villages so soon as their business is done.

24. After the allotment is closed, a Cudjan account must be prepared in the following form shewing the allotment of land to each individual and his signature obtained thereto.

For Poonjah—

	Stal-lum	Cawnies	Demand	Collec-tion
Fusly 1256—	10	15	15	15
Deduct land relinquished under Razeenamah				
No. 155 Aula-maram Poonjah 1st Sort	1	2	3	3
160 Vummymaram 2d Do—	1	1	1½	1½
	2	3	4½	4½
Remainder Additional extent taken for Cultivation				
No. 170 Thetta-maram Poonjah 2d sort	1	1½	4	4
	9	13½	44½	44½

25. The above form is applicable to Nunjah and Garden lands also

Cultivation Detail.

Directions for Villadars

26. The Villadars should commence to inspect the newly sown Nunjah, Poonjah, and Garden Cultivation as well as

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as the Tanks and Watercourses from May in each year and the Tahsildar and his Establishment must examine them as often as they go out on Circuit, enquire into the Cause of decrease, if any, of a Ryots Cultivation below last year, and take notice of the state of the means of irrigation. The Villadars must also inspect every well useful for Cultivation and see if the whole land under it is duly Cultivated, and in Case of any deficiency they must endeavour to induce the Ryots to make up the same. Should the whole land under any well be fallow, they must ascertain the cause of it and report the particulars for the information of the Tahsildar keeping an account with themselves shewing the Village and the Stall in which each well is situated, and the name of the individual to whom it belongs. They should submit Reports of Cultivation to Hoozoor every 15 days As Villadars have great means of Checking Village Accounts they will be held responsible for their correctness and to a considerable

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Directions for Village Officers.

the same remark applies to the Tahsildar.

27. The Curnums and Nattamgars should inspect the Cultivation from the beginning of July in which it Commences by Stallions, enter it in the signed Cudjans to be furnished by the Tahsildar and forward an abstract of it to the Talook every Month. As the Villadar has money Villages to look after it is not necessary that he should be present when the Nattamgars inspect the Cultivation every Month but he should from time to time Supervise the accounts and inspect the fields. Should any land other than what was entered in the Puttadar, be Cultivated by a Ryot of his own accord, it must be entered as such in the signed Cudjans. The 2d and 3d Crops raised on lands on which Audicoday was Cultivated for the first Crop must be exhibited by Stallions on the signed Cudjans and the periodical returns of Cultivation shewing the extent of each Crop. The

Curnom

burnoom and Nattangar should close their inspection of Cultivation against the 25th. of each Month and submit an Abstract of it to the Talook within the 30th.—

28 Every field ploughed Kum=jah and Poonjah should also be shewn in the above Cudjam Account and in the Abstract under their respective Heads—

29 On the receipt of the above Accounts in the Talook they must be verified and the Abstract be forwarded to the Hoozoor so as to reach it within the 10th. of the next Month.

Pungoony Codays

30. The Tahsildar should Cause the Cultivation of the Pungoony Codays to be Correctly examined thro' Tillay=dars and Village Officers before the end of June and forward a Detail=ed Account to the Hoozoor so as to reach it by the 31st. July shewing the Cultivation included in the last years settlement, the Crops reaped up to end of June and carried

carried to the Head of Sevoy Jumma, the extent of land Cultivated with as 3d. Crop and that entered in the first periodical return of the Cur=rent year—

Rent of Topes

31. It is the duty of Tahsil=dars to receive tenders for the Rent of Palmirah and other Topes in pro=per season and report the same to the Hoozoor shewing the amount of Revenue of the last 5 years. They should also take Care to guard the Topes from injury—

Care of Tanks &c.

32. From the 15th. of Sep=tember to the end of the Monsoon, the Head Inhabitant, Nattangar, Thotty &c. of the Village should Cause watch the banks of Tanks and Watercourses to guard against any Sudden breaches. The attention of Tilladars also is required to this important duty. Where the Tanks are large, the Peons should render their assistance and report on the state of such Tanks to the Tahsil=dar from time to time who will report

report the same, if necessary, for the information of the Hoozoor—

33. Care should be taken to guard as much as possible against inundation and should any nevertheless take place the state of lands inundated suffering therefrom should be reported to the Talook—

34 Where the Cultivation suffers for want of water it must be preserved if possible by means of baling by Pycotahs and Baskets—

35. Water cannot be diverted from the land to which it is ordinarily applied without permission of the Collector—

Dowle account

36. The Dowle account, 7/13 the Cultivation account due on the 1st February should be as exact as possible and Comprize a Statement of the real Money Demand—

Karar Sagoopadee

37 At the beginning of January of each year the Village Officers should inspect the actual Cultivation with the signed Cadjan periodical returns and the Coloogoo accounts of the

the last year and those of the Survey. In doing this whole Stulls with full defined boundaries may be entered without actual measurements but Cultivation in portions of Stulls or on recent Bunger, or concerning which suspicion is felt should be measured in presence of their respective owners before it is entered in the Accounts—

What the Curnoms Karar Sagoopadee Account should contain—

38. The Curnoms Account of the Karar Sagoopadee should specify all the Stulls whether Cultivated or not the Junjacut extent of each Stullum, its Assessment and the quantity Cultivated or left fallow together with all other particulars connected with it—

Boundaries

39. It is the duty of the Village Officers and Subordinate Revenue Officers in charge of a Sub Division, to see that the Boundaries of Fields are preserved. An affidavit to that effect signed by the Potail and Curnoms and Countersigned by the Subordinate Revenue Officer in verification of the truth of its contents, shall be appended to the Adungul Accounts in each year—

When

to When the Karansagoopadee accounts have been received the Tahsildar will order some Villag to be remeasured by the Talook Serva and the Collector in like manner Cause inspection by some of the Hoozoor Servants—

Conceal-ment of Cultivation

41 Where there may be suspicion or information of Conceal-ment of Cultivation in any Village either the Tahsildar or a Talook Servant must be deputed to exam the same. They shall obtain from the Curnom of the Village an Ab-stract of the whole Cultivation of the Village and the signed Kulla-vary Cudjan accounts and then pro-ceed to measure every spot with reference to them. In Case of neces-owing to no Talook Servant being available, the Curnoms and Kattu-gars of other Villages may be depute alone to make the examination but, if they should discover fraud of sufficient magnitude to reque Proceedings under Regulation D

a further inspection must be made by a Talook servant Generally the Curnoms and Kattangars of other Villages should be called on to assist the Talook authorities in examination of fields

Directions for Officer supervising Karan-sagoopadee

42 The Talook and Hoozoor Officers deputed to reinspect the exact Cultivation must execute their task within a reasonable period and forward, together with the Curnoms account mentioned in the preceding Para, an abstract signed by the Tahsildar and Village Officers, shewing the total Cultivation of each Village, its Increase or Decrease in comparison with last year, the total land occu-pied including fields taken up without written engagement the portion Cultivated and that left uncultivated with an explanation of the latter. This account must be scrute-nized in the Talook and an abstract of it transmitted to the Hoozoor—

Tahsildar should keep Memorandums of disputes

43. The Tahsildar must keep

keep a Memorandum of every disput
settled by him during the Dittum,
the season of Cultivation, whether und
orders from the Hoozoor or not to
enable him to answer any questio
that may be put to him during the
Settlement.

Settlement Detail

46 So soon as the Curnoms are assembled in the Jummabundy Cutcherry, the Accounts of Cultiva must be examined, the increase decrease ascertained in Contrast wit last year, and an Account obtain with an explanation of the Cause of the portion of each individual Dittum left waste. The Hoozoor Goomastah deputed for the preparat of the Jummabundy accounts shou make himself acquainted with all th foregoing details by reference to the Tahsildar

Para 10 of Salem Hoockoom namah.

45 The Curnoms should Com pare the Mallawary Cultivation acco

of the Current year with the Doloogoo Accounts of the survey to verify the measurement, classification and tax, and at the Jummabundy the Hoozoor servants should ascertain that this has been carefully done. The Jum=mabundy Chitta of each Individual should then be prepared accordingly which must include every Item of demand.

46 Where a portion only of a Mallum of survey of Poonjah or Garden land, which Mallum measures not more than 2 Goolies, or of Nunjah measuring not more than half a Cawney is brought under Cultivation and the rest left waste, the whole should be entered as cultivated. In all Mallums exceeding the above extent, the portion Cultivated only should be entered, except in the Case of several Ryots holding portions of one Mallum wherein each holding shall be considered a Mallum and if not exceeding 2 Goolies or ½ Cawney According to the

the sort, the portion left Bunge is to be entered as Cultivated-

47 Two Accounts of Dittum waste are to be prepared at the Summahundy, one Account includ=ing all the Dittum waste without exception with a general explana=tion of the Cause of non Cultiva=tion- The other including lands=coming under one or other of the descriptions given in Para 47 the former will be called General Dittum waste and the latter the Dispute Paper- Both will be drawn up under the directions of the Tah=sildar and he will be responsible for their correctness-

48. Such Kunjah and Poonjah lands included in the General Assess=ment as are left uncultivated for want of rain or water in Fasli yea will be deducted from the Settlement by order of the Col=lector-

49. Particulars of Dittum Waste

to be entered in Dispute Paper.

An inconsiderable portion of a large Putta.

Land Offered for by more than one Ryot and given to one on condition of paying full tax whether it be cultivated or not-

The uncultivated portion of the Puttah of a Ryot who has cultivated on Enam or Zemindary land.-

Land of any description left waste notwithstanding a sufficiency of rain and irrigation.-

Land neglected for the Cul=tivation of an Extra Crop on other land.-

Two Crop land on which one crop has been left uncultivated not=withstanding a Sufficiency of water.-

All Bagayet Bunger

As a general Rule Remission will be denied to the above Items except under special circumstances-

Hooloos Manf Moonasib kummee and Moonasib Jastee in Dindigul

The rates in Dindigul are 50. liable in some places to the deductions of "Hooloos Manf" and "Moonasib kummee" and in some places to an Increase termed

termed "Moonasib Sastee" These deductions or the increase as the case may be must be shewn in the settlement.

Tax on Poonjah

51. In no case can Seerwa be levied for an Extra crop of Poonjah on Survey Poonjah land.

Madura 52. In Madura there is a specific Stullawary and Tarrawary account for Poonjah lands according to which their Assessment should be entered in the settlement accounts.

Chatoor Bagum in Seroomungalum 53. In the Talook of Seroomungalum it is usual to allow a remission of 1/6 of the Tax on Poonjah land actually cultivated by the use of the private ploughs of Brahmin cultivators. It is necessary that great care should be taken to ascertain with certainty that private ploughs are used and to note the circumstance in the accounts from the beginning of the Fusly.

54. Poonjah tax will be collected as heretofore on the Poonjah lands of the Anoopanady Village in Madawallum situated in the environs of the Madura Town on which Weavers have built houses

Poonjah

Dindigul 55. Poonjah Seerwa in Dindigul is levied according to the Field Survey.

56. If to Poonjah Cultivation irrigation be applied 2 or 3 times 1½ Poonjah tax will be levied.

Tax on Poonjah land converted to Garden.

Madura. 57. Whereas it was intended, that except in the Nuttum Division, Poonjah lands cultivated with Garden produce should be taxed according to a table of Rates fixed by Mr. Hurdis 3 times the Poonjah rate has been levied in a few instances in 97 Villages and 4 times that tax in one Village (Selloor) A correction of these rates will be made in these instances and henceforth Mr. Hurdis' Dittum must be uniformly followed except in the Nuttum Division

Mr. Hurdis Dittum is as follows.

Description of soil.	Quantity and Tax. 1st Sort Pons-fs.	2d sort Pons-fs.	3d sort Pons-fs.
Karsul Poodoogay Senga neesal Kakaray Pepsel & Boatly	1 - 5	1 - 3½	1 - 2
Savel and Pattul	1 - 3½	1 - 2	1 - ½
Seeman Saralay and Manel	1 - 2	1 - ½	- - 9
Kalur	1 ½	- - 9	- - 7½

In

Nuttum

58. In Nuttum the Poonjah being having it has been the practice to levy double Poonjah tax on Poonjah converted to Bagayet which must be continued.-

59 Poonjah land cultivated with dry Grains and watered by Tanks and Watercourses should pay Garden tax as usual.-

Dindigul

60 The division of Bagayet land into Coday and Tobacco has already been stated under the head of Nuttum.-

61. When Poonjah land is converted into Bagayet, the Tahsildar should inspect the neighbouring Bagayet lands and report their tax and quality with the quality of land in question to the Sub Collector who will fix the amount of tax to be levied with reference to the undermentioned rates and the information thus furnished.-

Moonasib Teerwa for Tyrul Poonjah land per Gooly.	Bagayet Teerwa per Jo of Tyrul Poonjah land	
	Particulars thereof.	
	For Coday Cultivation	For Tobacco Cultivation
Fanams.	Blk Kumbu Ft	Blk Ft
1		1 "
2	1 "	
3		1
4		
5	1 2	2
6	1 5	3

62. Plantain grown on Bagayet pay a particular Teerwa.-

Poonjah converted to Nunjah.

Madura & Ramagherry.

63. In the 3 Talooks of Madura and in Ramagherry, where Poonjah is cultivated with Nunjah it pays Nunjah tax at the rate of the Nunjah class corresponding with its Poonjah class.-

Dindigul

64. In the 4 Talooks of Dindigul where a Survey field Assessment exists, the tax on Poonjah land newly converted to Nunjah has hitherto been fixed with reference to that of the adjoining lands. In future, besides the said rates the Quality of the particular land, facilities of irrigation together with all circumstances bearing on its productive power should be reported to the Hoozoor who will fix the Teerwa on a combined view of all of them.-

65. The Teerwa on Perambokie will be regulated by the same considerations and the same particulars must be included in the Tahsildars report.-

66. If Nunjah be cultivated on Poonjah from land springs, double

Poonjah

Poonjah tax will be levied.-

Nunjah

Madura

67. In Madura the first Crop Return Nunjah should be taxed with full Nunjah Teerwa and the second crop on the same Today land whatever may be its description one half Nunjah tax which will be entered as Fuspel Taster.-

68 No additional Teerwa will be exacted for a third crop provided it be cut within the Fusly.-

Nuttum Talook

69. In the Nuttum Talook a consolidated assessment having been fixed on Nunjah lands on an average of the produce of all the crops no additional Teerwa is to be levied for a second crop.-

Dindigul

70. The same rule is applicable also to all Nunjah lands in Dindigul for the same reason.-

71. Cucumbers cultivated in the beds of Tanks pay 2 fanams per Goontah.-

72. Seed plots are in general cultivated for a crop after the rains of

of the Seedlings according to the Custom of the District, therefore they should be included in the assessment.-

Nunjah Garden.

Madura Plantains

73. In Fusleis 1212 and 1213 Plantain Garden paid one and half Nunjah tax from the time of planting and from Fusly 1214 up to the present time it has been assessed with Nunjah full Teerwah in the first year and one and half from the second year and the practice must be continued until further orders.-

Betel

74. In the Fusleis 1212 and 1213. Betel gardens paid full Betel Tax from the time of planting but, as they do not attain maturity till the 2d. year they have since Fusly 1214 paid Nunjah Teerwah for the first year and full Betel tax afterwards while the crop stands. This rule should be continued. It is also to be understood that according to Custom the Betel tax on lands within 5 Miles of the Town of Madura is 20 Pons per Cawney and beyond that distance 12 Pons per Cawney

Sugar cane Turmeric &c.

75. Sugar cane, Turmeric &c. if Cultivated

cultivated on Nunjah, should pay one half Nunjah Tax.

Nuttum Talook.

76. In the Nuttum Talook it has been the custom to assess Betel Garden at 5 Pons per Gooly during its whole duration which should be continued. Plantain Garden in the same Talook shall continue, as hitherto, to pay single Nunjah Teerwa the first, and double the same in the second year Turmeric double Nunjah tax and Sugar Cane 5 Pons per Gooly.

Dindigul

77. Nunjah Gardens Dindigul must be taxed according to the description of crop at the rates specified in the Teerwa Dittum.

78. The Board of Revenue have directed the taxation of Sugar Cane at 80 per cent in addition to the Teerwa of single crop land. For this purpose all lands taxed at and below 20 fanams the Gooly are designated as single crop and those above it as double crop land. Where the addition of 80 per cent may raise the aggregate Teerwa above 30 Fanams the Gooly which is the highest Nunjah rate under Mr. Peters discretionary

settlement

settlement the excess above that sum must be remitted the rule should be continued as until further orders.

Nunjah Mail Poonjah.

79. Survey Nunjah Mail Poonjah land pays the tax there established.

Madura & Dindigul

80. If Poonjah crops be cultivated on Nunjah land without previous permission from the Hoozoor it shall be assessed with full Nunjah tax. If from a deficiency of water in tanks or the high position of land or other sufficient cause Nunjah crops cannot in any particular year be raised, permission will be granted to cultivate Poonjah at the Nunjah mail Poonjah rates, for this purpose, Ryots should apply to the Nattamgar and Curnum of their Village, whose duty it will be to inform the Zillahdar, who will inspect the land and source of irrigation and report to the Tahsildar by whom permission will be granted if there be sufficient grounds. Report of the lands thus allowed to be cultivated as Nunjah Mail Poonjah will be made monthly to the Hoozoor and the Tahsildars will be held responsible that this permission be not given without due cause.

The

Fort St. George 3d June 183

81. The Nunjah Mail Poonjah on Nunjah land is one half the Nunj except where there is a special Jeeve tum for this description of Produc

82. Two Crops of Poonjah or Nunjah land shall pay one and a the Nunjah mail Poonjah tax and s some of the Villages of the Madaculam full single Nunjah tax Nunjah land C mated with Poonjah for the 1st and Sun for the 2d Crop must be carried to the head of Nunjah and assessed with one half the Nunjah tax.

83 Hitherto it has been the pra bath in Madura and Dindigul in the ca of Poonjah land once cultivated with Nunj to consider it ever after as Nunjah land on Poonjah being again cultivated there to levy the Nunjah Mail Poonjah tax This rule operates oppressively on lands cultivated with Nunjah, from a casual supply of water which afterwards fails may tend to check enterprize and throw good land out of cultivation It is therefore desirable to provide for Fyul Poonjah reverting to Poonjah Cultivation

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

cultivation owing to want of water after being some time cultivated as Nunjah being allowed to revert also to Poonjah rate of tax. But as much Poonjah lands has been converted to Nunjah since the Fysul Survey by improvement to the Tanks, and Ryots frequently induce Government to lay out Money on the Sources of irrigation by a promise to cultivate with Nunjah, it is necessary to preclude such lands from being taxed only as Poonjah when cultivated with that crop. It is therefore provided that when Fysul Poonjah lands cultivated with Nunjah from casual Sources of supply can no longer be cultivated with Nunjah owing to the failure of those Sources, leave will be granted to levy a Poonjah tax on them on a special report to the Woozarut

In the Nuttum Talook

Nuttum — 84. Nunjah tax has hitherto been exacted in all cases for Nunjah Mail Poonjah crops. In future the practice should be assimilated with that of Madura

The rates hitherto observed

Palaney Hills 85. on the Palaney Hills will be continued till further orders.

Remission

Fort St. George 3d. June 1850.

86. Remission for withered crops cannot be claimed as of right, will never be allowed to Poonjah and Garden produce, but where wet crops wither from failure of the means of irrigation and considerable loss is sustained which may not be compensated by high prices or other advantages, Remission will be granted as a favour, provided that every endeavour had been made to supply the deficiency by raising water by baling or with Pycotahs. The following Rules are to be observed in the examination

87. The Nattamgar shall inform the Zilladar, the Zilladar should make a detailed report to Talook with a Cudjan abstract signed by himself and the Village Officers shewing the extent of Cultivation under each source of irrigation the description of the withered Crops, the particular Month in which they were cultivated, and the date up to which they were not in need of water. He shall submit such reports Monthly to the Hoozoor.

88. On receipt of the above reports the Talook, the Tahsildar, or on his or the Hoozoordar or Peishcar should proceed

Fort St. George 3d. June 1850.

proceed to the spot without delay and inspect the state of irrigation, the extent of cultivation and withered crops of the Village accompanied by the Zilladar and Village Officers of that and two adjoining Villages.

89. After the inspection is complete, the Tahsildar should furnish the Hoozoor with an abstract and Papers shewing the quantity of water received from the commencement of the year, the total cultivation under each Talook, the extent of withered crops, the date up to which supply of water lasted, whether the stubble was present for examination, and if not, the Cause together with a Stullawary account for the same, in Cudjan, signed by himself and the others present at the inspection and containing his opinion on the propriety of granting the remission.

90. In the years in which withered crops may be so extensive that the inspection of them cannot be effected by the 3 functionaries above mentioned, the Head Goomastah of the Talook may also be deputed a report of the circumstances being made to the Hoozoor with specification of the Villages he may be sent to. If further assistance be required the Tahsildar should report

to

to the Hoozoor. The first report regarding Shasee must emanate from Zilladars and if it be far from correct they will be punished.

91. On the receipt in the Hoozoor of the Tahsildars report, orders will be given for its confirmation or for reinspection of the withered Crops by the Hoozoor Servants as may seem fit.

92. Pending the final order of the Collector on the subject the Ryots must be strictly enjoined to preserve the Stubble for examination on pain of otherwise loss all claim to remission, and the Nattamy are to see to this.

93. After the final inspection of the withered crops, the Sherestadar will scrutinize the accounts, report the particulars to the Collector together with all the circumstances of each claimant's cultivation which may affect his ability to pay and be guided by his orders in making deductions from the Puttah on account of the withered crops.

94. The tax on Fish in Tanks Nullahs &c. will be collected by Rent or fixed assessment on each Ryot according.

according to the practice of the Village.

Cowle Lands Increasing Cowle.

95. The fixed Terms of the respective years on Cowle lands, liable to gradual increase of Tax, should be denied whether they be cultivated or not according to the terms of agreement and an account kept shewing the extent proportion thereof Cultivated and left waste the full Tax and the Amount collected on account of the Cowle, should a Ryot cultivate waste land without previous application and afterward request Cowle it will not be granted.

Cowle to Rammad Sepoy.

96. The tax on each Cawney of Kunjah land granted in Cowle to the disbanded Sepoys of Rammad must be entered in the Settlement at the following rates according to the fixed terms of agreement.

Description of Soil	Rate of tax Pagodas.
Padoogay	1/2
Karisul and Veyspel	3/8
Manel Seruel and Saralay	1/4
Calur	1/8

97. The death of each encumbent should be reported as the same privilege will not be continued to their Heirs.

So.

Cowle to Servants of Nabob.

98 So long as the Servants of the late Nabob to whom Cowle was granted and their heirs continues to occupy the lands granted to them the fixed Cowle tax only is to be exacted according to the Boards letter of the 10th February of 1802.

Tax on Trees.

99 In some Villages in the Madaeolum and Shalavumdam Taluk situated on the banks of the rivers Vigay all sorts of trees planted on Nunjah and Poonjah lands are taxed the former with the Nunjah Bagayet rates and the latter with the Poonjah Bagayet rate in conformity with the Board's letter of the 17th September 1835. This should be continued.

100 In general Cocoanut Trees are assessed with a tax of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1-3/16 fanam per Tree according to the rates of the respective Villages, in conformity with the Board's order in their Proceedings on the settlement of Fusly 1247 para 16. The same rates will be continued and when Cocoanut Trees in any Villages are coming into bearing the rate of that and the Neighbouring Villages on the quality of the Soils should be reported to

to the Hoozoor by whom the tax will be fixed.

101 Trees dispersed over cultivated lands are not liable to a separate tax. The tax on the land only shall be levied according to the order of Government under date 20th October 1835 on the Settlement Reports of Fasleis 1242 and 1243. This Rule does not apply to Topes and when the tax on the Trees in any Field may exceed the land tax the former will be collected and not the latter.

102 On the request of any Ryot for remission of tax on trees worn out with Age or Knocked down by winds &c. the fact should be ascertained by the Tahsildar and if true, made known by him at the time of Settlement when the tax will be deducted if necessary. It must be remembered that no decayed or fruitless trees should be cut down or carried away without an order from the Hoozoor.

103 With respect to the property in the Wood of Trees cut or falling down, the Tahsildar should report whether the person who held the Puttah or rent of them or the field in which they were situated

situated or his ancestors, were the Planters purchased the land from such persons in which Case he will be allowed to take the Wood - Otherwise the Wood will be sold by auction and carried to the account of Government - as the yearly amount paid by the holder entitled him to the yearly produce only -

104 - In some Villages Palmira Topes pay Tree tax and in others they are rented on Contract which Custom must be continued -

105 - The Topes hitherto planted are to continue to be enjoyed as heretofore but the following Rules have been enacted for planting Topes and Avenue Trees in future -

Public Topes -

106 Every person desirous of planting a Tope for public Utility and convenience shall first communicate with the local European Revenue Authorities and obtain their sanction If he neglect to do so his plantation shall be liable to be taxed at the rate charged for private Topes - A Register shall be kept of such applications -

107 - Parties who after sanction shall

shall have been previously obtained as directed in Rule 1 - may plant Topes either of fruit or Timber Trees or other Trees affording shade in situations approved by the Collector on the Road side, near a Choultry or near any place of public resort, for general accommodation and convenience or other beneficial purpose, shall be allowed to cultivate the ground rent free, until the Tope becomes productive as a compensation for the trouble and expence incurred in forming the plantation - When the trees, if fruit trees, shall have reached maturity the Tope, shall be entered in the accounts as a Public Tope free of all tax and the produce left to the Planter to be appropriated for the support of the Choultry repair of the road and other municipal purpose contemplated -

108 - The Produce of Trees or Avenues planted by the Road side in such a manner as the District authorities shall approve, shall be enjoyed free of Tax by the individuals or Village Communities who may have planted them -

Private

Private Topes.

109. Parties wishing to plant Topes for their private benefit in waste lands including plantations for Firewood shall be allowed lands for that purpose, and it shall be exempt from assessment for 20 years, whether cultivated or not after the lapse of the period the full Peishcush of the land only shall be charged. If the Topes be planted grounds so appropriated shall as a general rule be assessed with full Peishcush from the time Trees are planted whether it be cultivated, or not, unless there should be special reasons for greater indulgence which the Collector will represent should he see fit.

110. The produce of Single Trees to be hereafter planted in cultivable lands shall be enjoyed free of tax by the party in whom the land is cultivated. Such trees shall be taxed only when the land is left waste.

111. In places where water is scarce and where trees grow with difficulty in the Black or Regur soils, an advance of Tuccavee will be given for

for the construction of a Well on the Special recommendation of the Collector and on such terms as the case may seem to require.

112. Parties who after obtaining lands under the above Rules may fail to fulfil the terms of their engagement shall forfeit their Cowle.

113. The foregoing Rules shall not apply to the Areca Palm or to Palmyra and Date Trees or in general to Cocoanuts, but when Cocoanut Trees are planted by the road side in single rows and in such situations as may be approved by the Engineer Authorities they will be exempted from Tax on the usual condition that if the trees are kept for Toddy the produce be not disposed of to any others than the Abkary Renters.

Tax on Pastures

114. In the Taluk of Ramagherry as it is the practice of the Inhabitants to rear Cattle for sale and as this practice interferes with the Cultivation, it is directed that the Ryots shall pay an Assessment for the grazing ground according to the following Rules.

Each

115. Each Ryot shall be allow
to hold Poonjah lands for grazing to
extent of 1/5th his Patent on a tax of 1/
Poonjah tax.

116. A Portion of the waste lands
each Village shall be set apart for the
grazing of the Cattle used for plough
ing and ordinary purposes whether
by the Ryots or others.

117. The waste which remains
after deduction of that alluded to in
the preceding 2 Paras shall be let
in trust to the Villagers having the
preference if they make a sufficient
offer.

118. If it is considered expedient to ext
these Rules to other Talooks, a specific or
will be given for the purpose.

119. If any Cultivation takes place after
the close of the Summabundy Accounts and
crop is reaped within the Fasly, it shall be
carried to the Account of Extra Revenue only
if be a 2d Crop of Poonjah throughout the
District or 2d or 3d Crops of Nunjah in Dindy
and Nattam or 3d Crop of Nunjah in
Madura which are liable to no addi
tional tax, an account should nearth
less be submitted to the Hoozoor

Where

120. Where it is expedient that
items entered in the last Settlement
under the Head of Extra Revenue should
be transferred to that of Ayem during
the Current year the whole particulars
should be made known to the Hoozoor
by a Statement and orders obtained for
the transfer.

Poroopoo and other Maniems

121. The fixed quit rent on Poroopoo
Maniem Villages and the Tax on the
Cultivated lands of "Pathy Canul"
and "Culler Canul" Enams should
be carried to the Settlement as usual.
If the Quit rent be not paid punctually
they will be resumed.

122. In some Villages Maniem
lands pay a fixed quit rent whether
Cultivated or not whilst in others they
pay on the actual cultivation this
practice must be continued as hitherto

123. The Cultivation of Endow
ments of Pagodas Chuttrums &c which
are not maintained and of Enams for
which no legal Incumbents are forth
coming are liable to resumption, and
a Statement of such must be given by
the Tahsildar to the Hoozoor Goomastah

who

7955.

Fort St. George 5th June 1850

The particulars shewn in the
=mabundy Sittu shall be entere
in the Puttah with the period
when the Kists are payable. A
arrears due by the Ryot shall
be entered Fusly-wise in the Put
128 Where lands are held
jointly by two or more persons t
name of each sharer shall be
=fied in the Puttah, but the entr
land and its produce shall
held responsible for the re
129 It shall not be n
=sary to include the name
Sub Tenants in a Puttah
owner alone in such Co
responsible for the Pu
Demands. The produce
the land will be re
=ble as provided by
/ Signed R. D.
Co
Ordered to be

20-21

Order thereon.

J. F. B.

7956

Fort St. George 3rd June 1850

To
W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

22

From the Collector of Madura — Para 1.

Sir.

With reference to your letter of the 10th January last I have the honor to transmit herewith a Copy of the Settlement Rules circulated by the Board, with remarks entered in red ink in the Margin.

As I have this day also petitioned

2.

omitted the Draft of a proposed Adkoonnamah for this District with reference to the Proceedings of the Board dated the 3rd September last, I have refrained from forwarding the separate paper stating the application of the Rules in this District, for the present, not knowing whether under the circumstances the Board will require it from me.

Madura, 21st March, 1850.

/ Signed R. D. Parker
Collector

No 1.

Rules for the Settlement of the Revenue from the Land.

Dittum or Engagements of the Ryots.

The Kabooliat Dittum shews the engagements of the Ryots for the year. It differs.

who will obtain the orders
the Board as to placing
the Deposit or Agreem
=count-

Information of Concealed Cultivation-

124- Information of c
=cealment of Cultivation
either by Canungo, Nat
gar Vee will meet with no
at all times whether before
after the close of the Settle
im conformity with the Bo
Circular of the 23d Septemb
1847- and a reward not ex
=ing 50 per Cent of the co
=ment will be recommended
sanction if the information
given before the close of the
Settlement and 25 per Cent
Subsequent to it- The Nattig
and Canungo, Zillahdar o
=cerned in the concealment
will be dismissed and fur
punished according to Law-

125- At the Jummabundy

account should be prepared for each
Village shewing what Amount may
have been laid out in the im=
provement of the Sources of ir=
=rigation within the 3 years=
preceding under ordinary occa=
=sional and extraordinary Esti=
=mates, whether additional lands
have been brought under Cultiva=
tion thereby during the Current
year or whether the repair only
maintained the usual Cultivation-

126- Disputed boundaries
must be entered in the accounts
of the Villages in which the
demand thereon has hitherto
been realized pending a final
decision- It should in no case
be entered in the Accounts of both
Villages-

127- Puttahs shall be pre=
pared and issued to each Ryot

The

7955.

Fort St. George 5. June 1850.

The particulars shewn in the Jamabundy Sittu shall be entered in the Puttah with the periods when the Kists are payable. The arrears due by the Ryot shall also be entered Fusly-war in the Puttah

128 Where lands are held jointly by two or more persons the name of each sharer shall be specified in the Puttah, but the entire land and its produce shall be held responsible for the rent.

129 It shall not be necessary to include the names of the Sub Tenants in a Puttah. The owner alone in such cases is responsible for the Public Demand. The produce and the land will be responsible as provided by Law.

/ Signed R. D. Parker
Collector

20-21

Order thereon

Ordered to lie over

To,

7956 Fort St. George 3d. June 1850

To,
W. H. Bayley Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

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No 1.

Rules for the Settlement of the Revenue from the Land.

Pattum or Engagements of the Ryots.

The Kabooliat Pattum shews the engagements of the Ryots for the year. It differs.

differs from the Dittam
of the preceding year only
as land from various cause
may be newly taken up o
relinquished. Many Holdings
continue the same from year to ye

2. The Dittam shall be form
at the commencement of the season for
cultivation and shall be closed as nearly
as practicable. An Abstract of the Ditta
prepared Village war will be forwarded
the Tahsildar to the Collector every 15 day
the Coolwar or individual chittah being
retained in the Talook Cutcherry.

3. The Tahsildar will be held
responsible for the preparation of the Dit
accounts. His personal attendance will
given as far as practicable and he will
depute the principal Officers under him
to such Villages as he cannot personal
examine.

Occupation and relinquishment of Lands.

Occupants of
are at liberty to
or contract their holdi
in both cases by no

Fields.

5. Where a field is large sub division
will be permitted if the separated portions will form
convenient holdings but not otherwise. In cases of
relinquishment a Pazeenamah to that effect will
be required, without this Document the party will
not be relieved from liability for the rent.

6. Land when relinquished shall be
in proportions of what is usually termed good and
bad land, so that the Field or Fields given up
may form an eligible holding for another
occupant. But a deteriorated Field or Garden
or a Field altogether unprofitable may be given
up without restriction.

7. A separate number or Field is the
minimum extent allowed for a holding. If the
field is of such extent as may readily admit
of subdivision or though small, if the separated
portions will form convenient Holdings as Gardens
for instance, subdivision may be made, but
the previous consent of the Collector is necessary
in every case.

8. A Field may be taken up by
two or more persons jointly, but division
of the field will not be allowed afterwards, unless
subdivision can be conveniently effected as above
required.

Boundaries of Field and remeasurement of

9. The extent and
Boundaries of Fields have

of Fields when Fraud is suspected. | have been either determined by Survey or are duly recorded at length in the Village accounts. The re-measurement of a Field will not therefore be allowed except with the consent of the Collector. If from suspicion of fraud or on other sufficient ground it is determined to test the recorded measurement, increase and decrease respectively will be adjusted according to local usage in favor of or against the occupant, as the case may be.

10. It is the duty of the Village Officer and subordinate Revenue Officer in charge of a subdivision to see that the Boundaries of Fields are preserved. An Affidavit to that effect signed by the Potail and Curnums and countersigned by the Subordinate Revenue Officer in verification of the truth of its contents shall be appended to the Adungal accounts in each year.

Transfer of Lands. | 11 Fictitious engagements as an occupant entering land in the name of his servant, dependant or other shall not relieve the bonafide Holder from liability to pay the assessment of such land.

Where land is valuable record in the Village Register does not appear to afford sufficient Security since the Register is kept by the Curnum parcels are liable to fraud, first written on cadjans. It has long been the practice in Madura to keep a Register of transfers in the Collector's Cutcherry, formerly the parties came to the Toogoor and signed before the Collector but as this entailed more trouble than seemed necessary there allowed the Curnums to receive the signatures and an entry is made in the Toogoor Register so that in fact there are now 2 Registers one in the Talook and another in the Toogoor. On application being made for a transfer notice of one Month is given

12. Transfer of land by sale gift or mortgage shall be duly recorded in the Village Register. Transferees become responsible for the assessment of the land thus conveyed.

13 Land transferred shall be in entire Fields and shall consist of portions of good and bad according to the conditions of those terms in Para 6 above.

14. Land left uncultivated in consequence of the neglect or absence of the owner may be taken up for the time being by any other person but the right of the original holder to reoccupy the land within a given period according to the usages of the District shall not be superseded thereby. As the temporary occupation of land as above described is intended to provide in the best way circumstances will admit for the Revenue of the year, the owner will not be exempted from such balance as may have accrued in consequence of his neglect or absence.

15. Land in the Revenue accounts is termed

termed Dry. Wet and Garden, Specific rates of assessment, fixed by survey or otherwise, obtain for each description. Dry applies to land on which Products are grown by means of the fallowing rains alone. Both Wet and Garden land are irrigated by artificial expedients as Wells, Tanks and river channels.

16. Irrigation is provided either by the Government or the Ryot. If by the latter due allowance is made for the expenses incurred, consisting of original outlay and other charges, according to the nature of the work.

17. The assessment is fixed for the most part with reference to the productive power of the land and not with reference to the description of Product grown. Irrigated land bears a higher assessment than land dependant on the falling rains alone. In some places the particular product regulates the assessment, this rule, where it prevails, will continue till superseded by the principle which fixes the assessment on the soil, without reference to the article grown. With this exception, occupants

occupants of land are at liberty to grow whatever products they please without restriction provided the regulated assessment is paid. Thus occupants of Dry land are not restricted to the ordinary dry grains only if the Moisture obtained by the periodical rains will admit of their growing other products on the said land, and holders of irrigated land in like manner may apply the water at their command for the raising of not only paddy but of Cocoanuts, Tobacco, chillies, and any other articles.

16. Land irrigated by Tanks and channels are classed as one crop and two crops as the case may be. The assessment for the 2d Crop in two crop lands is usually ½ of that fixed for the 1st Crop. If both crops are grown 1½ of the assessment will be levied, if one crop only is raised, the demand will be limited to 2/3ds of the assessment fixed for both crops.

19. In single crop lands if a second crop is raised, the assessment of

of such crop will be entered in the accounts as Fazul Jastee. On the other hand, the assessment of the 2d Crop in two crop lands, when such 2d Crop is not grown, will be entered as Fazul Cummee.

20. Some irrigated lands are assessed with a consolidated rent without distinction of one and two crops. This rule prevails where the certainty of water will allow. In such cases, the consolidated amount will be levied without reference to the Number or Nature of the Crops raised.

21. The taxe for irrigated land is usually limited to the entire assessment for two crops. All additional produce as a third

exempt from assessment
the crop will be liable
as the case may be.
On the other hand
Boards instruct
tho' more just in
spirit is too indefinite
for application

third crop of
whatever kind
be enjoyed with
further import
vided the same
cut before the
season for cult
tion, and provide
the land has suffi
cropping of the next yea

22. An additional demand is not usually made on account of additional crops raised on dry lands dependant on the falling rains alone, where it is otherwise, the practice will not be disturbed.

Additional assessment when leviable.

23. Land will be liable to additional demand under the following circumstances.

D.F.

In the Madura Division according to the Custom in Dindigul Taluq

24 Dry land converted into wet by means of irrigation provided by Government will be liable to the assessment fixed for irrigated land of a similar quality in the same or neighbouring Village.

The Garden Case being generally nearer than Punjah Case in the Dindigul Division

25. The same rule applies to Garden land converted into wet under irrigation provided by Government.

Under such circumstances the land would be regarded as Nagayel in Madura and Dindigul

26 When a 2nd crop of whatever kind is grown on Dry land with Government water an Extra cess will be imposed for the occasion according to the usage of the District in addition to the dry assessment and such Extra rate will be rendered in the accounts either as Kuffler or Fusul Justee according as one or the other term is in use.

27. Water cannot be diverted from the land to which it is ordinarily applied without the permission of the Collector.

D.

28

A Ryot is not permitt
to give up the cultivation of the 1st crop in
crop land and cultivate the 2d under the
: prefsion that a portion only of the afsefsm
will be imposed. Fuzul Cummee as defined
Para 19 will be allowed for special reasons only
failure of water.

One half Punjah Teerwa 29. In seasons of
would be the Face in drought when the mo
Madura and Dindigul
any particular case in
which there is an abso
deficiency of water. Ry
may apply for permiss
to grow Dry products on
Lands. The Afsefsment of adjoining Dry
Lands in the same Village will be levied in suc
cases and the difference between that rate and t
ordinary afsefsment of the land will be entered in
accounts as Teerwa Cummee.

Pasture Lands.

30. Lands usually afsefs
ed for pasture may be occupied f
that purpose at the afsefsment fixed f
the same land entered for cultivation in the accou

and occupied for pasture will be chargable with
full afsefsment.

31. In some Districts a portion
of the entire afsefsment of Put-Cut is remitted for
grass.

32. The Dittum as has been already
explained shews the engagements of the occupants of
land for the year. The settlement on the other hand
shews the Demand with the abatements allowed with
reference to season.

Remissions. 33. Abatements will
be allowed. First, For wet
lands left uncultivated in
consequence of the failing
rains and of the means
of irrigation having failed.
In such cases the entire
afsefsment of the land
will be remitted. The same
indulgence will be accorded
to dry land uncultivated and
to land ploughed but not sown
in consequence of a failure of rain
such remissions are entered in the

compensated by the Ryot the accounts as Calculat
remission of Tuccavy, a measure or Dittum Bungery, but
in his favor rather than no remissions will be gran
on the other side would ted if land is left unc
seem wiser for the vated in consequence of
eventual interests of neglect when means are
Government which would wet crops which have
suffer if his Capital entirely perished from
stock should be en drought or inundation
croached upon.

From these causes, each portion
of the Assessment will be deducted
as may appear proper under the circumstan
of the case with reference to the out turn of
the whole cultivation belonging to the party
claiming remission, and to the advantages arising
from the prices of the year. A crop will be consider
to have perished if it does not come into ear.

No claim for remission on account of
of crops will be admitted if it has not been inspe
by the Tahsildar or by one of his Subordinates under
special orders from him. Thirdly Deduction for fallow
(Poodookaul) for a limited period according to
usage of each District will be allowed and the

party will be at liberty to retain the land in
his Put-Cut for such period free of Assessment.

Remission will not be allowed
34
for failure of Dry crops nor when any land has
been left waste for Cenam or Zemindary land.

Remission will not be
35
allowed for Garden land left waste nor for
failure of Garden Crops.

Omission on the part of
36.
an occupant to cultivate the land, Wet, Dry
or Garden comprised within his Holding or
any portion thereof when means are available
will not be admitted as a plea for remission.

An exception is 37. As a general rule
made in favor of the Remission will not be
ryotwar Settlements granted under any cir-
cumstances in favor of cumstances for parts of
large fields or Cooliers a Field left uncultivated,
for Pasturage and for except exceptions will be allowed
for temporary cultivation for the present to meet local
peculiar to each District usage in this respect, but the
general rule should be enforced
as far as practicable.

According to the 38 The Assessment
of
Enclosure

Custom of Madura as to charge as made for seed beds which are generally re-cultivated.

of land used as seed beds, Natungal, will be remitted when a crop is not raised if sanctioned by the usage of the District, but not otherwise.

Duolundum Remissions.

39. Duolundum Remission as now sanctioned will be allowed as usual. If the irrigation of Duolundum lands is neglected the local Officers will report the same to the Collector.

Teasgaree.

40. Remission to certain Castes denominated Teasgaree Vundra &c will be granted according to custom, occupation of land under fictitious arrangements in order to obtain a deduction under this head will not be allowed. Land jointly held by the previleged class and others will be entitled to remission to the extent only as may belong to the former

Wells and other sources of irrigation constructed with private means.

41 The general question of well cultivation is under consideration and rules will be framed hereafter. Meanwhile the present practice will not be disturbed.

Waste lands cultivated on Cowle.

Waste lands taken up for cultivation shall be liable to the following rules.

42.

Land 5 years waste and under shall not be entitled to favorable terms.

Lands upwards of 5 years waste shall be entitled to remission according to local usage.

Cowle will not be allowed for fallow of the description noticed in Clause 3 Para 33.

43

In special cases as clearing the land of Nall as in Bellary and Cuddapah special terms will be accorded according to the usage of the District.

44

Land will not be given on Cowle where the party cannot satisfy the local authorities that he has the means of fulfilling his engagements. Nor will an occupant of land be allowed to give up or contract his holding in order to cultivate waste land

45.

The Cowle rates will be levied whether the land is cultivated or not.

46.

47. Waste land unassessed will be assessed with reference to the rates for land of similar quality in the vicinity.

48 Land may be occupied for planting Topes on the terms specified in the printed rules framed for that purpose.

Back Yards. According to the Custom of the Madura District the Back yards of Brammans are exempt and those of Ryots taxed.

49. The Back yards of Ryots will be exempt from assessment according to local usage.

If the Enam be valuated or the Circar Agent is entitled to a share of the Circar water.

50- Enams will be continued as usual but Enams on which Crops may be raised by means of Circar water will be liable to a specific demand for the water.

51. Enams abandoned by their owners and Manians belonging to religious and charitable institutions which are gone to decay will be resumed

52. Enams on which a jodee or quit rent is payable will be resumed if the Government Demand is not punctually discharged.

Reward for information regarding concealed cultivation.

53. Information in regard to concealed cultivation if proved will be duly rewarded. If given before or at the Summalundy the informant shall receive a reward not exceeding 50 per Cent of the Amount embezzled or defrauded, if given after the

the Summalundy the reward shall not exceed 30 per Cent of the said amount. The sanction of the Board will be necessary in each case before payment is made.

Returns of Cultivation

54. The returns of the Jamabundy cultivation shall be shewn not in sufficient in Form No 2 (printed) details for the preceding village Statement. This Statement will be in the middle and end of each Month signed by the Potail Curnams and subordinate Revenue Officer of the Taka or Sub Division, the Tahsildar will submit an abstract of the same to the Collector within the 10th of the following Month.

Adungul Accounts and Summalundy Chittah.

55 As soon as the cultivation is closed the village Officers will prepare the Adungul Accounts. These after verification by the Tahsildar and the Officers under him will form the materials for the Summalundy Chitta, the Survey Accounts and other Standard records will be used when necessary for purposes of verification.

56. The Summalundy Chitta shall show the particulars of the landsheld by each Ryot with the assessment thereon and will be drawn up according to the form supplied by the Board of Revenue. The signature of each Ryot will be attached opposite to the particulars which have reference to him. He:

Fort St. George 3rd June 1850.

57. It is desirable that every item of Demand should be included in the Summalundy Chittah. A separate Statement called Sewoy Summah will be allowed for such items only as cannot be brought into the Summalundy Chittah.

58. Puttah shall be prepared and issued to each Ryot. The particulars shewn in the Summalundy Chittah shall be entered in the Puttah with the periods when the Kists are payable. The amount due by the Ryot shall also be entered Fuslywar in the Puttah.

59. Where lands are held jointly by two or more persons the name of each sharer shall be specified in the Puttah but the entire land and its produce shall be held responsible for the rent.

60 It shall not be necessary to include the names of Sub Tenants in Puttah. The owner alone in such cases is responsible for the public Demand. The produce and the land will be responsible as provided by Law.

In Madura, Puttahs being written on Cadjan & delivered out on the year's expiring Cadjans returned with the Collector's Kists are annually issued for only a certain portion of the year to be the most convenient plan as in the Districts of the Summalundy concluded before the 1st Fasli.

61 Village Officers shall grant receipts to Ryots for payments made by them on account of their Kists, such receipts to be written on the back of the Puttah.

/Signed/ R. D. Parker
Collector

Order

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Ordered to lie over.

Read the following letters.

Order thereon.

(22-23)

To.

W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Court of Wards.
Fort St. George.

(24)

From the Collector of Madura — Forwarding a Special Appeal Petition to Her Majesty in Council preferred by the Guardian together with the Copies of Original and Appellate Decrees relative to Cuttanoor Sub Division of the Sheragunga Zemindary and intimating his opinion that the appeal cannot be sustained.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit copies of the Decrees of the Civil Court of Madura and the Sudr Udalut relative to the Cuttanoor Sub Division and of the Appeal which the Guardian to the Minor Zemindary of Sheragunga proposes to prefer to Her Majesty in Council against the latter.

2. The appeal Petition having only been received by me from the Guardian on the 6th April in Tamil, I have had little opportunity of weighing its arguments; but as the time of appeal is fast expiring and the soundness of the Decree of the Sudr Udalut seems to me quite clear I do not delay its transmission.

3. The Registry of the Sub division of Cuttanoor, comprizing 29 villages in the name of Mootoo Rama-linga Tever natural Son of the then Zemindar

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

To Board 20th October — 1821
From Dn 29th Dr
To Dn 27th Novr —
From Dn 29th November
To Dn 23rd April 1822

Zemindar of Shevagunga in virtue of a Deed of Gift was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue on the 27th May 1822 after the correspondence noted in the Margin.—

4. The Civil Judge decreed the resumption of the Zemindary on the ground that the transfer had not been previously sanctioned by Government but as a gift must to a certain extent be made before it can be registered the intent of Section VII of Regulation XXV of 1802 which prescribes the course to be pursued would appear to be that the gift shall be of no legal force until registered, moreover the Court of Sudr Adalut on the 17th September 1832 declared that an unregistered transfer is invalid only as against the Government.

5. The ground on which the Civil Judge decided in favor of presumption cannot therefore I think be sustained the objection made in Para 2 of the Appeal Petition appears to me an improper one for the Zemindar to

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

to urge; the assertion in Para 3 of the same Petition is negatived by Para 7 of the Summud Istimerar the question of the legality of the transfer under the Hindoo Law has been set at rest by the opinion of the Pundits of the Sudr Adalut and finally the objection grounded on the insufficiency of the Peishcush apportioned seems to me of no avail whatever against the transfer and to come too late even to procure a revision of its amount, the 10 years prescribed by Regulation I of 1819 having long since expired.—

6. I deem it just to the Civil Judge to state that I am aware that in a letter to the Sudr Adalut he has pointed out that Section XII Regulation XXV of 1802 was quoted by him by an oversight for section VIII of the same Regulation.—

Madura 15th April 1850.

[Signed] R. D. Parker.—
Collector.—
Madura.—

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Madura Civil Court
Original Suit No. 7 of
1843.

Plaintiff

Raja Moodoovezia
Ragoonadha Bed.
Gooroosaumy Peria
Oodia Tever, and on
his demise his younger
Brother Mottoove-
Zia Ragoonadha Gou-
ra Vullabha Peria
Oodia Tever Zemin-
dar of Shevagungah
Vakeels 1st Yellappa
Moodely and
2nd Sevaramapilly

Vers.-

Original Suit No. 34
of 1836 on the file
of the late Southern
Provincial Court.-

Defendants.-

1 Gowree Vullabha
Tever.-
2. Mottoovadoya
Tever
3. Namaseevya
Tever and
4. Ramasawmy
Tever
1st and 2d Defendants
Vakeels
1st Sennalinga
and 2d Shamalo
and
Gendapilly, Sister
Row 3d & 4th Defend-
-ants Vakeel.

This action is brought to try the validity of a certain deed or Grant made and executed on the 12th November 1818 by the then Zemindar of Shevagungah in favor of Moodoo Ramalinga Tever, his uncle a

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.-

a woman of inferior Caste whereby he designed and purposed to alienate and as far as in him lay did alienate and make over in perpetuity to the said Moodoo Ramalinga Tever and his heirs a certain part and portion of the aforesaid Zemindary that is to say, Cuttanoor and 28 other Villages paying an annual rent of Rupees 7,363-15-6 and yielding an annual produce amounting to Rupees 19,335-13-2.-

Particulars of the Villages-

1. Cuttanoor and its undermentioned 13 Hamlets.-
2. Oolethy Maday
3 Perian Maday
4. Sethoo Naiken Maday
5 Seeny yandel
6 Pettapachary
7. Pariangoolam
8. Periapoothen yandel
9. Aulvetty yanddel
10 Jyanarcooland
11. Suthacareny yandel
12 Santhanarpooram
13. Madoor natty Yandel
14. Tawasy pooram-
15. Poolyancolum with its hamlet
16. Woolacoody Ditto
17. Marayoor & its hamlet
18 Setooryanendal & its hamlet
19 Keelparathyoor Ditto
20. Sengoolam Ditto
21. Settooragoondapattanam Do
22. Coorroondumputtoo Ditto
23 Cullel Ditto
24 Serooryel Ditto
25 Pennethangoody Ditto
26. Moodecunden Ditto
27 Soomamboo Sipoo Ditto
28 Chenadonee Periadonee Do
29 Semma Poolyandel Ditto

&c

The Plaint setting forth the grant argues that it is invalid as being contrary 1st to Hindoo Law 2d to the Custom of the Country and usage in such cases 3d to the tenure under which the Zemindary is held of the State as expressed in the 4th Paragraph of the Istimrar Sunnud and 4th as opposed to Section VIII Regulation XXV of 1802.

1st and 2d Defendants in answer maintain the grant to be valid 1st on the ground that it is not contrary to Hindoo Law inasmuch as the Zemindary was not inheritance but the acquired property of the Common ancestor (the paternal Grand father) of themselves and the Plaintiff 2d That it is not opposed to but in accordance with the custom and usage in such cases of which they submit instances to the consideration of the Court 3d That it is not contrary to but in accordance with the 7th, 8th and 9th clauses of the Istimrar Sunnud under which the Estate is held

of

of the late and 4th that it is not opposed to but in accordance with the provisions of Sections VIII & IX Regulation XXV of 1802 - 5th That the right of Defendants to has been formally and repeatedly admitted by the Plaintiff and his father and 6th that their long enjoyment bars this action for recovery under Section XVIII Regulation II of 1822.

The Reply reasserts the illegality of such a Grant and observes that a son born under the circumstances of the Defendants father may and should be provided for by gifts of money &c but not by alienating in his favor portions of the Estate and that in the present instance money was also given expressly for the purchase of lands as acknowledged in answer in No 3 of 1835 and that Plaintiff does not claim the lands so purchased. Contends that the "long enjoyment" is sufficiently and legally accounted for by the reasons for non procedure alledged in the plaint. denies that Plaintiff or his father ever admitted that they had no right to the

Villages

Villages in question.-

In Rejoinder 1st and 2d Defendants submit that they will prove by Documents the admission of Plaintiff and his father as their right and the validity of the grant and refers to the instances of the Disputed to prove the existence of a power of complete alienation.-

The 3d and 4th Defendants allowed the Suit to go exparte. Points were recorded on the 2d 10th September 1845-17 Documents filed by the Plaintiff Viz.-

No. 52 Copy of an Original answer in appeal Suit No. 19 of 1806 on the file of the Provincial Court.-

" 53 Copy of an Original answer in appeal Suit No. 20 of 1806 on the file of the Provincial Court

" 54 Copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of Sudar Udalut under date the 26th December 1839.

" 85 Copy of Registry of a Pottah executed by Gouree Vullabha Dawer to

to the Defendants father on the 12th November 1818 making a grant of the disputed Villages.-

No. 86 Copy of a Summud or order issued by the Collector to Moodooveja Pagoonada Gouree Vullabha Dawer the late Zemindar of Sheevogungah under date the 19th October 1821.-

" 87 Ditto of Ditto by Ditto. to Vel Sevanchyar.-

" 88 Copy of a letter from the Board of Revenue to the Collector.-

" 89 Ditto of Ditto from Ditto to Ditto.-

" 90 Copy of an Answer filed in Original Suit No. 3 of 1835 on the file of the late Provincial Court by the 1st and 2d Defendants in this Number.-

" 91 Copy of Rejoinder filed by the late Zemindar Gouree Vullabha Dawer in a suit instituted by a certain woman named Veerayee in the late Zillah Court of

of Ramnad.-

No. 92 Copy of Rejoinder filed in Original Suit No. 3 of 1835 on the file of the late Provincial Court by the 1st and 2d Defendants in this number.-

" 93 Copy of a Telugoo Petition presented to the Suder Adalut by the 1st and 2d Defendants in Original Suit No. 3 of 1838.-

" 94 Copy of Original Rejoinder in A. S. No. 18 of 1806 on the file of the late Provincial Court.-

" 95 Copy of a Decree passed by Suder Adalut in No. 6 of 1821.

" 96. Copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Suder Adalut under date the 27th September 1841.-

" 97 Copy of the Grounds of Decree in A. Suit No. 19 of 1804 on the file of the Suder Adalut-

cop[y]

No. 98. Copy of a Proclamation published by the Honorable Company & Documents filed by the 1st Defendants Vakeel.-

" 78 Copy of a Proclamation published by the Honorable Company.-

" 79 Copy of a Razeenamah filed in Original Suit No. 4 of 1823.-

" 80 Copy of Genealogical Table under date the 30th June 1839.-

" 81 Copy of an Urzee dated 30th June 1829 addressed to the Collector by Moodoovadooga Taver.-

" 82 Copy of a Futwah given by Hindoo Law Officer of the late Provincial Court in Orginal Suit No. 3 of 1835 on the file of the said Court.-

" 101 Copy of an English Petition addressed to the Board of Revenue by Gource Vullabha Taver.-

" 102 Copy of a Plaint filed by the said Gource Vullabha Taver in Original Suit No. 4 of 1823 on

successors chose to make a similar one - it becomes valid - and that one reality is thus produced by two nul-lities.-

Having thus stripped the case of the irrelevant matter under which the main and only point really in issue has been buried the Court approaches the consideration of the question. Was the Deed before it worth any thing at the time of its execution and if so what?

The Deed it is to be noted was executed in November 1818 - now in what position was the Grantor then? Under what tenure and subject to what restrictions did he hold the Zemindary? Clearly under the Sunnud i Milkeut i Istimrar dated 22d April 1803 and the Provisions of Regulation XXV of 1802. The words of the Sunnud, as far as it effects the present question are as follows.-

Para 7. "You shall be at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of Government or of any other

authority

authority, to whomever you may think proper either by sale gift or otherwise your proprietary right in the whole or in any part of your Zemindary - such transfers of your land shall be valid and recognized by the Courts and Officers of Government, provided they shall not be repugnant to the Mahomedan or the Hindoo Laws or to the Regulations of the British Government - but unless such sale, gift or transfer shall have been regularly registered at the Office of the Collector and unless the public assessment shall have been previously determined and fixed on such separated portions of your Estate by the Collector such sale gift or transfer shall be of no legal force or effect whatever nor shall such transaction exonerate you from the payment of any part of the public land tax assessed on your entire Zemindary, previously to such transfer but your whole Zemindary shall continue to be answerable for the total

land

land tax in the same manner as if no such transaction had occurred."—

Para 8. In the event of the sale of any part of your Zemindary for the liquidation of the arrears of the Assessment or in satisfaction of a Decree of a Court of Judicature or in the event of the transfer of any part of your Zemindary by gift sale or otherwise you shall furnish the Collector with true and entire accounts of your entire Zemindary and of the portion of Your Zemindary to be so separated, for a period of not less than 3 years preceding such sale or transfer in order that the due proportion of public revenue may be fixed thereon &c &c &c

and by Section VIII Regulation XXV of 1802, it is enacted that such transfers may be valid provided that they be not contrary 1st to Hindoo Law 2nd to the Regulations of Government. Which are two prescribed and indispensable requisites for validity—failing either of which the transfer must necessarily be null & void. accordance with Hindoo

Hindoo Law is as insufficient in itself as a compliance in other respects with the legal requirements of the Regulations would be if applied to a case contrary to that Law. It is immaterial therefore and the Court may consult its own convenience in selecting which of the two tests it shall first apply to the matter before it and first then was the deed in question made and executed in conformity with the Regulations of Government. and the stipulations of the Summud. In the opinion of the Court it was not, for by Section XII Regulation XXV of 1802 Zemindars are declared absolutely incompetent without the previous consent of Government to make such appropriations. and that such previous consent was in this case obtained is not and indeed cannot in the face of positive evidence to the contrary be pretended. the transfer deed being executed in 1818 and the conditional and qualified permission given to the Collector to register and act upon it, being only conveyed by—

by the latter of the Board of Re
10th September 1821 is that even i
that be termed a "consent" it w
a subsequent and not a previo
consent as the Law requires a
the parties contemplates. Such
the doctrine held by the Court
Sudr Udalut in their Decree No
of 1821 wherein in a very similar
case they reversed the Decree of the
Northern Provincial Court which
had affirmed the validity of such
a grant in perpetuity as forms the
subject of the present Suit.-

Having thus shown one of the re
quisites of a valid transfer to be
wanting, it is unnecessary to enter upon
discussion of the other Qts whether if al
other requisites had been present there
existed any thing in the relative positio
of the parties as Vendors which would
invalidated the Deed.-

Under

therefore the Court feels bound to declare
the Deed under which the Defendants
hold the lands in question to be of no
force or effect whatever, and never to
have had any but a limited effect
that is to say it might have been
and was operative during the life of
the Original Grantor, upon the
equitable principles laid down
by the Zillah Court of Chicacole
in its Decree No 692 of 1824 and
emphatically pronounced to be
correct by the Sudr Udalut in their
proceedings of the 27th September 1841
where in the case of a Zemindar
seeking to resume his own grant
it was held binding on him "during
his own life interest in the Zemindary
provided it did not affect the Revenue
dues

due to the State. Upon the death of such Original Grantor it naturally fell to the ground - and it was optional with the Plaintiffs father to resume the lands. He did not do so - or Circumstances prevented him from so doing as the Plaintiff avers they have him up to the period of instituting this Suit. The Court is of opinion that these Circumstances do, as urged by him constitutes a sufficient reason for no steps being taken in the matter at an earlier period - it thinks however under the peculiar circumstances of the case it is equitable that the resources of the Zemindary should be taxed with the expenses of the measures taken for its own ad-

to recover this portion of the Estate and therefore in awarding that the Defendants do restore to Plaintiff the Village &c. as specified in the plaint, - orders that all parties pay their own Costs. Costs incurred by the Plaintiff -

Value of Stamp papers		608	4
Vakeels fees		356	11 2
Peons Batta		4	12 4
Batta paid to the Witnesses		10	10 4
		976	1 2

Costs incurred by the 1st & 2nd Defendants.

Value of Stamp papers		221	8 4
Vakeels fees		356	11 2
Batta for the Row		3	4 4
Batta for Witnesses		3	8 4
		584	11 2
Total Rupees		1560	12 4

No

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.—

No. Costs were incurred by the 3rd

and 4th Defendants ——— "

Costs to be borne by the Plaintiff ——— 97 01

Do. Do. by the 1st & 2nd Defend

ants ——— 58 11

Given under my hand in the

Civil Court at Madura on the 22d

day of February A. D. 1847.—

Signed & Sealed in Open

Court this 10th April 1847

Term of Appeal expires

on the 10th day of July 1847

This decree Contains 15 lines

(Signed) C. R. Baynes

Civil Judge

(True Copy).

(Signed) R. D. Parker

Collector

S & R

Fort St. George 3 June 1850

No 2

The Decree of the Court of Sudr Udalut

Civil Court of Madura Original Suit No. 1

of 1843 Court of Sudr Udalut Appeal Suit No. 53

of 1847

Appellant

Gauree vallabha Taver ..... } Vers.

Respondent

Sreematoo Rajah Mootto Vizia Ragoonatha Bodagooroosawmy Perey a Oodia Taver eldest son (Minor) of the late Zemindar of Shevagunga by his Guardian Coolty Joseyar.

Vakeel

Vakeel.

T Ramachendriah Goolam Moortoojah

The Following Extracts from the

1.

Decree passed by the Civil Court of Madura will explain the nature of this suit

"This action is brought to try

"the validity of a certain deed or grant

"made and executed on the 12th November 1818

"by the then Zemindar of Shevagungah in favor

"of Moodoo Ramalinga Taver his son by a

"woman of inferior caste whereby he designed

"and purposed to alienate, and as far as in

"him lay, did alienate and make over in

"perpetuity to the said Moodoo Ramalinga Taver

and

"and his heirs a certain part and portion
"of the aforesaid Zemindary that as to
"Cuttanoor and twenty Eight other Villa
"paying an annual rent of Rupees
"7363-15-6 and yielding an annual
"produce amounting to Rupees 10335-13

The Plaint setting forth the
"grant argues that is invalid as being
"Contrary 1st to Hindoo Law 2nd to the
"Custom of the Country and usage in such
"Cases 3rd to the tenure under which the
"Zemindary is held of the State as expos
"in the 7th Paragraph of the Istimrar
"Sunnud, and 4th as opposed to section VIII
"Regulation XXV of 1802"...

First and Second Defendants
"in answer maintain the grant to be valid
"1st on the ground that it is not contrary
"to Hindoo Law in as much as the Zemin
"dary was not the inheritance but the
"acquired property of the Common ancestor
"of themselves and the Plaintiff 2nd that
"it is not opposed to, but in accordance with
"the custom and usage in such cases
"which they submit instances to the
"Consideration of the Court 3rd that

"is not contrary to but in accordance with
"the 7th 8th and 9th Clauses of the Istimra
"Sunnud under which the Estate is held
"of the State 4th that it is not opposed to
"but in accordance with the provisions of
"Sections VIII and IX Regulation XXV of
"1802-5th that the right of Defendants has
"been formally and repeatedly admitted by
"the Plaintiff and his father and 6th
"that their long enjoyment bears this
"action for recovery under Section XVIII
"Regulation II of 1802"

2 The Civil Judge being of
opinion that "the deed in question was not
made and executed in conformity with
the Regulations of Government and
the stipulations of the Sunnud," decreed
that the Defendants should restore to
the Plaintiff the Villages as specified
in the Plaint, and that the parties
should pay their own Costs...

3 The 1st Defendant appealed,
and urged that the 7th Clause of the Istimrar
Sunnud clearly entitled the Proprietor of
the Estate to make the assignment he
did, that Section VIII Regulation XXV of 1802
gives

gives also a similar permission, that the course laid down in the 8th and 9th Clauses of the Sunnud and Section IX of the above law were scrupulously followed, and that the Estate being self acquired the proprietor was at liberty to dispose of it as he felt disposed, and that he Appellant, is the legitimate and not the illegitimate son of his father

4 The Appellant further observed that the decisions quoted by the Civil Judge in support of his judgement are inapplicable to this case, and that Section XII Regulation XXV of 1802 refers to lands made over to religious and other purposes free of tax and to the resumption of Lakheraj lands, and not to the transfer of Malgoozary lands which, when transferred, bore an assessment proportionate to the assessment of the whole Estate.-

5 The Respondent answered that the Appellant was the illegitimate son of the original Proprietor, and therefore the assignment of the land to him was illegal and although the Registry of the same was certainly allowed by

by the Board of Revenue, yet in giving their sanction to the measure they remarked that the mere registry would not give the transfer validity and that the parties concerned might if they thought proper apply to the Courts for redress.-

The Respondent goes on to say

6 that the late Proprietor of the Zemindary having alienated several Villages of the Estate some to Mosques and others to Pagodas the number had been reduced to 800 the Collections on which was more than four lacs a year and that the separation of 29 Villages and yielding a much higher Revenue than stated by the Appellant in favor of an illegitimate son is unjust to the legal heirs of the late Proprietor.-

This case rests on the legality

7 or otherwise of the transfer of the Villages in question.-

The former Zemindar held the

8 Estate under an Istemrar Sunnud granted to him by Government in 1803 In the 7th Clause of that Sunnud it is declared "you shall be at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of Government or of any authority

"authority to whomever you may think proper
"either by sale gift or otherwise your Pro-
"prietary right in the whole or in any part
"of your Zemindary such transfers of your law
"shall be valid and recognized by the
"Courts and Officers of Government. pro-
"vided they shall not be repugnant to
"the Mahomedan or the Hindoo Laws or
"the Regulations of the British Gover-
"ment but unless such sale gift or trans-
"fer shall have been regularly registered
"at the Office of the Collector and unless
"the public assessment shall have been
"previously determined and fixed on such
"separated portions of your Estate by the
"Collector such sale gift or transfer
"shall be no legal force or effect, nor
"shall such transaction exonerate you
"from the payment of any part of the
"public land tax assessed on your entire
"Zemindary previously to such transfer
"but your whole Zemindary shall conti-
"to be answerable for the total land tax
"in the same manner as if no such tra-
"action had occurred"

9- Section XIII Regulation XX of 17

is precisely the same as the above 7th Clause
and the Appellant argues that by the terms
of the Sunnud and the Law, his grand father
was fully authorized the course therein laid
down being strictly followed to make over
to his (Appellants) father the Villages in
dispute, and the Court of Sudr Udalut
are of opinion that he was.

10 The Court submitted a question
for the opinion of their Law Officers
whether an alienation such as made by
the Original Proprietor of the Zemindary
in the case under Consideration, was Contrary
or not to the Hindoo Law, and they replied
that it was not provided, the portion so
alienated did not exceed that given to
the legitimate son, if he had one. By a
reference to the Sunnud Istimrar filed
in this case it appears that the Zemin-
dary originally comprised 2033 Villages and
now yields, as the Respondent admits,
more than four Lacs of Rupees a year. The
transfer therefore of 29 Villages producing a
net Annual income of Rupees 2,971 is not
in the opinion of the Court more than
the Appellants relationship to the Pro-
prietor

proprietor entitled him to receive on the
proprietor to grant.

11 The Civil Judge in his decree
in this Case observes that the deed in
question was not made and executed in
conformity with the Regulations of Governme
and the stipulations of the Sunnud, for by
Section XII Regulation XXV of 1802 Zemind
are declared "absolutely incompetent wit
"the previous Consent of Government to make
such appropriation" The Court of Sudr Adal
would, however observe that the Civil Judg
has fallen into a singular error in applyi
that Section of the Law to the question at i
in this action That Section declares that
Proprietors shall not appropriate any pa
of an Estate permanently assessed to an
purposes by which it may be intended
to exempt such lands from bearing their
portions of the public tax unless the Con
of Government shall have been previously
obtained for that purpose. —

12 In the Suit now under Consid
ation the Village transferred to Appellee
by the former Proprietor

Revenue by the Collector in accordance with
the principle laid down in Section IX and
therefore Section XII is clearly not applicable.

13 The Civil Judge has likewise
misunderstood the purport of the Courts'
Decree No 6 of 1821 as well as the Courts'
proceedings of the 27th September 1841 In
Suit No 6 of 1821 the Village, the subject of
that action had been transferred to the
Defendant in lieu of wages free of tax, and
the Court decided "that such alienations
were voidable on the determination of the
interest of the person who makes them" and
the Proceedings of the 27th September 1841
declared the same principle. —

The Court reverse the
14
Decree of the Civil Judge and adjudge
the Plaintiff Respondent to pay all Costs. —

/ True Copy /
/ Signed / R D Parker
Collector

8th November 1849

No 3
Proposed
Special Appeal Petition to Her Majesty
in Council in England by Coatty Sosier
Guardian of Streematoo Rajah Moottoo
Vizia Ragoonatha Batha Gooroosawmy Pia
Oodia

Fort St. George 3rd June 1850

Codia Taver Minor and Eldest Son of Sree
:matoo Rajah Mootoo Vizia Ragoonatha
Gowrevullaba Peria Codia Taver deceas
Zemindar of Shevagungah in the District
of Madura and Respondent in Appeal
Suit No. 53 of 1847 on the file of the Sudr
Udawlut subject to the Presidency of
Fort St. George.

1 As lineal heirs to Sucvarna
Taver Original Proprietor of the above
:mentioned Zemindary became extinct
his Cohei[illegible], Viz, Oya Taver and Gowreva
Taver of Padamauttoor succeeded to the
Estate They were undivided Brothers
and the latter having been an able
Man the Government bestowed
upon him the Zemindary which he
enjoyed by virtue of a Sunnud granted
by them From Loveto Mainkattal one of
his Concubines of a different Caste he
granted 29 of the Ayen Villages of his Zemin
:dary to Mootoo Ramalinga Taver her elde
Son under a donation Bond to that
effect, and had them taxed with a
light Peiwash by rendering false
Accounts of their Revenue to the

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Collector of the District As this grant
was in opposition to Hindoo Shasters and
Custom of the Country and the usage ob
obtaining in the Family and tribe his
Lawful Wife as well as his Nephew by
the Brother and paternal Grand-father
of the Minor objected to it forthwith
and immediately informed the circumstance
to the Collector and the Board of Revenue
the latter of whom issued an order stating
that the disposal of it did not lie under
their province and referring them to the
Civil Court. In conformity with this order
and the injunction of the Provincial Court
in A.S. No 3 of 1835 the original of this Appeal
was instituted and the points given by the
Civil Court fully proved by sufficient oral and
documentary Evidence Upon which the Civil
Court passed a Decree directing the
reincorporation of the 29 Villages with
the Zemindary was much as the decision
in question was contrary to Section XII Re:
:gulation XXV of 1802 and to certain Decrees
of the Sudr Udawlut and observing that
it was altogether unnecessary to Con:
:sider the other circumstances of the
case

Fort St. George 3rd June 1850

case Thereupon an Appeal was made from the
Decree to the Court of Sudr Udawlut who
reversed it on the following grounds, Viz.
that Gowree Vullaba Rajah had authority
to make the division in question by virtue
the Government Sunnud and under Section
Regulation XXV of 1802 that the arguments
shewn in the Decree of the Civil Court
were opposed to it, and that the division
in favor of the natural Son was declared
by the Futwah of the Pundits of that
Court not to be at variance with the
Shasters provided that it does not exceed
the share of the lawful Son. They add that
the apportionment of the Villages in
question which yield an annual Nett
Revenue of Rupees 2,900 and odd in a
Zemindary, the Annual income of which
amounts to 4 Lacs of Rupees was not
a matter of great moment. The terms
of Special Appeal to your Majesty
in Council will expire on the 10th June
of the current Year. This Appeal
Decree being in opposition to the Shasters
Regulations and Equity. I beg to prefer
this Special Appeal under Regulation VII of

J. C. B.

Fort St. George 3d June 1850

of 1818 basing it on the following arguments with
a view to obtain justice from your Majesty in
Council and trust that perusal of it will elicit
the fact.

2. Before proceeding to state my objections
to the Decree of the Sudr Udalut I beg to submit
the following reasons leading to shew that the Appeal
to the Court of Sudr Udawlut was irregular, and
ought to have been struck off the file of the Court
without any enquiry for reasons enumerated in Para 15
of the Appeal Answer by the Minor's father which
were noticed in the Appeal Decree.

The original of this Appeal was instituted
instituted against 4 Defendants in 1836 for the recovery
of the 29 Villages in question. Two years subsequent
to it, Viz., in 1838 the parties entered into a compromise
by making over 3 of those Villages to the 3d and 4th
the remaining 26 being retained by the 1st and 2nd
Defendants and filed it in June 1841 in an Appeal
Suit, Viz., No. 2 of 1838 on the file of the Sudr Udawlut
relating to the very same 29 Villages which compromise
was approved by that Court. Furthermore the 1st and 2nd
Defendants addressed an Urzee to the Collector of the
District

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District on the 7th May of the same year informing him that the 26 villages were divided between them into two equal shares and requesting an order to levy taxe separately from each of them. This was complied with and an order issued to the Amin of Conoor Talook - The Villages having been thus divided between them/ to exclusion of any further concern as regards family property/ and enjoyed by them respectively, they are amenable to the Decree appealed from which was passed subsequent to the above transaction in 1847 i.e. the 3d and 4th Defendants as respects 3, the 2nd 13, and the 1st the remaining 13 Villages. The 2nd 3d and 4th Defendants having made no Appeal that part of the original Decree as regards the 16 Villages in their possession stands good and is final - The 1st Defendant is in enjoyment of 13 Villages only to the exclusion of any right to the other 16. Therefore if dissatisfied with the original Decree he ought to have brought an Appeal for the 13 Villages of his share only, and not to the 29 inclusive of the 16 Villages with which he has nothing to do, and which the 2nd 3d and 4th Defendants are in possession of and are content with

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with the original Decree without recourse to Appeal. Hence it would appear that the admission of the Appeal for the 16 villages also with which he has nothing to do was irregular and contrary to the invariable Custom of executing original Decrees from which no Appeals were made.

3. The Jotimuar Sunnud alluded to in the Appeal Decree of the Sudr Udamlut is applicable to all Zemindaries and Pollipats in the Southern Division, whilst the provisions of Section VIII Regulation XXV of 1802 generally apply to all Zemindaries, Pollipats and Mootahs, subject to the Government of Fort St George - The following 4 different reasons will shew that the provisions of the abovementioned Jotimuar Sunnud and Regulation are confined to division of petty Pollipats and Mootahs, and not extended to that of the ancient Zemindaries

Succession to Zemindaries is confined to primogeniture whilst provisions are made for the subsistence of the other brothers and Co-heirs - There has been no precident of the division of a Zemindary

Zemindary with brothers - On the contrary Decree have been passed by the Courts of Law and are final where succession to Zemindaries was under litigation that they are undivisable and that according to the Custom hitherto prevalent one individual only should hold possession of a Zemindary, whilst the brothers and Co-heirs should continue to receive subsistence from him - As a question consequent on Appeal Suits Nos 20 of 1846 and 48 of 1848 on the file of the Sudr Udawlut whether Mocttahs purchased were divisible or not, it has been decided by them, that Ancient Zemindaries and States only are undivisable and no part of the Hindoo Shasters allows division of Ancient Zemindaries - As Sheva-gunga is an Ancient Zemindary and not a purchased Mootah the general spirit of the above Regulation and Sunnud may be decided as inapplicable to it.

4

With respect to the allusion of the Sudr Udalut that called upon to state with reference to the provisions of the Sunnud of Solimiar and

and Section VIII Regulation XXV that division of Zemindaries will stand good if not at variance with the Hindoo Shasters the Pundits of their Court gave a Futwah that the division of the Villages in question was not contrary to the Shasters; I beg to observe that the Query aforesaid was a general one to the effect that if a Zemindar is competent to alienate under a deed of gift certain Villages forming part of a self acquired Estate to his Natural son without departing from the Shasters and not specific with reference to the apparent circumstances of the case- If detailed Queries had been put to them in reference to the particulars shewn below the decision would have been declared contrary to the Shasters; but not otherwise - The fact of Gowree Vullaha Rajah having acquired the Shevaganga Zemindary in virtue of his partnership has been acknowledged by him in the Answer and Rejoinder filed in Suits of 1805 and 1806 of the file of the late Zillah Court of Ramnad which were produced in the instance in question as exhibits Nos 52 and 91 - It is further evident from the early Proclamation of Government filed as exhibit No 78 that on

on the contrary the Court of Sudr Udawlut far from shewing in the Queries the fact of Gowree Vullaia Tauer having obtained the Zemindary by right of Co. parcenership only, observed that it was a self acquired property, whereas in fact the above-named Gowree Vullaia Rajah and his brother the 3d Grand Father of the present Minor Zemindar were undivided Brothers, and the point of the Estate being an undivided property has been established by a Decree of Court. The deed of Gift of the Villages in dispute has been passed without the consent of such undivided Members - The circumstance of such Non-division and the fact of the division in question having taken place without the mutual consent of each other have not been mentioned in the Queries put to the Pundits by the Court Besides although the Shasters are universal and common to all the Hindoos generally, yet it would seem from the subjoined version that it should be respected by the Rajahs with reference to the usage of their respective countries Castes and Tribes, and the people continue to regulate their conduct in conformity therewith and obtain their property. In certain Sub-

in the Courts relating to property and ceremonies among the Nair and other castes in the Travancore Territory attached to this Government, Decrees are being passed in reference to the Custom of the country caste and Tribes, from which it would appear that the demand of the aforesaid 3 different Kinds should be strictly adhered to. In their letter dated the 12th March 1821 regarding the division of the disputed Villages the Board of Revenue state it as their opinion that the division should be respected if it be conformable to the Custom of the Country; whilst in another letter dated the September 1821 they state that, the determination of the question did not fall within their province but rests with the Civil Court. It is not customary in this Country to divide property with natural sons. Neither the former Zemindars of Shevagunga nor those of Ramnad who were of the same caste have ever given Villages belonging to their Estates in gift to their Natural sons. Nor is there any precedent elsewhere of any portion of a Zemmndary having been divided with a natural son

son In his Reply in Suit No. 630 presented to the late Zillah Court of Ramnad the Gowree Vullaba Rajah himself has stated that natural sons of Zemindars were not fit for being invested with the power of a Zemindar, that they were fit to be treated with some slight respect which parental affection will admit of, and that their descendants will acquire their livelihood by menial service to the Zemindars. The above Gowree Vullaba Rajah had 5 Concubines of different castes by whom he had 5 Children for whose subsistence he gave Shotriem & Jeu lands purchased for the purpose, built houses and bestowed upon them Money, Jewels &c.; but never gave them Any lands of the Zemindary in perpetuity. The above circumstances are detailed in the original Proceedings and the same established according to the points furnished by the Civil Court and the Copy of the Reply referred to filed as an exhibit No. + .

5. Read the Count of Sudr Adawlut asked in their Queries with reference to the circumstances clearly shewn in the original and Appeal Proceedings alluded to above whether the grant of

of any part of a Zemindary which is undivisible and which was obtained by right of Co-heirship by a Member of an undivided family to his natural son contrary to the Custom of the country and Tribe is tenable under the Hindoo Law, the Pundits would have answered that such a grant was not conformable to the Shastra instead of in the manner mentioned in the Decree of the Sudr Adawlut.

6 An Istimrar Account was framed for the Zemindary with reference to the income of Fusly 1211. The above Gowree Vullaba Rajah with a view to secure the imposition of a slight tax on the Estate the grant of which to the above Nooloo Ramalinga Tavar he had in view not only selected the Villages under litigation from 3 different Talooks at 1 or 2 each some of which yielded a small Revenue in Fusly 1211 in consequence of their state of disrepair and others which had been alienated to certain Individuals for their subsistence paid a light tax though yielding a greater revenue since but concealed the exact Revenue of them by rendering false Accounts so as to shew that it corresponds with some slight difference

difference with the Revenue of the Sotimeas in Fasly 1211 - These particulars were reported to the Collector by the presumptive heirs - On his examination the said Zemindar in connection with his natural Son Y one Asoondangey Yumlee his maternal Uncle Yen who had great influence with him Zemindar at the time did all in his power to conceal the truth by withholding the necessary accounts from him thereby rendering the intended survey of the lands impracticable This occasioned the imposition of a reduced Peishcush of 7000 Rupees on the Villages instead of 23,000 a year according to their real value During that investigation the Collector however issued an Order to the Zemindar informing him that a fresh Jeerumah would be fixed upon the Villages under Regulation of 1819 should a correct account be forthcoming within 10 years - The Respondent represented these particulars to the Sudr Udawlut and produced authenticated Copies of Accounts shewing the settlement for Fasly 1257 and 1258 amounting to Rupees 25,799 - 6 - 2 and 20,851 - 14 - 8 respectively in support of his

assertions that the Villages yielded a higher revenue at the time of the alienation, but the Sudr Udawlut far from giving the subject their consideration were contented with summing up the Respondents' alle: gations in the Abstract of the pleadings given in the Decree that the Villages continue to yield a higher revenue and passed over the point without arriving at any conclusion - On the contrary they defined the Annual Net Income to be Rupees 2,900 and odd to great injury of the interests of Government and of the Minor Zemindar. The fact of certain Shotriem Yen lands yielding an Annual Revenue of 4,000 Rupees, a house built at the expence of Rupees 10,000, and certain Jewels of considerable value having been bestowed upon the said Mootoo Ramalinga Tever and his brothers was stated by themselves, and also proved by the evidence of witnesses in Os. Ap. 3 of 1835 on the file of the late Provincial Court for the Southern Division regarding division of family property between them These particulars were not only mentioned in Para 5 of the Appeal Answer but Copies of the Answer and Rejoinder in the above mentioned Suit (Ap. 3 of 1833) were also obtained and filed as documents Ap. B respectively

respectively from which it is obvious that there was little or no necessity to have given the Agen Villages which are productive of much greater revenue as shewn in the foregoing paragraph to one of the brothers Moottoo Ramalinga Tauer only, irrespective of the immense property given for their subsistence as above stated. The Court of Sudr Udawlut paid no attention to this point but found their observation in their Decree that the grant in question was not a Matter of any moment on a supposition that the above mentioned 29 Villages only the Annual Revenue of which was assumed at Rupees 2,900 and odd were granted to them which for the foregoing reasons would seem groundless.

7. Consideration of all the above arguments would convince your Majesty in Council that the admission of the Appeal by the Sudr Udawlut was irregular as stated in para 4 of this Petition, that the grant of the 29 Villages in litigation by Gowree Vullabha Tauer

Tauer referred to above to his Natural son was contrary to Hindoo Law as shewn in Paras 3 and 4, and as such is untenable under Section VIII Regulation XXV of 1802.

The Special Appeal Petitioner in conclusion respectfully prays Your Majesty in Council will be graciously pleased to consider the above reasons and the Records of the case and after sending for and obtaining answers from the Law Officers to the points on which the Suit rests to pass a Decree reversing that

8023.

Fort St George 3rd June 1850

That of the Sudr Adawlut which has been passed in direct opposition to the Dharma Shastero, to the Regulations to their own sentiments expressed in certain cases relating to Ancient Zemindaries similarly circumstanced, and adjudging the 29 Villages under litigation to the Zemindar saddling the Defendant with all costs of Suit incurred by the Special Appeal Petitioner and his Ancestors in the original Appeal and Special Appeal hearing of this cause.

/True Translation/

/Signed/ R. D. Parker

Collector

8024

Fort St George 3rd June 1850

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Court of Wards

Fort St George.

25

From the Collector of Madura -

Forwarding Copy of an address from the Guardian of the Minor Zemindary of Shevagunga respecting the special Appeal Petition to Her Majesty in Council in the case of the Cattanoor Sub Division together with translation of a Rejoinder filed by the Ostemerar Zemindar in a Suit brought against him in the late Ramnad Zillah Court dated 11th July 1805.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 15th Instant, I have the honor to transmit Copy of an address to me by Cotee Sasayur, the Guardian of the Minor Zemindar of Shevagunga, urging an appeal to the Queen in Council against the unfavorable Decree of the Sudr Adalut in the Cattanoor Sub Division Case -

I have expressed my opinion 2.

that the Decree of the Sudr Adalut is a sound one: but it would occasion me great regret if this opinion were taken without the fullest consideration, and I beg to draw the attention of the Court more particularly to the 2d Para of the address of the Guardian, in which he argues that the question put to the Pundits of the Sudr Adalut was not such as to draw forth their answer on the true merits of this case. I consider that the Estate was self acquired, having escheated and been subsequently conferred on Gowry Vallabha Tavee the Granter of the Sub-Division by a Summud Istimrar, and I do not think that his Brother

Fort St. George 3rd June 1850.

Brother assuming him to be undivided possessed any rights in the indivisible property of the Zemindary during the life time of the Zemindar; and the question of the Sudr Tidaulut, therefore, appears to me sufficiently fair but I would beg to suggest that the Government Vakeel of the Sudr Tidaulut, who is thoroughly acquainted with the case should be personally interrogated on the subject.-

3. I beg also to forward Translation of a rejoinder filed by the Istimerar Zemindar to a Suit brought against him in the Ramnad Court by the Widow of Murda Sharvagaren, which is brought forward by the Guardian, because it contains an allegation that the lower Castes are slaves to the Maravers and the offspring of Maravers by concubines of those castes have no title to power, to which doctrine, expressed by the Istimerar Zemindar himself, the act of the same Zemindar now in question viz the Gift by him of the Cuttanoor Sub Division to his son by a concubine of the Culler Caste, is alleged to be opposed.-

Madura
19th April 1850

/ Signed / R. D. Parker
Collector &c

Fort St. George 3rd June 1850.

No. 1.

To R. D. Parker Esqre
&c &c &c
Collector of Madura.

The humble address of
Cootee Iseyer the Guardian
of Minor Zemindar of
Shevagungah.-

Having heard that it is not your honors wish to prefer an appeal to England against the Decree in Sudr Appeal No. 7 of 1849 I beg leave to pardon me to submit the following reasons from which your goodness will observe that there are ample grounds for so doing.-

1st It is but plain to your goodness that the original Decree passed by Mr. Baynes in favor of the Minor Zemindary and that Decree was subsequently reversed by the Judges of the Sudr Court. Certainly the interference of another tribunal of the highest description is necessarily required to see which of these two decrees passed in contradiction to one another upon the same principles of Hindu Law under Regulations is correct It may be thought useless to appeal of the original and Appeal Decree both go in favor of one party but it is not the case in the present

present Suit.-

2d. The exposition of Hindoo Law by the Pundits of Sudr Court is not correct because the question put to them is not such as to make them to give the required answer for this matter at issue.- The question which should be put them as follows "Whether a concubine's son is entitled to any portion of the Zemindary given to him by his father the Zemindar at a time when all other legal heirs entitled to succeed the Zemindar's property under the Hindoo Law prevented him from doing so." For instance the very Zemindar who gave his property to his concubine's son has stated on a previous occasion in a Rejoinder of a Suit that a Concubine's son are not entitled to any property and they must work and get livelihood in the Zemindary. In order to elucidate the above point the Copy of the Rejoinder alluded to is herewith submitted for your honor's inspection.-

3d. The justness of the original Decree is admitted by 2d. 3d. & 4th Defendants who have not appealed at all who enjoyed the property which fell to their respective shares and

and these Defendants would have certainly made appeal had they ever thought that the original Decree which dispossess them of their property to be illegal- The 1st Defendant alone appealed vainly and by chance got the original Decree reviewed as prizes of lottery drawn to ticket- therefore the difference of the original and appeal Decree must of course be reviewed by a Superior Tribunal-

4th If no appeal is made the Minor Zemindar is likely to lose the Villages annually yielding 35,000 Rupees and moreover to pay now 16,400 Rupees the Costs and costs of a name for ever that under such Court of Wards and under such Gentleman's time the Zemindary lost portion of their best proper-ty which fell to their hands by a just Decree and which though some means or other they have lost it. The Company's Bond tendered as security in this Numbe[r] deposited in the Civil Court may be taken of Security required to King appeal- The only sum now required for the expenses of Appeal is thousand Rupees for which the sanction of

Court

Court of Wards is requested. I and the Minor Zemindaric his Mother and other interested Members of the Family who all conjoined for this purpose, pray that our request may be complied with, and the sanction of Court of Wards obtained to prefer an appeal to England.

/Signed/ Coottee Coseyer.

/True Copy/

/Signed/ R. D. Parker

Collector.

Translate of No. 2. Rejoinder given by the Zemindar of Shevagungah Defendant, to the Reply given by Veerayee Plaintiff to the Zillah Court of Ramnad.-

The Government and the Nabob have appointed Plaintiffs husband Marathay Sharvay as Rohcar for the purpose of serving as Carbaree Vengen Peria Oodia Taver, he conducted the duties thereof in strict accordance with the orders of Government Marathay Sharvay who was a slave in our ancestors family violently took possession of Shevagungah and of all our powers appertaining thereto and the truth or otherwise of what the Plaintiff has stated can be known on perusing the proclamation issued under the hand and seal of Edward Lord Clive on the

6th July 1801.-

Before Vellia Naiken Oomyan Women and children were taken to Madras as Prisoners under guard and Plaintiff and her people on the eve of being sent in like manner these being our ancestors slaves and as we wanted the services of such we strongly solicited Colonel Agnew to allow them to remain with us conditionally under our hand writing to produce them to Government on demand and to be fed and clothed by us whereupon they were released. If as the Plaintiff states, Colonel Agnew had pardoned and released the relatives of both the Marathay Sharvays and their descendants, some of whom were to be executed and the rest transported, there was no necessity for Colonel Agnew to transfer them to us on our written responsibility and order us to feed and clothe them consequently Plaintiffs stating that Colonel Agnew had permitted them to enjoy their property undisturbed is untrue. Further more Mr. Lushington the Collector having ordered all the Plaintiffs property as had come into Defendants possession to be brought to Ramnad

be

he there inspected them and giving them back to Defendant declared Plaintiff and her people had no claim thereto, and proceeded to Madras Afterwards when the order was issued to give Plaintiff and her people 200 Star Pagodas Monthly if the property above stated was to be made over to her this would also have been ordered and one merely ordering 200 Pagodas to be given Monthly would not have been issued. therefore Plaintiffs stating that Colonel Agnew authorized them to enjoy their property undisturbed is false. The proclamation of the 2d October 1801 or 19th Perataisy of the year Dondoobhee was to the effect that Venguna Peria Oodya Taver fixed a price on the heads of the two Marothay Sharways and ther descendants some of whom were to be executed and the remainder transported and all the other Public Servants Peons and inhabitants to come with in the Proclamation it was not proclaimed for the Plaintiff and her people to live with their property undisturbed the truth or otherwise of the Plaintiffs stating thus can be ascertained by referring to the said Proclamation as the Plaintiff and her people are slaves to us and

and ours, a few of their females have been taken by our males as concubines. and if there be any offspring such off= =spring can have no title to power, but from love towards children such our descend= =ants are recognized and treated some what better than slaves. but all others related to such concubines are thorough slaves to us, and serve us as Tasla pookaras and Calaugee= =karas whereas the Statement that they are not our slaves is false. Shevagungah was formerly in possession of a Coparcener of our family who ruled as Poligar as such Coparcener has no male issue the Honorable Company was pleased to enquire and select Defendant as being the next in succession to the Zemindary and whilst I have solicited and obtained sanction from Government to have all the slaves who have been serving our ancestors to serve us also as such the Plaintiffs saying she is not our slave is false according to the order of Govern= =ment directing us to give Plaintiff and her people 200 Pagodas Monthly

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Monthly, and declaring they have no claim to any property, we are giving monthly the said sum of 200 Pagodas. Having in my answer shewn that I can at all times claim the property belong to Maroothoy Sharvey and of those who had rebelled against the Honorable Company- I have recovered from Adyan and Mayandy who had surreptitiously possession of Jewels &ca of Maroothay Shar=vey to the amount of 1500 Pagodas.-

The Plaintiff not being capable of giving satisfactory responses to all the matters detailed in my answer, and not reflecting on the impropriety of mentioning in her reply matters not exhibited in her Petition, she confines herself to merely claiming the Jewels as set forth in her Petition, and as I should not give the same to her I beg justice may be rendered to me.-

11th July 1805.

/Signed/ Coolly Sooyer
Guardian.

/True translate/
/Signed/ R. D. Parker
Collector &c

E.B.

Fort St. George 3d. June 1850.

To.
W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

(26)

From the Register to the Court of Sudr Udalut } Sir.

I am directed by the Judges of the Court of Sudr Udalut, in reply to your letter of the 16th Instant, to transmit copies of the Futwah and the original decrees alluded to therein-

Sudr Udalut Registers Office 28th May 1850 } /Signed/ G. F. Beauchamp
Register-

A Zemindar having himself acquired the Zemindary transfers during his life time by a deed of gift a certain portion of the aforesaid Zemindary to his illegi=timate son B. Is such deed of gift con=trary to Hindoo Law?

The above parties are of the Soodra caste.

Answer

It is declared in Vijnaswaneyum and other Hindoo Law books that a man of Soodra caste shall according to his pleasure, give a=share of his Estate to his illegitimate son- consequently the grant by A, of a certain portion of his self acquired Zemindary to his illegitimate son B as appears from the Question, is valid but what is given to such illegitimate son should not

not exceed that portion of the Estate which may be given to his lawful son if he has any.

31st October 1849. / Signed / Appanna Sastry
Senior Pundit S. W.
/ " / C. Gopaula Sastry
Junior Pundit S. W.
/ True Copy /
/ Signed / G. F. Beauchamp
Register.

(24-27)

Proceedings thereon. In the Original Suit before the Civil Court of Madura when the present Minor was Plaintiff for the recovery of 29 Villages granted by his Ancestor to an illegimate Son, the Judge considered that there were only 2 Questions to be taken up, Vizt, Was the transfer according to Hindu Law? & 2nd ly was it in accordance with what is required by the Regulations? He was of opinion that the requirements of the Regulations were not fulfilled, & that therefore the Transfer was invalid, and that there was no necessity for going into the question of Hindu Law. The point in which he considered the Regulations was not observed was

this,

that Section XII of Regulation XXV of 1802, required the "previous consent" of Government and such had not been obtained and Judgment was therefore given in favor of Plaintiff.

On appeal to the Court of Sudder Adawlut, they decided that all that the Regulations required had been done. That "previous consent" was not necessary, and that it was required by the Section and Regulation, quoted by the Civil Judge, only in cases where it was intended to grant land exempt from public tax whereas in this case the alienated Villages paid the proportion of Peishcush fixed by the Collector.

To satisfy themselves on the other material point, Vizt, the conformity with Hindu Law, they submitted a question to the Pundits of which the Court of Wards has been furnished with a Copy. It is as follows. "A Zemindar having himself acquired the Zemindary transfers during his life by a Deed of Gift a certain portion of the aforesaid Zemindary to his illegitimate Son B. Is such Deed of Gift contrary to Hindu Law? The Pundits replied

replied that it was not provided that the portion so alienated did not exceed that given to the legitimate son and taking into consideration the relative values assigned by the Collector to the 29 Villages the Court were of opinion that the transfer was by no means disproportionate.

In Cons. 3 June 1850.

The Collector in his letter of 15th April 1850 informs the Court of Wards that the Civil Judge had notified to the Sudder that the Section XII quoted by him was an oversight for Section VIII of Regulation XXV of 1802, but the Court of Wards observe that Section VIII in no way meets the sole reason that the Civil Judge gave for decreeing in favor of the Plaintiff. It is in fact the very Regulation and Section (agreeing exactly with para 7 of the Summud) that the Court of Sudr Udawlut adduce to shew that "previous consent of Government" was not required.

So far then as the Civil Judge's decree is concerned, the Plaintiff in that Suit has not [illegible] whatever to fall back upon for the Judge did not take up the question of Hindoo Law at all.

WPyke

With regard to the 4 points urged in the proposed Special Appeal, the Board consider 3 of them to be futile.

I The Appeal to the Sudder was by no means rendered irregular by 3 of the original Defendants being no longer personally interested. The question was a general and well defined one. Vizt. was such a transfer legal or not? and the result would affect the appellant just as much as if the others had appealed with him.

II It seems frivolous to assert that the Regulation XXV of 1802 referred to had no reference to such a Zemindary as Shevagunga neither do the 2 Decrees referred to affect the present case. In both instances the claim was to succession to a Mootah, and was a question of "Inheritance" not of "Partition" during life time. The IV point cannot be urged with any effect. It appears from the Record of the Board's Office that in consequence of a Petition given in at the time, the value of the transferred Villages was carefully revised before the Registry was sanctioned, and even had the Statement been incorrect the time for appeal (10 years as allowed

allowed in Regulation I. of 1819) has long elapsed.

The III point is one which Mr. Parker appears to consider worthy of consideration namely as to whether the question the Pundits might not have been fairly put in such a form as to have elicited an answer favorable to the appellant. The Question has already been quoted and to the Court of Wards it appears to set forth the real state of the case. They cannot suppose that any Court would allow it to be put in the form desiderated by the appellant in which the point to be proved is at once assumed and the fact of the Transfer having taken place during the Zemindar's life time seems to shut out any argument founded on inheritance of the property of deceased parents.

Whether the Zemindar's family were undivided or not he was not barred so the Court believe from transferring by Gift a portion of his self acquired property nor does it appear to the Court that the Sudder Udalut could in their question to the Pundits have designated it in any other way. That Court in appeal Decree of 17th April 1837 (wherein the widow of the former Zemindar claimed the Estate) gave it

it as their opinion that the property being conferred by Summud Istemrar was self acquired property and this fact has not as yet been disputed. neither does it appear from the enclosure to the Collectors letter of 19th April 1850 that the Zemindar acknowledged to have acquired the Estate by virtue of Coparcenership.

In Cons 3d June 1850

Again it may be true, as a general Custom, that the lower castes are (as stated in the above enclosure) slaves to the Zemindars but that rule cannot be of such force as to make a breach of it actually illegal. The Zemindar in his Rejoinder now referred to was claiming certain low caste people as his slaves, and argued that they had no right to Power or Authority. this cannot be pressed to mean that the Zemindar was prohibited by Hindu law from granting Villages to such individuals if he thought proper. That he did not consider himself so bound is clear from his Urzee to the Collector of Madura

In Cons 30th Augt 1841.

forwarded to the Revenue Board 23d August 1821, wherein he mentions several precedents.

The Court of Wards are therefore of opinion that the Guardian has not shewn good and sufficient cause for burdening the Minor's Property with the heavy expences incident on an appeal to her Majesty in Council

Read the following Return.

Return

8041 Fort St. George

3d June 1850.

28 Return of Tahsildars of the Collectorate of Madura as

Dindigul as it stood on the 1st May 1850.

Names and Places of Birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collection	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in such employment			Total length of Service	Remarks
Saithoo Row Nattoo of Chidumbaram	Maratta Brahmin	57	Madacolum	Rs 17,661-3-3	120	From 16th Oct. 1847 to 30th April 1850 2-6-15	2-7-15	Assamy of Edapanoor Talook and Hoozoor Assistant Goomastah in Arcot from 13th July 1813 to December 1819	6	5 19	22 2 3	This Tahsildar is an active and able man and I have been satisfied with his conduct during this past year.
								Treasury Goomastah. Treasury Head Do. Hoozoor Goomastah. Sheristadar of Polygoor Talook and Tahsildar of Do. in Salem from 1st February 1820 to November 1827 in Do. from 16th August 1826 to October 1828	8	14 "		
								Muzoomdar of Meyloor and Thirumungalum from 1st June 1833 to 13th September 1836	3	3 13		
								Daryaft Head Goomastah in the Ramnad Zemindary and Hoozoor Acting Goomastah from 21st October 1842 to 1st January 1843	"	2 17		
								Examination of the Settlement Accounts from April to June 1845	"	3 "		
								Extra Goomastah from 26th March to 15th July 1846	"	3 21		
								Acting Muzoomdar Acting Tahsildar of Madacolum Talook from 22d September 1846 to 15th October 1847	1	" 24		
											19 7 18	

8042

Fort St. George

3rd June 1850.

Names and Places of Birth	Caste	Age	Taluk	Amount of Collection	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Taluk	Total length of service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in such employment			Total length of Service	Remarks.
Jaffer Hoossain Sahib Madura	Mussulman	59	Theroonumalai	Rs. 202493-13-10	120	From 16th October 1847 to 30th April 1850 2 — 6 — 15	7 — 3 — 27	In different Stations as Jawabnaviz and in this Collectorate from 17th September 1811 to the end of the year 1828	17	" "	24 6 "	This Tahsildar is fairly qualified for his Office and his conduct during the past year has been satisfactory.
								Ameen of Yamoonaes warum Talook in the assumed Zemindary of Shevagungah from 1st November 1842 to 3rd January 1843	"	2 3		
								Thahsildar of Maroongapoory from 4th January 1843 to 30th November 1846 and in Madaculum from 1st December 1846 to 15th October 1847	4	9 12		
Narrain Row Maratta									21	11 15		
Tachinopoly Bramin	57	Mysore	208087-15-"	120	From 4th September 1841 to 30th April 1850 8 — 7 — 27	8 — 7 — 27	Royasum in the Joint Magistrate's Office from 1st June 1822 to 9th February 1824	1	8 9	27 " 7		This Tahsildar is able and active in Revenue and Police. In Maramut he is less successful which he attributes but too to difficulties peculiar to his Taluk. These certainly exist to a certain degree, but I am not satisfied that they might not be overcome by resolution, to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case
								Jawabnaviz in Dº from 20th January 1824 to 12th June 1825	1	4 22		
								Revenue Jawabnaviz in Sub Collectors Office from 16th June 1825 to the end of May 1833	7	11 15		
								Acting Sheristadar in Dº from 1st June 1833 to 31st March 1834	"	9 21		
								Revenue Jawabnaviz in Dº from 22d March 1834 to 31st July 1840	6	4 10		
								Tahsildar in Nellacottay Division from 1st August 1840 to 31st January 1841	"	6 "		
								Revenue Jawabnaviz in Sub Collectors Office from 1st February to 3d September 1841	"	7 3		
									19	3 20		

8043

Fort St. George

3d. June 1850.

Names and Places of Birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collection	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in such employment	Total length of Service	Remarks.
Dhondoo Row Paichimpuly	Maratta Bramin	44	Taudi-cumboo	117,006-1	70	From 19th December 1847 to 30th April 1850 2-4-12	10-1-8	Extra Goomastah in the Hoogoor from 1820 to 1821	2 " "	29 6 9
								Hoogoor Goomastah from October 1822 to 1st January 1833	10 3 "	
								Tahsildar in different Talooks in Dindigul from 2d January 1833 to 25th February 1835 & from 17th May 1842 to 19th December 1847	7 8 25	
								Moozoomdar of Madaiolum Talook from 24th February 1835 to 16th May 1842	7 2 22	
									27 2 7	
Soobier Nateire of Vembacotay in Tinnevelly	Gentoo Bramin	50	Thuneerray	153968-10	70	From 21st July 1847 to 30th April 1850 2-9-11	2-9-11	Sussamy in Sirkul Talook in Ramnad from January 1819 to 1822	4 " "	29 8 16
								Royasam in Comoody Talook in Do. from 13th August 1824 to 21st March 1828	3 7 8	
								In Dindigul Joint Magistrate Royasum from 22d March 1828 to 23d August 1838	5 5 "	
								Do. Favourites from 24th August 1833 to 3d August 1840	6 11 10	
								Revenue Do. from 4th August 1840 to January 1841	" 5 27	
								Magistrate Do. from 1st February to 6th September 1841	" 7 6	
								Revenue Do. from 7th September 1841 to 20th July 1847	5 10 14	
									26 11 5	

The Sub Collector states as follows regarding the Tahsildars of Taudi-cumboo Tenkurray and Nellacottay in the Sub Division.

As I have only been acting in my present appointment for the space of Six Weeks, I can only speak to the knowledge I have experienced during that time, of the conduct and qualifications of the respective Tahsildars.

I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the deligence and ability of the Tahsildars of Taudecumboo Tenkurray and Nellacottay.

8044

Fort St. George 3 June 1850.

Names and Places of Birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collection	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of Service of Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in such employment	Total length of Service	Remarks
Jaganada Row of Bellary	Maratta Bramin	42	Iyempully	112886	70	From 28th January 1848 to 30th April 1850 2 3 4	2 3 4	Goomastah in the Subordinate Cutcherry of Bellary from Novr 1821 to April 1838	8 6 "	27 8 12	The Tahsildar of Iyempully has been somewhat dilatory in sending in his accounts and also of allowing arrears to accumulate, I have spoken to him of his conduct and hope that he may in future come up to the mark that is required of him.
								Head Moonshee of the Hoozoor of Cuddapa from May to July 1830	" 3 "		
								Goomastah in the Subordinate Cutcherry of Bellary from August 1830 to January 1832	1 6 "		
								Moozoomdar of Nellacottay Talook from 20th Novemr 1832 to 20th April 1835	2 5 1		
								Do of Marsongapoory Talook from 21st April 1835 to September 1836	1 5 10		
								Acting Tahsildar of Do in October 1836	" 1 "		
								Moozoomdar of Do from 1st Novemr 1826 to 20th Novemr 1839	3 . 20		
								Do of Meylore from 21st Novemr 1839 to March 1843	3 4 10		
								Do of Thiroomungalum from April 1843 to 27th January 1848	4 9 27		
									25 5 8		

8045.

Fort St. Geo

Names and Places of Birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collection	Pay	Length of service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate
Tungamootoo Pillay Native of Pariacolum in Madura District	Sanga Natar	37	Nellacottay	44293-3-10	50	From 10th June 1848 to 30th April 1850 1—10—21	1—10—21
Canamelly Mussulman	Mussulman	64	Ramagherry	93855-10-8	50	From 27th November 1846 to 30th April 1850 3—5—4	3—5—4

Madura, 30th April 1850.

J.G.P.

3d June 1850.

Employment previous to appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in such employment.	Total length of Service	Remarks
Police Ausamy of Thungurray Talook from 25th January 1833 to 11th February 1843.	10 1 17	17 1 25	This Tahsildar is well intentioned and sensible but not conspicuous for ability or method.
He was unable to attend to his duties from illness from the 12th February 1843 to 19th February 1844.	" " "	
Ausamy of Tondecombo Talook from 20th February to 12th July 1844	" 4 23	
Acting Police Poysaum of Do from 13th July 1844 to 19th August 1844	" 1 7	
Ausamy of Do from 20th August 1844 to 30th May 1845	" 9 11	
Acting Poysaum in the Subordinate Cutcherry from 1st June to 25th Augt 1845	" 2 25	
Police Ausamy of Thungurray Talook from 26 August 1845 to 20th July 1847	1 10 25	
Joint Magistrate Poysaum from 21st July 1847 to 9th June 1848	" 10 19	
	15 13 7	
Mulla on Administrator of oath in the Magistrates Office at Madura from 5th November 1826 to 6th July 1827	4 8 2	26 2 26	
Police Ameen in Shevagungah from 7th July 1821 to 22d September 1828	7 2 16	
Sager Ameen in Ramnad from 1835 to 11th July 1837	2 6 11	
Ameen of Suruvvattagay Talook from 4th July 1838 to 1st September 1839	1 1 28	
Ameen of Conoor Talook from 2d September 1839 to 15th May 1846	6 8 14	
Police Ameen of Shevagunga Durga from 16th July to 26th October 1846	" 6 11	
	22 9 22	

/ Signed / R. H. Parker
Collector

8046

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

(28-29)

Order thereon,

(30)

Proceedings Relative to the Settlement of Land Revenue in the District of Coimbatore in Fusly 1258.—

Para 1 to 5.—

Ordered to be recorded—

Read again letter of the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore dated 7th December 1849 reporting on the Settlement of the Land Revenue for Fusly 1258.

1. The season for the Dry and Garden lands was favorable and in both the Cultivation was successful— For the Runjah Cultivation the Tank supplies in some Talooks were deficient and in others the produce failed from want of water— The Culture of Cotton was extended and upon the whole the result of the year is satisfactory.—

Paras 6 and 7.—

2. The Prices of the principal Grains fell as was expected below those of the previous year as marginally indicated Here was a fall also in the price of Cotton. The following abstract Statement of

Cholums—42%
Raggee—43%
Cumbo—44%

8047

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

of the Settlement compared with that of Fusly 1257 shows a net increase of Rupees 16,336—2—4.—

Poonjah.—

8048

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

		Fasly 1257	Fasly 1258	Increase	Decrease
Full Assessment	Ponjah	10,48,915 13 7	10,62,660 7 11	13744 10 4	" " "
	Garden	53,023 4 9	54,161 7 8	1138 2 11	" " "
	Kunjah	51,557 6 15 11	49,973 12 6	" " "	1583 3 5
	Total	2,09,6516 2 3	2,10,5615 12 1	24882 13 3	1583 3 5
Cowle Land	Ponjah	2875 3 8	3784 13 4	909 9 8	" " "
	Garden	2848 15 7	3008 6 1	159 6 6	" " "
	Kunjah	1190 12 10	1340 14 2	150 1 4	" " "
	Total	6915 " 1	8134 1 7	1219 1 6	" " "
Ponjah Cultivated in Gardens		22602 12 "	23566 7 4	963 11 4	" " "
Ponjah Ditto in Kunjah		6101 3 1	5792 2 "	" " "	309 1 1
Reduced Assessment		" " "	357 4 5	357 4 5	" " "
	Ponjah	3,6573 9 6	3,5467 5 9	" " "	1106 3 9
Pillovari	Garden	3284 3 8	3144 15 9	" " "	139 3 9
	Kunjah	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	Total	39857 13 2	38612 5 6	" " "	1245 7 8
Total	Ponjah	1,08,364 10 9	1,10,912 11 "	13548 " 3	" " "
	Garden	56759 4 "	57,2881 4 10	1212 2 " 10	" " "
	Kunjah	52,268 15 10	50,727 8 1 1	" " "	1540 14 9
	Total	2,17,992 14 7	2,18,2072 " 11	25670 1 1	1540 14 9
				Nett 10679 2 4	
Deduct remission of 1/5 and 1/8 including those granted to Village Servants		2466 5 7	2459 8 7	" " "	6 13 "
	Remainder	2,16,526 9 "	2,17,612 8 4	10085 15 4	" " "
Ready Money Collections		1,35,785 13 10	1,42,036 " 10	6250 3 "	" " "
	Total	2,30,5312 6 10	2,32,1648 9 2	16336 2 4	" " "
Poleput Peishcush		28,019 9 10	28,019 9 10	" " "	" " "
Grand Total		2,33,3332 " 8	2,34,9668 3 "	16336 2 4	" " "

The

Paras 9 to 11 Settlement Increase Rs. As. Dry lands 13744-10-4 Garden 1138-2-4

3. The increase under the heads of Dry and Garden lands extended respectively to Bullahs 3788- 8½ and 753- 7¾ comprising the Cultivation of waste Puramboke and pasture lands paying full rent and the Conversion of Dry Grounds into Gardens. The Wet Cultivation fell off in the extent of Cawnies 2248- 8¾.

Settlement Nunjah less- Rs. 15783-3-5

4. The extent of land left uncultivated in the Villages of Ammanlli and Cotoor and the amount remitted on that account are not detailed. It is ascribed by the Acting Principal Collector to the land being "left waste as unprofitable from the increased Assessment" but in the Monzanar Hindivi list the falling off in these Villages is noted as arising from the combined effects of failure of irrigation and to casualties among the Cultivating Ryots.

Para 5.—

	Ammanlli		Cotoor	
	Cawnies	Cs	Rs	As
Fasly 1255	13,073	5 a	5060	7 3
1256	12,457	14 1	4786	4 8
1257	16,290	11 9	6544	11 4
1258	13,601	8 2	5756	7 6
Decrease in Fasly 1258	2,689	5 7	288	3 10

The Settlement of the Villages during the last four years is shewn in the Margin and although the Beriz of Fasly 1258 is below that of Fasly 1257 it is in excess

excess of that of previous years. The temporary expedients and remissions to which Mr. Thomas alludes are perhaps the Monasib and Cowle remissions which were discontinued in Fasly 1255 when the survey assessment was with the Sanction of Government revised and in reviewing the result of the Settlements since that period the Board see no reason to question the justice of reverting to the Survey rates. In submitting the separate report he proposes the attention of Mr. Thomas is directed to the correspondence which has already passed on the subject.—

Para 12

From Govt. 20 dated in Cons. 16 October 1845.

5. The increase under the Heads of "Cowle" "Bagayet Turrum Poonjah" & "Nunjah Turrum Poonjah" need no remark. The Cultivation of Grass land brought to the Head of full rent has occasioned a decrease under this head of Rupees 1245- 7- 8.—

Paras 13-14-15-16-17

6. The remissions exceed those granted in Fasly 1254, a favorable year by Rupees 21438-10-10 as shown in Statement No 17 thus

No

Fort St. George 3d June 1850

In Fusly 1258 on account of waste —

Rupees	21959-13-10
Withered produce	1462-1-1
Total Rupees	26421-14-11

in Fusly 1257 for
withered produce 4983-6-1

Excess 21438-10-10

7. On contrasting the figured abstracts in paras 10 and 11 of the Sub Collectors Report with Statement No 17 it appears that the greater proportion of remission on account of waste was granted in the Principal Division and nearly the whole of the Shavy Remission occurred in the Sub Collectors Talooks. The largest remissions were confined to 2 Villages, Viz.t, to Anamallé in the Palachy Talook Rupees 2689-5-7 and Rupees 3773-12-6 to Boodamuttum in the Chuckergerry Talook of which last sum Rupees 1026 was the abatement for Shavy.

Division	Remission for waste Rs	Shavy	Total	
Principal Coll.r	18798	2 9	53 5 5	18851 8 2
Sub Collector	6161	11 1	1408 11 8	7570 6 9
	24959	13 10	1462 1 1	26421 14 11

* Pt. Division
⊗ Sub Division
Vide Statement B in Sub Coll.r Report

Para 11. — 8. In para 15 of his letter the Sub

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Sub Collector furnishes a short State-
ment of the particulars of the Dittum in
his Division including the results of it's
examination at the Settlement. It would
be acceptable to the Board to receive the
same details for the whole District
shewing by Talooks. the Dittums or
Cabooliaty of the year. and the items composing
the deductions under each description of
Cultivation and for this purpose the accom-
panying form may be introduced. In their
Circular dated 29th March 1849. the Board
required that Cultivation abstracts might
be inserted in the Monthly Demand Collec-
tion and Balance Statements but they
were informed that under the Putcut
system of Coimbatore regular Cultivation
returns were not to be attained and the
requisition could not be met. As however
under this system the freedom to contract
and enlarge his holding according to
the Pookumnamah is open to every
Ryot. and his ordinary Putcut with any
additon he may desire to make to it, is
entered in the Dittum there seems no
objection

Encl.e No 2 in a letter to Madura 29th July 1841.

From the Asst. Coll.r dated 21st April 1849 in Cons.n 25 June —

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

objection to record the progress of his Cultivation as a means of knowing the fulfilment of his engagements and of supplying returns which will be useful in the adjustment of the Settlement accounts. The Board therefore request that measures may be taken in the Cultivating season to supply the information sought in their Circular above quoted.—

Para. 20

9. The transmission of a separate report on the subject of Cotton Cultivation should not supercede the necessity of forwarding the Statement No. 19 as usual with the Jummabundy accounts.—

10. The Board desire that the extent of land on which Teerwah Jastee is charged and the amount of assessment, may always be specified. the land, and the teerwah comprising the sum of Rupees 81-1-6 in Statement No. 2

Fort St. George 3d June 1850

Col 95-131- No. 2 is not shown, and in Statement No. 5 a large amount of land converted from a lower to a higher rate of assessment is entered without distinguishing the head of Cultivation in which the conversion is made. The land the particular descriptions of Cultivation the original assessment and increased rate of assessment noticed should in future be exhibited separately in Statements No. 2 and 3 under the head of Teerwa Jastee not Jual Jastee which is apparently a mistake.—

Poonjah converted into Garden		Rs. A. P.
Cawnies	680-10½	8425-10 7
Do Do Nunjah	61 1¼	310-8 "
Garden into Nunjah	80 1¼	647-14-8
		9384-1 3.

11. The Rent Roll of the whole District shows that three fourths of the Individual Pattahs are for Rents within 20 Rupees and exceed in amount 38% of the Settlement.—

A comparison of the agricultural Population in the 2 last Fasles gives the following results.—

	Fasly 1257	Fasly 1258	Increase	Decrease
Resident Ryots	10,1350	6,7028	"	34,322
Non Resident Ryots	25774	20253	"	5,521
Sharing Ryots	12981	55848	42867	"
Total	140105	143129	42867	39,843
			39,843	

Thus shewing a Net Increase 3024.—

in

in the actual number of Ryots in favor of Fusly 1258 but in fact there has been the serious diminution in the number of Resident Ryots of more than 1/3 and an increase in the number of Puttahs held in shares in a much greater proportion. In some Talooks the decrease in the number of one Class, corresponds exactly with the increase in the number of the other. In the Talook of Errode comprising only sixty three Villages the number of Joint Puttahs in Fusly 1257 was 399 and in Fusly 1258 it has increased to 4,505. This extraordinary change in the relative holdings of Individual and sharing Ryots in a season not unfavorable has not been noticed by the Acting Principal Collector whose attention is now directed to the circumstance with a request that he will afford full explanation of the causes which have led to it. The Board further remark that the number of Sowrnadayem Puttahs amounts to nearly half of the number given on

× Vanakencattah Chumpooram Kunghum.—

× 75392.

or account of the Ain Revenue and are chiefly issued for Grass Rents.—

Hamlets. Sattemungalum 1 Pulladum 2 Chuckragerry 7/10

12. The acting Principal Collector has omitted to state the causes of the increase of ten Hamlets in three Talooks as observed in Statement No. 2.

13. With reference to Statement No. 20 the Board request that like the Statement given in Para 20 of the Sub Collectors report it may exhibit the particulars of arrears of Sewoy Jumma both Current and arrears. One item under this head of account is entered as being "the sales of Paddy received from the Ryots on account of Nerany Sibbendy" amounting to Rupees 304–8–—. The reason why this sum was not disbursed to the parties on whose account it was collected should have been explained.—

Paras. 36. 14. The Board concur with the acting Principal Collector that a Provision should be made for the remission of the demand on Nunjah Cowle lands when the Ryots are unable to fulfil their engagements by the failure of the Tanks from which their lands

lands are irrigated, such permission would not be requisite in lands watered from Wells and Channels the produce of which could only fail from the neglect of the Cultivator except in a Season of Extraordinary drought such as would be the subject of a special report.—

15. The Demand Collection and Balance of the land Revenue both Current and arrears at the close of Fusly 1258, and subsequently is exhibited in the following Statement.—

	Arrears			Current			Total		
Demand on account of Fusly 1258	29,523	1	"	234,668	3	"	237,191	4	"
Collections within the Fusly	11,780	15	9	233,570	5	"	234,151	4	9
Remissions	12,208	11	10	"	"	"	12,208	11	10
Total	23,989	11	7	233,570	5	"	235,360	"	7
Balance	5,533	5	5	1,097	14	"	19,831	3	5
Subsequent Collections to the end of March 1850	104	7	5	10,717	1	3	10,821	8	8
Remaining	5,428	14	"	3,580	12	9	9,009	10	9

The

16. The Board will expect to receive information of the nature of the arrears still outstanding and of the prospects of their realization.—

17. The Net Settlement of the Land Revenue with that of each branch of the Extra Sources in Fusles 1257 and 1258 is shewn as follows.—

	Fusly 1257			Fusly 1258			Increase			Decrease		
Land Revenue	233,332	"	8	234,668	3	"	1,336	2	4	"	"	"
Sayer	908	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	908	"	2
Abkarry	72,060	"	"	71,877	"	"	"	"	"	183	"	"
Sundry Small farms	751	2	10	618	5	9	"	"	"	132	13	1
Maturpha	74,495	7	11	77,510	6	3	3014	14	4	"	"	"
Stamp	10,627	4	"	17,588	4	"	6961	"	"	"	"	"
Total.	24,921,731	5	7	25,772,62	3	"	26,312	"	8	1,223	13	3

Net Increase 25,088 " "

In

From the Actg Pl. Coll.r dated 30th November 1849 Inclt 4th Appt 1850

Para 2

18. In explanation of the remarks contained in the Board's Proceedings dated 5th October 1848 the acting Principal Collector states, that in making remissions in several descriptions of land they were regulated upon specific rates partly also according to the amount paid in liquidation of the Government Demand at the date of the Settlement so, as to obviate the necessity of making a refund to the Ryots. The Board observe that this mode of granting remissions is at variance with the Rookummah of the District and they request that it may not be again followed. However necessary an abatement of the Demand may be on account of failure of Crops - the Condition of the Ryots, the general outturn of his farm and the combined circumstances of produce and prices should alone be considered, and especially in a year like Fusly 1257 when the latter was so much in favor of the Ryot being about 75% above the prices in Fusly 1256. The necessity of making a refund to him should not interfere with his claim for remission.

remission, if at the time of the Settlement it is found to be just. There is no general rule for remitting the demand on Dry lands left waste but in seasons of excessive drought it has been done with the sanction of the Board obtained previous to the time of Settlement.

19.

Para 5.

The remissions under the Head of ready money Collections of Rupees 6146 — " — 9 Composed both the Fixed Soornadayem and Motur: 1 pha and was as now explained the amount

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Boards Proceedings on settlement of Fusly 125 Para 10

of decrease under thever-
heads but was included
in the amount of the Gene-
ral Remissions.—

Ordered that a Copy
of the foregoing Extract
be submitted to Government
and a transcript of
the same be forward-
ed to the Acting
Principal Collector
of Coimbatore.—

Sd/ B

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Read the following letter

To,
H. R. Bayley, Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

31

From the Collector of Canara..... Para 1

Submits information on the system that prevails in Canara of keeping the Village and Talook accounts connected with settlement of Land Revenue

Sir,

With reference to the 2d Para of the Board's Circular letter under date the 21st March last, calling for full information on the system that prevails in this district, of keeping the Village and Talook accounts connected with the settlement of the Land Revenue, I have the honor to state that the system which prevails in this district is analagous to that described by the Collector of Guntoor as having been recently introduced and appears to be equally well adapted for checking frauds.—

2 The Tahsildars of each talook are furnished with blank books prepared in the Huzoor Cutchery for the purpose of writing therein all the receipts and disbursements of their Cutcherries. Each page—

b

of these books before being sent to the Talook is numbered both in English and Hindui figures, and the total number of pages is entered at full length on the last page and signed and sealed by the Collector or by the Subordinate officer in charge of the Talook. The accounts written in these books are locally termed the "Kathkarada" accounts and it is in these that all receipts and disbursements by the Sibbendy are directed to be entered for record. The Sahukdars and Shenistadars are ordered before closing their Office every day to affix their signature to the book at the place where the total of that days receipts and disbursements is made, and these books being deposited in the Office are always ready for examination on any mistake in the accounts, or other occasion arising, and are from time to time compared with the remittance accounts separately forwarded to the Huzoor Sentekery

3 With regard to the system of keeping the accounts by the Kummums or Shanbognes of the payments made by the Ryots it is much of the same nature as that adopted between the Collector and Sahukdars.- A Month previous to the commencement of the Collection of the Kists the Sahukdars furnish each Shanbogue in their respective Talooks with 2 books, one of which is called Vasooly Kathkarada in and remitted to the Talook Treasury. In the other called the "avarjee" is entered the amount payable by every individual Wurgdar or Landholder as compared with the Sunnadendy together with the name of the Wurgdar, and the number of the Wurg on which the assessment is payable. This latter book contains as many pages as there are Wurgs in the Shanbogues division, and sufficient space is left to write the payments as made from time to time by the Ryots. The Shanbogues are required to enter all sums paid by each Ryot

opposite

opposite to his name according as they are paid with the date of payment. Each page of both these books is numbered and sealed with the seal of the Tahsildar and the last one is signed by the Tahsildar before being delivered to the Shanboguer. Every fortnight amount of the collections by the Shanboguer and Potails is produced by them before the Tahsildar Sheristadars or Peishcars with the Kathka=rada-book, and the entries of collections are examined and compared with the amount remitted to their treasuries and if the amount remitted be found to agree with the total entered in the book it is signed by the Tahsildar and the book returned to the Shanboguer.

4 The Ryots obtain receipts from the Shanboguer or Potails for payments ~~of~~ made before the Summabundy settlement either on separate pieces of paper or Cadjans and when the annual settlement has been completed and the Puttahs prepared the entries of these previous payments are transferred

to the back of the puttahs, and the separate receipts returned, all subsequent payments being also entered at the back of the puttah.—

5. The above system appears to be well adapted for checking frauds and furnishe a ready means of preference in case of dispute or complaint. There are objections to the system of giving separate receipt books to each ryot, principally arising out of the great number of shares in some of the Estates, by whom separate payments are made on account of the same Estate &c &c under arrangements entered into by themselves, and also from the extent to which the estates are held in mortgage or fixed lease on a variety of different terms, the payment on account of the estate being sometimes made by the tenant or by the mortgagee, and at other times directly by the Landlord. It is found therefore more convenient to keep the account of receipts with reference to the Estates on which the amount is due than to the individuals by

by whom the payment is made, and as the present system works well I do not recommend any change being made from a custom which has become established and is well understood by the people themselves.—

Collectors Cutcherry,
Mangalore,..
23d. May, 1850.

/Signed/ T. L. Blane.
Collector

Order thereon..

31-32

Ordered to lie over.—

Read the following letter.

To, W. H. Bayley, Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

33

From the Collector of Malabar..

Sir,

I have the honor to request the Board will be good enough to obtain the special sanction of Government for writing off in the accounts of this District the following quantity of Tobacco on account of the suppliers received from Seringapatam in July 1258. 1848/49.

	Candies	Mds.	lbs.
Deficiency in transit from Sygaye.	39	11	12 3/4
Ditto from Kolbundy on sorting . . .	"	2	3 3/4
Ditto from Damaged and unsaleable Tobacco	11	10	15 1/2
Total Candies	73	18	31 1/2

Annexed

Annexed is a Memorandum shewing the total quantity of Tobacco on which this wastage occurred, and the value of the same at the average cost and charges amounting to Rupees 2,886 5 4—

Calicut,.....
25th. May, 1850..

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

Memorandum.

Quantity of Tobacco received in 1255.	Quantity.	Value.	Average loss for every 100 Candies
	Cts. Mds. lbs.	Cts. Mds. lbs.	Rs. A. P.	Cts. Mds. lbs.
3,003 : 7 : 11	73	18 31½	2,886 5 4	2 9 8

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

Resolved.

Resolution thereon:

(33-34)

Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted for the Orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with the Board's recommendation that sanction be granted for writing off to Profit and Loss in the Public Accounts the Wastage of Tobacco in the District of Malabar for Fusly 1258 amounting to Candies 73 : 18 : 31/2 Mds Cts the value of which quantity at the average purchase price of the year is Rupees (2,050 5) Two thousand six hundred and fifty six and annas five.—

It is observed that the largest deficiency was in transit from Dryage, Candies 39 : 4 : 12 3/4 Mds Cts

Revenue Board's Office,
Fort St. George,.....
3d June 1850.....

} Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Read the following letter

To,
W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

(35)

From the Collector of Madras..... submitting the

} Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the

the necessary information relative to certain Ground on the Coonamalee road which is now required for the site of a new Penitentiary —

receipt of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 27th Instant, calling upon me to expedite the dispatch of my reply to their Proceedings dated 11th Ultimo as to what extent of the Ground lying in or about the angle formed by the Coonamalee road and that leading from thence to the Munro Bridge is likely to be available for purchase for the site of a new Penitentiary and at what cost.—

2 The delay in the transmission of the necessary report was occasioned by the difficulty of getting one of the owners to agree to reasonable terms for the surrender of his property.—

3 The plan forwarded to me by the Board and now returned was received here once before from the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division; I submit herewith he copy of my communication to him on the subject under date the 5th March last.

Enc: No 1.

The lands referred to in Para 3 to 6 are those

those described in the plan in question.

Enc: N. 2. 4. A fresh plan of the lands alluded to, shewing the portions belonging to each party is enclosed herein. It exhibits separately the spot which the Merassidars of Egmore expressed themselves willing on the former occasion to dispose of at Rupees 35 per Ground Gds. 50 or Cs. 2 8 ... They are now prepared to sell on the same terms the adjoining ground also, Viz.t. Cs. 1: 13: 2352, the total being thus Cs. 3: 21: 2352.

5 The Garden between the Merassidars property and the road leading to Munro Bridge belongs to one Mootto Vemarappa Moodelly, and is stated to contain about 5 1/2 Cawnies. The lowest sum he asks for the whole is at Rupees 52 8 a per Ground, besides Rupees 200 for an old Well sunk on the Spot. This price is, in my opinion, very high for Rupees 35 per Ground - the rate which the Merassidars of Egmore have consented to, appears to me to be as much as the property owned by Mootto Vemarappa Moodelly is

is worth under all circumstances.

Madras, ... 29th May, 1850. ...

(Signed) J. A. Hudleston
Collector

A

To Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Underwood.
Superintending Engineer.
Presidency Division.

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 25th January and 11th Ultimo and to state that it appears from the result of my enquiries that the land described in the three plans furnished by you as being "Near the Nabob's Palace" belongs to the Triplicane Pagoda which the Wardens of that Pagoda are unwilling to part with.

Note. The three Plans are returned herewith.

The land at the back of the Ice House described in the second plan, and now used as a Flower Garden, is also the property of the Triplicane Pagoda and which the wardens are not prepared to sell.

I

Chinnoo peddy, Chellapah peddy and Pedoo peddy grantees their representatives Gds
three Veneatapatty peddy 22
Poovala Gungah Reddy, grantee his representatives Letchmee Narrain Reddy - 12
Sashachella peddy grantee his representatives Rungaiah peddy 22
50

The land on the "Tonnamalie road" belongs to the Merasidars of Egmore. The parties named in the margin hold Certificates for 50 Grounds which they have consented to sell at Rupees 35 per Ground. Part of the property is included in the spot indicated by a yellow boundary in the third plan, and part extends to the hedge which marks the boundary of the adjoining "Cocoanut tope" as shewn in pencil.—

4. D. S. Ramanjalou Naick and Veera Reddy and Chella pah Reddy who are in his service own 50 Gds part of which is enclosed in the spot referred to in the plan but which they decline to sell.

Dalala Gungapa reddy grantee, his representative D. S. Ramanjalou Naick 34
Veera peddy and Chella peddy grantees ——— 22/50

5. It occurs to me however that if even the entire spot could be purchased there would be some difficulty in securing a passage to it

Consequent

consequent on the whole of the lands by which the former is surrounded, being the property of private individuals.—

To meet this difficulty, I am of opinion, that the 50 Gds belonging to those Merasidars who have agreed to sell should be purchased with the addition of part of the "Cocoanut Tope" as far as the public road; the Owners of the latter being willing to give up the whole or such portion as

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

as will make it of
equal breadth with
the Meraspidars land,
besides the remaining
space on the South
side, which would
thus become less so
useful to them.—

Madras,
5th March, 1850. } Signed J. A. Huddleston
Collector

No. 2 Plan

Ordered

Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Ordered that the following letter
be sent in consequence:

To, The Secretary to the
Military Board

(35-36)

To the Secretary to the Military Board ... } Sir, I am directed to acknowledge

Regarding to him Copy of a letter from the Collector of Madras with certain observations on the subject of the site of a new Penitentiary accompanied by a new plan shewing the portions of land belonging to each owner.

the receipt of your letter dated 19th March and 18th May last, the former accompanied by a Plan shewing a Portion of Ground in the vicinity of the Ponnamalla Road which appeared to the Military Board to offer a good site for a new Penitentiary, and requesting that the Board of Revenue will ascertain what extent of ground lying in or about the angle formed by the Ponnamalla Road and that leading from thence to the Munro Bridge is likely to be available for purchase, and at what cost.—

2 In reply I am instructed

To Collr. Madras 11th April 1850 — To ditto 27th April.

to state that the Board of Revenue have made a reference upon the subject to the Collector of Madras a copy of whose answer, with

† Dated 29th May rec'd on 3d June 1850.

its enclosures is herewith forwarded by which it appears that the Plan which accompanied your first named letter had previously been sent to the Collector by the Superintending Engineer, and had been

reported

8077 — Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

+ 5th March 1850.

reported upon to the effect that the Merasidars of Egmore were disposed to sell 56 Grounds or Cs. 2-8 of the portion of land alluded to by the Military Board, but that the Owners of the remaining portion 56 Grounds would not consent to sell it.

3. From the Collector's present Report it will be seen that the Merasidars of Egmore are now willing to sell at the same price of 35 Rupees per Ground a further portion of their land measuring Cs. 1:13:2,352 making with that originally offered Cs. 3:21:2,352 — The owner of the Garden that lies between the Merasidars' land and the Road leading to Munro Bridge stated to contain about Cawnies 5½ asked Rupees 52:8: per Ground, besides Rupees 200 for an old Well sunk on the spot as the lowest price for the whole, which the Collector considers very high but unless this spot or the Accountant Sope on the Poonamallee Road side is purchased, there will be no passage to the site of the Penitentiary.

4. A fresh Plan of the Land alluded to accompanies the Collector's letter shewing the portions belonging to each Party.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
3d June, 1850.

/Signed/ H. H. Bayley
Secretary

SE

8078 — Fort St. George 3d June 1850.—

Read the following letter.—

37

From the Collector of Madras.—

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George—

Sir,

I have the honor to report that no Endorsement was made on any of the Petitions referred to me by the Board for investigation during last month.—

Madras, 1st June, 1850.—

/Signed/ J. A. Huddleston
Collector.

Order thereon.—

37-38

Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following letter—

To The President and Members
of the
Board of Revenue.

39

From the Accountant General.—

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying General Statement of the Revenue Department for the past Fasly 1258 / 1848/49 which has been prepared with reference to the instructions conveyed in the General letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Revenue Department dated 22d May 1848.—

Fort St. George
Accountant General's Office,
12th March, 1850.

/Signed/ J. C. Stonhouse.—
Accountant General.—

3½ June 1850.

year 1258 and shewing also Arrears and Balance

Total arrears 5	Current Fusly 1258 6	Total	Balance remissions Fusly 11	Total arrears 12
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
33,137 13 2	63,700 4 3	96,837 1 5	8,2 " "	14,915 5 7
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
24,813 " 11	1,885,824 4 5	1,910,637 5 4	5 " "	714 2 9
29,523 1 "	2,349,668 3 "	2,379,191 4 "	12 " "	12,208 11 10
24,236 9 "	2,181,374 " "	2,205,610 9 "	" " "	2,401 11 9
87,017 8 6	2,079,480 6 "	2,166,497 14 6	" " "	1,562 7 6
14,832 15 10	1,647,482 4 3	1,662,315 4 1	" " "	656 10 4
14,813 6 "	3,499,944 14 8	3,648,891 13 8	" " "	" " "
12,824 18 6	252,207 14 4	265,032 13 10	" " "	" " "
32 13 3	11,664 4 "	11,697 1 3	" " "	" " "
143,855 9 8	1,149,197 14 7	1,293,053 8 3	" " "	" " "
181,685 14 5	1,931,298 12 7	2,112,984 11 "	" " "	56,836 4 "
240,811 " 4	1,061,694 8 2	1,346,804 8 6	" " "	" " "
762,658 10 6	1,323,346 11 2	2,085,005 5 8	" " "	" " "
10,802 9 6	190,115 4 9	354,855 14 1	" " "	" " "
108,805 15 5	1,236,083 " 8	1,344,889 " 1	" " "	21,617 4 9
76,496 8 12 7	928,493 5 11	1,694,432 2 6	" " "	" " "
115,186 3 3	1,798,134 2 4	1,913,320 5 7	" " "	16,021 13 10
570 2 2	16,097 1 3	16,667 4 5	" " "	73 9 9
88,786 1 5	679,158 11 1	719,944 12 6	" " "	" " "
11,399 11 10	120,378 " 8	131,777 12 6	" " "	" " "
262,331 2 9	1,916,404 8 3	2,178,735 11 2	3 6	54,334 7 10
75,224 10 7	2,126,448 13 8	2,201,673 8 3	9 6	6,220 " 7
79,354 4 4	46,373 9 3	5,308 13 7	" " "	" " "
322,697 5 7	2,150,147 5 2	2,472,794 10 9	" " "	" " "
12,319 9 5	497,17 5 1	62,036 14 6	" " "	" " "
52,504 5 "	1,473,165 15 11	1,525,670 4 11	" " "	" " "
112,901 11 10	2,066,936 9 11	2,181,838 5 9	" " "	" " "
27,128 10 5	7,14,854 4 11	7,41,982 15 4	" " "	" " "
417,10086 7 11	2,489,4678 12 8	3,160,4765 4 7	" " "	12,6934 8 4
18,153 1 4	1,117,672 2 5	1,135,825 4 9	" " "	2,023 " 2
1,225,663 9 3	3,607,2350 13 1	4,879,3014 6 4	2 " "	180,562 8 6

Farmost Total Grand

Fort St. George

the Old Account antedent to Fusly 1255.

Particulars of

Gross Revenue—

Land Revenue Fusly 1258 13	Current Fusly 1258 20	Total 21	Extra Revenue 22	Total including Extra Revenue 23	Recoverable of Advances for Cultivation 24	Recoveries of Collections Zemindary Charges 33	Refunds 33	Expences on account Improvements in Culture of Cotton 83	Total Extraordinary 84	Total Land Revenue Charges 85	Sundry Exemptions Allowances 91
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,61,375 4 4	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" "
"	55,619 3 1	59,419 9 2	4073 54	63,492 14 9	"	220 12 "	57,370 7	"	1,645 " "	64,984 12 2	1 10
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,400 " "	" "
"	18,66,075 9 3	"	"	"	"	"	67,28 "	"	10,055 " 1	4,18,052 10 8	" "
"	2,35,370 5 "	18,88,534 3 3	7657 3	18,96,191 6 4	10581 10 9	"	72,09 "	6886 12 1	34,449 2 5	3,67,300 2 11	" "
22	2,54,532 2 10	23,47,131 4 9	11,948 9	23,59,099 14 3	7140 12 "	"	31107 "	"	25,697 5 9	3,84,263 " 6	" "
"	19,53,018 1 5	21,72,470 12 1	16,786 "	21,89,256 12 8	23112 2 "	88 15 9	12,125 "	"	240 10 "	32,3599 15 7	" "
"	16,32,017 8 10	20,35,024 8 1	23,724 5	20,58,743 13 1	200 " "	"	6589 "	"	123 9 "	5,28,553 14 5	" "
"	34,71,422 14 4	16,44,713 " 6	4,665 13	16,49,378 14 5	" " "	"	81,609 "	"	22,101 8 "	5,63,496 9 11	" "
"	880 " "	34,94,078 13 5	4,183 " "	34,98,261 14 2	23476 12 "	"	11000 "	"	2,000 " "	24251 13 6	" "
"	30,880 6 11	"	"	"	"	"	5720 "	"	" "	11,422 9 9	" "
"	11,664 4 "	25,10,26 14 10	1034 15 "	25,20,61 14 4	2,000 " "	2 " "	73354 "	"	18,142 3 "	3,29,809 8 4	" "
"	9,66,703 3 10	11,694 8 9	948 13 9	12,645 6 6	"	1 11 "	87950 "	"	32,423 3 6	5,03,391 1 11	" "
"	13,69,348 9 4	10,93,391 3 4	4,336 14 "	10,97,728 1 4	14,543 2 11	" "	16,211 8 "	"	13,446 14 10	" "	
"	7,14,526 4 7	19,39,628 7 2	4948 3 2	19,44,576 10 4	22262 14 "	" 9 "	45267 "	"	4095 5 8	2,34,967 7 8	" "
"	12,64,038 12 6	8,72,453 11 10	3576 8 2	8,76,030 4 "	2,164 15 1	" "	21055 "	"	" "	" "	" "
"	"	12,20,090 2 "	6512 7 11	12,26,602 9 11	2,631 5 "	" "	56092 "	"	5701 3 11	1,90,077 1 1	" "
"	12,06,366 11 4	"	"	"	"	" "	57328 "	"	12,103 " "	1,80,511 13 3	" "
"	89,774 " 5	12,46,218 10 3	6126 " 5	13,07,478 10 8	5,300 " "	2 " "	84193 "	"	2,643 " 5	2,74,138 12 4	" "
"	17,32,201 15 5	96,093 15 8	14776 2 2	98,870 1 7	13732 14 "	" " "	564 "	"	" "	" "	" "
"	6,70,126 12 4	18,12,031 5 2	5727 " 6	12,17,758 5 8	" " "	" " "	11490 "	"	7 3 10	56,958 13 3	" "
"	"	6,81,907 8 9	"	"	" " "	" " "	46938 "	"	" " "	" " "	" "
"	"	"	2745 3 6	6,84,652 12 3	290 " "	" " "	30309 "	"	" " "	" " "	" "
"	43,802 " 11	51,727 3 9	"	"	" " "	" " "	125159 "	"	" " "	2,347 6 4	" "
"	35,669 10 2	47,508 9 2	166 " 11	51,893 4 8	" " "	" " "	5100 "	"	3069 8 7	9,172 13 3	" "
"	6,87,946 7 9	7,01,237 1 6	66 15 1	47,575 8 3	24465 " "	" " "	42095 "	"	" " "	" " "	" "
"	"	"	2,323 12 3	7,03,615 14 9	18,000 " "	" " "	32798 "	"	" " "	" " "	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	" " "	22,607 "	"	" " "	" " "	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	" " "	9804 "	"	15920 " "	3,42,554 15 7	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	" " "	87801 "	836 12 1	2,07,628 8 2	5,34,371 9 7	11 10 6 3
7											
						35 4 9	18,73,025				11 10 6 3
						" " "	29,863 "				
7						35 4 9	21,71,663	527 4 8	2,79,865 15 5	7,33,691 3 13 11	

Fort St. George

3d Jus

Small Farms and Licenses

Currr Rat 12½ %	Small Farms and Licenses — Toor and District Establishments. 92	Sander-wared 93	Extra Charges 94	Total 95	Burgor and District Establishment 96	Sander-wared 97	Motarpha Extra Charges 98	Sander-ared 106	Extra Charges 107	Draw-back 108	Total 109	
	5953 9 4	5 8 "	1,332 2 3	8,293 5 5								26
	536 9 4		1,186 5 1	12,401 14 5				35 4 "	2,254 2 2	6,623 9 2	1,19,801 14 8	
								4 12 1	1,175 4 6		2,935 11 3	107
												68
												92
22								162 10 "	13 5 5	634 12 "	223 14 3	16,305 9 2	141
			652 8 "	652 8 "								526
								548 6 10	56	71 8 6		4,436 14 "	69
									438 " "			3,456 " "	46
												1,242 " "	343
													492
								4,834 6 2	19	182 13 "		3,629 19	272
								3,844 12 "	8 "			2,144 8 "	218
												503 13 "	89
									117	136 32		1,675 5 10	60
												1,720 11 3	49
								13,877 11 1					134
													230
												2,717 4 11	291
												2,387 11 11	26
												528	48
													41
									10 6	13 " "		4,612 10 6	5 "
													87
												1546 12 8	78
	90 2 8	5 8 "	13,849 15 4	21,347 11 10	3,367 11 1	126 " "		23,297 14	10 10	4,908 13 4	6,847 7 5	1,82,594 3 5	
			10,500 " "	10,500 " "					1	18 14 "	" "	1,379 12 6	
	90 2 8	5 8 "	24,349 15 4	31,847 11 10	3,367 11 1	126 " "		23,297 14	10 11	4,927 11 4	6,847 7 5	1,89,974 " 11	Forte

Curre Rus 125 12	Small Zoor an Distric Establi -ments 92	anges the oly Rt 116	Total 117	Hoozoor and District Establish- ments 118	Sunder -wared 119	Tobacco Monopoly Extra Charges 120	Purchase of Tobacco 121
	5953 9		7,790 " 2				
	536 9		12,324 11 2	1,439 7 3	158 13 4	596 9 4	12,887 2 13 1
				8,301 10 11	158 3 8	15,193 12 8	
122			1,14,336 11 2	9,139 7 11	17 1 4	17,516 " 4	82,703 14 6
			38,804 6 8				
			14,526 5 6				
			677 8 "				
		8 6	68,554 6 1				
		14 8	28,944 8 8				
		13 9	19,036 14 6				
			3,997 15 11				
			15,351 9 1				
			11,808 " 8				
			5,309 9 2				
			1,17,16 15 6				
			2,950 1 8				
			4,623 7 7				
			3,349 3 11				
			35,294 2 9				
	90 2 8	4 11	5,46,522 5 8	31,838 11 1	334 1 11	38,679 " 11	2,11,576 11 7
	90 2 8	4 11	7,88,496 9 11	31,838 11 1	334 1 11	38,679 " 11	2,11,576 11 7

Fort St. George Accountant General's office

Advan Purcha Tobacc Monop	Current Fasly 1258 133	Total 134	Balance of sh at the inning of e year.	Grand Total of Revenue Receipts	Depos
				442 14 10	
				192 13 3	
	8,081 1 2	22,503 2 8			
			1,067 5 1	1,08,941 11 8	67,326
	19,748 10 9	21,388 15 4	3,813 11 3	5,01,976 15 11	
752	14,297 14 "	19,831 3 5	0,293 15 2	2,83,106 6 9	2,09,607
1,71,28	26,841 13 2	30,738 1 2	0,743 11 8	2,43,825 2 6	24,768
	12,64,624 7	12,99,910 14 11	1,752 4 "	2,84,226 5 "	19,192
	14,641 12 "	16,122 9 10	1,523 4 9	2,36,933 8 4	2,311
	28,522 " 4	15,4,003 " 3			
			18,182 3 8	2,87,498 11 2	5,626
			3,777 15 "	4,42,902 12 7	1,05,869
	1,327 7 5	14,008 15 "			
		2 8 6	2,174 15 11	1,49,662 8 10	53,446
	1,82,489 10 9	1,99,662 4 11	4,534 1 4	2,36,347 15 1	45,843
	61,952 3 3	1,16,519 15 10			
	34,168 3 7	2,59,7,350 12 8	1,049 13 3	1,35,099 2 7	2,93,492
	64,257 14 8	7,35,015 3 8	9,049 8 3	2,02,2,579 10 6	27,272
	12,383 14 8	1,75,602 10 11			
			75,609 5 5	1,52,6,533 14 2	4,9,918
	29,216 8 4	77,053 1 1			
	30,499 5 6	7,26,338 3 1	83,666 5 6	1,35,2,864 6 2	56,1,69
	59,832 2 11	85,267 2 7			
	4,55,14,11	86,212 "	89,1,051 1	2,03,2,839 15 9	44,760
	9,031 14 9	36,037 3 9	76,068 " 10	2,11,9,920 5 10	1,19,179
	2,38,616 2 5	2,39,622 5 8			
	1,14,129 " 10	2,96,4,41 "			
	5,309 2 " 1	5,6,057 7 10	52,864 11 6	2,46,9,943 11 2	1,35,234
			94,993 4 8	2,43,6,418 14 9	9,6,030
	2,571 8 4	2,581 9 10	10,082 15 6	2,59,1,721 5 5	1,20,491
	4,623 7 7 1	3,17,69 10 9			
			8,82,701 5 4	1,53,5,321 6 3	35,306
	14,047 10 11	14,528 5 4			
	12,162 14 10	66,297 6 9	13,212 6 8	2,62,4,452 7 11	1,01,248
	37,730 3 3	1,34,3,83 13 7			
	16,907 13 2	4,06,9,573 10	84,9,468 7	8,75,837 4 9	84,141
172	1,05,7,897 12 7	11,8,39,556 2 8	2,00,348 5	40,79,8,600 7 2	25,15,187
	34,984 3 1	1,33,1,040 14 6			
172	87,5,681 15 8	1,31,7,059 7 2			

Fort.

12 ...eral.—

8083 Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Order thereon.—

(39-40) Ordered to be brought forward at a future Meeting.—

Resolved that the following letters be dispatched—

(41)

To The Collector of Guntoor.—

Sir

To the Collector of Guntoor—

Conveying to him observations of the Board respecting the batta to Hoozoor servants and suggesting that until some definite arrangement has been sanctioned by Government he will submit an Estimate of his Establishment along with the Estimate of Extra Establishment accompanied by an explanatory Memorandum—

30th January 1850

1. In the account Particular No. 1 of Batta to Hoozoor servants which accompanied your Statement of actual Charges incurred without Estimate for Fusly 1258. it is observed that the rate per Cooly of 3 fanams allowed under the Board's Circular of the 1st May 1826— has been taken as equal to 4 annas which has given a total charge of Rupees 1211—4—" for the aggregate number of Coolies allowed— The rate however obtained in rendering the rate of 3 fanams at its

8084 Fort St. George 3d June 1850.

Account Particulars No. 3—

it's proper value of 3—8—80— would reduce the total charge to Rupees 1,130—4—3, or Rupees 80—11—9— below that Charged—

2. It would appear that the rate of 4 Annas per Cooly has been disbursed in Guntoor for some years, but as the rate of 3—8—80— is the prevailing rate in other Districts the Board request that you will adopt the same from the ensuing fusly 1260.

3. It is remarked that the items "Cloth for Bags" and "hire for sewing" them, are of a Saderwared nature, and as such, should for the future, be included in the Statement of Saderwared Charges— The charge incurred in Fusly 1257 for remitting Treasure should not have been blended with those of Fusly 1258. The disbursement of each year should be adjusted in the year in which it may have been incurred, failing this, it should be submitted in a supplemental Statement for sanction.—

Account Particulars No. 6.

4. In reference to the charge of Rupees 11,994—10—2— for Mohatands, or Village Peons or Watchers employed for Revenue and Police purposes in the purchased Zemindary Estates, the Board observe that it was intended that the expenditure

an

6. The Board would suggest that, until some definite arrangement has been sanctioned by Government, you submit an Estimate of this Establishment along with your Estimate of Ectra Establishment and accompanied by an explanatory Memorandum of the nature adverted to in the foregoing para. The actual Charges might in this case be submitted with the Statement of Actual Charges on account of additional or Ectra Establishment.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
3d. June 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley.
Secretary.

42

To the Collector of Bellary the same to Malabar and Tanjore

To The Collector of
Bellary.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will expedite the despatch of your Register of Petitions for the months of January, February and March last.—

+ Tanjore.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
3d. June 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley.
Secretary

43

To the Collector of Cuddapah the same to Malabar.

To The Collector of Cuddapah

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue

on this account should be debited as an Extra Charge only, until otherwise provided for. The discussion on the subject of the expediency of increasing the efficiency of the Village Officers in Guntoor which was revived subsequent to the surrender of the Zemindary Estates to Government in February 1844, was duly laid before that authority, and the last paper recd. in this Office dated the 2d. August 1849, containing the views of Government and desiring that you should be called upon to furnish, in a comprehensive form the results of the proposed arrangements in conformity with those views, sent for disposal to the Commissioner for the Circars on the 6th. Idem. The Charges for Fusly 1258 are heavy compared with those of Fusleis 1256 and 1257.

The Charge in Fusly 1255 incurred from May to 11th. July 1846 was Rupees 2661-9-11.
That for Fusly 1256 was Rupees 9355-2-5.
That for Fusly 1257 was Rupees 10725-13-8.

5. You are requested to furnish a Memorandum explaining more fully the necessity for employment of the Establishment in Fusly 1258 in excess of the two previous fusleis and exhibiting the charge of each reverted Estate embraced in the Berij and value of [illegible]

Revenue to request that you will furnish
your arrear Lists for the quarter ending 31st
March last-

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
3d. June, 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley.
Secretary.

From the Acting Principal Collector
of Coimbatore. Read Statement

44

of Contingent Charges incurred during the
quarter ending 31st March last-

44-45

Order thereon-

Resolved that the necessary
orders be passed.-

Received the undermentioned
Miscellaneous letters and Statements.

46

From the Collector of Nellore- Salt account Current

47

for the quarter ending 31st March last-

From the Collector of Nellore- Register of Certificates
issued for the exportation of Salt to
Chittagong from his Ports on account of

48

Chittagong Indent for the year 1849/50 for
the month of April last-

From the Agent at Kurnool- Acknowledging the
receipt of certain printed forms of Bills of Exchange
and letters of advice-

49

From the Acting Collector of
South Arcot- Abstract of Demand Collection

50

and Balance for the month of April last-

From the Acting Collector of
South Arcot- Statement shewing the
average Bazar whole prices of Grain and
Salt for the month of April last-

51

From the Collector of Tanjore- Abstract of Demand
Collection and Balance for the month of
April last-

52

From the Collector of Tanjore- Statement shewing the
average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and
Salt for the month of April last-

53

From the Collector of Tanjore- Register of the state of the
River Cauvery at the Annicut for April 1849/50.

54

From the Acting Principal Collector
of Coimbatore- Abstract of Demand
Collection and Balance for the month of
April last.-

55

From the Acting Principal Collector
of Coimbatore- Statement shewing the
average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and
Salt for the month of April last.-

56

From the Acting Principal Collector
of Coimbatore- Return of fines imposed
and

and stoppages made from the pay of Public servants for the quarter ending 31st March last.-

57 From the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore. Reporting that certain returns

58 for the quarter ending 31st March last are not sent.
From the Collector of Malabar. Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the month of April

59 last.-
From the Collector of Malabar. Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and

60 Salt for the month of April last.-
From the Accountant General- Indent on the Commissary General for certain Articles for the use of

60-61 his Office for the month of June 1850.-
Order thereon- Ordered that the original Indent be passed and returned.-

" "

Comp. D. Gils.

" Goldingham

No Diary.-

At a Meeting Present.-

G. D. Drury Esqre. Senior Member

and.

Thursday 6th June 1850 { C. Goldingham Esqre. Third Member

Walter Elliot Esqre. Second Member Absent on duty as Commissioner Northern Circars.-

Minutes of the last

1 Meeting read and approved.-

From the Secretary to Government Dated 28th May 1850. } Read.-

Extract Sanctioning the disburse-

For information ment of the increased rate of Salary to D. Streenevasa Row Head Sheristadar of Guntoor Subject to verification of the period

1-2 of his Service by the Audit Departt.

Order thereon- Ordered to be recorded.-

Read

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.-

3

From the Secretary to Government-

Read the following Extract
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
under date the 28th May 1850. No. 525.

Read the following Papers-
Extract from the Proceedings of the Board
of Revenue-

Here enter 29th April 1850 No. 19
From Syed Taheer ally Khan.-

Here enter " " " " 559

The Right Honorable the
Governor in Council approves the
Suggestion made by the Agent of Kurnool
in para 25 of his letter and he therefore
desires that it may be intimated to the
Nawaub of Bunganapally that the
Government look to him in virtue of his
position as head of the family in discharge
of the obligations devolving upon him
under his Sunnud and in furtherance
of the design of his late
father, to take immediate
and effectual measures
for adjusting the disputes between
Taher ali Khan and Goolam Mahomed
and that it be distinctly notified to the
parties that they are expected to submit

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.-

differences to the arbitration of the
Nawaub and to abide by his decision.
It does not appear necessary to name
any stated period within which the claims
of Goolam Mahomed Khan are to be
arranged but the Nawab should be informed
that their settlement should be effected
with the least practicable delay.-

Ordered that the following
Endorsement be passed on Petition
No. 559 of 1850 from Syed Taher ally
Khan.-

"Petitioner is referred to the
Agent at Kurnool to whom instructions
have been sent in the matter of this
Petition"

(A true Extract)
(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government.

3-4

Order thereon-

In Cons 29th April 1850.

Ordered to be communi-
=nicated to the Agent to the Governor
in Kurnool with reference to
his letter dated 17th April
last.-

Extract.

5

From the Secretary to Government - Containing the observations and orders of Government on the Board's Proceedings reporting upon the Management of the Extra Sources of Revenue in the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1258. -

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 29th May 1850 No. 33

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue. -

(Here enter 29th April 1850 No. 2)

Para 1 The demand on account of the Extra Sources of Revenue in the Coimbatore District amounted for Fusly 1258 to Rupees 2,21,499-1-9 and was above that of Fusly 1257 in Rupees 31,384-14-6. -

2. In consequence of the abolition of the Chowkies on the Travancore and Cochin frontiers no collections were made on account of Sayer in Fusly 1258, there is therefore a decrease under this head of Rupees 2. In Abkarry and Small farms there was a decrease respectively of Rupees 183 and 132-13-1. - Under the head Sandal and Teakwood, Elephants &c there was a net decrease of Rupees 4- attributed to the diminished

Fort St. George 6th June 1850. -

for these articles, and from there having been no sale of Elephants in the year under report. -

3. The stamp sales were Rupees 696 in excess of the previous year owing to the operation of act XVIII of 1848. - The Motarpha was also Rupees 3,014-14-4- in advance, the greater part of which Rupees 2,256 occurred in the Loom tax. -

4. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that it is unlikely that a single unfavorable season could have led to any extensive emigration of the Coimbatore weavers in Fusly 1258 or that the falling off in the revenue derived from looms in that and the following year is to be ascribed to such a cause or its improvement in the Fusly under report to any partial return of the Emigrants. The Board attribute the increase in the Collections from this source in Fusly 1258 to a stricter inquiry having been instituted, but the grounds of this opinion are not stated. It is not improbable that the bad season of Fusly 1258 tho' it did not lead

lead to emigration on the part of the weaving community to the extent supposed by the Collector may have produced a depression in the cloth trade and thrown several looms temporarily out of work. and that the trade may now in some measure

Fusly 1255	30,341	have recovered itself. It is
" 1256	26,230	however observed that the
" 1257	22,194	Loom tax is still consider-
" 1258	24,487	-ably below that of Fusly

1255.-

5. Agreeably to the instructions of the Board of Revenue 6th August 1844 Para 8, the acting Principal Collector has furnished a detailed Statement /H/ of the Moturpha Revenue shewing the several items composing this branch of the Revenue the rates of tax and amount obtained from each, together with the amount derived from each Talook. The Board have required to be furnished with this Statement in future, but it is presumed that they do not intend that it should be submitted annually. Looking to the detailed nature of the account, and the

the probability that the entries in it will not differ much from year to year, this seems quite unnecessary.-

6. In the profits on Tobacco there was an increase of Rupees 31,654-1-9- owing to the larger quantity supplied to the States of Travancore and Cochin. The Acting Collector has entered into a lengthened explanation in paras 10 to 26 of his report of the System of Keeping the Tobacco accounts of the District under instructions furnished to him by the Accountant General. From this as well as from the previous correspondence upon the subject noted in the margin it would appear that up to the year 1843 the prime cost of the Tobacco supplied from Coimbatore to Malabar and to the Native States of Travancore and Cochin was calculated Monthly in reference to the transactions of each current month, but that since that year the cost under orders of

Extra Revenue Report for Fusly 1253
23d December 1844 Para 17-18
Board's Proceedings 27th February 1845 No 177.
Extra Revenue Report for Fusly 1254.
15th December 1845. Para 14-15.
Board's Proceedings 6th April 1846 No 195
Extract Minutes Consultation 29th March 1847 Para 2
From Principal Collector Coimbatore 28th October 1847.
Proceedings Board of Revenue 2d December 1847.

of the Accountant General has been calculated quarterly in reference to the transactions of the immediately preceding quarter. It was to be expected that some difference would often be found to exist between these monthly and quarterly rates. but the Government do not understand how the results calculated upon these several Rates for a Series of years can have differed to the extent represented in the State= ment G submitted by the Acting Principal Collector. From that State= ment it would seem that the value of the Tobacco furnished to the States and Malabar for the six years Fusly 1253-1258 calculated at the Monthly average rate was Rupees 9,59,787-15-11+ but according to the quarterly rate was Rupees 9,25,422-10-8. the profit on Tobacco agreeably to the first mode of computation being Rupees 11,43,810-9-9* according to the latter Rupees 1,78,144 15-2. under these circumstances the Government

+ Col 29.
° Col 30.
* Amount received 11,03,584-9-8. Col 31
Prime Cost Col. 29 9,59,787-15-11.
*Col 34- 1,43,810-9-9-

Government concur with the Board of Revenue that the subject should again be brought under the consideration of the Accountant General and they desire that the Acting Principal Collector will communicate with that Officer and obtain his further instructions.-

7. With the exception of a small balance of Rupees 200-3-10, the demand was realized within the Fusly; the gross Collections amounted to Rupees 2,26,730-14-8 and after deducting charges which were Rupees 2,124-10-1- above those of Fusly 1257 the net revenue brought to Account Rupees 2,18,700-9-8 exceeded that of the previous year in Rupees 30,726--0-9.-

8. Agreeably to the recommendation of the Board of Revenue the Governor in Council grants authority for writing off in the accounts of the Coimbatore Collectorate the arrears under the heads of Moturpha and Small Farms reported to be irrecover= able Amounting to Rupees Two hundred

and

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.-

and Seventy nine, Annas Eleven and Pice two; Viz.t,-

Moturpha	Fasly	1250	2- 15- 1-
"	"	1244	99- 12- 1-
"	"	1256	84- 3- 8-
"	"	1257	74- 15- 10
Small Farms	"	1251	17- 12- 6
			279- 11- 2

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue.-

5-6

A true Extract
(Signed) T. Pycroft.
Secretary to Government

Order thereon.- Ordered to be communicated to the acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore with reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 29th April last.-

2. Mr. Thomas is informed that it will suffice if the detailed Statement adverted to in Para 5 is furnished Quinquennially, though a yearly abstract is desirable of Columns 16- 17- 58- 59- Fasli Jaloo Rewar and his attention is called to the orders contained in Para 6.-

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.-

From the Secretary to Government

7

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 3d June, 1850.-

Read the following letter from the Accountant General.-

Extract from a letter from the Accountant General Dated 28th March 1850. No. 98.

Gunjam Para 9. In the Statement received from this Collector, two sums are exhibited one of Rupees 31- 1- 7- and one of Rupees 105, advanced for cultivation by the late Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Anstruther respectively, while Collector of the District.-

Letter dated 5th November 1849- The Collector was called upon to explain under what circumstances those sums, which were advanced so long ago, were not adjusted upon to the date of his statement, namely 7th June last, and whether they formed any portion of the sum which the Statement shewed he expected to recover or of declared therein to be irreconcilable.

Letter dated 17th November 1849- It appears from his reply that the sum of Rupees 86- 4- 3, was recovered by him by the end of October last, Rupees 6- 4- 3,- on account of the former and Rupees 80, on account of the latter, and that the remainder will be shortly adjusted, after a personal scrutiny into

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

into the circumstances connected with it in the course of his tour of inspection.

(A true Extract)
(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Chief Secretary

Para 7. The Board of Revenue will lose no time in furnishing Extracts of the Accountant General's letter to the Officers concerned, and will require them in reporting upon the points noticed by the Accountant General, forthwith to adjust as far as may be practicable the advances appearing on their Books as outstanding on account of Public Works, and they will adopt measures to prevent a recurrence of such delays as those brought to notice by the Accountant General.

8. Para 9 of the Accountant General's letter not appertaining to the Department of Public Works will be communicated to the Board in the Revenue Department.

(A true Extract)
(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Chief Secretary

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

D.G.

Resolved.

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

Resolution thereon. Resolved that copies of para 8 of the foregoing Extract Minutes of Consultation and Extract of the letter from the Accountant General communicated therewith, be forwarded to the Collector of Ganjam with reference to the Board's remarks on his Statement of Actual charges on account of Advances for cultivation and for the Manufacture of Salt for Fusly 1258. He will enter at the foot of his Statement of Actual charges on the above Account for the current Fusly 1259, the usual Memorandum shewing Fuslyear the balances of Advances of former years remaining unadjusted and will state concisely the period within which they may be expected to be settled and the causes which have hitherto prevented their adjustment or recovery.

Read the following letters.

7-8

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

9

From the Collector of Nellore

Adverting to the Endorsement on Petition No. 109 of 1850 directing me to

Reporting on the Petition No. 109 of 1850.

Transmitted Returned with Petition No. 1179 of 1849.

Fort St. George 6th June 1850

to report thereon with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 19th January 1849 Authorizing the refund to Tauppunnah son of Narrainapah Naick of Rupees 6119—"—/ being amount of collections on account of the Rooftoos of his 12 Villages from Fusly 1244 to 1257 inclusive I have the honor to refer the Board to the correspondence noted in the Margin* which which has passed between the Government the Board and Collector of this District upon this subject

From Collector to Board dated 21st Augt 1834
From Board to Government 11th September "
Extract Minutes of Consultation 19th Do Do "
From Board to Collector dated 25th Sept "
To ___ Do from ___ Do ___ 6th October ___ "
From ___ Do ___ to Government 20th ___ Do ___ "
Extract Minutes of Consultation 31st ___ Do ___ "
From Collector to Board 13th November ___ "
From Board to Government 1st December "
Extract Minutes of Consultation 7 Do ___ "

2. Narrainapah / father of / Petitioner and to whom the surplus collections from Fusly 1230 to 1243 had been paid under sanction of Government dated 7th December 1834 / having died

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

in Fusly 1248 the surviving members of the family / with exception of the widow since dead / consisting of one son / Petitioner / and 3 brothers of the deceased presented Petitions, the former under the signature of his Guardian who was nominated by them, and the latter under their own signatures requesting Mr. Smith, the late Collector to pay them the arrears of Rooftoons from Fusly 1248 to 1257 amounting to Rupees 6119-"—/. Mr. Smith recommended that the payment should be made to Tauppunnah as son of the last holder, and the Board after calling for further explanation regarding the non-payment of the claim for so long a time obtained the sanction of Government for the disbursement accordingly. Mr. Smith, however, who had originally suggested this arrangement appears to have subsequently on personally seeing Tauppunnah withheld payment on the ground of his minority—

3. I see no reason why the amount already authorized should not be paid to Petitioner, his Uncles not objecting

objecting and having all along performed the Services for which the Roopcoons were originally granted—

Nellore
Collectors Cutcherry
6th May 1850.— } (Signed) D. White
Collector

Proceedings thereon.

(9-10)

It is observed that Mr. Smith the late Collector did not carry out the orders of Government under date 29th January 1849 19th January 1849 for the disbursement of the 6,119 Rs 10 a 1 due to the Petitioners and in accordance with the proposition made by the present Collector, they authorize the disbursement of the above sum to the individual named by Government there appearing to be no ground for expecting any objections on the part of the other members of his family—

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petitions Nos. 1178 & 1181 of 1849 and 109 of 1850 respectively—

"Petitioners are referred to the Collector to whom instructions have been sent on the subject of their Petition."—

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(11)

Sir,

From the Collector of Nellore— } I beg to acknowledge—

Accounting for the difference of the amounts of Nand Goud Roopcoons as stated by Petitioner and by the Collector in his letter dated 31st January 1850, Viz. Pags 40 & 75 and referring the Board to the 3d para of the Summabundy report dated 19th November 1841 as the only correspondence on the subject

receipt of Extract from Proceedings of the Board dated 21st February 1850, requiring explanation as to the difference of the value of the Nand Goud Roopcoons alluded to in my report of the 31st January 1850, varying from Pagodas 40 to Pagodas 75 pr. annum, and in reply to state that the allowance stated by Petitioner was according to the Cadeem or old rate of price which prevailed in the Jaghire prior to its assumption, and the payment thereof appears to have been made at 60 Pagodas in grain which according to the Current rate of price amounts only to Pagodas 30, exclusive of a ready money allowance of Pagodas 10. The Cadeem prices it will be observed were merely nominal and are usually from 50 to 100 per% above the current selling price.—

2. It further appears that— about 70 years ago the late Jagheerdars father

father Abdool Kauderkhan in return for the grain fee received by him, fixed a mucta of 70 Pagodas for the payment of which, to the Naud Gaud Roofsoondars, assignments were given on one or more Villages, from the revenue of which, the amount might be realized, but there are no records to show how the Roofsoons were paid prior to the Mucta being fixed altho' enquiry leads to a supposition that it was at the rate of 1/4 toom 7th Pooly of grain deducted from the gross produce It may however be mentioned that the Government after the assumption of the Woodiagherry Jaghire allowed fees to the Village Artificers at the rate of 1 1/4 toom per pooty of grain or 6 1/4 per Cent as usual in other Talooks leaving the Naud Gaud Roofsoons wholly unprovided for, the holders thereof having ceased to do duty for several years past and nothing equivalent being received by Government on their account from which to make any such payments to the Roofsoondars. No further information has been found regarding the

the Roofsoons in question, and the only correspondence to which I can refer the Board is the 34th para of the Summahbundy report dated 19th November 1841.

3 The Petition which accompanied the Extract of Proceedings is herewith transmitted.

Nellore Collector's Cutcherry 13th May 1850.

/Signed/ D. White
Collector

Resolution thereon (11-12) Resolved that the following Endorsement be made on Petition No. 1656 of 1847.

"On investigation the Board of Revenue find that when the Woodiagherry Jaghire was assumed by Government in 1839, the Naud Gaud Roofsoons granted by former Jaghirdars were discontinued in consequence of the Office for which the holders received this allowance, being no longer required and as no duties have subsequently been performed by or required from the Roofsoondars, the Board cannot entertain the claim preferred by the Petitioner."

To

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(13)

Sir

From the Collector of Nellore — I reference to the instructions of the Board on the accompanying Petition No. 1659 of 1849 requiring me to submit a full report on the case of Petitioner with reference to my Endorsement dated 13th February 1850, I have the honor to state that the Dittum of the land therein alluded to from which Petitioner complains to have been excluded appears to have been held 18 years ago by one P. Chenchoo for dry and wet lands consisting of 11 Goorties in the cultivation of which he allowed his sisters son (Petitioner) to join, but on some disputes taking place between them an agreement was entered into by the parties with the concurrence of the Villagers to the effect that both of them should carry on joint cultivation or that otherwise the one party who claimed a division of the land should forfeit his share in favor of the other. This

Submitting a full report on the case of Petitioner in No. 1659 of 1849 and stating that Petitioners name was struck off the Dittum for reasons herein set forth.

2 This engagement was acted up to so far as 1847 when a breach of the terms of the agreement having occurred, Chenchoo petitioned the late Collector representing Petitioners non conformity to the agreement and the opposition he met with from him in the cultivation of the land, and requesting that he might be put in possession of the whole land to the exclusion of Petitioner

3. A reference however was made to the Tahsildar as to the truth of this statement when that Officer not only confirmed it but added that his interference was of no avail. The Tahsildar was therefore directed to send for, the parties in person and to point out to them the necessity of their carrying on joint cultivation, and that the division of the lands between them and a separate entry thereof in the Dittum in their names rested with themselves, but that if Petitioner should insist on the division of the land against the will of the other party, his (Petitioners) name would be struck off the dittum, and Chenchoo put in possession

Fort St. George 8th June 1850

and second sales.

4. Of this sum I have rec
from him Rupees 512—1—10 by the afore
Rupees 240 of the ready money which he had
ed before he was permitted to bid
Rupees 242—1—10. Farms,— by the sequestration and sale
of certain property, and by his voluntary
ment of 30 Rupees on account of
payment into which he entered after
sult of the second sale was known, a
which he bound himself to discharge
ly periodical instalments, the liability
had thus incurred.

5. When he agreed to liquidate in
Rupees 197—11—2. stated manner, the balance in question,
was under the belief that he would be main
assisted by the donations of his caste and fo
some time after his failure to perform his eng
ments, I was myself under the impression that
a certain extent at least, his expectations wou
not be disappointed. The reverse however
has proved to be the case, since the
sale of his property under the process iss
against it, the friends on whom he relied
have been found wanting— Their change of

Fort St. George 8th June 1850

intention may have resulted from the
discovery made that E. Venkatramoodoo was
not the man of substance they had formerly
considered him to be, or from other causes not
now apparent. Certain it is that the property
E. Venkatramoodoo was supposed to possess
and on which to my knowledge, respectable
Pathan Comm Davaz khan of Tirtoor, had al
most been persuaded to advance Rupees
1200, was subsequently proved to be worth only
Rupees 242—1—10 and beyond that I have ascer
tained that nothing will be forthcoming
6. It is clear that he Venkatramoodoo
was a man of straw and that he has been earn
ing a precarious livelihood by the small pro
fits of his concern in one or the other of the
Abkarry Farms, either as a principal or a subrentor
But of any thing more being now extracted
from him, I have no hope whatever— Under
these circumstances it has appeared to me
that it would be unadvisable to place
him in confinement and I have therefore
allowed him to be at large, bail having
been

been received for his future appearance; if
'gured.

7. If, however seems to me
no benefit will arise from the adoption
further measures against him of a co
'pulsive nature, and I therefore take perm
to represent, that the case is one in which
some indulgence is desirable and beg to
request that the sanction of Government
may be obtained for writing off the ba
lance adverted to Rupees 1077-14-2 as
a remission.

8 I am the more induced
to submit the above recommendation
that the unfavorable season of the current fa
has materially affected the profits of the Akka
renters who are extremely backward in their offers f
the farms of the ensuing year.

Kunool
Agent's Office
25th May 1850

(Signed) H. D. Phillips
Agent to the Governor.

Ordered that the foregoing letter
be submitted with the following
addresses.

H.

15-16

To The Chief Secretary to
Government.

To The Chief Secretary to Government } Sir,

I am directed to submit for the information and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council a letter from the Agent at Kurnool, dated 25th ultimo, on the subject, a defaulter among the Abkary Renters.

	Rs
Nundial	5,480
Nundicootoor ..	9,860
	15,340.

The Divisions specified in the margin, were sold for the current Fusly to one Esookul Venca tramoooo, for an aggregate amount of Rupees 15,340 but he failed in performing the conditions as regards deposit and security, consequently the two Farms were put up a second time to auction and realized only Rupees 13,750 leaving a difference of Rupees 1,590 to be made good by the original purchaser.

Of this sum the Agent has only been able to recover Rupees 512-1-10, Viz. Rupees 240 ready money deposited before the party was allowed to bid, Rupees 242-1-10 by the segestration

Fort St. George 6th June 1850

sequestration and final sale of his property and Rupees 30 voluntarily paid by him.

The balance Rupees 1077 14-½ is considered hopeless, the defaulter proving to be unable to raise funds among his caste people wherewith to discharge the liability, consequently the agent is not of opinion that compulsory measures will be productive of any benefit, he therefore begs the sanction of Government for writing off the balance, as a remission.

Under all circumstances of the case, especially the fact that E. Venkatramoodoo never was put in possession of the Farm, the Board of Revenue consider it advisable to forego the claim on him for arears and solicit the sanction of Government to the remission.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George,
6th June 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

Read the following letters.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

17

From the Collector of North Arcot, Sir, Para 1.

Petition 186 of 1850 presented to the Board by Venkatakistnama naik Shrotriumdar of Elooputtundalum bears on it the Endorsement of the Board of Revenue directing me to enquire into the Statement in Para 2 and to report to what extent of land in Petitioner's Village has been taken for the Succolum Channel, whether any damage has been thereby caused to Petitioner, and if so, what compensation should be made and to whom.

Transmitted returned

2. The Tahsildar has now carefully gone over and inspected the ground, in company with the Mongars and Curnum of Elooputtundalum and reports as follows. The land taken up by the channel in the limits of the Village amounts to eleven Cawnies, the whole of which is called Pormboke lands

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

land which has never been cultivated at any time whatever, and which as the terms imports can hardly be considered capable of cultivation, and which is certainly not likely to have been ever cultivated hereafter even if the channel had never been dug under these circumstances I cannot perceive that the Petitioner has sustained any loss or injury whatever.-

North Arcot
Collector's Cutcherry
Palamanair 22d May 1850.

/ Signed / J. D. Bowdillon
Collector

17-18
Proceedings thereon.

Forwarding to the Collector of North arcot certain Petitions on the subject of the excavation of a channel and requesting him to report what compensation may now be made that the necessary sanction may be obtained.

31st Oct. 1849 in Cons. 19 Dec. 1849

The Board having had under consideration the explanations afforded by the Collector in the above letter as well as that noted in the margin, on the subject of Petitions Nos 1005 and 2205 of 1849 and No 186 of 1850, are of opinion that the excavation of a channel through the Petitioner's Shotrium Village without his consent should not have been permitted.-

2. The injury done to the Petitioner's land is but slight, but the reports both of Captn Collyer and Lieutt Foord show that there was some reason for objection, and that the objection was made at the

Enclosure in Collector's letter of 31st Octr 1849

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

It is not for the Board now to question the motives which may have induced the Petitioner to complain of the proceeding but they have little doubt that had his prejudices met with due attention when first excited, there would have been no difficulty in inducing him to agree to a very moderate compensation.-

3. However insignificant be his actual loss, still there was an invasion of the rights of a Proprietor and the Board must request Mr. Bowdillon to report what compensation may now be made that the necessary sanction may be obtained.-

4. It appears from the Engineers letters that the channel was cut thro' an old Tangul once used for irrigation but now as a watering place for cattle. This kind of land would hardly seem to come under the denomination of Cuttur Permboke as stated in the Collector's letter of 22d May 1850.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

19

From the Coll. of North arcot

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the

Submits some

some observation on the revised Salt rules circulated with the Board's Proceedings of the 15th April 1850.

the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 15th April 1850, forwarding a draft of revised rules for the Salt department, and conveying the Board's desire that I should submit any observations that might occur to me tending to the better security of the Salt revenue, especially with reference to the subjects of wastage and Rowannahs.-

2. I have carefully read the rules and they seem to me judiciously drawn up, and my little experience in the management of the Salt revenue does not enable me to suggest any amendment. I would only observe with reference to Rule 12, that it will be as well to provide that the last heap formed at each plat-form, which must always be incomplete, should be sold first of the Salt of the year, before beginning with No. 1 I do not clearly understand the intent of Rule 33.-

3. With regard to wastage, careful observation alone must determine what is a fair allowance on this account. The Salt must be accurately measured when stored it must be very carefully thatched

over to preserve it from the weather and it must be kept securely from depredation, these three conditions being exactly fulfilled and the Salt being measured again at the end of the proper term, the difference may be taken as the proper amount of wastage to allow.

4. This accuracy of observation was not exercised when the present authorized rate of wastage at the Poonglum pans was fixed in 1837, indeed as far as I can learn from the correspondence which then passed, the rate was not the result of observation at all, but was a crude estimate founded on opinion only. again as the Salt was at that time received into store by estimate only, and was not actually measured for many months afterwards, even actual observation of the facts then would be fallacious; because much wastage would have taken place between the time of receipt on estimate, and that of measurement i. e. prior to the time when the period of observation began.-

5. I therefore consider the present authorized scale of waste in this district

to

Fort St. George 6th. June 1850

to be unauthentic- I know no other means to obtain a more trusty one than that of actual observation; and that will be trusty only in proportion as the precautions for preventing fraud during the interval, are successful- I will only observe in conclusion that though the greater part of the waste is actual loss, yet no doubt a heap of Salt will sink down or collapse from its own weight in the course of eight or ten months, and so occupy less space at the end of that term than at its commencement, a part therefore of the apparent deficiency must be ascribed to this cause.

6. With respect to Rowanah, I think that it would be extremely inexpedient to restore the system in its rigour- Formerly in the large Sayer Establishment of Chowkedars and Peons there was a machinery ready made, which could be used to enforce the Salt Rowannah system without additional cost- With the abolition of the Sayer Establishment that means of enforcement ceased, and the Rowanah system has since been I believe a dead letter- The object in reviving it would be I conceive only

Fort St. George 6th. June 1850

only to obtain security against fraud, to ensure the Salt actually reaching the market for which it was ostensibly purchased or to ascertain that it did so, is an object of very inferior importance- This could not be done without peons and inspectors stationed along all the principal roads, and at the principal places of consumption, to compare the Salt with Rowanah, and to ensure the surrender of that document as soon as the Salt reached its destination- The cost of this would go far towards neutralizing the gain to the Revenue thereby obtained; but the injury to the community through loss and inconvenience thereby inflicted on trade would be a greater evil- The right of search once conceded it is difficult to say where its exercise would stop- It would certainly be made the plea for extorting a fee on every load of Salt passing along the road, and of detaining it till the demand was satisfied and it would often be made an excuse for similar detention

and

and extortion in the case of other goods, on the pretence that the presence of smuggled Salt was suspected. It is notorious that such extortion and oppression were practised under the Sayer system, and were submitted to as the lesser evil, where to seek redress would have involved a distant journey and long detention with doubtful result. These abuses were justly considered one valid reason even for the abolition of the Sayer duties, and to reopen the door to them now, would be it seems to me, a step much to be regretted.

7. Again the enforcement of the due delivery of the Rowanahs at the places for which they were issued through which delivery and return alone they could act as an efficient check, would be much more difficult in the case of Salt than of the goods formerly subject to Sayer duty. The dealers in those commodities, Piece goods, &c. were generally Merchants regularly engaged in trade and having fixed habitations. But many of the purchasers of

of the purchasers of Salt at the pans are Lumbadies or casual buyers, and to secure the power of tracing Rowanahs not duly delivered, it would be necessary either to exclude such buyers altogether, or to require them to give some security for their appearance if required, which would be in a great degree tantamount to exclusion. Either of these measures, by diminishing the number of dealers and carriers, would raise the price to the consumer, and so injure him, as well as the Government indirectly, by the consequent restricted consumption.

8. I am well aware that frauds are now practiced to a large extent in the manufacture of and traffic in Salt, against which an honestly and efficiently administered system of passes would be a powerful guard. Salt is I believe secreted by the manufacturers through the connivance of the Government Officers, to a greater or less extent, at all the pans,

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

pans; and the pass system efficiently carried out would to some degree make it difficult to get this smuggled salt into the market. But I believe these frauds were little, if at all, less largely practised when the Sayer establishment was in escistence, and when the means of enforcing the Rowanah system were certainly much greater than at present. And considering the extraordinary facilities for getting this smuggled salt into consumption, in the neighbourhood, in small quantities; considering the minute ramifications of the salt trade; considering also that the Rowanah system could only be administered by means of a large number of lowly paid officials peculiarly exposed to temptation to dishonesty; considering these circumstances, I cannot but think that an honest and efficient administration of it is an impossibility; and I am decidedly of opinion that its evils as it would be

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

be in practice would far outweigh its benefits.

North Arcot,
Collector's Circuit Cutchery,
Palmanair, 31st May 1850.

/Signed/ J. B. Bourdillon
Collector.

Order thereon.

19-20

Ordered to lie over.

Read the following

Return.-

Return.

8129 Fort St. George

(21) Return of Tahsildars of the Collectorate

April 1850.

6th June 1850

of Tanjore for the year ending 30th

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talook	Amount of Collection Rs	Amount of Collection As	Amount of Collection Rs	Pay per Month	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Years	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Months	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Days	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Months	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Days	Employment previous to the Appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Total Service Months	Total Service Days
Vyasa Row of Singanellore in Coimbatore	Brahmin	43	"	Trivady	37163	4	3	120	"	2	11	"	"	"	Huzzoorcuttamp Goomastah in Tanjore	"	7	"			
															Revenue do in Dº	7	5	"			
															Moozoomdar in Puttoo-cottah and Coolavaysel						
															Talooks in Dº	2	6	"			
															Deputy Tahsildar of Singipetty in Dº	1	5	"			
																11	11	"	22	11	"
Govinda Row of Chittoor	Ditto	36	"	Pungunasseru	22434	5	4	100	"	1	11	"	3	18	Tamil Goomastah in the Court of Chittoor						
															Goomastah in the Huzzoor Treasury of Tanjore	"	3	19			
															Huzzoor Sawabnovis in Ditto	13	"	27			
															Tanjore Police Ameen	1	11	12			
																16	9	28	17	1	16

S.R.

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Name and Place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Taluk	Amount Pay of Collection month Rs a. p.	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Taluk Years	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Months	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Days	Employment previous to the appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Total Service Months	Total Service Days
Kistna-saumy Maidoo of Madras	Gentoo	41	-	Trivalore	209 7 13 4 10	1	3	15	1	Huzzoor Tahsil Goomastah and Vakeel for Sepoys in Tinnevelly	1	4	25			
										Joint Magistrate Goomastah in Ditto	8	-	1			
										Huzzoor Revenue Sawah-nevis in Ditto	1	1	21			
										D° Magistrate D° in D°	-	8	19			
										D° Goomastah in Nellore	-	-	9			
										Bustee Ameen in D°	2	-	6			
										Magistrate Head Sawah-nevis in Tanjore	2	4	26			
										Police Ameen of Singiputty in Ditto	8	8	26			
											16	5	13	17	11	24
Narrain Row of Coimbatore	Brahmin	49	-	Kiwalore	298 5 19 12 2	4	2	-	11	3 - Huzzoor Goomastah and Head Goomastah in Coimbatore	5	6	-			
										Dawastanum Head Goomastah in Tanjore	2	10	-			
										D° Serestadar in D°	5	5	-			
										Sayer Amildar in D°	1	1	-			
											14	10	-	26	1	-

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Fort St. George

6th June 1850

Name and Place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talook	Amount Pay of ₹ Collection Month	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Years	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Months	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Days	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Months	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Days	Employment previous to the appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total service Years	Total service Months	Total service Days
Nagalinga Moodely of attipaukum in Parullum Talook	Soodra	49	7	Pullloo = cottah	165 4 3½	1	2	12	1	2	12	Salt Cumum of the Pans of Negapatam and Vadarunniem	1	1	0			
												Sayer Do of Coottalum and Combaconum	2	6	21			
												Salt Sumpraty in Naida = vasel Sendalay and Arasanagery Division	2	10	0			
												Salt Monegar of Cauil = put in Negapatam Division	2	0	0			
												Salt Peishcar of Sendalay Arasanagery Naida = vasel, Negapatam and Atherampatam	5	7	20			
												Deputy Tahsildar of Coda = vasel, Munnargoody, Vadarunniem, Muddiar = poorum, Sheally, Paralum, and Keevalore Talooks	11	11	6			
												Acting Tahsildar of Velungman	0	2	19			
													26	3	6			
																27	3	6

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Fort St. George

6th June 1850.

Name and Place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talook	Amount Pay of Collection Month	Pay Rs	Pay As	Pay Ps	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Years	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Months	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Days	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the collectorate Years	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the collectorate Months	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the collectorate Days	Employment previous to the Appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Total Service Months	Total Service Days
Rungiah Naidoo of Madras —	Gentoo	46		Munnargoody	25/	38	87	120	2	7	23	2	10	15	Huzzoor Sayer Goomastah and Moonshee in Tinnevelly	4	1	13			
															Deputy Tahsildar of Papanassem and Police Ameen of Andanger in Puttoocottah Talook —	2	0	0			
															Tahsildar of Coolleghierry and Sungum in Nellore	1	7	28			
																7	9	11	10	7	25
Appoo — Row of Tanjore —	Brahmin	60		Nunniliam	2/	49	8/6	48	100	2	10	15	10	4	0	Huzzoor Sayer Goomastah in Tanjore —	4	10	15			
																Nawabnevis in the Nayaveram Division in Do	2	11	17			
																Magistrate Head Nawabnevis in Ditto —	11	3	29			
																Police Ameen of Negapatam in Ditto —	3	2	14			
																Acting Tahsildar of Tiruvalore in Ditto —	0	1	0			
																	22	5	15			
																				32	9	15

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Name and Place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talook of	Amount Pay Rs.	Collection Month	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Years	Months	Days	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Months	Days	Employment previous to the Appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Months	Days
Rama Row of Chittoor	Brahmin	49	-	Coodavasel	193.371	11 9	1	5	15	17	4	-	Division Huzzoor Goomastah and Sawabnevees in Tangore		1	7	-			
													D°: Head Sawabnevees in Madura		3	9	-			
													Ditto in Trichinopoly		1	6	-			
													Davastanum Tahsildar in Ditto		-	3	-			
															8	5	-	25	9	-
Kristna Row of Mullicm	Ditto	49	-	Tranquebar	1166	4	-	5	0	-	8	-	7 69	Caudoomuthul Ameen in Combaconum		-	5	-			
													Pymash Goomastah in Sheally Talook		-	3	29			
													Deputy Tahsildar at Trivady and Puttoo cotah Ditto		-	11	6			
													Peishcar at Combaconum and Velungman Ditto		3	11	23			
													Deputy Tahsildar at Sheally, Saralem and mayaveram D°		-	9	2			
															11	9	28	22	4	7

8134 Fort St. George 6th June 1850

Name and Place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talook	Amount Pay of Collection Rs	Amount Pay of Collection a/	Amount Pay of Collection Pc	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Years	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Months	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Days	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Months	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Days	Employment previous to the appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Total Service Years	Total Service Months	Total Service Days
Narrain Pillay of Mannargoody	Soodra	62		Myaveram	254	9	8	13	6	16	8			Sayer Surnum, Manien Salt Dumpsety, Peishcar and Deputy Tahsildar in Tanjore	22	1	389
														Summabundy additional Goomastah in the District of Madura		6	
														Ab Karry Amany Ameen in Ditto		2	3
														Maramut Goomastah of Madacolum Talook in Ditto		2	10
														Davastanum Head Dumpsety Maramut Goomastah of Madacolum and Sawab-nevise of Dufty Sunneedar of Seevagengah in Do		1 8	6
Appianengar of Tinnevelly	Brahmin	38		Coottalum	29	6	8	9	15	6	1	8	13	Peishcush of Belacundoo Talook in Tinnevelly		1	18
														Do of Saremadavee Do in Do		11	19
														1st class Police Ameen of Do in Do		1 1	28
														Police Ameen of Bramma-dasum Talook in Do		6	15
														Deputy Tahsildar of Nooda-vasel Talook in Tanjore		3 4	15
														Do of Coottalum Do in Do		1 1	10
														Police Ameen of Negapatam		1 2	3
																11 11	7 13 7 20

8135 Fort St. George 1st June 1850.

Name and Place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talook	Collection Month	Amount Pay Rupees	Length of Service in Talook Years	Length of Service in Talook Months	Length of Service in Talook Days	Total length of Service as Talook Sheristadar in the present Talook Years	Total length of Service as Talook Sheristadar in the present Talook Months	Total length of Service as Talook Sheristadar in the present Talook Days	Employment previous to the appointment of Talook Sheristadar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Total Service Months	Total Service Days
Soobba Row of Parapooram	Brahmin	18	—	Combaconum	23583	5 3	110	—	10	4	—	10	4	Goomastah at Pulladum	5	1	10			
														Canjeem Talook in Coimbatore	—	8	—			
														Talook Serisladar in Do						
														Tahsildar at Chavoor Kollum						
														Dengal Andeyoor Danoyaken						
														Cottay Palachy Choultraghery						
														and Carroor Talook in Do	15	4	3			
														Deputy Tahsildar of Trewady						
														Do in Tanjore	—	11	20			
															22	4	3	23	2	7
Coondul Row of Trichinopoly	Ditto	43	—	Shealby	25427	7 6	100	2	10	15	5	—	—	Additional Goomastah in Madura	1	—	—			
														Adjutant Writer in Military Department	2	—	—			
														Quarter Masters Do in Do	2	—	—			
														Fort Adjutant Do in Do	—	6	—			
														Engineer Ditto	1	7	—			
														Huzzoor Sawabnevis in Trichinopoly	—	6	—			
														Goomastah of Paulgoody Talook in Ditto	2	—	—			
														Huzzoor Dawalanum Goomastah in Ditto	—	8	—			
														Do Do Sheristadar in Do	1	—	—			
														Huzzoor Head Sawabnevis in Do	1	—	—			
														Tahsildar of Vaulecondapooram Moodely Vellooculty and Coonaud Talookes in Do	7	10	—			
															15	1	—	20	1	—

8138 Fort St. George 1st June 1850

Name and Place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talook	Amount Pay of Fs. Collection Month Rs. As. Ps.	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Years	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Months	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Days	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Months	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Days	Employment previous to the Appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District.	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Total Service Months	Total Service Days
Vencut Row of Darumpoory	Brahmin	36	Parallem	25	273	8	10	100	2	10	15	5 6						
												Huzzoor Peishcar Goomastah in Tanjore	1	7	17			
												Moozoomdar in Tritrapoondy and Nunnelum Talook in Do.	3	11	16			
												Deputy Tahsildar of Trivalore Codaiafael Munnargoody and Tritrapoondy and Police Ameen of Singeputty in Ditto	6	11	24			
												Acting Tahsildar of Papanassem Talook in Ditto		2	25			
													11	10	22	20	4	22
Tattiengar of Codealum in Trichinopoly	Ditto	39	Velungman	19	58	11	15	5 100	1	1	28	1 4 28						
												Peishcar of Vapatoor in Combaconum Trivengaud in Sheally and Sholumpettah in Myaverum Talook in Tanjore	5	3	26			
												Deputy Tahsildar of Velungman Parallem and Sheally Talooks in Do.	6	5	18			
													11	9	14	13	2	12

Tanjore 30th April 1850. E. E. Fs. (Signed) J. F. Bishop Collector

Ordered

8137 Fort St. George 6th. June 1850.

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded-

21-22

Read the following letter-

To W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

23

Sir,

From the Coll.r of Trichinopoly } Circumstances having pre-
vented my availing myself for the
leave granted me in the Fort St.
George Gazette of the 3d. May 1850-
at Page 475 to visit Salem for 10
days on private affairs I have the
honor to request that it may be
cancelled.

Trichinopoly Collectors Office 3d. June 1850. } /Signed/ E. Maltby
Collector

Order thereon.

23-24

Ordered to be submitted
for the information of Govern-
ment.

Read the following
letter.

To

8138 Fort St. George 6th. June 1850

To W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

25

Sir,

From the Collector of Madura - In reference to your letter of the 22d. ult.mo I have the honor to transmit a revised State-
-ment relative to the Extent and Nature of the Culti-
-vation of Land, with a Separate Statement shewing
each Item in detail for Fasly 1254 corresponding
with the Tunnahbundy Accounts and the Demand
Collection and Balance Sheets ending July 11th.-
In the revised Statement "Tank Fish"
has been deducted - It appeared to me so intimately
connected with the Land Revenue that I entered it in
the former Statement. There are other differences under
the Head both of Demand and Collections, owing to
omissions and double entries on the part of the account-
-ants which have now been discovered and corrected-
In the Dindigul Division and Nallore the
Measure both for Nunjah & Poonjah is the Gooly, being the
Sq. Ft.
Square of a Rope of 25600. Two and a quarter of these make
a Cawney.
The same Gooly or Goontah is the Measure for
Poonjah in Madura also but the measure for Nunjah is
the Cawney itself equal to a Square of 10 Rods of 24 Ft.
each or 57600 Square feet.
I request to be supplied with another
Printed Statement-

Madura. 29th. May 1850 /Signed/ R. D. Parker
Collector
District

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Fort St. George

Table exhibiting the Heads of certain information, re Land &c. in the Districts of Madura and Dindigul

	Extent of Wet Cultivation								Extent of Dry Cultivation.		Extent of Bagayet or Garden Cultivation.									
	Ordinary produce		Sugar		Total		Cotton		Indigo		Ordinary produce		Total		Tobacco		Ordinary produce		Total		Extent of Cultivation		Grand Total	
	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a	Cawnies	a
Fusly 1245 or 1835-36	73954	5½	153	8	74007	13½	20033	7½	..	..	290684	13	310718	4½	2048	9¾	9253	5¼	11301	15	..	..	..	..
" 1246 - 1836-37	57526	5¼	163	6½	57689	11¾	19022	6	4	1½	252851	5¼	271877	12¾	1648	5	9022	11	10671	..	..	..	..	..
" 1247 - 1837-38	66469	3¼	171	6	66640	9¼	20013	13¼	3	15¼	234425	13	254443	9½	2013	2¾	10005	8½	12018	11¼	..	..	..	..
" 1248 - 1238-39	71215	6¾	166	7½	71381	14¼	23019	7½	7	7¼	273080	8¾	296107	4½	2164	9½	10572	5½	12736	15	..	..	..	..
" 1249 - 1239-40	75350	14	202	..	75552	14	21519	7¼	7	13	286959	12¾	308487	1	1901	14½	9881	13¾	11783	12¼	..	..	..	..
Total	344516	2¾	856	12	345372	14¾	103608	9½	23	5	1338002	1¾	1444634	¼	9776	9½	48735	12	58512	5½	..	..	..	..
" 1250 - 1840-41	73455	13¼	198	13	73654	10¼	21187	11¾	1	11½	284224	6	305413	13¼	1940	15½	9755	1¼	11696	¾	..	..	..	..
" 1251 - 1841-42	78767	9	236	5¾	79003	14¾	21415	15¼	1	3	295164	11¼	316581	13½	1976	8	9913	6¾	11889	14¾	..	..	..	..
" 1252 - 1842-43	78120	4¼	178	2¾	78298	7	22354	4¾	1	5¼	278349	9¼	300705	¾	1911	11¾	10686	2¾	12597	14½	..	..	..	..
" 1253 - 1843-44	74132	14	163	1¼	74295	15¼	20337	1½	"	7	244073	5½	264410	14	1893	2¾	9790	9	11683	11¾	..	..	..	..
" 1254 - 1844-45	69526	1	134	6¼	69660	7¼	19480	4¾	5	1½	236451	5	255936	11¼	2030	10	11314	2¾	13344	12¾	..	..	..	..
Total	374002	9½	910	13	374913	6½	104775	6	9	12¼	1338263	5	1443048	7¼	9753	"	51459	6½	61212	6½	..	..	..	..
Average of 1st 5 years	68903	3¾	171	5½	69074	9¼	20721	11½	4	10½	267600	6¾	288326	12¾	1955	5	9747	2½	11702	7½	..	..	..	..
Average of 2nd 5 years	74800	8¼	182	2¾	74982	11	20955	1	1	15¼	267652	10¾	288609	11	1950	9½	10291	14¼	12242	7¾	..	..	..	..

6th June 1850

Relating to the extent and nature of the cultivation of

8140

Fort St. George

Land Revenue.

6th June 1850.

	Demand for the year.					Collection for the year Current and arrears.						
	Under permanent Settlement	Under Lease & Settlement	Under annual Settlement	Total	Other Sources of Revenue	Grand Total	Under permanent Settlement	Under Lease & Settlement	Under annual Settlement	Total	Other Sources of Revenue	Grand Total
	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.	Cr. a. p.
Fasly 1245. 1835-36	7.12.075 5 6	" "	" 10.115.799 15 11	17.20.655 5 5	28.205 7 1	17.51.860 12 6	6.33.591 11 6	" "	" 10.11.850 1 6	16.45.441 13 "	28.205 7 1	16.73.647 4 1
" 1246. 1836-37	7.12.075 5 6	" "	" 7.24.844 5 6	14.36.919 11 "	27.336 15 7	14.14.256 10 7	6.46.925 1 1	" "	" 7.26.164 3 10	13.73.089 4 11	27.336 15 7	14.00.426 4 6
" 1247. 1837-38	7.13.015 4 "	" "	" 8.93.988 5 5	16.06.993 9 5	28.609 10 "	16.35.603 3 5	7.98.274 9 5	" "	" 8.96.246 13 9	16.94.521 7 2	28.609 10 "	17.23.131 1 2
" 1248. 1838-39	7.13.015 4 "	" "	" 9.95.999 12 11	17.09.015 " 11	29.138 6 "	17.38.153 6 11	7.97.459 12 4	" "	" 10.28.892 7	18.26.352 3 7	29.138 6 "	18.55.490 9 7
" 1249. 1839-40	7.21.515 4 "	" "	" 10.34.502 15 8	17.56.018 3 8	28.821 3 "	17.84.839 8 8	7.92.767 1 1	" "	" 10.34.502 15 8	18.37.270 " 9	28.821 3 "	18.66.091 3 9
Total.	35.71.696 7 "	" "	" 46.60.905 7 5	82.32.601 14 5	142.111 9 8	83.74.713 8 1	36.79.018 3 5	" "	" 46.97.655 10 "	83.76.674 13 5	142.111 9 8	85.18.786 7 1
" 1250. 1840. 41	7.21.515 4 "	" "	" 9.95.077 13 7	17.16.593 1 7	29.551 3 "	17.46.144 4 7	7.18.203 5 2	" "	" 9.95.077 13 7	17.13.281 2 9	29.551 3 "	17.42.832 5 9
" 1251. 1841. 42	7.21.515 4 "	" "	" 10.71.030 10 11	17.92.545 14 11	31.383 12 6	17.97.480 5 8	18.23.929 11 5	6.95.065 14 3	" "	" 10.71.030 10 11	17.66.969 2	31.383 12 6
" 1252. 1842. 43	7.21.515 4 "	" "	" 10.47.310 6 10	17.68.825 10 11	33.595 14 "	18.02.421 8 10	7.07.856 11 4	" "	" 10.05.841 13 9	17.13.698 9 1	31.440 " 5	17.45.138 9 6
" 1253. 1843. 44	7.59.655 2 2	" "	" 9.86.763 13 3	17.46.418 15 5	24.081 8 9	17.70.500 8 2	7.40.267 4 "	" "	" 9.99.402 2 5	17.39.669 6 5	24.154 10 10	17.63.824 1 3
" 1254. 1844-45	7.62.239 1 6	" "	" 9.27.647 15 5	16.89.887 " 11	26.534 13 8	17.16.421 14 7	7.95.908 13 7	" "	" 8.84.553 4 4	16.80.462 1. 11	28.440 2 10	17.08.902 4 9
Total	36.86.439 15 8	" "	" 50.27.830 12 "	87.14.270 11 8	145.147 3 11	88.59.417 15 7	36.57.302 " 4	" "	" 49.55.905 13 "	86.13.207 13 4	145.147 3 11	87.58.177 10 11
Average of 1st 5 years	7.14.339 4 7	" "	" 9.32.181 1 6	16.46.520 6 1	28.422 5 2	16.74.942 11 3	7.35.803 10 3	" "	" 9.39.531 5 2	16.75.334 15 5	28.422 5 2	17.03.757 4 7
Average of 2nd 5 years	7.37.287 15 11	" "	" 10.05.586 2 5	17.42.854 2 4	29.029 7 2	17.71.883 9 6	7.31.460 6 5	" "	" 9.91.181 2 7	17.22.641 9 "	28.993 15 6	17.51.635 8 6

8141

Fort St. George 6th June 1850

Disbursed on Public Works.

	Connected with Irrigation				Connected with Roads not Trunk Roads.				Other Works.				Total.			
	Compt. Rs	as	P		C. Rupees	as	P		C. Rupees	as	P		C. Rupees	as	P	
1836	18,942	12	..		726	24			269	2	..		19938	..	4	
1837	30814	8	4		5737	2	..		762	1	..		37313	11	4	
1838	26204	8	7		6858	15	7		2399	4	4		35462	12	6	
1839	26635	11	5		7179	5	4		1650	7	11		35465	8	8	
1840	30759	13	9		12923	15	..		221	11	10		43905	8	7	
Total	133354	6	1		33423	8	5		5302	11	7		172085	9	5	
1841	31162	14	8		25247	14	1		1851	2	11		58261	15	8	
1842	25387	..	9		13650	6	5		3123	13	9		42161	4	11	
1843	10280	9	8		1650	29			1218	11	5		13149	7	10	
1844	18371	15	1		3474	6	11		1067	8	4		22913	14	4	
1845	27239	12	1		706	13	5		2198	10	4		30145	3	10	
Total	112424	3			44729	11	7		9459	14	9		166631	14	7	
Average of 1st 5 years	26671	7	7		6685	1	8		1060	8	8		34417	1	11	
Average of 2d years	22488	7	3		8945	15	1		1891	15	9		33326	6	1	

N. B.

Roads 1. 2. 4 and 15 being considered Trunk Roads in as much as they lead to other Districts are excluded from this Statement.—

Madura ---- 29th May 1850

C. C. Jr. /Signed/ R. D. Parker
Collector

Statement

8142

Fort St. George

6th June

Statement particular of Items composing the Amount entered in and the Demand Collection and Balance Sheets ending 11th July.

Summary Account

Items	Amount
1	2
Estimate year or Permanent Settlement	Rs a p
Under Annual Settlement Vizt.	
Topes 22,004 — 14 — 5	
Allowance 1215 — 5 — 11	
Will Rents 229 — 4 — 10	
Honey Rents 302 — 6 — 3	
Remainder	951,399 14 10
" " "	
" " "	
" " "	
	2,37,51 — 15 — 5
Amount as above	
Deduct Summary Collections in excess of the Summary Sundy as per Statements forwarded on the 11th July 1845 2817 — 1 — 9	
Deduct Commission on the Sale proceeds of property of Revenue Defaulters 34 — 3 — 6	
Will rents included under the Heads of "Sundry Small Farms and Licenses" in the Sheet No 3 of Demand Collection and Balance	2,782 — 14 — 3
" " "	
" " "	
Total Ayen & other Sources of Revenue	17

Lands Revenue

Other Sources

* Particulars of the Demands Collection & Balance of arrears

Land Revenue

	Demands at the beginning of Fusly Rs. A. P.	Collection Rs. A. P.	Balance Rs. A. P.
As per Sheet No 1	27,779 — 11 — 8	26,728 — 1 — 2	1057 — 10 — 6
As per Dr No 3	1050 — 8 — 3	378 — 12 — 8	670 — 11 — 7
	28830 — 3 — 11	27107 — 13 — 10	1722 — 6 — 1

8143 Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

Order thereon, Ordered to lie over.

(25-26) Read the following letter.

To, W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(27) Sir,

From the Dy. Collector of Coimbatore... } Para 1. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, and to State in reply, that I really am at a loss to render any further information, or propose any other measures than those already suggested in my letters of the 22d May 1849, and 18th February 1850; I cannot suppose that any fair and equitable arrangement by an independent Committee, for the general public benefit, would be brought to a Court of Law, or objected to therein. Some adjustment is absolutely requisite, and I shall be prepared to carry out whatever the Board see fit to order.

2. I am sorry the Board disapprove of the water rate. it would have been generally acceded to on the Hills, and was the only means, I could devise, for

8144 Fort St. George 6th June 1850.—

for supporting a small Establishment, absolutely necessary, without additional expense to Government. Neither the Hill Establishments, nor my own, can possibly furnish Peons or Coolies for the purpose.—

3 If the Board carry out the opinion expressed in Para 4 of their letter under reply, I really fear little is to be done in the matter. the Streams available have been appropriated and Monopolized by a few individuals, to the unfair exclusion of the rest; if an indefinite "Maamool" is to give them sole title and control of the few existing Streams, others must of Course be deprived. Such unauthorized appropriation would not give a right, or "Maamool" in England, under 21 years unquestioned enjoyment, which no one on the Hills can claim, and I doubt if it should in India.—

4. The Board in their Proceedings of 15th June 1848 on the disputed water course of Captain Dacherlony and General Gibson, Para 5, expressed their opinion, "that the appropriation of water without

Fort St. George 6th June 1850

"without previous leave from the local "European authorities of the District, was "unauthorized, that such conveyed no valid "title, and that the Collector, as the agent "of the Circar, to whom water belongs, was "to assert the rights of Government take the "control of the water, and make such arrange- "ments for its distribution, and shall appear "to be fair, and equitable" On the spirit, as I conceived of these orders of the Board I suggested a Committee and a fair distribution, and proposed to carry out, nearly what I understood the Board to lay down, and which indeed is the only fair and practicable Settlement of the matter, as it appears to me - I regret if I have misunderstood the Board's view in those Proceedings -

5. I offered to be one of the Committee, as being willing to take my share of rather a troublesome and invidious duty, but perhaps the Board would consider it not advisable that I should be one of the Members, and I would most respectfully beg to suggest that the subject may properly be referred for the opinion of

Fort St. George 6th June 1850

of the Survey Engineer on the Hills, whose duty it would seem appropriate- -ly to be together with the Civil Engineer, if the Board think right, and that those Officers should be called upon for their opinion, for the Board's information, and should make such arrangements as the Board finally think fit to decide on -

6. I shall take no steps for taxing the fuel till I receive the Board's orders, - but without some arrangement or change, it is nearly impracticable to check the present destruction of Timber and on this point also, the Survey Engineer might be called upon for information and opinion -

Coimbatore, - - - - -
Prin.l Collector's office, - - -
Camp, Coonoor 23d April 1850

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Acting Prin.l Collector

Proceedings thereon -

27-28

As it appears from Para 3 of the letter under consideration that Mr. Thomas is not prepared to carry out his proposed plan of a Committee under the limitation deemed expedient by the Board

Fort St. George 6th June 1850

Board of Revenue, the only resource left is for him to deal with each case as it may occur in his capacity of Collector, guided by such instructions as to right and usage as the Board have laid down.—

2. The Board cannot concur with the acting Collector's observations as to a comparison with what constitutes a legal right in England the circumstances being totally dissimilar.—

3. As far as the notice which was approved of by Government, which the Acting Collector should see that the rights of Government are maintained, but that notice cannot authorize him to drain of water from a Channel constructed by a private individual at his own expense, against his wishes— It is true that he may not have had special authority to cut that Channel, but when these kind of works were undertaken it was not considered necessary to obtain such sanction— Water rising in Circar ground may be led off by a new Channel authorized by the Collector, taking its origin at the place where the stream arises, and no new Channel is henceforth to be

Extract Minutes of Consultation 11th August 1849— in Cons. 24th August 1849—

Fort St. George 6th Junge 1850.—

excavated without sanction. Parties who are now desiroas to take a branch from a private channel may thus be enabled to obtain irrigation by giving back to the fountain head, but the distribution will be made without injury to the party already enjoying this source of supply.—

4. The Board have little doubt that water sufficient for all purposes of irrigation, and supply to the Cantonment &c. may be obtained without breaking into private channels, though of course in a less convenient mode but this mode should such supply be shewn to be necessary must be left to the Engineer Department to report upon.—

5. With regard to the acting Collector's proposition for tasing fuel, the Board would wish him to take into consideration the practicability of giving the localities on which wood may be cut on lease.—

Read the following Return.—

Return—

8149

Fort St. George

29 Return of Tahsildars of the Collectorate

6th June 1850.

of Canara as they stood on the 1st May 1850.—

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Taluk	Amount of Collection	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Taluk	Total length of service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate	Employment previously to the appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in each Employment.—	Total length of Service	Remarks.—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs A P	Rs A P	years m d	year m d		years m d	
Eshwan= tapah of Cadwad	Senvy	61	Mangalore	3,47,652	4 2 120 " "	8 9 "	21 2 18	As Vakeel of the Revenue armed Peons 2 1 24 Taluk Goomastah — " 6 " Sayer Camavasidar 11 11 15 Taluk Peishcar 3 11 27 18 7 6	39 9 24	
Shreenevas Row of Kaucky	Sheshast Brahmin	40	Bekal	2,82,726	7 5 110 " "	" 96	" 96	As Goomastah in the Head Assistant Collector's Cutcherry 3 8 " 24 " 15 Goomastah in the Sumany Cutcher= =ry — — — — — — 2 " 15 Huzzoor Goomastah 1 6 11 Huzzoor 2nd Moonshee " 11 8 Huzzoor Head Moonshee — 11 9 21 Sherishtadar of Mangalore Taluk — — — 3 3 14 23 3 9		

8150 Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employment previously to the appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in each Employment.	Total Length of Service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs ▲ ▲	Rs ▲ ▲	Years M D	Years M D		Years M D	
Rungapah of Moolky	Sarafsooth Brahmin	46	Buntwal	4,57,038	94 130	8 5 -	11 2 6	As Shanbogue of Cutwals Chouttry 3 10 18 " Extra Monigar of Mangalore " 1 - " Police Moonshee of Ditto 2 1 - Goomastah of Head Assistant Collectors Cutcherry 1 5 " Police Moonshee of Ditto " 6 19 Revenue Ditto of Ditto " 10 29 Ditto Ditto of Sub Collectors Cutcherry 4 3 4 13 2 10	24 4 16	
Munguesha of Tonseh	Ditto	54	Oodipy	225288	28 100	2 9 28	2 9 28	As Goomastah in the Mangalore Sea Customs 3 5 12 Sheristadar in the Sea Customs 16 4 20 Goomastah in the Barcoor Talook " " 29 Peshcar 3 4 2 Sheristadar in the Talook 9 7 20 32 10 23	35 8 21	

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Fort St. George

6th June 1850.

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Taluk	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Taluk	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate	Employment previously to the appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment.	Total length of Service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs A P	Rs A P	years m D	years m D		years m D	
Sheshguery Row of Soondah	Sheshest Brahmin	41	Barcoor	256128	94 120	" 6	" 6	As Goomastah of Conservator of Forests in Ankola	1 1 28	24 5 28
								Sayer Goomastah in Kundapore	" 6 2	
								Goomastah of Peishcars Cutcherry in Soondah	2 8 11	
								Assistant Goomastah of additional Sub Collectors' Cutcherry	2 7 18	
								Extra Goomastah in the Huzzoor Cutcherry	" 10 "	
								Goomastah of Sub Collector's Cutcherry	" 9 18	
								Police Moonshee of additional Sub Collector's Cutcherry	2 10 7	
								Hoozoor Goomastah	" 6 5	
								Huzzoor Treasury Goomastah	" 10 14	
								Police Moonshee of Sub Collector's Cutcherry	6 11 "	
								Revenue Ditto of Head Assistant Collector's Cutcherry	" 9 6	
								Huzzoor Head Moonshee	3 5 9	
									23 11 8	

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Fort St. George

6th June 1850.

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate	Employment previously to the appointment as Tahsildar and length of Service in each Employment	Total length of Service	Remarks
				Rs. a p	Rs. a p	y m d	y m d		Years m d	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Soorapah Kurrade of Bilghy	Brahmin	46	Cundapore	35,887 5 4	130 " "	" 9 6	7 12	As Goomastah to the Sub Collector's Cutcherry — 1 2 19 Moonshee in the Head Assistant Collector's Cutcherry — 3 7 " Ditto in the Sub Collector's Cutcherry — 1 9 11 Revenue Dept. in the Huzzoor Cutcherry — 4 5 " Peishcar of Byndoor and Bathul — 1 12 " Tahsildar of Nuggar Division — 2 3 29 14 8 23	22 1 15	
Sreenevasa Row of Coimbatore	Deshest Brahmin	53	Honore	30,225 0 2 5	135 " "	" 6 5	9 "	As Sayer Goomastah of Buntwal Talook — " 3 8 Goomastah of Mangalore Talook — 11 2 22 Ditto of Cundapore Talook — 6 9 " Ditto Talook Peishcar — 6 1 " 24 4 "	33 1 "	

8153 Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Total Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of service as Talukdar in the 1st = sort @ Talook...	Total Length of service as Talukdar in the Collectorate...	Employment previously to the appointment as Talukdar and length of service in each employment...	Total Length of Service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs ᴀᴀ	Rs ᴀᴀ	y m D	y m D		Years m D	
Antonio Fernandes of Tonseh	Christian	52	Ankola	23 11 19 14 9 110 " "	1 2 "	1 2 "	As Salt Mootsady of Cundapoor — 5 3 " 25 12 2 Talook Peishcar — 5 11 " Sea Customs Camavasidar — 12 9 22 23 11 22 As Goomastah in the Moondgode Peishcar's Cutcherry — — — — — " 7 " 28 5 22 Sayer Sheristedar — 1 25 Talook Ditto — 8 6 26 Ditto Peishcar — 5 32 4 car — 15 88	
Lingapah of Ipalore	Karrady Brahmin	48	Sodpah	12 3 14 9 14 " 120 " "	1 5 10	12 9 14			

8154

Fort St. George

6th June 1850.

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of service as Talookdar in the present Talook	Total length of service as Talookdar in the Collectorate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
				Rupees As	Rupees As	years M	years M	
Annapah of Mangalore	Sarasooth Brahmin	52	Londa	15,516 2 7	120 " "	4 9 "	4 9 "	
Pootapah of Yellapoor	Shenvy	55	Belgha	6,590 8 10	100 " "	1 5 10	3 5 "	
				27,983 3 4	5 6			

1850

letter from
dated 16th Novem
lement of that

was marked,
y a deficiency
rain, at an
important in
crises, Viz.
end of June
much so that
to have been
the ordinary
ucts however
External
was good. The
preceding year
tables exported
Rupees
2,95,800
1,80,000
2,74,000
98,000
38,000
and owing chiefly
e value of
less by
about

8154 | 8155 Fort St. George 6th June 1850.—

Name and place of birth	Employment previously to the appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in the Collectorate	Total length of Service	Remarks
1	9	10	11
		Years M D	
Annapah of Mangalore	As Peon doing duty as Goomastah of Dopesungady — 2	1 29 27	" 17
	Moonshie of Peishcar of — Ditto — 1	7 16	
	Police Moonshie of Burcar Talook — 5	3 15	
	Huzzoor Magistrates Moonshie — 2	6 4	
	Revenue Moonshie in the Head Assistant Collectors Catcherry — 7	1 17	
	Ditto in the Additional Sub Collectors Catcherry — 3	6 26	
		22 3 17	
Pootapah of Yellapoor	As Sayer Shanbogue — 4	11 5	31 2 1
	Sayer Cheekidar — "	" 5	
	Sayer Goomastah — 2	3 5	
	Acting Sayer Sheristadar — "	3 15	
	Huzzoor Goomastah — 1	10 15	
	Huzzoor Treasury Goomastah — "	2 15	
	Sayer Camavisdar — 1	4 11	
	Deputy Huzzoor Treasurer — 4	5 "	
	Huzzoor Treasurer — 12	4 20	
		27 9 1	

Collectors Catcherry Mangalore 28th May 1850. } Signed J. L. Blane Collector

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded — Read

(29-30)

8156 | Fort St. George 6th June 1850

Proceedings Relative to the Settlement of Land Revenue in the District of Malabar in Fusly 1258.

Dated 20th May 1850.

(31)

Read again letter from the Collector of Malabar dated 16th November 1849, reporting on the Settlement of that District for Fusly 1258.— 1848/49.

The season was marked by a deficiency of rain, at an important crises, Viz.t end of June and beginning of July, so much so that the Rice Harvest is stated to have been about 30 per Cent below the ordinary produce — All Garden products however were abundant and the External Demand for the same was good — The Value in excess of the preceding year of the principal Garden staples exported was —

Rain	Inches	Cts.
Average of 5 years	126	69
Fall in Fusly 1258	78	45
Less.	48	24

	Rupees
Peppers	295,800
Cocoanuts	180,000
Kernels	274,000
Coffee	98,000
Betelnut	38,000

Of Rice on the other hand owing chiefly to a deficient Harvest the value of the quantity exported was less by about

about Rupees 40,000.

2. In the Proceedings for last year the Board noticed the high prices of every description of Agricultural produce. In the current, Rice rose about 4 or 5 per Cent above the Standard of Fusly $\frac{1257}{1847/48}$ - Garden Products maintained a high figure; but Coco-anuts in consequence of the Market being over-stocked fell from 15 to 20 per Cent below the very high rates of the two preceding years.

3. The general condition of the District was favorable. From

	Fusly 1257 / 1847/48	Fusly 1258	Fusly 1260 / 1850/51
Population	1,31,499	1,31,8,398	
Large Cattle	5,08,122	5,20,783	
Sheep and Goats	17,845	18,681	

the Returns of the Population will be made from all Districts under revised rules as required by Government in their notice of the Return of Fusly $\frac{1257}{1847/48}$ from Canara, Extract Minutes Consultation dated 22^d September 1849.

In Cons^n 27^th September 1849. Para 5.

4. Although the outturn of the chief staple, Rice, was less than in the preceding year, the actual Area under cultivation was greater. The Revenue from Rice lands fell rather below that of Fusly $\frac{1257}{1847/48}$ chiefly because the want of rain rendered remissions in a proportionate ratio necessary.

Land.	Increase Purrahs	Decrease Beriz Rs
Rice	2,530	4,749.
Dry land	Cawnies 3,179	2,931.

5. In the Garden cultivation there is an increase.

Garden.

Increase	Rs 416-1-9
Deduct	
Betel Nut and Jack Trees	26-6-"
Net Increase	389-11-9.

It is also observed (Para 18) that during the past season, the number of new trees planted to replace such as had decayed was.

Cocoanut	72,000
Betel nut	70,000
Jack Trees.	8,700

and that (Para 17) 1,609 Cawnies of land have been taken up in the Fusly under Report, which are to be laid out into 277 Gardens to contain about 48,700 Cocoanut

Fort St George 6th June 1850

Cocoanut trees.

6. The additions to the Summa as enumerated in Statement No. 1 Col: 18 @ 55 are usual and do not call for remark.

Paras 6 @ 11. 7. The several Remissions are enumerated in these Paras. They amount to,

Statement No. 21.

Remissions in Fusly	1256	6,766	1 7
" "	1257	6,006	15 5
Remissions in Rice Lands.		11,040	2 11
Do. in Garden.		2,011	8 4
Total		13,051	11 3

The principal items are Rupees 6,109 — 4 for failure of crops, Rupees 458 — 9 — 4 Lands over assessed. Rupees 676 — — 7 assessment determined annually on an inspection of the crops, and Lands assessed at Rupees 1,800 made over to the Trustees of the Mosque at Quilandy. The first mentioned item was rendered necessary by the character of the Season. The Lands over assessed are stated to belong to a religious institution in

Rice Lands	1,751	9	5
Garden	48	6	7
	1,800	"	"

Fort St George 6th June 1850.

in the Kootnaad Talook. The effect of the reduced assessment given only after a careful enquiry has been to bring the whole of the lands embraced by it under cultivation. A portion of the lands was found to be under assessed and for this the rates have been increased. The Board have not been able to trace the item in the accounts and the discrepancies regarding it as shewn in the Margin call for explanation.

* As per Report			
Decrease	242	14	10
Increase	96	7	7
Difference	146	7	3.
Decrease as per Statement No. 21 Column 9	343	7	9
Increase Statement No. 1. Column 26	58	13	2.
Difference	284	10	7.

8. Lands on which the assessment is determined originally after an inspection of the crop and for which the Remission of Rupees 676 — — 7 has been given occur in Wynaad. The cultivation of this

Fort St George 6th June 1850

Statement No. 1 Columns 45 @ 50

	Vs	a.	p
Revenue from Rice Lands	33157	11	6
Do. Ponam	14	8	1
	33172	3	7

this Talook is confined almost exclusively to Rice Lands as shewn in the Margin, and the From Print. Coll. Holdings vary from year to year in Cons. 27 Sept. 1827 Para. 9 unlike the practice in the other parts of Malabar. Referring to details the Revenue of particular Umshoms fluctuates considerably. Where the Increase or decrease is large as in the cases noted in the Margin the cause should be stated in the Report. On the present occasion, in the absence of any explanation, there are no means of knowing whether the fulactuations are to be attributed altogether to season or in some degree to the condition of the Ryot.

Aupkhutherovla Deshum Umshom				
Fusly	1257	Rupees	256	6 1
"	1258	"	1596	1 5
Increase			1339	11 4
Thodoonaud Umshom				
Fusly	1257		1871	11 4
	1258		277	3 2
Decrease			1594	8 2

Her

Fort St George 6th June 1850

The Land assigned to the Trustees of the Mosque at Dulandy is in conformity with the orders of Government. The direct money payment from the Public Treasury has ceased from the date on which the lands was made over. This item is a Remission from the demand being the substitution of land for a money payment and will not appear in the accounts of the Settlement hereafter.

Extract Minutes Consultation 14th June 1847 in Cons. 20th March 1848.

Deducting Remissions.

10.

The Demand on account of Land Revenue amounts to Rupees 16,46,659 - 4 - 10, being Rupees 6,420 - " - 1 without allowing for the adjustment of the payment to the Dulandy Mosque, below the result of Fusly $\frac{1257}{1847/48}$. The particulars of the Demand for the two years in comparison are shewn in the following Abstract Statement.

Fusly

8163

Fort St George

	Fusly 1257				Fusly 1258				Increase				Decrease			
	Extent of Land and Number of Trees		Amount of Berij		Extent of Land and number of Trees		Amount of Berij		Extent of Land and number of Trees		Amount of Berij		Extent of Land and number of Trees		Amount of Berij	
Nunjah land Purrahs	178622	5/8	112.8325	11 3	178875	9/4	112.3576	19	2,530	3/8					4749	9 6
Poonjah Do Cawney	73,711	248/2	66,312	11 7	76890	938/4	63381	61	3179	690/4					2931	5 6
Bagayet Cocoanut Trees No	39,74,359	"	309363	10 11	39,82,001	"	309,779	128	7,642	"	416	19	"	"	"	"
" Betelnut Do	3035754	"	76,619	10 11	3035135	"	76002	11	11	"	"	"	619	"	16	15 "
" Jack Do	2,82,429/2	"	44,010	7 6	28,507/2	"	44001	"	6	78	"	"	"	"	9	7 "
Quit Rent as per Government Grants	"	"	90	11 5	"	"	90	115	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Assessment on sites of Houses and compounds held without Do	"	"	144	" "	"	"	114	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total Garden	"	"	430198	8 9	"	"	430588	46	"	"	416	19	"	"	266	"
Total	"	"	1624836	15 7	"	"	1617545	724	"	"	416	19	"	"	7707	5 "
Cochin	"	"	13,242	45	"	"	14113	77	"	"	871	32	"	"	"	"
Cannanore Beebee's Peishcush	"	"	15,000	"	"	"	15000	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grand Total	"	"	1653079	4	"	"	1646859	410	"	"	1287	411	"	"	7707	5 "

Net Decrease 6,420 " 1

6th June 1850.

DG

Fort St. George 8th June 1850

Para 12

11. The Collections amount to Rupees 16,36,106-11-7 being Collections within the Fusly 16,32,017-8-10

Do Subsequently to 31st March 1850 4,088-7-9

leaving an outstanding Balance of Rupees 10,553-4-3, which includes Rupees 10,000 due by the Peshee of Cannanore.-

Para 16

12. The arrears of former Fusles amount to Rupees 1480-13-10 of which Rupees 137-14-11 are stated to be irrecoverable- The Board beg to report

Fort St. G. 6th June 1850

the application of the Collector for writing off this sum to Profit and Loss the particulars being.-

For Fusly 1253 Rupees 30-13-2

" " 1254 " 30-5-4

" " 1255 " 36-8-6

" " 1256 " 19-12-2

" " 1257 " 20-7-9

Total to be written off- 137-14-11

13. The Revenue from all sources, with the Collections and outstanding Balance for the past and present Fusles, are shewn in the following Abstract Statement

Land

Fort St. Jeorge 6th June 1850

	Demand of Fasly 1257	Collection Within the Fasly	Collection Subsequently to 31st March 1849	Total	Balance	Demand of Fasly 1258	Collection Within the Fasly	Collection Subsequent=ly to 31st March 1850	Total	Balance
Land Revenue	16,53,079 4 11	16,20,462 14 3	7,061 14 9	16,27,524 13 -		5,554 7 11	10,46,659 4 10	10,32,017 8 10	4,088 7 9	16,36,106 - 7	10,553 4 3
Sayer	216 5 3	216 5 3	- - -	216 5 3		- - -	122 15 3	122 15 3	- - -	122 15 3	- - -
Abkarry	63,176 8 6	63,116 8 4	42 5 1	63,158 13 5		17 11 1	65,844 13 10	65,812 10 8	30 3 1	65,842 13 9	2 - 1
Sundry small Farms and Licenses	52,856 13 10	52,302 4 8	148 8 -	52,546 12 8		316 1 2	50,886 11 3	50,387 8 5	148 8 -	50,536 - 5	350 10 10
Salt	3,65,726 10 6	3,65,726 10 6	- - -	3,65,726 10 6		- - -	3,62,474 12 2	3,62,474 12 2	- - -	3,62,474 12 2	- - -
Sea Customs	1,19,596 6 4	1,19,596 6 4	- - -	1,19,596 6 4		- - -	27,502 3 1	27,502 3 1	- - -	27,502 3 1	- - -
Moturpha	1,17,001 2 10	1,16,961 5 9	24 11 5	1,16,986 1 2		15 1 8	1,10,278 2 9	1,10,091 10 11	106 5 7	1,10,198 - 6	80 2 3
Tobacco	57,281 4 11 1	57,281 4 11 1	- - -	57,281 4 11 1		- - -	54,300 3 14 6	54,300 3 14 6	- - -	54,300 3 14 6	- - -
Stamps	41,276 6 -	41,276 6 -	- - -	41,276 6 -		- - -	52,151 2 6	52,152 2 6	- - -	52,151 2 6	- - -
Total	29,85,744 6 1	29,72,563 9 -	7,277 7 3	29,79,841 - 3		5,903 5 -	1,02,864,924 - 2	28,49,564 6 4	4,373 8 5	28,53,937 14 9	10,986 1 5

The

14. The entire Balance of the preceding year at the end of March 849 was Rupees 5,903-5-10 The Balance of the Current year at a corresponding date in 1850 is Rupees 10,986-1-5 the excess arises as already observed in consequence of the postponement of the Peshcush payable by the Aseba of Cannanore.-

15. The following remarks are suggested by the accounts.-

Col. 6. 16. Statement No.n 25 shewing the Waste Lands held on Cowle is unintelligible The Collections on the whole extent of Cowle Lands in Fusly $\frac{1257}{1847/48}$ being Rupees 2,152-8-6 it is not clear how the demands on the portion of it which arrived at full assess=ment in the year under report Col. 11. can be so large as Rupees 2,482-8-7.

17. Again, after deducting from the Cowle Lands of the preceding year such as had attained full assessment in the Current as well as lands which were left uncultiv=vated for various reasons under

is exhibited, but here the sum entered Col. 27 is Rupees 900-4-0 as "increase from progressive Cowles in the Current Fusly 1258," whereas farther on in the Col. 31 Statement this sum appears to be the assessment of land newly occupied as Cowle in the year under report.-

Col.s 44 @ 48. 18. Further the closing Columns of the Statement are intended to shew the total extent of Cowle lands held in the Fusly under report, after deductions and additions, but it appears that the closing entries include the deductions specified in previous Columns [7 @ 16] It should be ex=plained why Lands for which the Cowle has expired should be thus retained under the head of Cowle.-

19. Amounting the additions to the Statt.e No.1 Col. 27. Summa is the item Rupees 365-0-3 "on account of Wastes Cultivated on Cowles" It does not ap=pear whether this comprises the sum of Rupees 336-10-5 entered in Statement No.n 25.-

Statt.e No.1 27 20 The rent roll is incomplete as it is confined to the Government lands only, whereas it should embrace the whole district according to the present Statement, the number of

of Circar Pyoto in Wynaad is 261 with an assessment of Rupees 2999-8-7 This is hardly reconcileable with paras 2 and 3 of the Sub Collector's Report, in which the fluctuations noticed in the Accts of this Talook appear to point to a greater extent of Government Holdings. Great importance is attached to the information afforded by this Return, and the Board trust Mr. Conolly will adopt such measures as shall render the statistics afforded by it complete and trustworthy.-

Ans. No. 1. 21. The Statement of Sevoy Summa is not prepared in the Form required by the Circular from this Office. Further, the items "Nagady Shistom or Proprietor's share on Government Lands," "value of Stamps on Paper recovered," and "Penalties levied on unstamped Deeds" appear properly to belong to other heads of account, the first to that of Land Revenue and the other two to Stamps. "Jungle wood cut from the Government Forests" would also seem to come under the head

of Land Revenue. As a general rule, no item should be entered in the Sevoy Summa which can be brought under any of the ordinary Heads of account. The Report does not allude to the progress made in the arrangement of the old Survey accounts.-

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract, be submitted to Government and a transcript of the same be forwarded to the Collector of Malabar.-

Read the following

Statements.

Statement

8171

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

32 Statement exhibiting the Quantity of Salt which remains available for Exportation in the Store at Ennore for the Season 1850

Quantity of Salt at present available for Exportation in the Store at Ennore for the Season 1850	Quantity actually remaining in Store already Exported	Quantity actually Exported	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maunds of Maunds of Maunds			
Ennore 2/10000	19660	196340	130 Sts.

Madras
1st June
1850

Signed/ J. N. Taylor
Assistant Collector.

32-33

Under Secretary.

Orders to be issued
in the Fort St. George Gazette
Secretary

8172

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

34 Register of Permits issued for the Exportation of Salt to Calcutta from the Beach at Ennore in the Month of May 1850.

Year and Month	No. of Permits	Names of the Vessels	Names of the Commanders	Names of the Ship Owners	By whom Exported	To whom Consigned	Quantity of Salt delivered by weight.
1850							
May	11th	1.	Manchester	Wm. Forsaythe	Giles Wade Wm. Campbell and J. H. Luscombe	Messrs. Bainbridge & Co.	"	13660/ Thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty Indian Maunds.

Madras 1st June 1850.

/Signed/ J. N. Taylor
Assistant Collector.

Ordered

8173 Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

Order thereon

34-35

Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following letter.

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

36

From the accountant general —

Gentlemen,

With reference to your Secretary's letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to forward to you a Copy of the Circular from this Office to all Collectors dated 28th October 1845 therein called for.

Fort St. George
Accountant General Office
6th June 1850

/ Signed / T. V. Stonhouse
Accountant General

A.

To All Collectors.

Sir,

As it appears that the practice which now obtains, of paying Government Bills drawn on the Provincial Treasuries, only at the Hoozoor Treasury is felt inconveniently by merchants, and others, who carry on extensive concerns in Sugar, Indigo and other such products, in the interior, I have the honor to authorize you when a Bill is due and the Funds in a Talook Treasury, will admit of its payment there, and such payment in other respects is unobjectionable to cause payment of it to be made at the Talook Treasury if the parties desire it, but you are distinctly to understand that Funds are not to be reserved in Talook Treasuries expressly to meet such payments.—

Fort St. George
Accountant General's Office
28th October 1845.

/ Signed / T. V. Stonhouse
Accountant General.

36-37

Order thereon.

/ True Copy /
/ Signed / G. L. Lushington
Assistant accountant General

8174 Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

Read the following letter.—

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

38

From A. D. Boyson Esqre
Solicitor.....

Sir,

13th May 1850.

With reference to the Extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue noted in the Margin, I have the honor to solicit your attention to the fact that the Minutes of Consultation therein adverted to, do not touch upon or in any way dispose of the question suggested in the 8th para of my letter to your address of the 23d of February last, as to the construction of the latter portion of the covenant contained in the Lease from Government to Mr. John Ryan under date the 24th of February 1817 to the effect that the Lessee "shall not assign or set over the premises (except by will) without the Licence and Ratification of the said Governor in Council on behalf of the said East India Company previously had and obtained for that purpose."

Should

Should I not be favored with a reply to this communication within 10 days from this date I shall assume that the Board of Revenue are of opinion that the Minutes of Consultation before mentioned determine absolutely that no Licence to assign is necessary in the case under discussion, and shall act accordingly.

Madras, 5th June, 1850. } (Signed) I. R. Boyson

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

(38-39)

To, I. R. Boyson Esqre
Solicitor.

To I. R. Boyson Esqre Solicitor. } Sir,

With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that they do not consider a licence to assign at all necessary in the case to which you refer.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 6th June, 1850. } (Signed) W. A. Bayley
Secretary

Resolved that the following letters be despatched.

(40)

To, The Collector of Guntoor.

To The Collector of Guntoor. } Sir,

Requesting further information on a charge for Batta to Cuttobady Peons entered in his Statement of actual charges incurred without Estimate in the Magistrates' Department in July 1758 employed for guarding the fords of the Kistna on the frontier of the Nizam's Territory they are it is believed in the enjoyment of Enam lands in remuneration in the present case it does not appear necessary to grant the Cuttoobadies any special indulgence; it may form an inconvenient precedent for advancing claims at every future opportunity, a measure which the Board consider should not be allowed except on special and urgent grounds

30 January in Court 4th February 1850.

In your Statement of actual charges incurred without Estimate in the Magistrates' Department in July 1758, there is a charge of Rupees 266 4 - for Batta to Cuttoobady Peons employed for guarding the fords of the Kistna on the Frontier of the Nizam's Territories during the disturbed state of the neighbouring country, respecting which, I am directed to request further information.

2 It is believed that, the Cuttoobadies in your District are in enjoyment of Enam lands, in remuneration for rendering their Services whenever called upon by the Circar, and the Board are not aware under what rule or by what authority Batta has been disbursed to them in the instance in question.

3 The charge for Batta to Cuttoobadies in July 1758 Rupees 11 10 3 for the Security of the District at the time when the insurgent Narasimma Reddy having fled from Cuddapah and was on route thro' the Paper into the Nizam's

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

From Guntoor
Sir in Cl. 20th Augt 1846
Pro to Do. 20

Nizam's Territories was not objected to, as the charge was a special one, and the measures adopted by the Collector were duly reported to, and approved by the Board previous to the disbursement—

4 In the present case however it does not appear from any record before the Board that the duties performed by the Cuttoobadies rendered it necessary to grant them any special indulgence and it may form an inconvenient precedent for advancing claims for Batta at any future opportunity in which the services of the Cuttoobadies may be required, a measure which the Board consider should not be allowed except on special and urgent grounds—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
6th June, 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary

41

To The Acting Collector of South Arcot.

To The Acting Collector of South Arcot.

Sir,

15th Cl. Cus. 25 July 1850

In reference to your Statement of actual charges incurred under estimate in July 1848 and its enclosures, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to observe that the dates of the

Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

authority under which these disbursements were made are not quoted in support of the charges, with the exception of the Sadeerwared charges detailed in Account Particulars No. 1, and to request that you will supply the omission and return the Statement at your earliest convenience—

2 As the sanction of Government to the Estimate sanctioned by Government 5th June ..... 1835.

South Arcot.	Sayer	Guzzoor 3 p.c Rupees per Annum	in Account Particulars No. 1
		District 13 Rupees per "	of the Sadeerwared charges
Cuddalore		Sea Customs 7 Rupees per "	in the Sayer Department
		Salt. 2 Rupees per "	

of South Arcot and in the Sea Customs and Salt Department of Cuddalore is not forthcoming from the records of this Office, it is requested that you will furnish a Copy—

I am at the same time desired to
3 request that the charge for Sadeerwared in the Magistrates' Department may in future be submitted in a separate Statement accompanied by the Accounts Particular—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George, 6th June, 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary

To

42

To The Acting Collector of South Arcot.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying Petition from Ramasawmy Pillay Son of the late Tahsildar of Villupooram praying that certain arrears of salary due to his father may be paid to him, and with reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 11th August 1845 to request, that you will be pleased to furnish at an early date for the information of Government a full report on the case.—

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 6th June, 1850.

Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary

To The Acting Collector of South Arcot.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying Petition from Thackalinga Pillay late Cummy of the Village of Pellagunnee in Talook of Manargoody, bringing to notice the conduct of the Head Pandaram Seeroungada and Tahsildar, and requesting that

To The Acting Collector of South Arcot.

Government No. 575 of 1850
Board's No. 79 of "

To The Acting Collector of South Arcot.

No. 753 of 1850.

such enquiries as you may deem fit and to report on the case if necessary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 6th June, 1850.

Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

44

To The Collector of Madura.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit your Return of Persons suspended and dismissed for the Month of March last, and to point out to you that the entries in Columns 5 & 6 are exactly the same, which appears to be a clerical error and to request that you will make the necessary correction, and return the document to the Board's Office.—

To The Collector of Madura.

31st March in Cons. 9th May 1850.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 6th June, 1850.

Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary

45

To The Collector of Madras.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying Petition from Veerata Permal Naicken and others bringing to

To The Collector of Madras.

No. 835 of 1850.

to notice certain irregularities in the Salt Department and to request that you will institute a full enquiry into the Statements made by the Petitioners and furnish the Board with a report on the subject.

Revenue Board's Office, Fort St. George, 6th June, 1850. } Signed W. H. Bayley Secretary.

46 Read the undermentioned Registers.—

From the Collector of Cuddapah. Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions preferred by the Board for the Month of March last.—

47

From the Collector of Cuddapah. Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions preferred by the Board for the Month of April last.—

48

From the Acting Collector of Chingleput. } Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions preferred by the Board for the Month of March last.—

49

From the Collector of Chingleput. Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions preferred by the Board for the Month of April last.—

50

From the Collector of North Arcot. Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions preferred by the Board for the Month of April last.—

51

From the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly. } Register of Endorsements passed by him on Petitions preferred by the Board for the Month of April last.—

4652

Order on the Six abovementioned Registers. } Ordered to be lodged in the Office.—

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous Letter and Statements.—

53

From the Collector of Masulipatam. Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of April last.—

54

From the Collector of Masulipatam. Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of April last.—

From.

8183 Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

From the Collector of Nellore. 55 Statement shewing the quantity of Salt in Store and prepared for exportation on account of the Chingleput Indent for 1849/50 at his Ports up to 23d May 1850.—

From the Sub Collector in Charge of Salem. 56 Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of April last.—

From the Sub Collector in Charge of Salem. 57 Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of April last.—

From the Sub Collector in Charge of Salem. 58 Return of fines imposed and Stoppages made from the pay of the Public Servants for the Quarter ending 31st March last.—

From the Sub Collector in Charge of Salem. 59 Return of fines suspended and dismissed for the Quarter ending 31st March last.—

8184 Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

From the Collector of Madura. 60 Return of persons convicted and in Confinement under Regulation IX of 1822 for the Month of April last.—

From the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly. 61 Return of persons suspended and dismissed under Regulation VII of 1831 for the Month of April last.—

From the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly. 62 Stating that the Return of persons charged with Offences under Regulation IX of 1822 is not sent for the Month of May last.—

From the Deputy Accountant General. 63 Indent on the Commissary General for Articles required in the Military Department for the Month of June 1850.—

From the Sub Treasurer. 64 Indent on the Commissary General for conveying a portion of a Remittance of Small Coins to Kurnool.—

From the Sub Treasurer. 65 Indent on the Commissary General for Public carriage for conveying

8185 Fort St. George 6th June 1850.

66

From the Sub Treasurer. Indent on the Commissary General for Public carriage for conveying Specie from the Beach landed from the Hugh Lindsay—

63-67

Order on the 4 Abovementioned Indents.... } Ordered that the original Indents be passed and returned.—

Comp: Don: Gels.

" Holcimphaus

8186 Fort St. George — June 1850.

Diary

7th June — Received the following Extract

No. 561.

1

From the Secy to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Under date the 7th June 1850—

Read the following Papers

From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Here enter 5th Nov: 1849 No. 495)

(Here enter 20th May 1850 219)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has given his most careful and serious attention to all the correspondence which has been laid before him, in connection with the claims advanced by the Zemindar of Cunnewady, through his Agent Mr. G. F. Fischer, for compensation on account of the Moonasib Cummee remissions granted to the Ryots of the Estate during its management by the Officers of Government, and for a reduction of Peishcush. He is of opinion that the claims of the Zemindar either to compensation or to reductions are altogether unfounded, and

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

and he resolves to reject them accordingly. He desires that this resolution may be intimated to the Zemindar, and to Mr. Fischer and that they may at the same time be informed, that the whole of the papers bearing upon the case, together with the views of Government regarding it, will in due course be submitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors, and that, pending their orders, no further applications upon the subject will receive any notice.

(A true Extract)
(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secy to Government

(1-2)

Order thereon. Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation, be transmitted to the Collector of Madura, with reference to his letter dated 10th Ultimo.

2. Mr. Parker will intimate the above resolution of Government to the Zemindar of Cumbum Naiken and to Mr. Fischer respectively.

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

At a Meeting Present.

Monday 10th June 1850.

G. D. Drury Esqre Senior Member
J. Goldingham Esqre Third Member
Walter Elliot Esqre Second Member
Absent on duty as Commissr Northern Circars

Minutes of the last Meeting read and approved.

Read the following Extract.

(3)

From the Chief Secy to Government.

No. 375.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 4th May 1850.

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

Here Enter 22d April 1850.

If the Board of Revenue wish it, the Government see no objection to a few copies of such parts of Dr Buists reports as the Board will point out as necessary, being printed at the Gazette Press for the purpose of being circulated in the Provinces among public Officers who are likely to take interest in the subject. but he thinks it will not be right to publish in the Gazette the correspondence that has passed between

8189

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

between the Governments of Bengal and Bombay and Dr. Buist without previously obtaining the permission of those Governments.

(A true Extract)
(Signed) H. C. Montgomery
Chief Secretary.

Order thereon.

Ordered that the following letter be submitted in reply.

3-4

To the Chief Secy to Government

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

With reference to Extract Minutes Consultation under date 4th May 1850 No. 375 Public Department, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward the accompanying Selection from the Papers sent to them for the purpose of being printed for Circulation.

2. The Board desire me to add that with every wish to meet the instructions of Government as conveyed in your letter of the 13th March 1850, they can hardly expect any useful results from furnishing these papers to Revenue Officers who

In Cons. 22d April 1850.

8190

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

who have no Meteorological Instruments

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
10th June 1850

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

Read the following Extracts.

5

From the Secy to Government

No. 531.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 28th May 1850.

Application of the Collector of North Arcot for the continuance of a lapsed Yeomiah in that District dated 30th April and submitted with the remarks of the Board of Revenue 9th May 1850.

Para 1. It appears from a reference made to the Civil Auditor that the Yeomiah of Rupees 102-11-0 per Annum lately in the enjoyment of Mahomed Cabe Moollah was paid and admitted under the sanction of Government 23d April 1819 granted to the Moyen Zabitah of the Collector of North Arcot for Fusly 1228 but as there is no information before Government after the lapse of so many years to show whether the object of the grant continues to be fulfilled the Governor in Council considers it advisable

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

advisable, before renewing the payment of the Yeomiah in favor of the Son of the late incumbent, that the Collector should be required to ascertain and report whether a Mosque is still maintained at Polur from the proceeds of the Yeomiah and service performed there for the Mahomedan Community of the place.

2. The Government further desire that it may henceforth be made a standing rule that in all applications for the renewal of service Yeomiahs or for the payment of arrears of such Yeomiahs, it is to be distinctly stated, whether the service for which those allowances were originally bestowed still continues to be kept up. The Board will not for the future forward to Government any applications in which this explanation may not be furnished. It will of course be understood that Collectors are in no way to interfere with the performance of such services, but simply on the occasions above noticed to report whether in point of

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

of fact those services are or not rendered.

(A true Extract)
(Signed) F. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

(5-6)

Order thereon.

Ordered that Copy of para 1 of the above Extract from Minutes of Consultation be communicated to the Collector of North Arcot for report with reference to his Statement dated 30th April last.

In Cons. 9th May 1850.

Ordered also that Copy of para 2 of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation be communicated to all Collectors for information and guidance.

7

From the Secy to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 28th May 1850.

No. 527

The Government having received from the Government of Bombay 50 printed Copies of "Official Correspondence on the System of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Bombay Presidency" resolved that the following distribution be made of them.

33. Copies to the Board of Revenue for the use of their Office and for distribution to the Collectors and Sub.

8193 Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

Sub Collectors in the Provinces.
1 " to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works.
7 " to the Commissioner for the Northern Circars for the use of his Office and for distribution to the Revenue Officers in the Northern Circars.
9 Copies to be lodged in store.

(A true Extract)
(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Govt.

Order thereon — Ordered that the following Circular be sent in consequence.

7-8

Circular

Circular to all Collrs Except N. Circars

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for the use of your Office, One Copy of "Official correspondence on the System of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Bombay Presidency" and an additional Copy for your Sub Collector.

To Canara only one, and two Copies for your Sub Collectors.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
10th June 1850

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary
Board

8194 Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

9

Read the following Extract.

P. 533.

From the Secretary to Government 1250

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, Under date the 29th May, 1850.

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

(Here enter 13th September 1849 P. 2406)

× × ×

Para 1. In 1844 this Government submitted to the Government of India, a scheme for reforming the Village Police a scheme for reforming the Village Police of Trichinopoly involving the abolition of the old Cavilly system, and the grant of a compensation to the then Cavilgars, the establishment of Village Cavilgars on a new footing, and an arrangement for making the Heads of Villages effective as Officers of Police and Moonsiffs, and a providing for their remuneration.

2. The subject was referred by the Government of India to Mr. D. Eliott, at that time at Calcutta as a Member of the Law Commission, and his report was remitted to the Government for consideration and by the Government was sent down to the Board of Revenue.

Containing the observations and Orders of Government relative to the proposed charge for promoting the efficiency of Heads of Villages and for granting remuneration to Village Watchers out of the fees levied in Trichinopoly as Compensation to Cavilgars and directing that if the Board think the sources are not available they will detail their reasons but if otherwise they will furnish an Estimate thereof also reporting that they will revise the arrangement to be made for the then Cavilgars.

20th September 1845.

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

A report was received from the Board under date the 27th November 1845 which being taken into consideration on the 24th March 1846, a further call was made for Statements to shew the financial results of the measures in contemplation. This call is answered in the letter from the Board now before Government.

Men Cavilgars. 3. The compensation to the Men Cavilgars is the first point for consideration. Their suppression was resolved upon by the Madras Government in 1839 and an order was passed for the immediate resumption of their fees and Enams. The lands were attached and the Cavilgars were prohibited from collecting the fees: but it is very doubtful whether the order has had much effect. Certain it is, that a little has been realized on account of Government since that so called resumption. The total income from land and fees resumed in 1839 was estimated at the time at Rupees 16,873. In the accounts now submitted the total of receipts of all descriptions formerly

Statement No. 3 in Collectors letter Col. 31 - 22nd November 1849.

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

enjoyed by the Men Cavilgars is stated at Rupees 17,051 per annum, while the whole sum ever brought to account of Government from 1839 to 28th February 1848, say 10 years, is only Rupees 14,112 - 9 - - from land and fees together, or to the end of Fusly 1257. Rupees 13949 - 9 - 7. It is not shewn how much belongs to land and how much to fees, but the Government apprehend that almost the whole has been derived from land. The amount collected in the last complete year Fusly 1257, was Rupees

Land - - - - -	2213 - 10 - 11 -
Fees in grain - - -	3299 - 2 - 2 -
Money - - - - -	11538 - 6 - 5½
Total Rupees	17051 - 3 - 6½

Statement No. 2 -

only about a third of the income set down to land alone, in the Statement recited above. The compensation proposed by the Board amounts to Rupees 2,259 - 5 - 3 per annum, the aggregate in arrear from 1839 to the close of Fusly 1257 being Rupees 20,316 - 6 - 9 or Rupees 6,466 - 12 - 2 in excess of the sum in deposit to the same period. If the compensation be brought up at the same rate to the end of the current Fusly, or for two years more, it will amount to Rupees 24,935 - 1 - 3. What further

further sums have accrued from the re-
:sumed lands and pen during this addit-
:onal period does not appear.

4. It was originally proposed that compensation should be granted to the Cavilgars to the extent of 15 per cent of their emoluments, but it was soon found that a general arrangement on this principle would not answer, as the receipts of some had been as low as a fraction of a Rupee, and various other arrangements were suggested. The rule which Mr. Elliott proposed, was to allow 15 per Cent. to those a very few, who had been in the receipt of 100 Rupees and upwards per annum, to make no deduction where the income did not exceed 10 Rupees, and to leave it to the discretion of the Collector under the control of the Board to adjust the Compensation between those limits. In the Board's letter of 27th November 1845 a scheme was submitted adopting the suggestion of an allowance of 15 per cent on incomes which had amounted to 100 Rupees and upwards, but (instead of the other proposal) fixing the sum of 6 Rupees per annum to

all without distinction, whose receipts had been less than 100 Rupees, whether the actual amount had been less or more than 8 Rupees a fraction of a Rupee as in some instances, or within a few Rupees of the hundred as in others. This scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India. The Board however now propose to modify it so as "to restrict the compensation "in the case of parties whose previous emo-"luments fell below 6 Rupees to the sums actu-"ally received by them respectively." This will correct one fault by which many would have got by way of compensation for the loss of fees, much more than they had ever received by fees. But to those who were in the receipt of 6 Rupees and upwards to 100 Rupees the Compensation will be very unequal, to him who received 6 Rupees it will be a full equivalent, but to him who received Rupees 92 (these being the extreme limits) it will be only about 1/16. With such inequality it is not surprising that many should refuse to receive the proposed allowance, as the Collector anticipates they will do. It is however observed that the amount recommended by the Board for distribution among the Ten Cavilgars is Rupees 2259-5-3.

25th April 1846. para 2.

falls

Fort St. George 15th June 1850.

falls below the annual sum (Rs
2,778-1-5.) sanctioned by the Gov
:ment of India by Rupees 518-2
This difference may therefore
made available for remedying
the inequality above noticed, a
for increasing where necessary
allowances payable to parties
receipts have ranged between
92 Rupees. The Collector will
the arrangement accordingly
the understanding that the
amount to be disbursed annu
is not to exceed that (Rupees
1-5.) sanctioned by the Supre
Government, and he will at a
date furnish a statement sho
the sum to be annually paid
this principle, and the arrea
calculated to the end of the pres
Fasly, after deduction of the sa
in deposit to the same date. Th
information should be submitte
once, as a separate question, and
not to be delayed on account of
explanation called for in the
of these proceedings

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

will expect to receive it by the end of
the Fasly at latest. When the several rates
have been determined, all the Meen
Cavilgars should be individually call
:ed on to say whether they will, or will
not receive the compensation that has
been assigned to them, those who decline
to do so being at once struck off the list,
and the others paid the arrears due to them
in order that this part of the question before
Government may be definitively settled.

The claim of the Shrotriamdar
5. of Elinga Charry adverted to in the 4th para
of the Board's letter appears to be properly
admissible.

It is proposed to pay the Vil-
Village Watchers 6. lage Watchers at the rate of 2 Rupees each.
para 5 The number has been finally fixed at
1654 and the charge is estimated at Rupees
39696-per annum. The number at first
proposed was 2202, and the amount of
charge Rupees 52,848. but the Government
were then led to think that there would be a
sett off from lands and fees resumed to such
an amount that the extra charge upon the
Minutes of Consultation 12th April 1844 para. 11. "state for the whole District would not ex-
"ceed Rupees 21,273. This calculation was

founded

founded upon the assumption that only half of the fees which formerly were received by the Coodee Cavilgars could be levied on account of Government - In Mr. Elliot's report reasons were given for questioning the grounds of that assumption - It was supposed by the Board of Revenue that the fees had been deducted from the gross produce before the separation of the Government share, and had been a charge therefore upon the Government and the Ryots equally and that the moiety which had before fallen upon the Ryots, was all that could be levied from them in future. Mr. Elliott pointed out that on the contrary the deduction had been made from the portion of the produce remaining after the Government share had been set aside - It is now admitted that this was the case.

The manner in which the produce was divided is shewn in the example in the Margin. This example was taken from the Statements for 3 Villages formerly farmed by

Board's letter Para 12.

Gross Produce	100 - - - -
Deduct Government Share - - - - -	44 - - - -
Remainder Ryot's Share - - -	56 - - - -
Subsequent Deductions - - - - -	9 - 10 - 2
Net Ryot's Share - -	46 - 1 - 2

by the Collector - In the detail of the subsequent deductions or charges upon the produce, after the separation of the Circar share, Cavil fees are entered in all the three Statements, the Mem Cavil and Coodee Cavil being exhibited distinctly in two of them -

While on the supposition that the Cavil fees had been deducted from the gross produce and that Government therefore had virtually been charged with a moiety of them, it was thought that one half at least of what the Coodee Cavilgars had received might still be continued as a charge upon the Ryots and reckoned upon as a set off against the cost of the Village Watchers, now, after it has been ascertained that the Cavil fees were paid, with other usual allowances to Village Servants &c. out of the produce remaining after the separation of the Government share, so that in effect to use the Collector's words "the Ryot has hitherto borne the entire charge" it is still argued by the Collector that "even if Government (which he disputes) can lay "any claim to the fees, the charge should be

Collector's letter para 12.

divided

Fort St. George 10th. June 1850.

"divided between the Circar and the Ryot." The conclusion certainly does not follow obviously from the premises. The conclusion which appears natural and obvious is that since the Ryot has hitherto borne the entire charge of the Cavil fees now that Government is going to take upon itself the expense of maintaining an effective Cavil, it may justly call upon the Ryot to pay on this account the whole of what he paid as fees. If Government can equitably demand any thing from the Ryot in consideration of his having hitherto borne the entire charge of the Cavil fees, it may with equal right demand the whole.

Statement No. 3. 8. But the Collector has rested the whole of the fees from his calculation of available means to be set off against the charge for the new Cavil Establishment, deeming that the Government has no right to levy the fees, which he conceives "must be considered as voluntary contributions "given by the Ryots to the Men Cavil

Fort St. George 10th. June 1850.

"in reward for their protection." The Board on a previous occasion, 27th. November 1845, distinctly denied the right of Government to collect these fees from the Ryots. In their present letter they have given no opinion on the question of right, and content themselves with remarking that if the fees are discontinued "as a payment to the Cavilgars "it is not clear to them that it would "be an easy matter to recover the amount "from the Ryots." On this ground appa-

para. 6 rently they observe that "to meet this "charge (Rupees 39,696. per annum "for the Village Cavil Establishment) "their will be an income of Rupees 487- "3- 6½ from resumed lands. The remain-"der will form a direct charge upon the "State."

With respect to the right of Government to levy the Cavil fees as a custom-9. ary charge upon the land for the maintenance of a Police, Mr. Elliott has already expressed his opinion in paras 30 to 33. and 45 of his report in which the Government concur. The practicability of levying the fees is quite a different question. "It may

not

"not be an easy matter to recover the
"amount from the Ryots." But seeing what
a heavy charge is to be incurred the
Government would hardly be justi-
fied in sacrificing this means of
meeting it merely from an appre-
hension of difficulty in effecting the
transfer of the fees to Government.
The settlement of the demand and
the enforcement of it will unques-
tionably be a some-what arduous
task, but the Governor in Council
hesitates to believe that it cannot be
effected, due means being taken to
satisfy the Ryots that the new Village
Police will be an effectual substitute
for the defective Cavil System which
is to be abolished, and that the charge
to them will be just the same as they have
hitherto borne.

10. The principal of a uniform payment of 2 Rupees a Month to the Village Watchers has been approved by Govern-ment, subject of course to the fi-nal sanction of the Supreme Government, but the Board

para. 7 &c.

have since suggested that in lieu of a di-rect disbursement from the treasury remunera-tion might be given by a proportionate remission of the Assist payable by each individual for his Ayen land, or for land hitherto held as Cavil Mannium and notwithstanding the objections that have been made by the Collector, they now observe that this proposi-tion need not be abandoned should Govern-ment now determine that this less costly mode of remuneration is deserving of fur-ther consideration. Referring to the suggestion offered on this head in Mr. Elliotts' report, the Governor in Council thinks it advisable that "the attention of the present Collector should be "drawn to the subject in order that arrangements "similar to those recently sanctioned for the Ta-"lucks in Coimbatore may also be adopted in "regard to the Cavilgars of Trichinopoly," as the Board propose.

11. The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Board in para 13, under the explanation there afforded that the Cavil Exams formerly held by the Poligars of Woodiarpollium

and

and are alone are "not an available credit on this occasion."

Village Moonsiffs para. 8.

12. With respect to Village Moonsiffs, it appears that the number of additional Moonsiffs required is 534. It is proposed to allow them each 12 Rupees per annum which will make the aggregate charges Rupees 6,408. against which there is a set off from resumptions of Rupees 2,388–8 leaving Rupees 4,019–8 to be borne as a new charge. The Governor in Council is of opinion that it would be useless to give an allowance at a lower rate than that which is proposed even this cannot be expected to have effect, as remuneration for actual service, but combined with the consideration attached to the Office of Moonsiff, it may make men more willing to undertake its responsibilities. He is however in favor of giving the allowance, wherever it can be so given, in the shape of a remission of rent. This para 9– will be done to such an extent that the actual disbursements from the Treasury will be Rupees 2,124 only.

para 12.

13 "If the entire emoluments of the late Cavil Establishment could be rendered "available (the Board say) the charge would "have been fully covered" that is, the whole of the charges proposed in this report for compensation to men Cavilgars pay of Coodee Cavilgars or Village watchers and salary of Moonsiffs amounting altogether to Rupees 48,882–1–5.

1–2,778–1–5
2 39,696–– "
3–6,408––
Rs 48,882–1–5

14. By Statement No. 3 furnished by the Collector, the grand total amount of "receipts of all items taken as the set off "to the proposed charge" is Rupees 51,168–8–3, of which Rupees 11,202–8–5½ is the amount of the items reckoned to be recoverable, and Rupees 39,965–15–9½ the amount of those set down as irrecoverable including the whole of the Cavil fees, the sum of which is Rupees 39,390–8–5.

Trading of Co. 35 Stat. No. 3.

In grain paid by the Ryots from their own Share of produce ... 25,534–2–2½
In money ... 13856–6–2½
Rs 39,390–8–5.

15 Deducting from the aggregate charge above stated the income reckoned as recoverable, the result is an excess of charge to the amount of Rupees 37,679–8–11½ But in the amount reckoned as recoverable income,

Charge ..... Rupees 48,882–1–5
Recoverable " 11,202–8–5½
Excess of charge. 37,679–8–11½

Fort St. George 10th June 1850

income, is included Rupees 7,084— the full assessment upon the resumed lands of which but a small portion has hitherto been realized, and the full realization of which at any time is somewhat problematical. The excess of charge which must fall upon the State would therefore probably be a good deal more than Rupees 37,679— for some years at least. This consideration furnishes an additional reason for realizing as much of the Cooddee Cavil fees as possible.—

15. The Sanction of the Supreme Government has been given for Rupees 2,778. as compensation to the new Cavilgars. For any further expenditure sanction is still to be sought, and as the matter stands, it does not appear that this Government is in a condition to show definitely what is required, or to give such an explanation as may be expected by the Supreme Government to account for the State being now charged with the whole burden of what

25th April 1846.

from

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

from the representations formerly made, there was reason to conclude would fall in part, if not entirely upon the occupants of land.—

17 Under these circumstances, before addressing the Government of India relative to the remuneration of the Cooddee Cavilgars and Village Moonsiffs in Trichinopoly, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to direct the attention of the Board of Revenue to the observations recorded in the preceding paras, and to request them in communication with the Collector to reconsider the feasibility of realizing the Cooddee Cavil fees on behalf of Government as an off set in reduction of the heavy expence proposed to be thrown upon them in the reform of the Village Establishments— Should the Board still think that these sources are not available, they will give at length the reasons which have led them to this conclusion— but if otherwise they will furnish an approximate estimate of the income which may be expected from this source and state the remaining charge for

which

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

which sanction will have to be obtained from the Government of India. In the mean while they will proceed to revise the arrangement to be made for the Mun Cavilgars and submit it at once for the confirmation of this Government as directed in para 4 of these Proceedings.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. Pycroft

Secretary to Government

9-10

Resolution thereon.

Resolved that Copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation and of the Board's letter to which it is a reply, be communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly, with reference to his predecessor's letter dated 22d March last.

In Cons 13th Sept. 1849.

2. Mr. Mallby will be so good as to furnish by the end of the present Fasly the Statement called for in para 4 of the Minutes of Consultation, and the Board will be glad to be favored with his opinion and report upon the several suggestions and observations of Government to enable them to make the report required by para 17. He will also furnish the information requested

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

requested in the latter part of para 14 of the Board's letter to Government.

Read the following Resolutions.

11

From the Secy to Government

No. 538.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 31st May 1850.

(From Bd 20 May)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanction the refund of the sum of Rupees (31) Thirty one recommended in the foregoing proceedings.

(Signed) T. Pycroft

Secy to Govt

11-12

Order thereon.

Ordered to be communicated for the information and guidance of the Officer in charge of the district of Salem with reference to his letter dated 11th Ultimo.

13

From the Secy to Government

No. 535.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 31st May 1850.

(From Bd 18th May)

Resolved accordingly — that the Principal Collector of Coimbatore be authorized to disburse in future from his Treasury the Jeomiah of Rupees (4—10—8) four, annas ten, and pice eight per mensem, payable

payable to Syed Peer, commencing from the period to which the last payment was made by the Collector of Trichinopoly.-

(13-14)

[Signed] J. Pycroft
Sect. to Govt.

Resolution thereon.

Resolved that Copy of the foregoing orders of Government and of Para 2 of the Board's Proceedings dated 18th Ultimo, to which it is a reply be communicated for the information and guidance of the Acting Principal Collector of Combatore, and the Collector of Trichinopoly, respectively.-

(15)

From the Secy. to Government

Directing as a standard rule that Tahsildar and all native functionaries employed in Revenue and Police duties are amenable to the Board of Revenue in both capacities and that complaints against them by the Head of a Dist. for misbehaviour in either departments are cognizable by the Board and punishable by

Read the following Extract

No. 346.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 1st June 1850.

Read the following letter from the Register to the Court of Zoujdaree Adalut.

(Here enter 27th March 1850. No. 27)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes that by Section 39. of Act VII 1843 the provisions of Section 3. Regulation XIII 1832 have been modified and

by their sanction of dismissal or suspension on good ground being shewn and reiterating the determination of Government not to overlook any instance in which Officers in charge of Districts fail to exercise scrutiny and examination into proceedings held or reports made by their Servants.-

and the powers of a Session Judge has been limited, to recommending to the Zoujdaree Adalut the dismissal of Native Officers of Police, in those instances only in which gross misconduct may have come under his observation, in a case investigated by himself or may have been reported to him by a subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen. Minor neglects and omissions are to be brought by the Judge with by him as may seem to be required, subject to the supervision of the Board of Revenue, who under Extract Minutes of Consultation 27th June 1820 are vested "with the general superintendence, control and revision of all Native Revenue and Police Establishments." It would in the opinion of Government be altogether inexpedient, and contrary to the intention of act VII 1843, to concede any part of this general control and supervision to the Court of Zoujdaree Adalut, by allowing them as requested in the Register's letter of 27th March last, to sanction upon the report of a Magistrate the suspension or dismissal of any Native

Fort St. George 10th June 1850

Native Officer for misconduct in his Police capacity" The Governor in Council cannot understand the grounds upon which the Board refused to take cognizance of the misconduct of a Tahsildar in his capacity of Head of Police, in the case referred to by the Magistrate of Salem but to prevent any further misapprehension upon the subject, he deems it proper to state explicitly that Tahsildars and all Native Functionaries employed in the discharge of Police and Revenue duties are amenable to the Board in both capacities and that it is incumbent on the Board, to take cognizance of any complaints which may be made by the Head of a District against any of his Tahsildars or other revenue and Police officers for Misbehaviour in either

Fort St. George 10th June 1850

either Department and after receiving from the accused a full explanation of his proceedings to sanction his dismissal or suspension on good grounds being shewn for the measure. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers that this exposition of the powers and duties of the Board in respect to the supervision of Native Police Officers will remove any difficulties such as those represented by the Court of Foujdaree Udalut and, this point being cleared, he reiterates his determination, not for the future to overlook any instances in which Officers

Fort St. George 10th June 1850

Officers in charge of Districts, may either in their Magisterial or Revenue character, fail to exercise that careful scrutiny and examination of all proceedings held, or reports made by their servants, in any grade or department, which is so essential for the efficiency of the public service, and the due protection of the people.—

(A true Extract)

(Signed) J. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

Ordered

J.C.B.

Fort St. George 10th June 1850

Ordered that the following letter be submitted in reply.

To, The Chief Secretary to Government.

15-16

Sir,

To the Chief Secretary to Government...

Stating for the information of Government that previous to the receipt of Extract Minutes of Consultation 1st instant the Board addressed the Acting Collector of Salem on the 30th Ultimo and recorded their views in cases of the nature referred to respecting the superintendence and control of Native Officers of Police and submitting an Extract from their letter.

With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation under date 1st June 1850 No. 3246 Judicial Department, and especially to the observations in the concluding Para, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to state for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that previous to the receipt of the above Minutes of Consultation they had recorded the view they had determined on in cases of the nature referred to in the following paragraph of a letter addressed to the Acting Collector of Salem under date 30th May 1850.

"With respect to the points on which — 5-

"Mr. Maltby (in the second of the letters above recorded) "desires the opinion of the Board of Revenue, it will be "sufficient to state that the Foujdaree Adawlut have "already made it clear in Extract of Proceedings under "date 16th April 1850 (copy of which is enclosed) that "under Section XXXIX of Act VIII of 1843 they can only "deal with those cases where the Sessions Judge after investigation

Fort St George 10th June 1850

"investigation of a case in which the conduct of a
"Head of Police is questioned, records it as his opinion
"that he is deserving of dismissal.

6- "Where the Sessions Judge has either
"not remarked on the conduct of a Tahsildar or
"proposed a punishment short of dismissal, the
"matter remains entirely with the Magistrate. If
"is at the same time his duty to report the cir-
"cumstances to the Board of Revenue in whom is
"vested the superintendence and control of the
"Native Officers of Police, except in the case referred
"to in the preceding para."

7- "It was therefore not necessary
"for Mr Maltby to have addressed the Sessions
"Judge at all."

2- As long as the Foujdaree Adawlut seemed undecided as to the course to be pursued the Board hesitated in enumerating their views; but as soon as the way seemed clear, no time was lost in giving expression to an opinion which it seems was in full accordance with that of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
10th June 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary to Board

Fort St George 20th June 1850

17

From the Secretary to Government sanctioning the Extra charges incurred by several Collectors and Magistrates in Fusly 1258 and of Estimated disbursements for Fusly 1259 with certain exceptions.

Read the following Extract

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 1st June, 1850 - No. 541.

List of Statements of Ordinary Extra charges incurred by Collectors and Magistrates in Fusly 1258, and of Estimated Disbursements for Fusly 1259 submitted with the remarks of the Board of Revenue on the 1st May 1850.

Para 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the extra charges incurred in Fusly 1258 in the Districts specified in the foregoing List Amounting to Rupees (26,956-6-9) twenty six thousand nine hundred and fifty six, annas six and Pice nine, being Rupees 126-8-- below the sum recommended by the Board of Revenue and also the estimated disbursements for Fusly 1259 in the Salt Department of the Districts of Guntoor and South Arcot Amounting to Rupees (2,582--9) two thousand five hundred and eighty two and Pice Nine.

Statement No. 43 from Hellore Items Rupees 126. 8 Refunds of Stamp Revenue under Section XVII of 1848.

2. The Stamp duty refunded under the provisions of this Act does not require the sanction of Government but is liable to audit in common with other charges incurred under the express authority of the Regulations. This

Statement No. 297 from Tanjore ... Kuggeer Sadeewaned account Particulars Rupees 503-1-9 cloth for leash bags.

3. This charge is admitted by the Board of Revenue as being within the amount entered in the standard Estimate for 1834 but is considered by them to be excessive. The Governor in Council thinks it would be advisable to have the Sadeewaned Estimates not only of this District but of all others carefully revised with reference to the changes which have occurred since 1834 especially in the Land and Sea Customs Departments and fresh Estimates submitted for regulating the future disbursements under this head. It is observed that this has been done in some few Districts.

Statement No. 393 from Cuddapah.

4 The sum of Rupees 864-14-8 recommended by the Board of Revenue in their remarks in this Statement is the amount of the actual charges of Fusly 1258 and not of Fusles 1257 and 1258 as exhibited in the List, an error into which the Board seem to have been led by the inaccurate heading of the Collector's Statement.

Statement No. 172 from Salem Rs. 23 reward paid to Ramasiliay for the capture an escaped convict.. Statement No. 296 from Tanjore Rs. 1-2-8 Balla paid to Delegal Thiruppa for conducting a person suspected of murder

5. These charges are struck out of the Statement by the Board of Revenue as not falling under their review. They do not however need the sanction of Government and may be reviewed and passed by

Rules for passing contingent charges.

by the Foujdaree Adalut under the authority vested in that Court by the orders of Government dated 1st June 1821 and 28th July 1843 published in the Fort St George Gazette for those years respectively at pages 456 and 608.-

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

/A true Extract/
/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

17-18

Resolution thereon

Resolved that Extracts from the foregoing Extract Minutes of Consultation be furnished to the Collectors of Nellore, Tanjore and Salem, respectively, in reference to their Statements of Charges for Fusly 1258.

19

Read the following Statement

Statement exhibiting the quantity of Salt in Store available for exportation to Calcutta on private trade at each of the several places of export in the District of Nellore up to 31st May 1850.

No.	Places at which Salt is shipped.	Quantity of salt available for exportation in the year 1850/51.	Quantity already exported.	Quantity remaining to be exported.	Quantity actually in store and ready to be exported.
		In Md^s.	In Md^s.	In Md^s.	In Md^s.
1	Toommalapenta	10,000	"	10,000	10,000
2	Eeskapully	25,000	"	25,000	25,000
3	Gogoolapully	10,000	"	10,000	10,000
4	Vakeny	15,000	"	15,000	15,000
5	Khistnapatam	40,000	"	40,000	40,000
		100,000	"	100,000	100,000

Nellore, Collector's Cutcherry, 7th June, 1850.

E.E. 7th (Signed) D. White
Collector
Received

Order thereon.

19-20

Ordered to be sent for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Read the following letter

To, W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

21

From the Asst. Collector of Chingleput ... dated 22nd May 1850.

Submitting copies of a letter from the Assistant Collector of Madras and his reply thereto relative to the seizure of 2 Bandy loads of Salt on the 21st Instant as it not being covered by a Rowanah.

Sir,

I have the honor to request you will lay before the Board of Revenue the accompanying Copies of a letter from the Collector of Madras and my reply thereto relative to a seizure of Salt

2- The circumstances connected with the seizure are fully explained in my letter alluded to- I may only add, that as the value of the Salt has been brought to account I have not thought it necessary in this instance to recommend the penalty to be enforced which the party was liable to, for not having a Rowanah to protect the Salt at the time of seizure.

2 Ltrs. forwarded.

My object in bringing the subject to the notice of the Board is to point out, that if the issue of chits of this kind is permitted, devoid as these are of any Official mark, seal or designation, there can be no proper check to frauds being practiced by the Salt Servants and in breach of the Salt Laws and it may likewise subject unoffending parties to detention in order to

ascertain whether the signature attached to such documents are authorized or not.

Chingleput District,
Collectors Circuit Kutchery,
Guindy, 22nd May, 1850.

/Signed/ T. Conway
Acting Collector.

A.

To, T. B. A Conway Esqre
Acting Collector of
Chingleput.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an original Petition presented to me by Jaffer Sail and Connapah Chetty complaining of the seizure of their Salt when in the course of Transit to Sydapett and St. Thomas' Mount and of its detention at Sydapet Vin consequence of the non-production of a Cadjan Chit or of a Rowanah at the time of seizure.

20th May 1850.

2- I have ascertained from the Madras Colarie that Jaffer Sail purchased there 80 Measels of Salt and Connapah Chetty 80 Measels on the 18th Instant for conveyance to Sydapett and the Mount, where they are in the habit of selling salt by retail - They purchase the salt at Madras which is sold for Home consumption and never obtain a Rowanah, as the removal of salt to the Mount and the adjacent Villages accompanied only by a Cadjan Chit instead of a Rowannah has been allowed for

for a considerable number of years.

3. As it is thus evident that no fraud has been attempted by the petitioners in the present case, I beg to suggest that if unobjectionable the necessary orders may be given for the restoration of their Salt.

Madras, 21st May, 1850.

(Signed) G: N: Taylor
Asstn Collector

To

G. N. Taylor Esqre
Assistant Collector of
Madras.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterdays date, I have the honor to inform you that the Salt alluded to therein was seized on the evening of the 18th not being protected by a Rowanah and it was not until 12 O'clock on the next day that a Cadjan Chit was produced bearing a signature without any official seal or designation attached to show that it had been issued by a proper Officer.

2. In consideration however of the opinion expressed by you that no fraud had been attempted at the Cotauro under your charge, I have this day released it; but as it appears to me that the issue of Chits of this character affords no protection against the frauds so

so notoriously practised in this Department and entirely nullifies the provisions of the Salt Rules and Laws I have thought it necessary to bring the subject to the notice of the Board of Revenue.

Chingleput District,
Collectors Circuit Cutcherry,
Guindy 22nd May, 1850.

(Signed) T. Conway
Acting Collector.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

21-22

To, The Collector of Madras.

Sir.

With reference to the enclosed letter from the Acting Collector of Chingleput dated 22nd Ultimo I am directed by the Board of Revenue to enquire under what authority Chits of the description therein submitted are issued by your subordinates at the Cotauro for Salt purchased by Parties who retail the same in the environs of Madras, and whether such Chits are examined and registered in your Office together with the name of the Purchaser.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
10th June, 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Read

Read the following letter.

To,
W. A. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

23

From the Asst Collector of Chingleput

Sir,

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 25th February 1850 requiring the issue of fresh Certificates to Civil Pensioners &c. I have the honor to request that 60 Printed Forms may be forwarded to me for that purpose.

Civil

Chingleput District,
Collector's General Kutcherry,
Streeperumatoor, 29th May, 1850.

(Signed) T. Conway
Asst Collector

Proceedings thereon.-

23-24

The revised form of Pension Certificates is so simple that the Board have not deemed it advisable to have it printed. Mr Conway will therefore be so good as to issue manuscript Certificates

Read the following letter

To,
W. A. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St George.

25

From the Collector of Tanjore.

Sir,

In consequence of the approaching marriage of the Poligar of Pattiramcotay and his assumption of the duties of the Estate which I shall

have the honor of recommending shortly, ready money to defray the expences of these two ceremonies will be required; but the circumstance was overlooked when recommending the investment of Rupees 3,000 sanctioned by your letter of the 22nd May, I have the honor to request permission may be granted me to withdraw the above sum from the Loan, in order that from a part of it the urgently required disbursements may be made by the Poligar, who otherwise will be forced to borrow in the Bazar at a high rate of Interest.

No intimation has been sent to Bengal relative to the subscription of the 3,000 Rupees which is in deposit in my Treasury merely requiring the sanction of the Court of Wards for its being otherwise disposed of which under the circumstances of the case I trust will not be withheld.

Tanjore,
Kodikarai,
25th May, 1850.

(Signed) J. F. Bishop
Collector.

Proceedings thereon.

25-26

As it would seem from the foregoing letter that the loan acknowledgment for 3000 Rupees granted by the Collector of Tanjore on behalf of the Minor Zemindar of Pattiramcotay may be cancelled without difficulty or inconvenience, the amount being in deposit the Court of Wards under the circumstances stated by

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by Mr Bishop resolve to cancel their previous orders for the investment of the abovementioned sum.

To, Read the following letter

W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St George.

27

From the Collector of Trichinopoly ... Submitting a Statement of offers made for the Alkeary Farm of this District for Fasly 1260.

I have the honor to submit a Statement of offers made for the Alkeary Farm of this District for the ensuing Fasly 1260 the Abstract of which is as follows.

	Fasly 1259.	Fasly 1260.	Increase.	Decrease.
Conaud	6500 " "	6200 " "	" " "	300 " "
Villoocully	2700 " "	2650 " "	" " "	50 " "
Moovery	2170 " "	2300 " "	130 " "	" " "
Laulgoody	5260 " "	5725 " "	465 " "	" " "
Torriore	3530 " "	3275 " "	" " "	255 " "
Oodiarpolliam	1660 " "	1820 " "	160 " "	" " "
Arealore	1100 " "	1250 " "	150 " "	" " "
Volecondapooram	1390 " "	1300 " "	" " "	90 " "
Total	24310 " "	24520 " "	905 " "	695 " "
		Deduct Decrease	" " "	695 " "

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2. The average of the last 5 Years is Rupees 22,051. 3 2 and the amount of the present offers exceeds it by Rupees 2,168. 13 10.

3. The Board will perceive that there is no great difference between the terms now offered and those accepted for the last fasly and it seems sufficient for me to observe in reference to the decline in the offers made for Conaud and Torriore that the rents of these Talooks were enhanced by competition in the past year, and are represented not to have proved profitable.

4 I request that the Board will be pleased to confirm the offers now submitted for Approval, on the parties making a deposit equal to 2 months Rents or furnishing equivalent security on or before the 7th Proximo.

Trichinopoly 1st June 1850. } (Signed) E Maltby
Collector

Statement

8231

Fort St. George

10th June 1850.

Statement shewing the Amount of Offers for the Abkarry farm for Fusly 1260 in the District of Trichinopoly.

No.	Taloks.	Amount of last Year's Rent.	Names of the offers of Fusly 1260.	Amount of offers.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average of 5 Years.
		Rs. A P		Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P
1	Conaud	6,500 " "	Venkata Kistnama Chetty and Murdanaiguim Pillay	6,200 " "	" " "	300 " "	5,340 " "
2	Vittoocutty	2,700 " "	Cattapermal Pillay	2,650 " "	" " "	50 " "	2530 " "
3	Moosery	2170 " "	Narrania Pillay	2300 " "	130 " "	" " "	2203 " "
4	Laulgoody	5,260 " "	Lutchmana Pillay and Streenevasa Pillay	5,725 " "	465 " "	" " "	4882 " "
5	Jorrioare	3,530 " "	Palanyandy Pillay and Narrania Pillay	3275 " "	" " "	255 " "	3224 3 2
6	Woodiarpolliam	1,660 " "	Coosa Naiken	1820 " "	160 " "	" " "	1689 " "
7	Arealore	1100 " "	Vydelingum Pillay	1,250 " "	150 " "	" " "	889 " "
8	Volcondapooram	1390 " "	Lutchmana Pillay and Streenevasa Pillay	1300 " "	" " "	90 " "	1294 " "
	Total	24310 " "	Total Company's Rupees	24520 " "	905 " "	695 " "	22051 3 2
				Deduct Decrease		695 " "	
				Net Increase		210 " "	

Trichinopoly, 1st June, 1850.

(Signed) E. Maltby
Collector

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

Proceedings thereon.

27-28

The Board of Revenue sanction the acceptance of the Offers for the Ab. Marry Farms of the District of Trichinopoly for Fusly 1260 reported in the foregoing letter, amounting to Rupees 24,520 and authorize the renters being placed in possession of their respective Farms on their severally depositing one months Kist in ready money, and furnishing good collateral Security to the extent of three Kists more or on their depositing in cash two Kists without security.

Read the following letter

To, W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

29

From the Collector of Madura

Affording explanation required by Para 6 of Minutes Consultation regarding the Balance of small farms for Fusly 1258 with information as to the mode of remittance from the Salt farms.

Sir,

With reference to Para 6 of Minutes of Consultation of Government enclosed in their Board's Proceedings of the 27th Ultimo, I have the honor to state that the large portion of the Demand under the Head of Small Farms and Licenses outstanding at the end of the last 2 Fuslies was composed chiefly of the Revenue from Tank Fish which as shewn in the enclosures to my letter of the 6th February last, is realized partly on yearly Rent, partly on a fixed Rent, and partly on annas

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annas per cawny on the Crops of the Ryots. The number of Tanks is no less than 162 and the time at which the Fish are caught is frequently as late as May and June when a supply of water is generally received. This is one cause of the delay, but the chief one is most probably the late period at which Puttahs are delivered in - as much as the fixed Rates are entered in them. To secure a considerable amount of today cultivation which takes place in February March and April being duly entered in the Jummabundy Accounts, it has been usual in this District to commence their preparation about the 1st March by which means they have been made to include cultivation till about the 15th April. While the accounts were more simple, and there was no investigation into Waste and much less than at present regarding withered Crops they were still completed and the Puttahs distributed sufficiently early to allow time for collection of the Kists within the Fusly: But under the more strict system of Jummabundy including the preparation of accounts of waste lands the Cursuns are very much slower and the collection of the last Kists is postponed proportionally. The only remedy that I can see for this is the commencement of the Jummabundy Chittahs

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

Chittahs at an earlier date which will involve the transfer of a portion of the late cultivation from the Summabundy to the Sevoy Jumah accounts, a measure to be avoided if practicable, owing to the opening it yields for fraud by the absence of the Village Officers at the Summabundy at a time when they are also required to inspect cultivation in their Villages. I commenced earlier in the present year but the large Amount of withered Crops has prevented the Summabundy being more forward than usual.

2. In addition to the above causes there may be remissions on the part of the Talook and Village authorities which I will endeavor by all means to correct.

3. Although the Board have intimated their intention of furnishing me with further instructions in regard to the remittances from the Talooks &c. for the last month of the year, I think that advantage may arise from my stating some circumstances which are probably peculiar to this District. The nearest Salt Pan in

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

in Madura is near Tondy a distance of 67 miles. The farthest Sea Custom Chowkey at Paumben 107 miles from the Hoozoor. At Ramnad the Salt Amildar has a Treasury whence the pay of the Detachment, the wages of the Salt and Sea Custom Sibbundy, and the price paid to the manufacturers of Salt are disbursed. In consequence of this arrangement and of the insufficiency of Peons to afford a safe escort from the Individual Salt Pans and Chowkies it has been the rule to send all their collections to Ramnad, whence after they have been entered in account (which takes 2 or 3 days) they are forwarded under a Guard of Sepoys to Madura. The Sepoys travelling more slowly than Peons would do takes 6 or 7 days in the journey of 70 miles. The road too from Ramnad being over black soil is very heavy after rain which often falls at the beginning of July. The Board will see that if this arrangement be continued a considerable time must be allowed. I have just now consulted my Sheristadar and Cashkeeper and they think that it would not be safe to fix a later date than the 30th June for closing the remittance account of the Salt Depots. The collection up to the 12th June now reach the Hoozoor Treasury

8236 Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

Treasury about the 25th of that Month and I did not suppose that the Board would have considered it worth while to have another Remittance for half a Month only. Whatever orders the Board may issue I will use my best endeavor to carry into effect but I hope they will excuse my mentioning the above facts which may not have been previously known to them.

Madura, 1st June, 1850. } (Signed) R. D. Parker. Collector.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence.

(29-30)

To the Collector of Madura.

Sir,

With reference to Para 2 of their Proceedings dated 27th Ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that as their previous Circular of 15th March 1849, and Para 2 of the Minutes of Consultation dated 7th Ultimo contain sufficient instructions for your guidance in respect to carrying the Talook Collections to Account, they deem it unnecessary to issue any further orders upon the subject.

Inconsi: 27th May 1850.

2. Since the above was written, your letter of the 1st Instant has reached the Board and will receive early attention.

Inlett. 10th June 1850.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 10th June, 1850. } (Signed) W. H. Bayley. Secretary

A.G.

8237 Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

Read the following letter

To, W. H. Bayley Esqr. Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George.

(31)

From the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly Explaining the system prevailing in his District of keeping the Village and Talook Accounts &c.

Sir,

1. With reference to your letter of the 21st March last. I have the honor to state the following as the system prevailing in this District of keeping the Village and Talook Accounts viz:

At the time of distributing Pattahs for each Fasly it is customary to furnish each Ryot with a blank receipt Pattah with the name of the Ryot written on it, and impressed with the Collector's Stamp for the purpose of entry being made therein of the payments made by the Ryot in the ensuing Fasly.

2. The Amount of every kist collected from the Ryot is inserted in this receipt Pattah with the date of receipt and attested by the Meerassedar by whom the money is collected. In some few Villages in the District the receipts are entered by the Curnoms and attested by the Nattamygaro and Meerassidars of

3.

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of the Village.

4. Most Villages have several dependant hamlets. In such cases the Meerassidars divide the hamlets or Ryots residing in them among themselves and collect the money in their respective range. Each of the small Villages has one Curnom. In large ones there are 2 or more Curnoms. As these Curnoms have multifarious duties to attend to, such as inspecting cultivations, preparing returns thereof, making inspections, preparing Jumabundy accounts and Puttahs, and attending to the execution of Processes from Courts, they have not time to collect the Circar demand in conjunction with the Meerassidars and to enter the payments in the receipt Puttahs. Consequently the Meerassidars and the Nattamygars and others under them collect the money and enter the receipts in the above described receipt Puttahs. In some Villages where the Curnoms have sufficient leisure they enter the receipts in the Puttahs for the

Fort St. George. 10th June 1850

money collected by the Meerassidars. In a very few Villages where there are no Meerassidars and Nattamygars in consequence of there being no emoluments assigned to those Offices, the Government demand is collected from the Ryots by the Circar Curnoms and Receipts for the payments thereof given by them with their signatures affixed to the receipt Puttahs.

5. For the money collected by the Meerassidars and Nattamygars they furnish a Nafergathy Statement to the Curnoms who thereupon make a goshwara or Total Account and prepare an Jroalmamah. The Curnoms and Meerassidars accompany the Village remittance to the Talook once a month and deliver with it 2 Copies of the Nafergathy Accounts. The Jroalmamah is then inspected and signed by the Tahsildar, Moozoomdar, and Goomastah, the money is examined and a Cadjan receipt bearing the signatures of the Tahsildar, Moozoomdar and the Talook Shroff is given to the Meerassidars or others who pay the amount at

* Nominal.

† remittance Roll

8210- Fort St. George. 10th June 1850

at the Talook. The Cadjan Koalnamah and Statement of Collections received from Villages are deposited in the Talook record, but the Duplicates of the latter attested by the Curnams and Meeraxsidars are sent with the Remittances to the Huzzoor Treasury. The Curnams Meeraxsidars and Nattamygars of this District are generally unable to write on paper consequently the receipts and accounts &c are written on Cadjan. Two paper books are kept at each Talook one to enter the amount of Collections made in the Talook, and the remittances made to the Huzzoor Treasury, and the other to enter the Remittances from the Huzzoor Treasury on account of the pay of the Establishment and other charges, as well as the disbursements made therefrom. Each leaf of the said Books is numbered and the thread with which the books are sewed is pasted to a piece of paper bearing the seal of the Collector as a precaution against any tampering with

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with the Books. The Collector's signature is also affixed to the 1st leaf of the Books.

After the Total receipts & disbursements and charges of each date are set down in these Books, the signatures of the Tahsildar Mozoomdar Shroff and Nagathy Goomastah are affixed to the same. When any complaint or Tacarar occurs, the Cadjan Monthly accounts sent to the Talook, the receipts given to the Ryots, and the accounts with the Curnams, are compared in order to ascertain the truth of the discrepancy complained of.

7. The system in this District it will be observed from the above accords as nearly with that recently introduced into Guntoor as can be where the custom of writing on Cadjan leaves instead of on paper prevails, and the protection of the Ryot against overcharge is as fully provided for.

8. The principal difference is that as the Demand here depends upon the market price of Grain at the end of April near the close of the

8242- Fort St. George 10th June 1850

the Tasly: the Ryot cannot avail in
Guntoor be made acquainted with its
amount before hand-

Tinnevelly
1st June 1850.

/Signed/ C. J. Bird
Acting Collector

Order thereon-

(31-32)

Ordered to lie over-

Infms: 4th April 1850-

Read letter from the
Collector of Canara dated 31st August 1849-
(Hereunder No. 34)

(33)

Proceedings thereon- Para 1. Mr Blane has submit-
ted a copy of correspondence with the
Sub Collectors of his District on the
subject of certain Coomeri Cultivation
which had been included in the Wurg of a
Ryot named Nanna Coomply in the
Village of Hodekerwar in the Honore
Talook assessed at Pagodas 325-14 F.a
which Pagodas 109-9-1 F.a is entered on account
of Coomeri Cultivation distinct from the
ordinary Rice Lands of his Estate- It is
explained that the jungles in which
the Coomari is cultivated are not si-
tuated in the same Inagani in which
the Rice Estate lies; but in different
Inaganies and spread extensively over
the greater part of the Honore Talook
bordering on the Ghauts-

Communicating to the Collector of Canara the Board's views and orders respecting certain Coomeri Cultivation in the Honore Talook-

Rs 1300-5-7-
Rs 439-10-

The

8243- Fort St. George 10th June 1850

The result of the enquiries
2- which has been made, has led to an
Individual settlement with the actual
Cultivators of the Coomeri in question
being "in Number 180" and pending the
Para 21- receipt of further instructions.- The
Collector has given directions that the
net profits after deducting the assess-
ment hitherto payable to Nanna Coomply
shall be retained in deposit-

The question involved in
3- this reference is the right to hold
lands for Coomeri Cultivation which
are situated within the limits of
the Wurg or proprietary Estate of the
land holder- In a report from the
Principal Collector of Canara dated 18th
June 1830 (Enclosure No. 1) it is stated
with reference to Coomeri Cultivation that
"if the Coorubees / that is the people
who undertake this description of
cultivation / "should clear away jungle
"and cultivate Coomeri within the limits
"of a Wurg they pay the Wurgdar the
"tax upon it- There is no separate
"tax fixed on a Wurg under the head

See Principal Collector's letter para 3 referring to Replies of the Head Shistadar of the Canara & District paras 5

In Encl. 1 4th July 1830-

of

Fort St. George. 10th June 1850

"
"of Coomeri, the Seriz is determined with"
"reference to the whole Wurg, and the
"annual settlement is not made so
"much for Coomeri and so much for
"other items" - and again in a subsequent
letter to the Board dated 30th September
1834, the Principal Collector in discussing
the propriety of preventing the Subdivision
of Estates and the expediency of uniting
those of one individual and making
them one Wurg, and he explained "that
"the accounts had from the beginning
"been kept separate for Inaums for
"Inaganies, and for Talorks" and he
"further pointed out "that the Estates
"of a Proprietor holding several could
"not be united".

* In Pros. 30th Oct. 1834 - Report on the Settlement of Tasty 1243. Para 22.

4. It appears however notwithstanding the statements above recorded that Coomeri Cultivation has not been carried on within the limits of a Wurg under a separate head and that the accounts of each Wurg have been exhibited distinctly according to its locality - that Varna Coomply has

Fort St. George. 10th June 1850

has been separately assessed with a fixed Annual Demand of Pagodas 109-9-1 or nearly Rupees 440 for lands held by him for Coomeri Cultivation without reference to their situation, as belonging to one Estate and that he has been permitted to cut down jungles and extend this description without limitation in different Inaganies at a distance from the Village in which his Wurg is situated and he has himself acknowledged that as the jungle of his own Village Hoodikanaver was insufficient the jungle of another Village Coorbelnaad was given to him in its stead, altho' it was not entered in his name in the Immanabundy Chittah.

See Deposition of Varna Coomply Queries 9-10.

5. The present enquiry would alone be sufficient to justify the disposal of Varna Coomply's case but Mr. Blane has suggested that "when "the system of giving yearly Puttahs "was adopted, the payments made "on account of Coomeri appearing

Para 9.

"as

Fort St. George. 10th June 1850

"as a demand against particular Ryots
"seem for convenience sake to have
"been entered in the Puttah together
"with the demand on account of the
"fixed land Revenue for their per-
=manent Cultivation". The period
when the system of giving Puttahs
was first introduced, under whose orders
the particulars of Demand which
was entered originally in each puttah,
and how "Circar Coomeri" "Ryots
Coomeri" was distinguished, should be
explained. Previous to Fusly 1232 the
revenue derived from Coomeri lands
was entered under the head of Village
taxes; * but under the orders of the
Board was subsequently brought
to account as Land Revenue. The
Coomeri lands thus charged is, as the
Board understand, always cultivated by
Ryots paying the tax direct to Govern-
=ment; but when cultivated within the
limits of a Wurg it is considered to be
the Ryots Coomeri and the Puttah con-
=tains no separate Beriz on the Wurg under
the head of Coomeri, as in the case

of

* See Bd's Proceedings 15th September 1831. para 68.

Fort St. George. 10th June 1850

of Nanna Coomptty. Mr Blane also
entertains the opinion "that the Coomeri
Para 8. "cultivation was and continues to be
"essentially of the nature of a rent, simi-
"lar to other rents in other parts of the
"Country;" and that the easiest mode of
collecting "the Revenue derivable from it
"was by renting out in the gross to one or
"more of the principal inhabitants of
"the Village who made their own terms
"with the cultivators". Such Rents how-
=ever would always have been entered
in the Public Accounts, and there would
be no difficulty in ascertaining from
them the terms upon which they were
settled - at all events it is clear that
Nanna Coomptty has no record to shew
that he ever acquired a right to the
jungle he now claims under any engage-
=ment of this kind.

Para 7. With respect to the general
6. question whether the cultivation of
Coomeri in the Forests has conferred upon
the payers of the assessment the
absolute and indefeasible right in the Forests,
whether they enjoyed such right under
the former Native Government and

if

Fort St. George, 10th June 1850

if not, whether it was ever intended by the Company's Government to confer such a right. The Board would remark that if such a right existed it could only be claimed on the ground that it is private property, and the Public assessment is paid; but the same rule which renders a Ryot in Canara liable for the rent of his rice lands when private property, whether they are cultivated or not cannot apply to Forest lands which are not included in his cowlg and form no part of the Estate bearing a fixed assessment.

7. Under the different views which have been taken of the cultivation of Coomeri, the Board are satisfied that the question cannot be finally disposed of without a careful examination of the old accounts of the District. Parties who have cultivated Coomeri should be required to produce the oldest records upon which they claim the privilege of cutting and clearing Forests for the purpose, and it should

Fort St. George, 10th June 1850

should be ascertained if the old accounts contains Entries to distinguish the assessment on Coomeri from the demand on the regular Estate in each individual case: it is probable that similar cases will be found in which the Shanbogues have connived at the fraudulent appropriation of Forests land for the cultivation of Coomeri.

Pending a searching and more complete investigation of this subject the Board approve of the present mode of treating the defective title of Varam holders to the Coomeri in question. At the same time they observe with regret that this individual has been permitted to exercise "an unrestricted and arbitrary sway over the Coomeri cultivators and "in a degree which has been detrimental "to the Peace of the Country." The recurrence of such proceedings will no doubt be entirely prevented.

Para 7.

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract be forwarded to the Collector of Canara for his information and guidance.

Read

8250 Fort St. George, 10th June 1850

Read the following letter-

To W. H. Bayley Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

34

From the Collector of Canara. — } Sir.

I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that the Statement of Contingent Charges not exceeding 20 Rupees each is blank for the 1st Quarter ending 31st March last-

Collector's Cutcherry. — Mangalore, 1st June, 1850. } (Signed) T. L. Blue
Collector.

Order thereon.

34-35 D.G.

Ordered to be recorded-
Read the following letter-

To, W. H. Bayley Esqr.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

36

From the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras } Sir.

I have the honor to state for your information that it appears from the annexed copy of a letter from the Commissary General that the Godowns attached to the Land Customs House are not applicable to the storing of arrack-

2- Unless any more suitable buildings are available, they might be used, if your Board are prepared to carry out any plan in accordance with the Bengal Abkaree Regulation which I had the honor to submit to Govt-

8257 Fort St. George, 10th June 1850

3- I shall be prepared to give my views in detail if your Board will honor me with per-mission to peruse the draft of a Regulation which you propose to submit to Government respecting the abkaree Revenue-

Sea Custom House, Madras, 25th May, 1850. } (Signed) W. E. Underwood
Collector Sea Customs-

To W. E. Underwood Esqr.
Collector of Sea Customs-
Madras-

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge your letter forwarding copy of correspondence with the Revenue Board, respecting a proposed ac-commodation for Arrack Leaguers in buildings attached to the Land Customs House-

10th July 1849.

2- I beg leave to refer you to my former letter in which, while replying to the 1st para of your own communication I intimated that I should hereafter experience no difficulty in finding room for all the Arrack required to meet the wants of this Depart-ment; such being the case, there is no necessity for entering into negociations for additional Godowns-room on account of Commissariat Arrack-

22nd February 1849.

I may, however, add, that your remarks upon the insecurity of the Leaguers furnished by the Chinglahse is correct. all the Casks received from them are liable to accident with the least rough treatment-

3- I may also observe that the Revenue Board are misinformed in supposing that spare bandies and Cattle are attached to the Commissariat; and that should the Commander in Chief direct any of the Public Cattle from Cawery pauk to be placed at the dispo-sal of this Department for the work supposed, the expence to the State would be as great as if hired Cattle were employed-

Commissary General's Office, Madras, 17th July, 1849. } (Signed) A. Tulloch Colt
Commissary General

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply-

To

8250 Fort St. George 10th June 1850

Read the following letters.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(34)

From the Collector of Canara. — — —

Sir.

I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that the Statement of Contingent Charges not exceeding 20 Rupees each is blank for the 1st Quarter ending 31st March last.

Collector's Cutcherry. — Mangalore, 1st June 1850. — Signed / S. L. Blane Collector.

Order thereon.

(34-35) D.

Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following letter.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(36)

From the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras

Sir

1. I have the honor to state for your information that it appears from the annexed copy of a letter from the Commissary General that the Godowns attached to the Land Custom House are not applicable to the storing of arrack.

2. Unless any more suitable buildings are available, they might be used, if your Board are prepared to carry out any plan in accordance with the Bengal Abkaree Regulation which I had the honor to submit to Govt.

I

8257 Fort St. George 10th June 1850

3. I shall be prepared to give my views in detail if your Board will honor me with permission to perase the draft of a Regulation which you propose to submit to Government respecting the abkaree Revenue.

Sea Custom House, Madras, 25th May 1850. — Signed / W. E. Underwood — Collector Sea Customs.

To W. E. Underwood Esqre.
Collector of Sea Customs.
Madras.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter forwarding copy of correspondence with the Revenue Board, respecting a proposed accommodation for Arrack Leaguers in buildings attached to the Land Custom House.

10th July 1849.

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22nd February 1849.

I may, however, add, that your remarks

3. upon the insecurity of the Leaguers furnished by the Chinglahsee is correct. all the Cash received from them are liable to accident with the least rough treatment.

I may also observe that the Revenue Board

4. are misinformed in supposing that spare bandies and Cattle are attached to the Commissariat, and that should the Commander in Chief direct any of the Public Cattle from Cawery paulk to be placed at the disposal of this Department for the work supposed, the expence to the State would be as great as if hired Cattle were employed.

Commissary General's Office, Madras, 17th July 1849. — Signed / A. Tulloch Colt. Commissary General

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

To

8253. Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

(36-37)

To the Collector of Sea Customs Madras.

To, The Collector of Sea Customs Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your letters noted in the margin, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying copy of a draft prepared by them upon the bases of the Calcutta Act, for securing the Abkary Revenue of the Town of Madras &c. and to state that they will be glad to be favored with any observations upon its provisions which you may consider it necessary to offer.

13th inst. enc. 22d April 1850.
25th April inst. enc. 8th May.
25th May inst. enc. 10th June.

2. The Board desire me to observe that the paper which is now forwarded to you is a copy of the original draft prepared by them. Since then they have received certain suggestions from the Collector of Madras and the Superintendent of Police, which are now under their consideration; but they will await for some days the receipt of your reply before preparing the revised draft which has been again called for by Government.

3. The Board instruct me to call your attention to the fact that you have quoted no previous papers in your letter of 25th ultimo, although each para has reference to some previous and distinct correspondence. You are aware that dates and references facilitate the despatch of Public business, and the Board request your attention to this matter in your future correspondence with this Office.

Revenue Board's Office, Fort St. George, 10th June, 1850.

Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

8253 Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

Read the following letter.

To, W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(38)

From the Superintendent of Stamps - - -

Sir,

Para 1. As some misapprehension exists among the local Authorities regarding the application of the Rules laid down in Section XXIII of Regulation XIII of 1816 to Plaints filed in the Courts of District Moonsiffs in the Presidency, I have the honor to request that the subject may be brought under the consideration of the Board of Revenue in view to a reference being made to the Government for such Orders as they may see fit to pass on the question abi issue.

States that some misapprehension exists among the local authorities regarding the application of the rules laid down in section XXIII of Regulation XIII of 1816 and requests that the subject may be brought under the consideration of the Board in view to a reference being made to Government for such Orders as they may see fit to pass on the question abi issue.

2. It will be seen that Section II of Act XVII of 1848 provides that so much of Regulation XIII of 1816 as relates to the levying of stamp duties instead of Fees on the institution of Civil actions, shall be applicable to the Moonsiffs' Courts, but it seems to be a question whether the Rule laid down in Clause 2 Section XXIII of that Regulation does equally apply to these Courts

Courts Viz.: that if the subject matter of any Plaint cannot be conveniently comprised in a single Sheet or Roll of the Stamp'd paper prescribed for such plaint; any or additional sheets or Rolls which may be required for that purpose, shall be of the description of stamp'd paper specified in Section XIX of the Regulation

3. The Board will observe from the Correspondence noted in the Margin as that the Regulation in this respect is differently construed by the local Officers; and that the Rule as above quoted, is not generally adopted in the Courts of the District Moonsiffs. In some cases wherein the Plaint cannot be comprised in a single sheet of stamp'd paper of the prescribed value the additional sheets required for that purpose consist of the description of stamp'd paper specified in Section XIX of the Regulation;

From the Civil Judge of Mangalore to the Collector of Canara dated 15th February 1849.
From the Collector of Rajahmundry to the Superintendent of Stamps dated 9th April 1849 No. 128.
From the Subjudge of Cuddapah to the Collector of Cuddapah dated 14th February 1850.

and this appears to me to be the proper course, and in conformity with the Rules contained in Clause 2 of Section XXIII: But in the majority of Cases that have come under my observation, wherein more than one sheet of stamp'd paper was required for the Plaint; the practice has been to take the requisite number of such aggregate in value as would amount to that of the stamp'd paper prescribed for such Plaint; or where the first sheet is of the prescribed value, the additional sheets required for the Plaint are composed of plain paper instead of those prescribed by Clause 2 Section XXIII of the said Regulation.

I would request the particular

4. attention of the Board to para 3 of the Circular of the Sudr Adawlut annexed to the letter from the Subjudge to the Collector of Cuddapah, from which it appears that it has been declared by the Judges of that Court that Act XVII of 1848 "does not alter any thing in the practice heretofore observed in the "District Moonsiffs' Courts but merely provides

provides for the substitution of stamped paper in place of the Institution fees. But though this may be the scope and object of the said Act, it does not appear to me that it exempts those Courts from the operation of the ex Rule laid down in Clause 2 Section XXIII of Regulation XIII of 1816 which relates as much as other portions of the Regulation to the mode of levying stamp duties, and it appears to me desirable that a reference should be made by this Government to the Government of India to ascertain the real object and full intent of the above enactment by the Legislative branch of the Government of India, which I think would afford means for decisively removing the discrepancies that obtain at present among the lower Judicial Courts of the Presidency.

5. I desire also to bring under the notice of the Board of Revenue a practice which generally prevails of Collectors refunding the stamp duty ex from

N.N.

from 3 to 6 Months after the presentation to them of the Certificate described in ex Sections III and IV of Act No. XVII of 1848. I am not certain whether it is ex not contemplated by Section IV of the said Act that both the presentation of the Certificate and the refund of the stamp duty thereupon should take place within three Months after the dismissal of the Suit, and on this point I would beg to be favored with the opinion and instructions of the Board.

Fort St. George, General Stamp Office, 21st May, 1850.

/ Signed / A. F. Bruce
Superintendent of Stamps.

To
T. L. Blane Esqre
Collector of
Canara.

From the Civil Judge of Mangalore.

Sir,

Extract from the letter of the Superintendent of stamps dated the 1st Instant and ex. ceived to your letter of the 17th Instant,

I have the honor to state that the ex stamps

8258 Fort S.t George 10.th June 1850.

Stamps of 4 and 8 annas value therein or alluded to were used in the Courts of the District Moonsiffs as duplicates to the Plaints engrossed on stamps of less value than those prescribed for them in order to make up the deficiency and also for the receipts obtained from the parties for the sums between 64 and 250. Rupees paid to them from the Courts of the Moonsiffs in execution of decrees.-

Mangalore, 15.th February 1849.

/ Signed / Findlay Anderson
Civil Judge.

/ True Copy /
/ Signed / T. L. Blane
Collector

To
A. F. Bruce Esq.re
Superintendent of Stamps
Fort S.t George.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 29.th Ultimo, I have the honor to state that the Stamps of 4 annas and 8 annas value as therein alluded to were sold on account of the Moonsiffs' Courts in the 2.d Quarter for the purposes hereunder specified.-

Stamps

8259 Fort S.t George 10.th June 1850.

73. Stamps of 4 annas value were used for Plaints in cases where the complaint extends over more than one sheet of paper.

5. Stamps of 4 annas and 8 annas value were used for the purposes detailed in Section XI Regulation XIII of 1816.-

Total- 78

Rajahmundry District
Ramachendrapooram
9.th April, 1849.

/ Signed / T. Prendergast
Collector.

To
J. H. Cochrane Esq.re
Collector of
Cuddapah.

Sir,

In reply to your letter as No. 65 of the 9.th Instant I have the honor to inform you that the Suit No. 121 of 1849, to which the Superintendent of Stamps' communication refers, having been originally filed in the Cuddapah Moonsiff's Court and called up and referred to as this Court by the Civil Judge a part only of the Plaint is engrossed on the first of the 5 Sheets presented, the remaining 4 having been added merely to constitute to the required value

value of the stamps and instead of on the sheets prescribed by clause 2nd Section XXIII Regulation XIII of 1816 Common Paper is employed on according to a construction put upon Circular Orders of the Civil Court in reference to the Proceedings of the Court of Sudr Adalut regarding Act XVII of 1848/ an extract from whose letter is enclosed/--

2. It may be proper to remark that Parties are said to resort to the inconvenient mode of purchasing several Papers of a lower value for one Plaint; because there Stamp Rolls exceeding 16 and 32 Rupees in value are not procurable on demand from the Stamp Vender.

3. The certificate which accompanied your letter under reply is returned.

Cuddapah, Sub Court, 14th February 1850

/ Signed / D. Mayne
Subordinate Judge.

To

To, W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

(39)

From the Superintendent of Stamps

Sir,
Para 1

I have the honor to address you in continuation of my letter of the 21st Ultimo and to request you will bring under the consideration of the Board of Revenue a further question which has arisen in respect of the provisions of Section IV of Act No. XVII of 1848.

Requests to bring under the consideration of the Board a further question which has arisen in respect of the provisions of Section IV of Act No. XVII of 1848, and observes that stamp duty is refunded also in cases wherein Razeenamahs are filed after the completion of the pleadings and decree of Court passed thereon.

I observe from the certificates
2.
forwarded to this Office in support of repayments made under the provisions of the said Section of the Act, that the Stamp duty is refunded also in cases wherein Razeenamahs are filed after the completion of the pleadings, and Decree of Court passed thereon. It will be seen on reference to Section V Regulation II of 1834 that before the present Act came into operation, whenever a Suit before a District Moonsiff was adjusted by a Razeenamah before the completion of the pleadings the amount of the Institution fee was

was repaid to the Plaintiff upon the production of a certificate from the Moonsiff that the Suit had been so adjusted. This Section of the Regulation has now been repealed by Section I of the new Act, and the present Law provides only for repayment of the Stamp duty - one half or the whole as the case may be - whenever a Suit may be dismissed on application of the parties, before or after the completion of the pleadings. But the Act does not appear to me to contemplate a refund when a Razeenamah is filed and a Decree of Court duly passed on the claim preferred by a Suitor or when a Suit is dismissed for default.

3. I have therefore to request that I may be favored with the instructions and decision of Government on the question at issue before I proceed to retrench the sums thus as it appears to me irregularly paid and on what I conceive to be an erroneous view of the provisions of the new Act. And I further submit that it appears to me to be necessary that some measures should be taken in communication with the Court of Sudr Adawlut to revise the

various constructions that are adopted by the local Judicial Authorities in relation to Act XVII of 1848, and to determine how far the Circular issued by the Court on the 15th June 1849 is in conformity with the provisions of that Enactment considering as that in one respect the practice formerly obtaining in the District Moonsiffs' Courts with regard to suits adjusted

Extract from a Circular from the Register to the Court of Sudr Adawlut dated 15th June 1849.

"And as there appears to be some doubt as to the scope and object of Act XVII of 1848, the Judges resolve to take this opportunity of observing for the information and guidance of all the Judicial Officers in the Provinces that that Act does not alter any thing in the practice heretofore observed in the District Moonsiffs' Courts, but merely provides for the substitution of Stamp paper in place of the institution fees."

by Razeenamah before the completion of the pleadings has been materially altered if not altogether abolished.

4. I take this opportunity to submit for the consideration of the Board the propriety of issuing a revised form of Certificate to be granted under Section III of the Act wherein the Express terms of the Law may be used in Column 6 - with an Explanatory remark at the foot to prevent the misconceptions that have arisen of the circumstances under which the refund should be made. Should this form be approved by the Board, I request that it may be adopted in lieu of the former, the heading & other remarks being as before in the English and Vernacular languages of the district.

Fort St. George, 4th June, 1850. Gen'l Stamps Office.

/Signed/ A. F. Bruce
Supt. of Stamps
Court.

8265 Fort St. George 11th June 1850.

To

The Civil Judge

of Cuddapah.

Sir,

Circular

And as there appears to be some doubt as to the scope and object of Act XVII of 1848, the Judge resolve to take this opportunity of observing for the information and guidance of all the Judicial Officers in the Provinces that that Act does not alter any thing in the practice heretofore observed in the District Moonsiffs' Courts, but merely provides for the substitution of Stamp Papers in place of the institution fee.-

Sudder Udalut;
Registers' Office,
15th June, 1849 ---

/ Signed / T. H. Davidson
Register.

/ True Copy /
/ Signed / W. Elliott
Civil Judge

/ True Extract /
/ Signed / D. Mayne
Sub Judge.

/ True Copies /
/ Signed / J. H. Cochrane
Collector.

/ True Copies /
/ Signed / A. F. Bruce
Superintendent of Stamps.

8264 Fort St. George 11th June 1850.

Court of

A Certificate granted in Conformity with the Provisions of Section III Act XVII of 1848.

Number of Suit.	Name of the Plaintiff and the place of his residence.	Nature of the Suit.	Stamp duty paid on the Plaint.	Date of granting the Certificate.	Whether the Suit was dismissed before or after Completion of Pleadings.	Date of dismissal.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Cl. Rs.	Cl. Rs.				

No. Certificate to be granted under this Act to be delivered to the Collector within three days from the date of the application.

No. Certificate to be presented to the Collector within three days from the date of the Certificate.

No. Certificate to be returned by the Collector within three days from the date of the dismissal of the Suit &c.

Proceedings thereon.

(38-40)

The subject before the Board is one which is of importance to the Stamp Revenue and it is resolved to submit the correspondence to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with a view to the question being decisively set at rest by the Court of Sudder Adawlut.-

2. The revised form of certificate will be taken into consideration in reference to the orders of Government dated 11th May 1849 when the opinion of the Higher Court has been received.-

In Cons 21st May 1849

Resolved that the following letter be dispatched.-

(41)

To,
The Chief Secretary to
Government.

To the Chief Secretary to Government

Proposing to have the Circular orders of the Board of Revenue from 1820 to 1850 printed and supplements added from time to time.-

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that Mr. Maskill the Manager in their Office has been employed during the last 2 years at such times as his regular duties would permit in collecting arranging and transcribing the Circular orders of this Board and the work being brought to a close

it seems most desirable that it should be printed, together with the Index which is a valuable portion of the work.-

2. Under directions from the Board the M.S has been examined in their Secretary's Office, the arrangement of it is considered very satisfactory. It contains about 1,600 Pages which in print (8vo Small Pica and Bourgeois) will occupy from 450 to 500 Pages according to the width of Margin.-

3. The Collection consists of the Circular orders from 1820 to the end of 1849. It is hardly necessary to go back to an earlier date than 1820 as most of the orders previous thereto have been modified or rescinded. However, such old orders as are referred to in those now collected are entered as foot notes.-

4. The Board need hardly enter into an explanation to shew how useful a work of this kind would be to the Civil servants of this Presidency, both Revenue and Judicial, and it is the first of the kind that has appeared in Madras. In consideration of this public utility and the great labour that has been

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

been incurred in preparing it; the Board trust that it will meet with encouragement from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

5. They would propose that it be printed at a private press at Mr. Maskell's risk, and he is willing to undertake this should Government consent to purchase 150 Copies, the Cost of each Copy will be about Eight Rupees but previous to the Sanction of Government no detailed arrangements have been made.

6. The advantage of a private press will be that it will be more easy to see to the efficiency of the workmanship, the quality of paper, type &c. to ensure a further degree of care as to the getting up the Board have requested me to give it my Superintendance whilst in progress, so that it may be published under my authority.

7. Supplements may be published from time to time, similar to those issued by the Sudr Board of Revenue in Bengal.

Revenue Board's Office,
Fort St. George 3rd June 1850.

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

Resolved that the following letters be dispatched.

(42)

To The Acting Collector of South Arcot.

Sir,

To The Acting Collector of South Arcot

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request, that you will furnish the information promised in Mr. Davis' letter of Inams: 4th Jan. 1847. 21st December 1846 respecting the lands belonging to the Pagoda of Chellumbrum in your District.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
10th June, 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayly
Secretary

To,
The Collector of Trichinopoly.

(43)

Sir,

To the Collector Trichinopoly

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will report whether the instructions contained in their Proceedings dated 16th April 1849 respecting Darnasta: sum Transfers have been carried out.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
10th June, 1850

(Signed) W. H. Bayly
Secretary

To,

8270 Fort St. George 10th. June 1850.

To,

The Collector of

Madura.

(44)

To the Collector of Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will report what arrangements have been made by you respecting the Davustanum Villages &c. of your District, in consequence of the orders contained in their Proceedings of 25th. May and 22d. November 1849.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
10th. June, 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

To,

The Civil Auditor.

(45)

To the Civil Auditor

Sir,

With reference to the Notification from your Office dated 29th. April and published in the Fort St. Gazette of the 3d. Ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit the accompanying Statements prepared according to the prescribed Form, one shewing the Number of Pensioners [illegible]

8271 Fort St. George 10th. June 1850.

Subscribers to the late Native Pension Fund, and the other shewing the Superannuation & pensions paid thro' this Office in the official year 1849/50.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
10th. June, 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

Statement

10th June 1850.

the official year 1849/50.

Amount drawn in each month.

June 1849.	July 1849.	August 1849.	September 1849.	October 1849.
	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "
5 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "
7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "
7 " "	25 " "	25 " "	25 " "	25 " "
25 " "	16 12 "	16 12 "	16 12 "	16 12 "
16 12 "	25 " "	25 " "	25 " "	25 " "
25 " "	9 3 10	9 3 10	9 3 10	9 3 10
9 3 10	8 2 3	8 2 3	8 2 3	8 2 3
8 2 3	17 8 "	17 8 "	17 8 "	17 8 "
17 8 "	63 " "	63 " "	63 " "	63 " "
63 " "	7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4
7 5 4	307 8 "	307 8 "	307 8 "	307 8 "
307 8 "				
32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3
531 " 8	531 " 8	531 " 8	531 " 8	531 " 8

is alive and upon careful enquiry has been identified.

8273

Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

Amount drawn in each Month.

November 1849.	December 1849.	January 1850.	February 1850.	March 1850.	April 1850.	Total for the Current Official year 1849/50.	Grand Total including Arrears.	Terms of Pensions.	Remarks.
5 " -	5 " -	5 " -	5 " -	5 " -	5 " -	60 " -	60 " -	For life	
							84 " -	Do.	
7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	84 " -	84 " -	Do.	
7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	84 " -	300 " -	Do.	
25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	300 " -	201 " -	Do.	
16 12 -	16 12 -	16 12 -	16 12 -	16 12 -	16 12 -	201 " -	300 " -	Do.	
25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	300 " -	110 14 "	Do.	
9 3 10	9 3 10	9 3 10	9 3 10	9 3 10	9 3 10	110 14 "	97 11 "	Do.	
8 2 3	8 2 3	8 2 3	8 2 3	8 2 3	8 2 3	97 11 "	210 " -	Do.	
17 8 -	17 8 -	17 8 -	17 8 -	17 8 -	17 8 -	210 " -	756 " -	Do.	
63 " -	63 " -	63 " -	63 " -	63 " -	63 " -	756 " -	88 " -	Do.	
7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4	88 " -	3690 " -	Do.	
307 8 -	307 8 -	307 8 -	307 8 -	307 8 -	307 8 -	3690 " -			
							390 15 "	Do.	
32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3	390 15 "	6372 8 "		
531 " 8	531 " 8	531 " 8	531 " 8	531 " 8	531 " 8	6372 8 "			

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George 10th June, 1850.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Fort St. George

Amount drawn in each month.—

November 1849.	December 1849.	January 1850.	February 1850.	March 1850.
5 " -	5 " -	5 " -	5 " -	5 " -
7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	7 " -
7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	7 " -	7 " -
25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	25 " -
10 12 -	16 12 -	16 12 -	16 12 -	16 12 -
25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	25 " -	25 " -
9 3 10	9 3 10	9 3 10	9 3 10	9 3 10
8 2 3	8 2 3	8 2 3	8 2 3	8 2 3
17 8 -	17 8 -	17 8 -	17 8 -	17 8 -
63 " -	63 " -	63 " -	63 " -	63 " -
7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4	7 5 4
307 8 "	307 8 -	307 8 -	307 8 -	307 8 -
32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3	32 9 3
531 " 8	531 " 8	531 " 8	531 " 8	531 " 8

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 10th June, 1850.

No. 2. Statement shewing the amount paid by the Secre

Pensioners.

Number of Certificate	Date of Certificate	Date of Authority for Government	Names of widow Children or other Relatives	Religion Cast or Tribe.	Age. Date of Certy. Years.
	1836	1812			
2550	October 10th	June	30th A. Jones	Christian	51
2548	Do "	Do "	Rookoomony Ummall	Vellaler	44
2549	Do "	1849 May.	15th Poonah Ummall	Canakeen	43
		1824			
2546	Do "	November 5th	Cavary Ummall	Gentoo	47
2551	Do "	1832 August	7th Elizabeth Lambert	Christian	45
	Transferred from the Collectorate of Tinnevelly				
2553	Do "	1824 October 22d	Lutchmee Ummall	Gentoo	46
	Transferred from the Collectorate of Trichinopoly.				
2557	Do "	April 29th	Mongatayd	Vellaler	47
	Transferred from the Collectorate of Sn. Dn. of Arco				
		1831			
2559	Do "	July 15th	Soobamah	Brassin	34
	Transferred from the Collectorate of Bellary.				
		1827			
2561	Do "	December 18th	Vadamah	Vellaler	44

Fort St. George

to the Board of Revenue on account of the Relatives of deceased

10th June 1850.

Subscribers to the late Native Pension Fund in the Official year 1849/50.

Present age.		Name and employment of deceased Subscribers	Commencement of Pension	Amount of arrears drawn in the course of the year 1849/50	May 1849.	Amount drawn in each Month. June 1849.	July 1849.	August 1849.	September 1849.	October 1849.
Years	Months									
68	2	John Jones Writer	1st October 1836	" " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "
58	2	P. Ramasawmy Jnr	1st October 1836	" " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "
56	10	Iyasawmy Pillay &c	1st October 1836	" " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "
50	7	Appoorsaidoo Gentoo &c	1st October 1836	" " "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "
59	"	W. Lambert Writer	1st October 1836	" " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "
59	10	Coopoosaidoo Gentoo &c	1st October 1836	" " "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "
61	1	Kurrukistnum Jnr. Head &c	1st October	" " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "
48	1	Coopanah &c Writer	1st October 1836	" " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "
58	3	Narrainsha Writer	1st October 1836	" " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "
		Total Rupees			66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "

is alive and upon careful muster and due enquiry has been identified.

Fort St. George

10th June 1850.

Return to the Board of Revenue on account of the Relatives of deceased Subscribers to the late Native Pension Fund in the Official year 1849/50.

Present age. Years	Months	Name and employment of deceased Subscribers	Commencement of Pension	Amount of arrears drawn in the course of the year 1849/50	May 1849.	Amount drawn in each month. June 1849.	July 1849.	August 1849.	September 1849.	October 1849.
68	2	John Jones Writer	1st October 1836	" " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "
58	2	R. Ramasawmy &c	1st October 1836	" " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "
56	10	Iyasawmy Pillay &c	1st October 1836	" " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "
30	7	Approachaidoo Gentoo &c	1st October 1836	" " "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "
59	"	W. Lampert Writer	1st October 1836	" " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "
59	10	Coopaidoo Gentoo &c	1st October 1836	" " "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "
61	1	Kuruchittum Indn Head &c	1st October	" " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "
48	1	Coopaidoo Writer	1st October 1836	" " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "
58	3	Narrainsawmy Writer	1st October 1836	" " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "
		Total 10 Pensioners			66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "

is alive and upon careful enquiry has been identified.

8274

4th George

No 2. Statement of Deceased Subscribers to the late Native Pension Fund in the Official year 1849/50.

10th June 1850.

Number of Certificate	Date of Certificate	Date of Authority to be drawn for by Governor	Amount drawn in each month. May 1849.	June 1849.	July 1849.	August 1849.	September 1849.	October 1849.
	1836	1812						
2550	October 10th	June "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "
25548	Do "	Do "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "
		1849						
2549	Do "	May "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "
		1824						
2546	Do "	Novem "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "
		1832						
2551	Do "	August "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "
	Transferred							
		1824						
2563	Do "	October "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "
	Transferr							
2557	Do "	April "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "
	Transfer							
		1831						
2559	Do "	July "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "
	Transfer							
		1827						
2561	Do "	Decemb "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "
			66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "

Disarmed Pensioners

is alive and upon careful muster and due enquiry has been identified.

8275 Fort St. George 10th June 1850.

Amount drawn in each month.

November 1849.	December 1849.	January 1850.	February 1850.	March 1850.	April 1850.	Total for the current Official Year 1849/50.	Grand Total including arrears.	Terms of Pension	Remarks.
20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	20 " "	240 " "	240 " "	during the life of the widow.	
10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	10 " "	120 " "	120 " "	Do.	Do.
7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	84 " "	84 " "	Do.	Do.
5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	5 4 "	63 " "	63 " "	Do.	Do.
7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	7 " "	84 " "	84 " "	Do.	Do.
3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	3 8 "	42 " "	42 " "	Do.	Do.
5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	60 " "	60 " "	Do.	Do.
4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	4 " "	48 " "	48 " "	Do.	Do.
5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	5 " "	60 " "	60 " "	Do.	Do.
66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	66 12 "	801 " "	801 " "		

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George 10th June, 1850.

(Signed) W. A. Bayley Secretary.

8276

Fort St. George 10th June 1850

46

From the Collector of Nellore. Read register of Endorsements
passed by him on Petitions referred by the Board
46-47 during the month of May last.
Order thereon. Ordered to be lodged in the Office.

Received the undermentioned Mis-
48 cellaneous letters and Statements.
From the Collector of Nellore. Requesting to be furnished ac-
48-49 with 500 Salt Powannahs.
Order thereon Ordered to be supplied ac-
50 cordingly.
From the Collector of Canara. Return of Persons charged with
51 offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of March last
From the Collector of Canara. Reporting that the return of persons
convicted and in Confinement under Regulation IX
52 of 1822 for the month of last is not sent.
From the Collector of Malabar. Statement shewing the quantity
of smuggled Tobacco Seized and recommended
52-53 for Confiscation for the month of April last.
Order thereon; Ordered that the confiscation
and sale of the smuggled Tobacco enumerated
54 in the abovementioned Statement be authorized.
From the Sub Treasurer Indent for Artificers for packing and
54-55 unpacking Treasure.
Order thereon Ordered that the original
Indent be passed and returned.

Comb. S. Gils

Pydeinajhaw