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Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Thursday the 26th. March. 1857—

Read the following Papers

904

Bd. 2d. 152

From the Sec.y to Government — Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 7th January 1857—

Forwarding with the observations of Government certain correspondence and requesting the Board to reconsider the question of the Establishment necessary for the new Collectorate of Kurnool with reference to the proposed enlargement of its limits &ca.— See N.o 29 Separate Volume Page 302

904.905

B.o N.o 946

Order thereon — Copy of the above Extract Minutes of Consultation and of its accompaniments will be forwarded to the Collector of Bellary and Cuddapah and the officiating Agent at Kurnool for early report.

Fort St. George 26th March 1857

B°. N°. 764

From the Chief Secy to Govt.

906

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Judicial Department under date the 7th February 1857.

Reviewing the Report of the inspector of Prisons upon the Jails of the Madras Presidency to the close of the Official year 1855/56.

See N° 108 in Seperate Volume Page 303

906-7

Order thereon.

908

Ordered to be recorded.

B°. N°. 951

From the Actg. Secy to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 11th March 1857.

Communicating certain correspondence from the Government of India, and requesting that the Customs Returns therein called for the 3 years from 1853 - 1854 to 1855/56 be furnished with all expedition.

See N° 248 in seperate Volume Page 311

Fort St. George 26th March 1857.

No. 1578

Statement of Collections on Imports & all the Madras Presidency for three years from 1853/54 to 1855/56

Enclosure to Consultation

Rate of duty

Articles

	1853/54.	1854/55.	1855/56	Average of three years.
Beer, Ale, Porter, Cyder, and other fermented liquors				
2 ad Liquors				5 per Cent
Wines and Liquors				1 Rupee per Imp. Gallon
Spirits				1 Rupee and 8 as per Imp. Gallon
Tobacco				10 per Cent
2 All manufactured articles not enumerated in the above enumerations				5 "
2 All Articles not enumerated in the above enumeration;				5½ "
2 Cotton				Total "

[illegible] Copy

Signed H. Forbes. Acting Secretary to Government

Statement of Customs Duties collected at the Ports of Madras, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Negapatam, Tranquebar, Karikal, Pamben, Tuticorin, Manapad, Kilakarai, Adirampatnam, Devipatnam, Ramnad, Tondi, Nagore, Karaikal, Porto Novo, Cuddalore, Pulicat, Sadras, Mahabalipuram, Kovelong, Madras, Ennore, Kottapatnam, Nizampatnam, Bandar, Yanam, Coringa, Cocanada, Samulcotta, Masulipatam, Ellore, Narsapur, Bhimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Calingapatam, Ganjam, Gopalpur, Chicacole, Vizianagram, B

L

B.d N.

From t

Secy to

906

906-7

Order

908

B.d N.951

From the

to Govern

Grain and Pulse of all sorts — 1 anna for log not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 lbs each to the seer as the preceding Article

Rice and Paddy — 2 annas per log as above not exceeding 3 maunds for maund.

Salt — 10 per cent

All articles not included in the above enumeration — 3 — " — "

Total

Signed / M. Scott

Secy to Govt

Actg Secy to Govt

Fort St. George 26th March 1857

L509

908.9

B.d N.948

To the Ag. Secretary to Government

Inbons 26th March/57.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply —

To, The Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 11th March 1857 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the accompanying Statements of Collections on Imports into and Exports from all the Ports in the Madras Presidency for three years or from 1853/54 to 1855/56 prepared in their Office according to the forms furnished by the Government of India —

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
26th March 1857

/ Signed / J. D. Sim
Ag. Secretary

Statement

Fort St. George 21st March 1857

No. 1 Statement of Collections on Imports into all the Ports in the Madras Presidency for three years from 1853/4 to 1855/6 inclusive

9	Ditto the produce of any other Place or country	10 Per Cent	123	"	"	5	"	"	8	"	"	45	"	"
10	Cotton Wool not covered by certificate of the payment of export duty at any other Port of Fort St. George	9 annas per maund of 80 Tolas the Seer	"	"	"	"	"	"	111	11	9	14	"	"
11	Cotton & Silk Piece Goods and all Manufactures of Cotton or Silk except thread Twist & Yarn or of Cotton or Silk mixed with any other Material the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession	5 Per Cent	74,188	"	"	11	6	8	4,11	12	"	6,077	4	11
17	Ditto the produce of any other place	10 Per Cent	6,500	"	"	5	2	8	6	1	"	3,744	15	7
												1,368	"	"

L.571.

Fort St. George 25th March 1857

13 Cotton Thread, Twist & Yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession	3½ Per Cent	48120	"	"	44945	11	4	55035	8	8	49367 " "
14 Ditto of any other place	7 Per Cent	819	14	7	1536	15	1	1789	9	5	2705 " "
15 Opium	24 Rs. per Seer of 80 Tolas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" " "
16 Salt	3 Rs. per Maund	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" " "
17 Ditto	12 8/16 Rs. per Maund	[a] 156	3	6	49933	2	5	[b] 31826	12	10	27608 " "
18 Alum	10 Per Cent	113	9	5	1	15	1	674	5	"	263 " "
19 Betel nut raw	5 "										
20 Ditto boiled	10 "							30303	6	7	25346 1 9 32101 4 9 35983 " "
21 Camphor	10 "							5565	5	9	2093 4 6 6065 13 10 1575 " "
22 Cassia	10 "										283 2 9 173 7 " 228 " "
23 Cloves	10 "										456 2 4 494 10 6 401 " 8 451 " "
included in the above enumeration. All Articles not included in the above enumeration	3 & 3½ Per Cent	5607	8	11	7613	7	4	17359	10	5	10204 " "
Total		305589	6	3	83236	3	6	617703	8	2	" " "

[a] Imported from Persian Gulf
[b] Imported from Concan Goa & Montmein

that year are not exhibited separately in the Collectors Returns.

(Signed) J. D. Sim
A.G. Secretary

Statement

any other place than the United Kingdom including any British possession or Settlement on the continent of India including Bombay	3 Per Cent	62	3	10	19	15	8	68	4	2	50 2 6
14 Fruits other Sorts Provisions other Sorts & Piece Goods plain printed & Dyed	3 7/8 of 5 Per Cent	579	9	8	120	"	"	10000	"	"	" " "

Fort St. George 28th March 1857

13	Cotton Thread, Twist & Yarn, Grain and Value of all Sorts other than Rice and Paddy	1 Anna per bag not exceeding 2 Maunds of 80 Tolas to the Seer or if exported otherwise than in bags ½ Anna per Maund	10174	6	2	11457	6	6	3860	15	2	9397	9	3
14	Rice and Paddy	2 Annas per bag as above or 1 Anna per Maund	230180	12	9	171598	11	9	23712	1	7	212966	13	8
15	Indigo	3 Rupees per Maund of 80 Tolas to the Seer	8273	11	5	5058	7	1	1053	14	15	8	7	9949	9
16	Tobacco	3 & 10 Per Cent	8215	5	3	19700	14	3	10233	15	11	12716	11	10
17	Beetlenut Boiled	5 & 10 Per Cent	"	"	"	1622	7	11	"	"	"	1622	7	11
18	Toys	10 Per Cent	"	"	"	"	"	"	67	12	8	67	12	8
19	Coffee	3 6 8/8 of 7 Per Cent	"	"	"	"	"	"	13828	7	6	13828	7	6
10	Cocanut Coir & Coir Roped Coffee Piece Goods plain printed and Dyed, Pepper Skins & Hides, Tamarind and Timber Planks Teak & Cadjan Leaves	3 & 6 Per Cent	53277	2	4	63937	6	11	2261	3	1	39147	2	1
11	Gunnys and Gunny Bags	3 & 5 Per Cent	"	"	"	191	1	9	"	"	"	191	1	9
12	Silk Raw Metal ware Jewelry other Sorts and wearing apparel	3 & 8/8 of 10 Per Cent	55	13	2	159	13	7	12	6	"	76	"	3
13	Millinery	3 & 8/8 of 5 & 10 Per Cent	"	"	"	"	"	"	227	1	10	227	1	10
14	Porcelain and Earthernware Glass ware wearing apparel Fruits other Sorts Provisions other Sorts & Piece Goods plain printed & Dyed	3 & 8/8 of 5 Per Cent	579	9	8	126	"	8	16343	"	6	3682	14	9

Fort St. George 25th March 1857

4,513

| | | |

Fort St. George 26th March 1857.

Bd. No. 1075
From the Asst. Secy. to Govt.

914

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date 20th March 1857.

Communicating the observations and orders of Government connected with the trasfer of the Executive charge of the District of Tanjore to the Engineer Department, directed to take place on the 1st August nesct.

See No. 510 in Seperate Volume P. 317

914-15

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded.

Bd. No. 1076
From the Asst. Secy. to Government.

916

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 21st March 1857.

Communicating a Telegraph message from the Govt. of India directing that 124,900 maunds of salt be reserved for Chittagong in addition to the 394,350 Maunds already indented for.

See No. 276 in Seperate Volume P. 318

916-17

Bd. No. 949
Order thereon.

Copy forwarded to the Collectors of Madras and Nellore respectively with reference to the Bd. Proceedings dated 17th Jany. 1857.

2. The abovementioned officers will make arrangements for reserving a further quantity of 124,900 Maunds of salt for Export under Bond with the Chittagong Agent.

Fort St. George 26th March 1857.

Bd. No. 1086.
From the Asst. Secy. to Government.

918

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Works Department under date the 21st March 1857.

Communicating the orders of Government directing the trasfer of the Executive Charge of the District of South Arcot to the Engineer Department from the 1st May nesct.

See No. 521 in Seperate Volume P. 319

918-19

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded

Bd. No. 1087.
From the Asst. Secy. to Government.

920

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 21st March 1857.

Reminding Heads of Offices and Departments who have to furnish annual administration Reports that there Reports for the year ending 30th April 1857 must be sent into Government by the 15 June nesct at latest.

See No. 277 in Seperate Volume P. 320

920-21

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded.

No. 49

To

J. D. Sim Esquire

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

922

Bd. No. 656
From the Collr. of Tinnevelly

Sir

With reference to my letter of the 15th December 1856 to the Board of Revenue transmitting copies of all the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Barter and myself on the subject of the importation of Colombo arrack I beg to forward copy of a letter from Mr. Barter dated the 10th Instant, and to solicit the final orders of Government on his request

Tinnevelly
11th February 1857

/Signed/ J. Silver

Collector

To

No. 1

James Silver Esquire

Sir

Collector of Tinnevelly

I am very anxious to know whether the "Bd. of Revenue" have granted me leave to import the 2,500 Gallons of Colombo arrack at 5/- under the circumstances as explained by me, the delay is causing me considerable loss and annoyance and if you will kindly give

me the first intimation in your power I shall be thankful.

Tuticorin
10th February 1857

/Signed/ C. J. Barter

(True Copy)

/Signed/ J. Silver

Collector.

922-23

Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded - with reference to the Boards Proceedings of the 25th Instant

No. 31.

To

J. D. Sim Esquire

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

924

Bd. No. 751
From the Collr. of North Arcot

Sir

I have the honor with reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 21st Ultimo No. 248 remarking on the Statement of a lapsed Dehant Enam forwarded by me under date the 5th November last. to state for the information of the Board of Revenue that the name of Syed Tippoo is entered in the Statement of Dehant Enams furnished to the Bd. by Mr. Bourdillon on the 14th November 1850 and that he is one of sharers of the allowance granted in lieu of the resumed Village of Ponjee.

No. 2 of statement No. 1 sanctioned by Govt. in G. M. L. 13th June 1857

2. From a Register of allotments of Dehat Enam allowances prepared by Mr. Cooke late Collector in

Fort St. George 26th March 1857.

in Fasly 1232 it appears that 5 out of 32 shares were given to Syed Ippoo in the above Village.

North Arcot Collectors Circuit Cutcherry 8th February 1857. } (Signed) C. Whittingham Collector.

B. No. 952.

Proceedings thereon.

924.28

The Board are not satisfied with the information supplied in the above letter respecting Syed Ippoos allowance He is said to have enjoyed 5/32 share in the Village of Ponjee or Rupees 210 per annum but in the Statement No. 1 of the 4th Novem. 1850 to which the Collector refers, as containing these particulars the Board cannot trace either his name or his allowance.

2 The Collector will be good enough therefore to report further on the subject.

No. 36.

To

J. Goldingham Esquire
Late Comissioner for the
Northern Circars.
Fort St. George

926

after B. No. 1016 From the Coll. of Vizagapatam

Sir

I have the honor to forward an Extract from the Retrenchments made on the audit of my accounts for Fasly 1264 and request you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government for the Charges objected to by the Civil Auditor.

Vizagapatam Collectors Office 7th March 1857. } (Signed) P. B. Smollett Collector.

No. 1 Extract ered in the accounts
of th Expences for
fusly.
N.D.

il Auditor

No.

Amoun

27 June 18.
ed to furnish
in the orders of Government
Circars
28 Amoun charges. otherwise be
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29 Amou
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P. B. Smollett
30 Amou
accoun Collector.
Apris
to 10th

Vizag ap

4521 Fort St. George 26th March 1857.

927

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

To. The Collector of Vizagapatam

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 7th Instant to the address of the late Commissioner Northern Circars. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you copy of their letter to the Civil auditor furnishing the dates of sanction for the items referred to —

/ Signed / I. D. Sim
A. Secretary

Ordered also that the following letter be sent.

To The Civil Auditor

Sir

With reference to your marks on the charges objected to in the Accounts of the Collector of Vizagapatam for fusly 1264 1862/55 a copy of which was forwarded by that officer to the late Commissioner Northern Circars. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the items Nos. 27 & 28 are included in the Statements of sadeward and Contingent Charges incurred in the Office of the late Commissioner in Fusly 1264 1854/55 and Sanctioned by the Committee appointed for passing such charges under the authority conveyed in the orders of Government dated 20th March 1853.

2. The items No. 29 is contained in the Batta Bill for fusly 1264 sanctioned by Government on the 25th July 1855.

3. With regard to the charge No. 30 it was incurred under the orders of Government dated 10th January 1854 No. 58 by which Mr. Newill late Assistant Commissioner was entitled to Extra Bentage at the prescribed rate during the period he was on Circuit with the Commissioner

/ Signed / I. D. Sim
A. Secretary.

To

Revenue Bd. Affin
Fort St. George
26th March 1857 —

Bd No. 964
To the Coll. of
Vizagapatam —

Revenue Bd. Office
Fort St. George
26th March 1857 —

Bd No. 956
To the Civil Auditor
Dated 7th Instant (Mrs 7th March 1857

No. 27 Sadeward Charges for April & may 1855.
No. 28 Contingent D

No. 29 Batta to the Establishment of the Comr. at. C. — —

No. 30 Extra Bentage drawn by Mr. Newill

4522. Fort St. George, 26th March 1857.

No. 41.

To,

I. D. Sim Esqre.

Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

929

Bd No. 971

From the Acting Collector of Tanjore

Sir,

Referring to paragraph 2 of the Extract from your Board's Proceedings dated 28th ultimo observing that Ramanooja Pillay whose appointment to a Tahsildarship was prohibited by them, is now acting for Sooba Row, the suspended Tahsildar of Valungaman; I have the honor to forward copy of a communication received from the Sub Collector on the subject —

Proceedings 28 Dec 7/55 & 18 Sept 4/56

* 6th March 1857 No. 121

Tanjore, 11th March 1857

/ Signed / H. D. Phillips
Acting Collector

Encr. No. 1

No. 42.

To,

H. D. Phillips Esqre.
Acting Collector of Tanjore

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Board's Proceedings under date the 28th Ultimo, directing the restoration of Sooba

Fort St. George, 28th March 1857

Sooba Row Tahsildar of Valinganam, and who was suspended by me on the 30th October last.

2. I will proceed immediately to carry out these orders, but with reference to the 2nd para of the Proceedings now under acknowledgement, I deem it only due to myself to state, that the Board have been altogether misinformed regarding the alleged appointment of Ramanjoo Pillay - such an appointment was never made, nor I may add, was it ever in my contemplation to make such arrangement even as a temporary measure - on the contrary the Deputy Tahsildar of Maddayamum Vencatachellum was directed to take charge of Soobba Row's Office and carry on the duties of the Talook till the receipt of the Board's orders.

3. With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 21st August. I beg again respectfully to explain that Ramanoja Pillay was not even then appointed to act as Tahsildar, but simply as the senior Officer in the Talook, took charge of the Office pending the result of a reference to the Board.

4. You are aware, that frequent changes

Fort St. George, 28th March 1857.

changes in the Officers of a Talook, are very detrimental to the interests of the Public service, and as no permanent arrangement could be made till the orders of the Board were received, I did not think, that the arrangement would have been objected to.-

5. I am however aware, that in the appeal Petitions presented to the Board both by Narain Row and Soobba Row, stress has been laid on this point with a view. I presume, to endeavour to create a prejudice in their favor by attempting to shew, that I was disobeying the Board's orders in my anxiety to serve a nominee of my own.-

6. I beg therefore you will do me the favor to submit to the Board this explanation and to assure them that the impression which has been made against me in this matter is altogether false and unfounded, and that neither on this, or a former occasion, had I the remotest idea of disobeying their orders, or of making the nomination imputed to me-

I

4525. Fort St. George 26th March 1857.

I doubt not therefore that under the explana-
-tion now submitted, the Board will in justice
to myself, see fit to recall the censure
now passed on me. —

Sanjeevaram District
Myaveram, 6th
March 1857

/signed/ W. M. Cadell
Sub Collector.

/True Copy/
/signed/ H. S. Philips
Acting Collector

Bd No. 953.
Proceedings thereon —

(929.30)

The explanation of the Sub
Collector regarding the appointment, as was
supposed, of Ramanoja Pillay to act as
Tahsildar, is considered quite satisfactory

No. 75.

To
J. D. Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary Board of
Revenue
Fort St George

(931)

Bd No. 1018.
From the Collector of
Sea Customs Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of the Hon. Board of Revenue dated
27th Ultimo No. 606 and to state for the infor-
-mation of the Board of Revenue, that I have
Ld

4526 Fort St. George 26th March 1857

had an interview with the Honorable Company's
Solicitor, who deems the questions involved of such
grave importance that he will probably lay
them before Counsel before hazarding an opinion —

2. The principal questions involved are
first whether all goods landed from a Vessel
are in the Custody of the Collector, so that he
is responsible for the delivery, and consequently
liable to an action being filed against him
in each and every case where a party is not
satisfied, and secondly, if such responsibi-
-lity be laid upon him, whether there are
any means under the existing Law where-
-by the Government Officer may be freed
from the responsibility. The doctrine hitherto
has been held, that the goods are in the Custody
of the Commander, while in the Custom
House, but I fear when brought to the test,
it is untenable — It has been the Rule
however from the first constitution of the
Custom House —

Sea Custom House
Madras 17th March 1857

/signed/ W. E. Underwood
Collr Sea Customs.

Order

4527. Fort St. George 26th. March 1857

(931-32)

Order thereon— Ordered to be recorded— The Board will await the further report of the Collector—

No. 87.

To

J. D. Sim Coppe

Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(933)

Bd No. 1120.
From the Collector of Tinnevelly
Dated 1st Instant
Rec'd 7th Do.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 9th Instant calling for my report on the subject of Topes and trees in this District with reference to the notification of the tree tax already ordered to be carried out by the Board and Government, and to that proposed to be made hereafter as respects Topes— My report and the accounts connected with it were despatched to the Board, a few days previous to receipt of the above Extract—

Stating that the report on Topes and trees called for in Extract from the Proc. of the Bd of Revenue dated 9th Instant was sent already on the 7th requesting the early consideration of this important subject for reasons therein—

2. I have in my letter of the 7th Instant reported in detail on the subject of taxation of Topes and trees in this District and

and proposed such modifications of the existing System of tree taxation as I think are best suited to the peculiarities of the District—

3. The issue of permanent Puttahs for Topes and trees as proposed by me, would, I consider be beneficial to the interests of both the Government and the Ryots, in as much as it fixes the demand in permanency, frees from the interference of petty Officials, with the trees, and simplifies the keeping of accounts— Two substantials and extensive land and Palmirah owners in the Tinnevelly Talook have declared their entire willingness, to the introduction of permanent Puttahs, under such arrangements, as may be finally determined, on stating the trouble to which they are now subjected, by the interference of petty Officials with their trees—

4. I beg to solicit the early consideration by the Board and Government of this important

subject.

subject on which a large amount of Revenue depends, the remissions on trees principally Palmyrahs on Puttah lands under the orders of Government as contained in para 7 of Minutes of Consultation of the 31st May 1855 subjoined to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 29th October following will necessarily be on the increase varying of course with the extent of land brought under Cultivation on which scattered assessible trees stand.

5. The principle contemplated by the Government of abrogating the direct tree tax will be a great boon to the people and as the revenue derived from the Palmirah taxation is so large in this District I have gone into considerable detail in my report to show the financial effect of the change already introduced by carrying out the Orders of the Board and Government to remit the the tree tax on scattered trees on occupied

4528 Fort St. George, 26th March 1857

occupied land as well as the effect of the further changes contemplated.—

6 Larger remissions than those granted in Fusly 1265 will have to be given at the approaching settlement of Fusly 1266 on scattered Palmyrahs standing on Puttah lands paying assessment and on the boundary of such fields in consequence of more land on which these trees stand having been brought under cultivation in the current than in the preceding Fusly.

A Statement shewing the amount of remission granted on scattered trees in one village for Fusly 1265 in comparison with that which will have to be granted in the same village for the current Fusly with the increase in the remission of tree tax in favor of this Fusly is given in the Margin in illustration

Statement of Trees in Puttah Lands in Jonnakumal Village in Tsalook Fusly

Remission of tree tax on scattered Palmirah trees on Land brought under cultivation on the boundary of such fields	1265 Fusly 1266 Fusly
	Rs. As. P.
	23 4 5 3

P

Fort St. George, 26th March 1857

Esq.

of the anticipated increase of remission of tree tax by more waste land having been brought under cultivation paying the land assessment, the tree tax on the scattered trees standing on it, being remitted.—

Tinnevelly
20th March 1857

/Signed/ J. Silver
Collector

No. 47

To

J. D. Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort Saint George

(934)

Bd No. 1119

From the Acting Collector of Tanjore

Sir

Adverting to your Bd Circular I beg to append a statement shewing the usual monthly disbursements in the Talook and Moozoor Treasuries of this district, calculated on an average of the Transactions of 12 months in Fusly 1265

Proceedings 23d February 1857. No. 574

Name of the District	Usual monthly disbursements at the Collectors Treasury	Usual monthly disbursements at the 16 Talook Treasuries
	Rupees	Rupees
Tanjore	312473	107290

Tanjore Collectors Office
21st March 1857

/Signed/ W. D. Shiller
Collector

(934-36)
Order thereon.

J. E. B.

Ordered to be en

Fort Saint George 26th March 1857

No. 36

To,

J. D. Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

(936)

Bd No. 1104

From the Collr of Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Board of Revenue that I have this day delivered over charge of the Collectorate of Madras to Mr. W. C. Cochrane and to transmit his Receipts for the Balance of Cash, Postage Labels, Stampt Papers and Cadjans and the several deposits in the Treasury up to the 22d Instant.—

Madras
23d March
1857

/Signed/ B Cunliffe
Collector

28

4531 Fort Saint George 26th March 1857

Encl: 1

Madras Cutchery

23d March 1857.

Received from B. Cunliffe Esqr

Collector of Madras, Postage Labels to the

value of Company's Rupees Fourteen Thou-

sand Five hundered and Fifty nine and an

Twelve, being the balance up to 22d

Company's Rupees 14,659-12-

/Signed/ W. E. Cochrane

Acting Collector

Encl: 2

Madras Cutchery

23d March 1857

Received from B. Cunliffe Esq

Collector of Madras, Stamp'd Papers

and Cadjans to the value of Company's

Rupees Twenty Thousand and Two

Eight Annas five and Pice Six being the

4532 Fort Saint George 12th March 1857

the remains up to 22d March 1857.

Company's Rupees 20028-6-6.

/Signed/ W. E. Cochrane

Acting Collector

Encl: 3

Madras Cutchery

23d March 1857.

Received from B. Cunliffe Esqr

Collector of Madras the Balance of Cash

remaining in the Cutchery Treasury accounted

for up to 22d March 1857 being the sum

of Company's Rupees Thirty Eight

Thousand, Six hundered and Seventy Annas

Three and Pice Six.

Company's Rupees 38670-3-6

/Signed/ W. E. Cochrane

Acting Collector

4533 Fort Saint George 26th March 1857.

Received from B. Cunliffe Esqr Collector of Madras the following Company's Securities, Tanjore Bond and Madras Bank Share Certificates for Company's Rupees 26,000/ Twenty Six thousand deposited in the Treasury of the Collector of Madras.—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Deposited by N. Soobo Pillay on account of N. Ponnambala Pillay Cash Keeper. Four per Cent Loan of 1842/43		
No. 25816	2,200 " "	
" 25646	2700 " "	
" 25849	1100 " "	
Four per Cent Loan of 1854/55		
No. 28156	500 " "	
" 28157	500 " "	
" 28158	500 " "	
" 23160	500 " "	
" 34469	2,000 " "	10,000
Mr. J. G. D. Pozaris Superintendent of Cochrane's Canal Four per Cent Loan of 1842/43		
No. 20843	1000 " "	1000 " "
C. Vencatah Chetty Contractor of Grass on the Esplanade 4 per Cent Loan of the Tanjore Debt		
No. 761 of 20 of 1831/32	1,000 " "	1,000
Messrs. A. Cammiade & Co. Contractors of Salt Madras Bank Shares		
One, Certificate from No. 894 to 897	4,000 " "	
Do. " " 2242 to 2247	6,000 " "	
Do. " " 892 & 893	2000 " "	
Do. " " 1681	1,000 " "	
Do. " " 1692	1,000 " "	14,000 " "
Total Rupees . . .		26,000 " "

Madras Cutcherry 23d March 1857

/Signed/ W. E. Cochrane
Acting Collector

937

Bd No 1105

From Agt Collr of Madras

No 37

To

J. D. Sim Esqr

Actng Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Board of Revenue that I have this day taken charge of this Collectorate from Mr B. Cunliffe and to transmit the Copies of my receipts for the Balance of Cash, Postage Labels, Stamped Papers Cadjans and the several deposits in the Treasury upto the 22d Instant

Madras
23d March 1857

Signed W. E. Cochrane
Acting Collector

Bd No 947

Proceedings thereon

936.38

The Board observe that under Section 69 Regulation 2 of 1803 Receipts in duplicate are not required to be sent to them and as the Post Office is not under their control the receipt for Postage Labels should have been sent direct to the Superintendent of

of Stamps.—

Received the undermentioned

939

Miscellaneous Letters and Statements.—

Mj No 673

From the Collector of North Arcot

Return of Persons Charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 during February 1857.

940

Mj No 676

From the Acting Collector of Madura

Return of Village officers referred to in Section VII Regulation VI of 1831 suspended or dismissed during February 1857.—

941

Mj No 672

From the Acting Collector of Madura

Reporting that there are no Returns of Persons convicted and confined and of Persons charged with offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for February 1857.

942

Mj No 674

From the Collector of Canara

Statement of the value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie imported by Sea in February 1857.—

From

Fort Saint George 26th March 1857

943
MJ No: 675
From the Collector of Canara } Statement of the value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie exported by Sea in February 1857.

944
MJ No: 671
From the Acting Collector of Guntoor } Average Bazar Prices of grain and Memo of Iyen Cultivation for February 1857.

945
MJ No: 670
From Agent at Karnool } Average Bazar Prices and Memo of Iyen Cultivation for February 1857.

946
MJ No: 669
From the Collector of Coimbatore } Average Bazar Prices and Memo of Iyen Cultivation for February 1857.

947
MJ No: 668
From Acting Collector of Tanjore } Account Current of Salt for February 1857.

948
MJ No: 667
From the Collector of Canara } Account Current of for February 1857.

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Friday 27th March 1857.

Read the following Papers

949
Bd No: 954
From the Acting Secretary to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Revenue Department dated 12th March 1857.

Requesting to submit an application in the prescribed form for the establishment required for the travellers bungalow at Dotacamund (See No: 250 in separate Volume P. 321)

949-50
Bd No: 965
Order thereon Ordered to be forwarded to the Collector who will submit a Tabular Statement in the prescribed form as soon as possible.

951
Bd No: 1069
From the Ag Secretary to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Public Works Department dated 20th March 1857.

Communicating certain correspondence from the Chief Engineer and requesting the Board to report fully on the subject of establishing a road fund in the District of Trichinopoly.— (See No: 512 in separate Volume P. 372)

Order

Fort St. George 27th March 185

951-52
Bd No. 963
Order thereon

Forwarded to the Coll
for early report. The Collector
also give his opinion as to whether
rate per Cawnie or on the patta
amount of each ryot would be
advantageous.

953
Bd No. 1085
From the Ag Secy
to Government

Extract from the Minutes
Consultation Revenue Departmt
dated 21st March 1857.

Granting permission
to Varoodava pillay
and Devanada pillay
(Petitioners Bd No. 106
of 1856) to sue Casava
pillay for certain shares
in the profits of Veera
perammallore and Tir:
:talaor in South Arcot.

(See No. 275
Separate Vol
P. 323

953-54
Bd No. 959
Order thereon

Ordered to be communi
:ed to the Collector.

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

No. 109

To G. S. Forbes Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

955
Bd No. 2466.
From the Collr of Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to reply
to Board's Proceedings 22d February 1856
No. 558 calling for my opinion with
reference to the suggestion of Govern:
:ment that the existing method of
levying ground rent according to
the purpose for which the land
is used be abolished and the tax
in future imposed according to situation
only.

2 Enclosure 1 places before the
Board the present rates which have
been in force since 1812.

3 Enclosure 2 gives a Statement
of the ground rent Bills actually
issued for April last.

4 It will be seen that the higher
rate of 35 Rupees the ground is levied to

a

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

a small extent, and in one locality the Beach, and that the more gene rate is 17½ Rupees the ground exce at Cochrane's Canal, where the rat is for the most part 7 Rupees the gr

5 I think that the rates for t future may be 7 Rupees the ground Cochrane's Canal and 17½ Rupees th ground elsewhere.

6 Out of the 32. 11. 6 at 7 Rup the ground at Mootial Pettah 32. 1 paid by Messrs Franck for Coal, an enhanced rate will not I think be fel that commodity.

7 Besides the 24 Chumam Kol there are 3 constructed on private pro in Triplicane and Royapooram. Up these no tax is levied. There was for a license fee of 4 Rupees, but that fee discontinued.

8 While on the subject of ren rent I may mention a tax of 4 Rupe which is collected during festivals at

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

Shome, from the owners of which I cannot describe better, than by applying the English name of "merry go round" one of these Five annas each upon the 4 or 5 lemonade Shops is also collect: ed, and these two imposts may as well be abolished.

Madras 1st July 1850

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Collector

Table

4542 Fort St. George 27th March 1

No. 1

Table of the rates of Ground Rent on various ... within the limits of the Collector of Madras

Situation of Ground	Articles piled thereon	Rate per annum of 2500 square feet per Cowdam
		Pag. F.6
North and South Beach of the Town of Madras	Grain of every descrip. tion	10 . .
Do Do	Huts	10 . .
Do Do	Firewood & Timber	4 . .
Black Town near Cundasawmy Pagoda	Bazars selling fruits &c.	½ each Bazar ...
On the North side of the Black Town wall on the Beach and other places in the neighbouring Villages	Grain in General Huts, Bazars of different Kinds Firewood Timber Shells Charcoal &c.	5 . .
	Lime Kiln	2 . .
		3 . .

Madras
1st July 1856

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Collector

4543 Fort St. George 27th March 1857

No. 2

North side of Town &c. according to the Bills issued in April last.

	At 35 Rupees per Ground	At 14 Rupees per Ground	At 17½ Rupees per Ground	At 7 Rupees per Ground	Total
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Triplicane	" " "	" " "	53 2 .	3 4 6	56 6 6
Saint Thome	" " "	" " "	11 11 10	" 5 10	12 1 8
Porasawauk	" " .	" " "	28 " 5	" 7 .	28 7 5
Vapary	. " "	" " "	10 15 "	10 6	10 11 11
Tondiarpet	. " "	. " "	36 . 11	- 12	36 2 1
Cochrane's Basin	" . .	. . .	2 5 4	75 9 7	77 14 11
Peddoo Naicks Pettah	" . .	" " .	180 14 11	2 2 6	183 7 4
Moottial Pettah	" " "	. . .	22 11 5	32 11 6	55 6 11
Beach	27 2 .	9 4 5	" . .	. . .	36 6 5
Royapooram	" . .	. . .	. . .	3 1 .	3 1 .
Chunam Kiln	" . .	" " "	" " .	126 . .	126 . .
	27 2 .	9 4 5	345 " 3	244 11 6	626 2 2

Madras
1st July 1856

(Signed) B. Cunliffe
Collector

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

Bd. No. 968

Proceedings thereon

Requesting the Coll.r to furnish information on sundry points with reference to the alterations proposed by him in the rates of ground rent at present in force in Madras.

(955.56)

From the above letter and its enclosures it appears that there now 4 Rates of Ground Rent in for in Madras, Viz.t Pagodas 3-4-5 and 10 Rupees 35-17½-14 and 7 per ground monthly. The Bills issued in A.p last amounted to Rupees 626-12 this the Board presume is about ordinary demand.

2 The first rate and the third prevail only on the North and South Beach. The monthly rates at the former are stated to be Rs 27-2 and those at the latter 9-12 It is not mentioned how much of is levied on the North and how on the South Beach. The other two rates prevail elsewhere, and the Collector proposes that 7 Rupees shall be the rate hereafter at Cochrane's and 17½ elsewhere. This proposition involves an enhancement on the ground rent now levied in several instances and it does not appear to the Board that this was either intended or

626
12
7513 per annum

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

by Government or is expedient in itself.

3 The rate of 17½ Rupees per C is equivalent to Rupees 420 per monthly per Cawnie and that of 7 to Rupees 168 or an annual tax in the former case of Rupees 5,040 and in the latter of Rupees 2,016 per Cawnie.

4 The amount of land chargeable at these rates is under 3 Cawnies.

5 The Board wish to know whether the excessive amount of the tax is the cause of so small an extent of land being held on ground rent and if not, what other causes are in operation. They would also request his opinion as to the necessity or otherwise of imposing

a

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

Bd. 7:968

Proceedings thereon

Requesting the Coll.r to furnish information on sundry points with reference to the alterations proposed by him in the rates of ground rent at present in force in Madras.

955.56

From the above letter and its enclosures it appears that there are now 4 Rates of Ground Rent in force in Madras, Viz.t Pagodas 2-4-5 and 10 or Rupees 35-17½-14 and 7 per ground per monthly. The Bills issued in April last amounted to Rupees 626-2-2 or this the Board presume is about the ordinary demand.

2 The first rate and the third prevail only on the North and South Beach the monthly receipts at the former are stated to be Rupees 27-2 and those at the latter 9-4-5. It is not mentioned how much of each is levied on the North and how much on the South Beach. The other two rates prevail elsewhere, and the Collector proposes that 7 Rupees shall be the rate hereafter at Cochrane's Canal and 17½ elsewhere. This proposition involves an enhancement on the ground rent now levied in several instances and it does not appear to the Board that this was either intended by

626 12 7513 per annum

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

by Government or is expedient in itself.

3 The rate of 17½ Rupees per 6 is equivalent to Rupees 420 per monthly per Cawnie and that of 7 to Rupees 168 or an annual tax in the former case of Rupees 5,040 and in the latter of Rupees 2,016 per Cawnie.

4 The amount of land chargeable at these rates is under 3 Cawnies.

5 The Board wish to know whether the excessive amount of the tax is the cause of so small an extent of land being held on ground rent and if not, what other causes are in operation. They would also request this on opinion as to the necessity or otherwise of imposing

a

a less onerous charge on d
lands and an explanation
of the principles which guid
this Department in determi
:ing in any given, case whe
ground or Quit Rent is
to be levied. They also
wish to know whether Go
:vernment can now rais
the ground rent on any lan
as proposed by him.

6 In finally dispo
of this case it will be
necessary for the Board
to have before them the
Collector's report on the present
mode of collecting Quit rent
called for in Extract minu
of Consultation 11th February
No. 749 R. D.

To

+communicated to the Collector on the 22d Feby 1858 No. 558.

No. 157

To

J. D. Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort Saint George

957

B. No. 5085

From the Collector of Salem. } Sir,

Affording the information required regarding the Yeddachicolam Tank.

In Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st August, 1856. No. 1345, the Government recorded their remarks on an Estimate submitted, thro' the Chief Engineer, for constructing two new Tanks for the irrigation of the Valgaput-ty Village in the Namcub Talook; and called for further information, thro' the Board of Revenue, on certain revenue questions connected with the project.

2 The Government desire to be informed.

1st How much land paying revenue to the Mootadar would be submerged, if the Yeddachicolam Tank should be repaired.

2nd Ly What loss should be charged against the proposed new works for

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

for cultivated or land submerged.

3rdly. Whether the Mouttadar has any right to the land which he has cultivated in the bed of the yedachicolum tank.

4thly. Whether, if the right of the Mouttadar to this land be admitted it might not be a better, and a cheaper course, to give him compensation for the loss which he would sustain by the restoration of the yeddachicolum tank, than to build two new tanks.

3 I have the honor to report the above points for consideration.

4 It appears from the [illegible] way account that the [illegible] of the [illegible]

2 The subjoined table shows the extent under Cultivation comprised in fasly 1263. — acres 190-9-9

L.D.

		Extent.	Peerwah	Cowle
Lands entered in the names of Certain persons, the partners of the permanent Lessee -	Nunjah	acres 43-21-11	Rs 426-14-4	Rs 142-4-1
	Poonjah	19-13-12	20-15-4	8-9-1
		62-35-7	447-13-8	150-13-2
Do Do in the names of different Ryots	Nunjah	35-12-10	341-1-4	132-8-7
	Poonjah	28-19-3	129-6-1	53-7-0
		63-31-13	470-7-5	185-15-7
Total Cultivation	Nunjah	78-34-5	767-15-8	274-12-8
	Poonjah	47-32-15	150-5-5	62-4-1
		126-27-4	918-5-1	336-12-9

5 The permanent Lessee referred to in the above statement is Angelum Seddy reddy, the father in-law of the Mouttadar. Angelum Reddy holds the entire Village on a permanent lease. on

6 The full assessment on the lands under Cultivation is Rupees 918-5-1. This sum may be taken to represent the Mouttadar's loss, or the loss of the permanent lessee standing in his place.

7 The purchase value of the Nunjah lands, according to the usual mode

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

made of estimating the value, at 8 times the annual assessment, would amount Rupees 6,443—13—4, and the purchase value of the Poonjah lands, at 3 times the assessment, is Rupees 457—0— total 6,694-13-7. If the Cawle rates are all that the land is really capable of yielding, the actual loss to the Ryot under would amount to Rupees 336-11- and the purchase value of the land reckoned at the Cawle rates, would amount,—Nunjah lands to Rupees 2198—5—4, and Poonjah lands Rupees 186—0— Total 2384—5—7.

8. The [illegible] joined table [illegible] exhibits the [illegible] and assessment [illegible] of the settlement [illegible]

lands that would be submerged by the new tanks.

Extent

Fort Saint George 27th March 1857

			Extent	Teerwah	Reduction
			Acres gs as	Rs As Ps	Rs as ps
Extent of Cultivation to be submerged by the larger of the two tanks.		Poonjah	12—25.3	23 12 9	23 12 9
		Do. Pasture	12 36 .	22 10 5	7 8 10
		Garden.	1 29 14	11 . 4 . 6	11 4 6
		Nunjah	8 - 33 13	80 1 —	86 1 4
			36 . 4 — 14 —	137 — 12 — 8 —	122 — 11 — 1
Waste		Poonjah	13. 22 - 12 —	19 . 6 . 6	19 6 6
		Garden	5 - 20 — 6 —	47 - 6 8	47 6 8
			19 3 . 2	66 - 13 . 2	66 - 13 . 2
		Total	55. 8 .	304 — 9 — 10 —	189 — 8 3
Extent of Cultivation to be submerged by the smaller tank		Poonjah	54 - 13 - 4 -	93 — 15 - 4	93 . 15 . 4
Waste		Do.	8 - 7 — 13	16 — 11 — 9	16 11 — 9
		Total	62 - 21 — 11	110 — 11 — 1	110 11 — 1
Total extent of lands that will be flooded by the two tanks		Under Cultivation	90 - 18 — 13 -	231 - 12 .	216 — 10 5
		Waste	27 — 10 15	83 . 8 11	83 — 8 11
		Total	117 — 29 — 11 .	315 — 4 — 11 —	300 . 3 4 .

9. In this case the loss to be charged against the new work is confined to the public assessment amounting to Rupees 300 4 3 — 4, as the owners of the lands are content to take other lands under the new tanks as

Fort St. George 27th March 185

as an equivalent

10. The land
comprised in the
bed of the Gedde
chicolum tanks
was deducted for
the assets
of the Mottah. On this ground the
Government might have disputed the
Mottadar's right to appropriate it as
he has done, if objections had been
raised within the proper period, but
the Mottadar has enjoyed undisputed the
possession for many years, and if right
Government shoulb now assert a in
to dispossess him, he might plead of
bar of the claim, the provisions
tion XVIII Regulation II of 1802

11 It would seem that no objec
tion was raised during a long course of
years, because, as a general rule, the
Kadars are allowed to treat the beds of
as their own property.

Fort St. George 27th March 1857.

12 In 1821. the Collector of
this District attached all the Po
=rumboke Lands / including beds of
Tanks / which the Mottahdars had
brought under cultivation subse
=quent to the permanent settlement,
on the ground that such lands
belonged to the Government; but
in 1824 the Government restored
all the lands that had been
attached without any expressed
reservation; and by that act they
apparently recognized an absolute
right on the part of the Mottah
=dars to all Porumboke Lands
since that date the existence of
this right has been frequently
disputed as regards Geddigaul
Lands and certain other lands classed
as Porumboke. but not so. the beds of
tanks. tho' it cannot be supposed that
the practice now described has
ever extended to tanks in which the
Mottadar has possessed a mere
joint interest.

×Board 8th Nov.r 1824
Govt 3rd Dec.r 1824

As.

13. As to the last mention
point the survey accounts of the
Vulliaputty Village do not furnish
any evidence that the yedaechicolum
tank was an acknowledged source
supply to the lands belonging to
liaputty. The work by which the
Vulliaputty lands are irrigated
an annicut in the Karanatar
river. The yedachicolum tank was
across the river higher up the stream
During the dry season (the
the annicut and its channel and
that means the Valiaputty
enjoyed a very considerable
not a recognized advantage
from the position of the tank
The Government cannot now
this advantage to Valiaputty
at the expense of the Mot
or partly at his expense unless
it can be proved by the accou
that the Government expressly
=served a right to it

permanent settlement.

14 I do not think it would be cheaper to give the Moota-dar compensation for the land rather than build the new tanks.

15 The Ayacut under the old tanks was as follows:

	Extent	Assessment
	Acres Gs. as Ps.	a. P
Cultivation in Fusly 1206.	116 — 38 — 4	1183 — 5 — 1
Waste	32 — 29 — 2	
	149 — 27 — 6.	

acres 19 — 12 — 4 have been cultivated as Nunjah from Fusly 1261 and the rest is either cultivated with Poonjah crops or is reserved for pasturage; but the curnum was unable to state what the revenue returns were because the lands are held by the Assie of the Village as his own property. The entire ex=tent amounting to acres 149 exceeds the extent cultivated under the Moot=tadar's new tanks by 23 acres.

16. If it be assumed the

For St. George 27th March 1857.

tho it is not at all certain. the
the old ayacut lands. if cultiv
as Nunjah by means of the
restored tank would yield to
the Mouttadar or the Lessee a
equivalent rent to what is n
received from the lands cultiv
by means of the new tanks. it
still be necessary to give Com
pensation both to the pers
who cultivate the latter; a
and to the Lessee for what
interest he now derives from the
old ayacut lands in their pres
state. I cannot say exactly
what these two items would
amount to. but in Para 7 I have
given an approximate Estimate
as to the first item. In any
there is no reason to believe
that the compensation and
cost of the restoration unite
would amount to a less sum
than the estimates now prepared.

17. I do not think that in

For St. George 27th March 1857.

any other point of view. it is
better for the Government to re
store the old tanks. than to build
the new ones.

18. If the Mouttadar. and
the other parties interested were
willing to accept the proffered
compensation the interest which
the Government would have in the
restored tank, would be of an
indirect Character. as before. They
would have the drainage. but no
right to a direct supply of water.

19. The Government by building
the new tanks. would avoid all
chance of dispute with the
Mouttadar; and in respect
to the direct supply the new
tanks would afford for the
large tract now lying waste
the Valiapatty Village would
be in a better position than
it enjoyed before the Veda
-chicolum tank was breached.
In the one case the Government

would

Fort St. George 27th March 1857.

would secure all the ad-
of the undertaking. In
the other. They would
share them with the Moo-
tadar but could not call
upon him to share in
the expence because the
restoration of the old
tank involves the diver-
sion of two streams which
the Moottadar has already
constructed in its place.

Salem. Coll.rs Office.
On Circuit.
Denkencottah.
6th December 1856

/ Signed / B. A. Best
Collector

C.B.

Pro

Bd. No. 967

Proceedings thereon

Submitting with the Boards observations a letter from the Collector of Salem relative to the irrigation of the Village of Valeyaputty in that District and stating that the construction of the 2 new tanks proposed by the P. W. Department would be more to the advantage of Government than the restoration of the yeddachicalum Tank its original source of supply.

(957-68)

In the above letter the Collector furnishes the information required by Government in Extract Minutes Consultation 4th August 1856 regarding the best means of irrigating the Village of Valeyaputty in the Salem District.

2 This Village was formerly irrigated from the Surplus water of Yeddachicalum tank. On this Tank being breached in 1818 the Mootahdar to whom it belonged turned the bed of it into Paddy fields depriving it The Valeyaputty Village was thus deprived of the means of irrigation and its revenue fell off. The Civil Engineer in 1854 proposed the construction of two new Tanks at an Estimated cost of 5368 Rupees but the Government wished enquiry to be made in the first instance as to whether it would not be preferable to repair the Yaddachicolum Tank which operation would cost only Rupees 719.

3 Information on this point was furnished by the Chief Engineer as mentioned in the Extract Minutes Consultation

consultation above referred to and the Col
was thereon required to afford further infor
tion through the Board on two points. The
letter under consideration is the Collectors
to this call. The first of these is whether
Mootahdar has any right to the land culti
in the bed of the tank or can demur to the
pair and restoration of the work.

4 It will be seen from par
of the Collectors letter that in 1821 the then
lector attached all Porumbake lands
under cultivation by several Mootahdars
To Govt. 8th Nov. 1824 quent to the Permanent settlement, an
Fr Govt. 3d in Cons. that in 1824 their restoration was order
9th December 124 by the Board and Government on the
occasion the Board expressed th
15th to Govt. 4th October selves as follows. "The cultivation of the
1821 paras 4 & 5 beds of tanks left dry by the failure
the rains or filled up by the operati
of seasons they beline to have
customary from time immemorial
they are of opinion that so long as

the Mootahdars did not interfere with the
private rights of individuals whose lands
were excluded from the accounts which
formed the basis of the permanent jum
mah they were at liberty to cultivate any
part of their Estates in the manner which
they considered most advantageous to
their own interests or rather to receive the
Government share of the produce of the
lands so cultivated by the inhabitants
The question at issue as far as the Co
Board understand it is whether the
Government or the Mootahdars are en
titled to the Sirkar share of the produce
of these lands. The Board have no doubt
that where the permanent settle
ment holds the right is in the Co
Mootahdars"

From Govt. 7 in Con 10th Dec. 121 5 In reviewing this report
the Government remarked "with respect
to the Porumbake lands the Governor
in Council agrees in your opinion that
if

if not expressly they were at least understood to be included in the Permanent Settlement and therefore that no collections should be made from them on account of the Circar"—

6 The Board are of opinion that this absolute recognition of the Mahdars right to Perumbahe lands itself renders it impossible for Government now to contest the point even if the decision of the Courts on the question permitted it—

From Govt. 9th in Cons. 9th Aug. 124

7 In the present instance the Mootahdar has held undisputed possession of the lands in the bed of the Yeddachicolum Tank for many years and the statute of limitation might be pleaded in bar of any suit preferred by Government

Sec XVIII Reg II 1802

next question put by Government was whether if the right of the Mootahdar should be admitted it would be the best and cheapest course to compensate him for the loss of the land and restore the Yeddachicolum Tank.

The

8 The Collector states that the bed of the Yeddachicolum Tank according to the survey accounts comprised 190-9-9 acres of land of which in Fusly 1263 Acres 126-27-4 were cultivated 78- as "irrigated" and 47 as "unirrigated" land—

9 The entire Village is held on a permanent Cowle by the Father in law of the Mootahdar; the lands under cultivation in the bed of the Tank are entered in the names of the Lessee's partners and of different ryots in nearly equal portions so far as extent is concerned—

10 The full assessment of the cultivated lands is Rupees 918-5-1 but at the Cowle rates they only yield Rupees 336-12-9- The Collector does not state whether the Mootahdar was influenced by the Lessee's relationship to him in fixing so favorable a

a rate of assessment but they presume that so great a reduction as 2/3 of the regular assessment would not have been conceded under ordinary circumstances.

11 The value of land in Salem is usually computed the Collector States at 8 times the annual assessment for "irrigated" and 3 times for "unirrigated" land. The value of the land in question would therefore be Rupees 6594 or Rs. 2384 according as the full or the double assessment is taken as the basis of computation. The latter represents the actual loss to the Mootahdar by resumption of the lands but it would leave the permanent Lessee and other occupants without any compensation for their losses improvements &c. The Mootahdar would be legally liable for these and therefore the Board think that the first mentioned sum viz 6,594 should be adopted as an approximate valuation of the lands

12 The lands which will be submerged by the two new tanks are

A 187-29-11 in extent of which A 90-18-12 are under cultivation and A 27-10-15 waste. The full assessment at the existing rates amounts to Rupees 300 and as the holders are willing to take lands under the new tanks in exchange this sum represents the annual loss which will be sustained by Government adopting the same mode of calculation as in the case of the Mootahdars lands the value of the area submerged will be Rupees 1594.

13. The estimate for the repair of the old Tank was Rs. 719 and that for the construction of the two new Tanks is Rupees 5,510 Hence the relative cost of the projects including the value of land submerged &c. will be Rs. 719 + 6594 = 7313 for the restoration of the old and Rs. 5510 + 1594 = 7104 for the construction of the new Tanks Rupees 209 in favor of the latter.

14

14 Again assuming that the entire ayacut of the old Tank could on the restoration of that work be brought under cultivation as "irrigated" and would yield to the Mootahdar or the lessee as much as the lands now cultivated by his two tanks the Collector doubts whether the compensation which it would still be necessary for Government to grant added to the cost of repair would not exceed the estimated cost of the new tanks.—

15 The Collector's letter is not very clear on this point but it is unnecessary to discuss this question as it appears imperative the Mootahdars right to the lands in the bed of the old tank be admitted

16 Another important consideration

consideration however is the circumstance that the survey accounts do not show that the Yeddachicolum Tank was an acknowledged source of supply to the Valeyaputty Village which is directly watered from another work and that no such right was reserved at the Permanent settlement. It is therefore an open question whether such a right could now be established although undoubtedly the Valeyaputty lands derived great advantage indirectly from the drainage of the Yeddachecolum Tank—

17 The construction of the new Tanks would ensure a direct supply of water to Valeyaputty which would

thus

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

thus be in a better position than before we

Government would derive the entire

benefit without risk of disputes and

litigation.

18 Taking all these circumstances

into consideration the Board concur in the

Collectors opinion that the construction

of the two new Tanks proposed by the

Public Works Department would be

more to the advantage of Government than the

restoration of the old Tank of Yeddachicolum

Read

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

B. No. 176

From Supt. Revenue Survey South Arcot — 959

Read Reporting favorably of the Drawing Paper sent to him by the Board.—

Ordered that the following Official Memorandum be sent in reply.—

959-60

Official Memorandum

B. No. 957

To the Supt. Revenue Survey South Arcot —

The Acting Secretary to the Board of Reve= nue has the honor to request that Cap= tain Priestly will furnish as early as practicable a duplic= cate Copy of the paper noted in the margin.—

From Captain Priestly, Superintendent Revenue Survey S. Arcot dated 29th January 1857.

Reporting favorably of the Drawing Paper forwarded to him with the Boards e= letter of 8th December last, & appending an Estimate of the Drawing & Foolscap Paper required for his Survey Establishment for one year.—

(Signed) J. D. Sim Acting Secretary

Revenue Board Office Fort St. George — 27th March 1857.

No. 32

To J. D. Sim Esquire Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George

96

B. No. 731

From the Acting Collector of Madura — Sir,

Adverting to your letter No.

4570 Fort St. George 27th March 1857

No. 429 dated 5th Instant requesting the Submission of a List prepared on Form annexed thereto containing the Names of the Villages in each Taluk certain other information, I beg to Report the Revenue of what Fusly should be entered in Column 7 of the said Form and what items should it comprise whether Column 9 requires the whole settlement Beriz including ready money Collections or only the land revenue of Fusly 1262, and whether Column 10 should contain only Nunjah or both Nunjah & Poonjah

Madura
Roday Kavel
14th February 1857
B. No 960

(Signed) R. J. Sullivan
Acting Collector

Proceedings thereon
961.62

In the foregoing letter the Acting Collector requests

4571 Fort St. George 27th March 1857

requests to be informed with reference to the letter from this Office dated 5th February 1857, what Fusly's revenue should be entered in the form sent to him to be filled up, and what items it should comprise whether Column 9 should exhibit the whole settlement Beriz including ready money Collections or only the land revenue of Fusly 1262 and whether Column 10 should contain only Nunjah or both Nunjah and Poonjah.—

2 The Board have referred to the form alluded to, and they are of opinion that Column 7

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

Column 7 may be omitted altogether as the information contained in Col 9 will suffice without it, As regards the other Columns they resolved to inform Mr. Sullivan, that Col 9 should contain the whole settlement brig, including ready money items; that Column 10 should comprise the whole of the cultivable lands in the District, whether Nunjah Punjah or Bagayet and that Column 11 should embrace all uncultivable and Poromboke lands.—

2nd. To prevent misapprehension the Board have drawn up a revised form, which they resolved to

* These Columns are numbered 8, 9, and 10 in the revised statement.—

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

resolve to forward to the Collectors of the districts noted in the Margin, with a request that all future lists forwarded to this Office may be prepared in conformity therewith.—

Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Madura
Tinnevelly
Coimbatore

Sir

45765 Fort St. George 27th March 1857

No. 45

To

J. D. Sim Esquire

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir,

With reference to Board's Endorsement dated the 19th December 1855;

9/3

B. No. 928

From the Collector of Salem.

B. No. 104 of 1856
Govt. No. 2510 of 1855.

and the petition marginally noted, calling for report in regard to the Government order thereon, whether the petitioners request for permission to file a suit may be granted, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Board, that the Tahsildar of Ristnagherry has reported that the petitioner and his opponents have already settled the dispute among themselves, and have withdrawn their application for leave to file a suit.

2. I beg to submit that even if the petitioner had occasion to prosecute his opponents, no permission would be necessary

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

necessary from Government for filing a suit, as the dispute refers to the lands of a Punchumkhsa Village. The dispute could be brought under the Provisions of Regulation IV of 1831. if it referred to the Money grants which are paid to the Agrahrumdars by a deduction from the Kistbundy Beriz

Salem Collector's Office
Salem 6th March 1857.

/ Signed / J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector.

B. No 961

Order thereon. Ordered that the foregoing letter be laid before Government with reference to their Endorsement upon the above Petition under date 1st December 1855.—

2 As Petitioner and his opponents appear to have compromised the matter among themselves, and have withdrawn their application for permission to file a suit, further notice is unnecessary.

To

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

No. 66.

To,
J. D. Sim Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(965)

B. No. 1057.

From the Collector of North Arcot.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Board the accompanying Copy of a letter from the Civil Judge of Chittoor together with Copy of a decree passed in a suit instituted by Coopjee Naid to obtain possession of the Polliem of Nargunty in this District—

† To be returned

2. The Civil Judge has informed me in his letter that Coopjee Naid has tendered a competent security in view to his being put in possession of the said Polliem and that the Defendant Lutchmee Davummal, the present Poligar has failed to furnish the required security, and the Judge has therefore requested me to take the necessary measures to put the above Polliem in possession of the aforesaid Coopjee Naid—

3. As the present Poligar has failed in spite of repeated demands to liquidate the arrears of Peshcush due as per Margin, I have issued orders for the attachment of the two Villages of the Polliem named in the Margin and beg to request the sanction of the Board for this step, and also for putting the remainder of the Polliem in the possession of the above mentioned Coopjee Naid—

	Rs	A	P.
Due from December Kist	30	4	—
Due from January Do	1320	—	—
Due from February Do	659	—	—
	2009	4	1

Czechavadoo Ramanporam—

North Arcot Collector's Circuit Catchery
Vandavash 17th March 1857

/ Signed / C. Whittingham
Collector

To,

Fort St. George 27th March 1857.

No. 1.

To,

C. Whittingham Esqre

Collector of North Arcot.

Sir,

In original suit No. 24 of 1850 on the file of this court the Plaintiff Coopoo Naidoo instituted a suit in formâ Pauperis against the Defendant as Lutchmedavummah the present Poligar of Narayuntee for the recovery from her of the above Pollium yielding an annual profit of 10,000 Rupees and obtained a Decree in his favor on the 4th March 1856 as and though an appeal has been made by the Defendant against the said Decree to the Court of Sudr Udalut, the Plaintiff in order to his being put in possession of the said Pollium which was decreed to him tendered a security, the competency of which has been certified by the Nazir of this Court and as the Defendant has failed to furnish the required security, I have the honor to forward herewith under Section XI Regulation III of 1802 a Copy of the said Decree and request that you will take the necessary measures to put the above Pollium in possession of the Plaintiff the aforesaid Coopoo Naidoo in conformity with the said Decree.

Chittoor Civil Court,
12th March 1857.

/Signed/ G. Harris.
Civil Judge.

/True Copy/
/Signed/ C. Whittingham.

Fort St. George 27th March 1857.

No. 2.

Decree of the Civil Court of the Zillah of Chittoor

Original Suit No. 24 of 1850.

Plaintiffs.

1. Coopoo Naidoo and his son
2. Vengama Naidoo

By Vakeels P. Venatachary and S. Streenevasa Iyengar.

L.S.

Defendant.

Lutchmedavummah present Poligar of Narayuntee.

By Vakeel Varada Charry.

1. This Suit has been brought by the Plaintiffs in formâ pauperis to recover the Narayuntee Pollium yielding an Annual profit of Rupees 10,000 together with the Mesne profits amounting to Rupees 92920 which have been received by the Defendant who holds possession of the Estate as the widow of the late Poligar.-

2. The Plaint contains the following Sketch of the family.-

No. 1

No. 1 A

The Head of the family
Amuntappa Naidoo.

B
The Eldest son
No. 2
Vengama Naidoo
his son. D
No. 4.
Venkatachellapaty Naidoo.
His Sons
E
No. 6
Venkatapa Naidoo

C
The youngest son
No. 3
Kristnappa Naidoo
his son E
No. 5
Vengama Naidoo
His son H
Coopfy Naidoo — 1st Plaintiff
His son J
Vengama Naidoo — 2d Plaintiff

G
No. 7
Amuntapa Naidoo
His Son I
No. 8
Vengama Naidoo
His adopted son
K
Venkatappa Naidoo.
His Widow L.
Lutchmeedasamah. — Defendant.

3. The Plaintiffs state that Venkatachellapaty Naidoo No. 4 on the above list having demised before his father Vengama Naidoo No. 2, the estate in dispute was on the decease of the latter taken possession of by his younger brother Kristnappa Naidoo No. 3 who was succeeded by his son Vengama Naidoo No. 5 the

the 1st Plaintiffs father, at the time of his death, the 1st Plaintiff was a Minor and the family estate came under the enjoyment of the sons of the above Venkatachellapaty Naidoo No. 4, Venkatappa Naidoo No. 6, and Amuntappa Naidoo No. 7, the latter being succeeded by his son Vengama Naidoo No. 8, who through the intervention of Mr. Graeme promised to provide for the 1st Plaintiff and for some time did so and after his restoration to the Polliem. gave a document under his seal and signature under date the 8th September 1825 in favor of the 1st Plaintiffs' succession. On the decease of this Vengama Naidoo, the Plaintiff should have succeeded to the estate, but it was unjustly taken possession of by one Venkatapah Naidoo, on the ground of his being the adopted son of Vengama Naidoo. The 1st Plaintiff therefore brought a Suit in the late Provincial Court to recover the estate which was decided against him. Against this Decree he preferred an Appeal in M. P. No. 191 of 1839 to the Sudr Udalut who

rejected

rejected it on the ground of the Appeal time having expired, allowing the 1st Plaintiff however to bring a fresh Suit against the party then in possession with reference to his statement that the said Venkatapah Naidoo had died immediately after the Decree was passed, leaving no male issue, and that the estate had been illegally placed in possession of his Widow the present Defendant- It is further stated in the Plaint that it was admitted in the above Decree, that the 1st Plaintiff was an undivided Member of the Narayuntty family and he was therefore entitled under the Hindu Laws to succeed to the ancestral estate in preference to the Defendant, the widow of the said Venkatapah Naidoo, who had been illegally adopted, and who had since died without Male issue. The Plaintiffs therefore claim to be placed in possession of the Narguntty Polliem, and to recover the Mesne Profits as above mentioned calculated

calculated from the 22d October 1838, the date of the above order of the Sudr Court, to that of the Plaint.-

4. In her Answer the Defendant states that neither the 1st Plaintiffs' father or Grand Father were ever in possession of the Polliem, nor had they any right whatever to inherit that estate, which had been given over by the Government to her, as the legal heiress of her deceased husband, whose rightful succession to the estate was determined in the final decree of the late Provincial Court, whereby the Suit is barred with reference to the provisions of Section IX Regulation II of 1802. She further observes that it is very doubtful whether any connexion ever existed between her husband's ancestors, and those of the Plaintiffs, but at any rate her husband and the Plaintiffs were not Members of an undivided family and the Polliem had been only enjoyed from time immemorial, by the

ancestors

ancestors of her husband and not by those of the Plaintiffs - The Defendant also contends that the Pollam has not yielded during the time mentioned by the Plaintiffs any profit, after deducting the Government Peishcush and other necessary expenses -

5. In reply the Plaintiffs repeat what they had before urged, and deny the truth of the Defendants' allegations entering also into a discussion regarding the validity of her husband's adoption -

6. No rejoinder was filed -

7. The Plaintiffs were called upon by the late Civil Judge to file the Kararnamah referred to, and any other Documents they may possess to shew the family is undivided to prove that the 1st Plaintiff is nearest heir and represents the person who was the nearest heir at the time the late Poligar was adopted, and to prove that the adoption - was illegal on account of there being

being others who were entitled to the preference -

8. They were subsequently called upon by the present Civil Judge to prove the statements set forth in the Plaint regarding the produce of the Pollam during the years mentioned by them - The Defendant, for whom the points had not been before recorded, was at the same time called upon to prove that the Plaintiffs are not Members of an undivided family as alleged by them, and to disprove the state = = ments of the Plaintiffs regarding the produce of the Pollam in the years mentioned by them -

9. Sixteen Documents were filed by the Plaintiffs Viz. -

No. 24. A. Agreement bearing date the 25th Awanee of the year Paridauee corresponding with the 8th September 1825, entered into between Vengama Naidoo the Poligar of Narayuntee and the 1st Plaintiff, by which the latter was authorized to succeed to

to the Polliem after the demise of the former-

№ 40. **B.** Authenticated copies of the letters from the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Center Division to the Register to the Court of Sudr Udalut and of the answers of the Senior Deputy Register thereto dated respectively the 6th and 20th October 1834, and of an Exctract from the Proceedings of the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Centre Division under date the 24th October 1834, relating to the demand of security from the 2d Defendant in Original Suit № 24 of 1831-

№ 61. **C.** Takeed issued by Abdul Valuf Khan Bahadar late Nabob of Chittoor to Kristnama Naidoo the Poligar of Naragunty dated the 16th Zillahade Hizree 1171 A. D. 1756/57, directing him to pay implicit obedience to the orders of one Abbasully Khan-

№ 62- **D.** Cowlenamah issued by Abdush Summud Khan Bahader a servant of the Badsha

Badsha Gazee in the name of Kristnapah Naidoo under date the 2d Razeb Hizree 1176 A. D. 1761/62 directing conformity to the conditions of the Moochelikah, which the latter had executed-

№ 63. **E.** Cowlenamah issued in the name of Kristnama Naidoo the Polygar of Naragunty under date the 22d Moharum Hizree 1758/59. directing him to finish the Circar business holding out to him at the same time certain promises-

Note 64- **F.** Cowlenamah granted by Abbasully Khan to Kristnamah Naidoo the Polygar of Naragunty under date the 26th Zeelcade Hizree 1171 A. D. 1756/57. fixing Peishcush on the Polieu-

№ 65. **G.** Takeed issued by Abdul Valuf Khan Bahader to Coomapah Naidoo the Polygar of Naragunty dated the 21st Moharum Hizree 1172 A. D. 1757/58 promising compliance with the request which may be made by Abbasully Khan Meer Abass and Meer Gull in his (Condapa Naidoos) favor-

№ 66. **H.** Cowlenamah issued by Mahomed Rakeem Khan

Fort St. George 27th March 1857.

Rakeemkhan Bahader a servant of the Ahmedsha Badsha Gazee in the name of the Vengana Naidoo the Poligar of Naraguntee under date the 4th Suffer fixing Peishcush on the Polliem for the Fusly 1162/1752/53.

No. 67. I. Mahazernamah said to be executed by the Poligars in the Chittoor Tookdee to the Honorable Company dated the 1st April 1825 given therein the names of the rightful possessors of the Naraguntee Polliem-

No. 68. J. Mahazernamah said to be executed by the inhabitants and Curnums of attached to Naraguntee Polliem to Dr. on the above subject-

No. 69. K. Dr. said to be executed by the Mongars and others of the Chittoor Talook in favor of Coopee Naidoo on the 1st May 1832. declaring him to be the legal heir to Naraguntee Polliem-

No. 70. L. Rararnamah executed to Coopee Naidoo the 1st Plaintiff by his elder brother Krishnappa Naidoo on the 1st July 1831 in which he resigned to him his claim on Naraguntee polliem

No

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

No. 71. M. Dr executed to Dr by his other brother Mooddoo Krishnaiya Naidoo on the 19th January 1831 resigning to him his claim on Naraguntee Polliem-

No. 72. N. Copy of an Urzee from Vengana Naidoo the Poligar of Naraguntee to William Cooke Esquire the Principal Collector of North Arcot, dated 17th November 1823. Stating that he has no concern with the Defendants husband who has left his protection-

No. 73. O. Dr of a Law Question to the Pundit of the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Centre Division in Suit No. 24 of 1831.-

No. 124. P An Authenticated Copy of a Genealogical Table of the Naraguntee family bearing date fusly 1211 1802 from the Collectors Records.-

10 Plaintiffs called 33. Witnesses of whom 6 were dispensed with at the instance of the Plaintiffs and 27 were examined Vizt.-

No. 32

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

No. 32. V. Moodoo Chetty.
No. 33 S. Rungapa Naidoo
No. 34 Sumparatie Cummah
No. 35 R. Vencatasawmy
No. 36 Keechamah
No. 37 D. Ithemmah
No. 53 N. Ramma
No. 54 Sashapilly
No. 99 Davaraya Pillay
No. 100 Thooneya Pillay
No. 101 Soobaroya Pillay
No. 102 Thooneya Pillay
No. 103 Narasinga Pillay
No. 104 Narayana Pillay
No. 105 Chetumbara Pillay
No. 106 Ramabadra Pillay
No. 107 Soobaroya Pillay
No. 108 Davaroya Pillay
No. 109 Moonaya Pillay
No. 110 Nargasahaya Pillay
No. 111 Andeya Pillay

of these the Witness from No. 99 to No. 107 were examined regarding the fort produce of the Pollams

No. 112

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

No. 113 Vencatraya Pillay
No. 113 Bodra Pillay
No. 114 Esoovara Pillay
No. 115 Vencatakrishna Pilly
No. 116 Sadesiva Pillay
No. 117 Reya Pillay
No. 120 R. Vencatrow Record Keeper in the Collectors Cutcherry.

11. Two Documents were filed by the Defendant Viz.t.-

No. 83 I. Authenticated copy of an Urzee addressed by the late Pologar Vengama Naidoo to Mr. Roberts the Principal Collector of North arcot dated 10th June 1819. Communicating his intentions to adopt Vencatappa Naidoo his sister's Son.-

No. 84 II. Orginal Sakod dated 8th September 1834 from Mr. Roberts the Principal Collector of North Arcot to Vencatappa Naidoo the Defendants husband intimating that if Moodoo Kristnapa Naidoo persevered in interfering with him or occasioned any disturbance his allowance would be with held.-

12 Eleven witnesses were called by the Defendant, of whom two were dispensed with at the request of her Vakeel

and

and 9 were examined - Viz.t.

No. 92 Ragonada Mooneymah.

No. 93 M. Soobbunnah

No. 94 N Govindoo

No. 95 Runnee Reddy

No. 96 Moottapah

No. 97 S. Krishnasawmy Naidoo

No. 118 Sumpratee Moonesawmy Pillay

No. 119 Arroonagery Pillay

No. 120 - Sennah Row

63 The following Question was propounded to the Pundits of the Court of Sudder Adalut during the progress of the suit -

A Polium the ancestral property of a family said to be undivided has descended to an adopted son **K**. and on his death without male issue is taken possession of by his widow **L**. The Polium is now claimed by **H** and **J** the Cousins of **I** the adoptive father of **K** as their inheritance. -

Is such claim valid, or is **L** the widow of the adopted son **K**. who died without male issue entitled to succeed

to the Polium. ?

The following answer was received

The Hindoo Law books "Vegesawasawa reyum" &c. declare that all the Members of an undivided family have a joint right in their ancestral property, although only one of them being capable, continues in possession thereof -

I who had no issue was not justified in adopting **K** a Stranger as son to the exclusion of his undivided Cousins **H** and **J** but as he adopted him he (**K**) becomes a Member of the said undivided family and the said **H** and **J** being his undivided Cousins still retain their joint right in the ancestral property of the family. -

It is only when a family is divided that a widow succeeds to the estate of her husband, who died being no son but when the family is undivided, the right of Succession rests, not in the widow, but in the undivided Cousins.

This being the rule of the Hindoo Law **H** and **J** the undivided Cousins of **I** and **K**

are

are alone entitled to inherit the ancestral Pollum referred to in the question.-

L- the widow of **K** has no right to succeed to it.

/ Signed / Appava Sastry
Senior Pundit Sudder Udalut

C- Gopaul Sastry
Junior Pundit Sudder Udalut

Judgement

4 The first point to be decided is whether as pleaded by the Defendant, this action was barred by the decree of the late Provincial Court in Original Suit No 24 of 1851 and the Court is decidedly of opinion that it is not On referring to that Decree, which is among the Records of this Court it appears that the 1st Plaintiff then claimed the Pollum not from the Defendant, but from her husband, whose adoption was contested and declared by 1st Plaintiff to be illegal. The adoption was however confirmed and on that ground the

the Plaintiffs suit was dismissed, but this could not prevent him from bringing the present action on the different ground of his claim to succeed to the estate being preferable to that of the widow of the former Defendant the last Poligar The legality of the adoption having however been finally settled by that Decree, it is not necessary to notice the arguments against that decision advanced by the Plaintiffs in their pleadings on this subject referred to in the points given by the late Civil Judge.-

15 The Witnesses examined for the Plaintiffs to prove their Statements regarding their descent from the younger Son of the founder of the Narayanty family clearly in support their allegations, and shew that the 1st Plaintiff is the eldest surviving male member of the younger branch, his elder brothers being dead. There is evedence also to shew that the 1st Plaintiff was living as Member of the family with the Poligar Vengama Naidoo

Naidoo, the adoptive father of the Defendants husband, and some very aged witnesses declare they remember the 1st Plaintiffs father being in possession of the Pollem. The Documents 61 to 64 are original orders issued by the Nabab of Chittoor and other Mogul[illegible] authorities at different times from 1750 to 1792 and addressed to Kristnappa Naidoo the 1st Plaintiffs Grand father as Poligar of Naragunta. The Exhibit No 66 is addressed to Vengama Naidoo Poligar but the part where the date was written has been torn and the exact year cannot be ascertained but reference is made therein to the Peishcush for the fusly 1162, 1752/53 and as this is prior to the date of the before mentioned orders to Kristnappa Naidoo it may have been issued to his elder brother Vengama Naidoo[2] who preceded him rather than his son Vengama Naidoo[5]

10 The Document (24) purports to be an agreement dated 1825 under the seal and signature of Vengama Naidoo[3] in favour of the 1st Plaintiff acknowledging his right to

to the Pollem after his death, and speaking of the family being united. Its execution has been deposed to by some of the 1st Plaintiffs witnesses. The Contents are opposed to the Same partys as The Contents are opposed to the Same partys communication to the Collector in 1819 (copy of which 83 is filed by the Defendant) of his adoption of the Defendants husband, though as the Plaintiffs Document (72) shews that he subsequently declared in an Urzee to the Collector in 1823, that he had no Concern with her husband it might be that he had given the agreement (24) during the existence of some dispute with that individual. As it was not however produced in the former Suit in the Provincial Court no weight can now be attached to it.

17 The Exhibit (124) is an important document in favour of the 1st Plaintiffs claim. It purports to be a genealogical Table of the family given in 1802 by Avana Thimpa Naidoo the Poligar at the time of the assumption of the Country by the British Government and coincides with the Statements of the Plaintiffs regarding the family. The Defendant has objected to this Document

on

on the ground of its bearing no Signature and being written on a Slip of paper, but it appears from the deposition of the Record Keeper (120) that the originals is filed together with other similar lists of the families of other Polygars amongst the Records of the Collectors office, and that it is entered in the Original Index prepared for Fasly 1211 which he has produced in Court and there seems no reason to doubt that it was given at that period by the then Polygar.

18 The Defendant, whose denials in the Original Answer of the allegations of the Plaintiffs regarding their relationship to the Naraginatee Polygars, is not so decided as might be be expected, had their Statements been fictitious has produced witnesses who declare that the Plaintiffs are not Members of the family, as alleged by them but their Statements

are not specific on this point and are so unsatisfactory as to be quite unworthy of credit. The Defendant dwells upon the exhibit (83) being the Copy of an urzee addressed in 1819 to the Collector by Venganna Naidoo stating his intention to adopt her Husband as he had no male relations whatever, but in mentioning this intention he would not of course state that there were other relations, as this might prevent the Collectors sanctioning the arrangement. [illegible] shews, as before stated, that this Polygar was not always consistent or correct in his representations to the Collector. The Civil Judge does not think therefore that this Document is of any importance to the Defendant, and the other exhibit (84) is of no use whatever.—

19 The Defendant must therefore be considered to have failed in establishing his pleas, and in disproving the Statements regarding the relationship

of the Plaintiffs to the Karagumtee Polygars and as she has declared they were not related of course the question of the family having been divided falls to the ground.—

20 On the other hand the 2nd Civil Judge considers that the evidence both oral and documentary which has been adduced fully proves that the 1st Plaintiff is the undivided Cousin of Vengama Naidoo the adoptive father of the Defendants husband — a conclusion regarding the relationship of the 1st Plaintiff having been come to by the Provincial Court as shewn in the decree in the suit before referred to and it only therefore remains to determine ~~whether~~ according to Hindoo Law, the 1st Plaintiff is entitled to succeed to the whether, according to Hindoo Law, the 1st Plaintiff is entitled to succeed to the estate in dispute on the demise of the Appellant's

who died without male issue in preference to the widow. On this point the answer of the Pundits of the Sudr Court is decisive and shews that the right to the estate must be held to have devolved upon the 1st Plaintiff and this Court can see no reason for questioning the validity of their opinion.

21. — The Defendant has declared that the answer is opposed to the Hindoo Law, and has referred to the precedent afforded by the Decree of Sudr Court in A. S. No. 5 of 1824 in which a Decree of the Provincial Court of the Northern Division allowing the claim of the widow of a Zemindar to succeed to a zemindary in preference to a distant male descendant of the family was confirmed but on referring to that Decree it appears that the Sudr Court passed no opinion on the question raised before the Provincial Court, but merely refused to interfere with their decision on that point as the Decree of the Provincial Court in that particular suit had become final in consequence of no appeal having been preferred therefrom by the party who had appealed in No. 5 of 1824 - The Decree of the Provincial Court

cannot

Cannot be taken as an authoritative guide by this Court and a perusal of the answers delivered by the different Law Officers in that case does not tend to weaken the Courts reliance on the present exposition of the Hindoo Law as given by the Pundits of the Sudr Court. The 2d Pltf for the Plaintiffs also contended in his oral pleadings that a similar opinion was acted upon by the Court in A. S. No 13 of 1835, but this Decree is not contained in the printed Selections and could not be referred to.

22. Much evidence has been produced on either side to shew the extent of the Income derived from the Pollium during the past 10 years previous to the Date of the Plaint - and there is not much difference in the aggregate of the receipts as set forth by the Witnesses for the opposite parties, while those examined by the Defendant endeavour to shew that there was no surplus. The account of the necessary expenses is evidently exorbitant and could not be allowed without a considerable reduction, but it appears to be unnecessary for the Court to decide on this point. The pollium is one

of those estates which are at the disposal of Government, and under the provisions of Regulation IV of 1831 a Suit could only be entertained in this Court under the authority conveyed in the endorsement of the Deputy Secretary, dated 30th May 1848. allowing the 1st Plaintiff to prosecute his claim in the established Courts. As the Defendant had been up to that time in possession of the estate in consequence of its being given over to her by Government, a rightful authority; the Civil Judge considers that the Defendant could not be called upon to refund any profits she might have received from the estate during the years preceding the Date of the said order of Government as claimed by the Plaintiffs.

23. It is observed moreover that the said Endorsement of Government was given on a Petition (13) presented by the 1st Plaintiff alone and could not authorize the inclusion of his sons name as 2d Plaintiff in this Suit and with reference to the above quoted Regulation the Court has no authority to pass any decision regarding the right of the 2d Plaintiff. — under

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24. Under all the above Circumstances the Court Considers that the claim of the 1st Plaintiff to the ancestral estate in dispute has been duly established. and admitting his right to the same adjudges the defendant to deliver the Pollim over to the 1st Plaintiff. The claim advanced for past profits, for the years preceding the date of the Plaint, is however disallowed and the Defendant will therefore pay the proportionate Costs of the Suit.

Statement of the Costs

Proportionate Costs incurred by the 1st Plaintiff on the amount allowed and payable by the Defendant, Viz: Value of 1 Roll for a motion	1	"
D: of 1 D: for Plaint Substituted for institution fee under Section XIII Regulation XIII of 1816	250	"
D: of 16 D: for additional Papers	24	"
D: of 1 D: for list of property	1	"
D: of 1 D: for Vakalutnamah	1	"
D: of 1 D: for D:	1	"
D: of 1 D: for D:	1	"
Fees of the Plaintiffs Vakeels on the amount allowed according to clause 1st Section XXV Regulation XIV of 1816	350	"
Batta to the Peon who served notice on the Defendant	"	12

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	No	A	P	Rs	A	P
Batta to Peons who carried Hookoomnamah to ascertain the competency of the Security			12			
Value of 3 Rolls for the Short Plaint		12	"			
D: of 6 D: for reply		24	"			
D: of 4 D: for list of Witnesses and Documents		30	"			
D: of 9 D: for 33 Witnesses		66	"			
D: of 1 D: for a motion		2	"			
D: of 4 D: for filing 13 Documents		26	"			
D: of 6 D: for list of 19 Witnesses		38	"			
D: of 15 D: for 7 motions		60	"			
Batta to the Peons who served Summons on the Plaintiffs Witnesses		9	3	"		
D: to D: who served Warrants on D: D:		7	3	"		
					904	14 "

Costs incurred by the Defendant.

1 Roll for Vakalutnamah	1	"
Fees of her Vakeel according to clause 1st Section XXV Regulation XIV of 1816	350	"
2 Rolls for answer	8	"
7 D: for 5 motions	28	"
6 D: for list of 11 Witnesses and 2 Documents	26	"
Batta to the Peons who served Summons on them	1	8 "
D: to D: who served Warrants on them	1	12 " 416-4
Total Rupees		1321.2 "

Costs incurred and payable by the 1st Plaintiff on the amount of Rupees 92,920 disallowed —

Value of the Paper Substituted for institution fee ..... } 1000 ..

Fees of the Plaintiffs Vakeels ..... 650 .. — 1650 ..

Costs incurred by the Defendant on the amount disallowed —

Fees of her Vakeel ..... 650 ..

Grand Total of Costs 2621 2

Pronounced in Court this 4th March 1856.

/Signed/ R. J. Sullivan
Ag. Civil Judge

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 8th Day of April and the period for preferring an appeal from this Decree will expire on the 6th July 1856 within which time the application for appeal must be presented to the Court of Sudr Adalut or the application will be rejected.

No private adjustment of this Decree out of Court is allowed under the Circular Order of the Court of Sudr Adalut dated 15th August 1857.

This Decree will not be executed after the lapse of 12 years, unless the party applying for

for execution shews by clear and positive proof that his application is on one or other of the grounds specified in clause 1st Section XVIII Regulation II of 1802 excepted from the general rule of limitation prescribed in that Section. —

/Signed/ R. J. Sullivan
Acting Civil Judge

The Date on which the Plaint was filed .. 1st March 1850.
The Date on which pleadings were closed .. 9th January 1851
The Date of Subsequent hearing ..... 25th January 1856
The Date of the Decree ..... 4th March 1856 —

/Signed/ R. J. Sullivan
Acting Civil Judge

/True Copy/

/Signed/ G. S. Harris
Civil Judge

965-66
Bd. No 966
Proceedings thereon. — The Board of Revenue approve of the attachment of the Villages of Carechavadoo and Ramnapooram on account of arrears of Peishcush and of the proposition to place Coopjee Naid in possession of the remainder of the Nargunty Polliam in accordance with the

the acquisition of the Civil Court at chittoor
If Coopjee Naid is willing to discharge the
arrears in question the entire Pollium will
in that case be delivered over to that individual

967
Bd. No 1016
From the Agt. to the Chief Engineer.

No 11008
Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works.—

Under Date the 19th March 1857

Read the following Extract of Proceedings from the Board of Revenue.—

/ Here enter No 741 Dated 10th March 1857 /

Resolved to inform the Board of Revenue that Subsequent to the 15th January 1857, / the date of the Collector of South Arcots Letter referred to in the foregoing Communication / Lieutenants Hamilton and Lane have been appointed to the District and that the road Officers have now

now charge also of works of irrigation.—

The present strength of Establishment in South Arcot is as follows.—

1	District Engineer
3	Executive D°
2	Assistant D°
1	Sub D°
3	Overseers
5	Assistant Overseers
2	Sub D° D°

and 3 persons employed on the roads who are paid from the Estimates.—

/True Extract/
/Signed/ P. O'Connell Lieutt.
Assistant to the chief Engineer

967-68
Bd. No 958
Order thereon.— Ordered to be Communicated to the Collector of South Arcot.

Resolved that the following letters be despatched.

969
Bd. No 951.
To the Ag. Collr. of Madura.

Sir

To The Acting Collector of Madura

I am directed to request your attention to

Fort St. George 27th March 1857.

to the Boards Proceedings Dated 30th January 1857 No 345 and to request the early return of the Report therein referred to.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
27th March 1857

/ Signed / I. D. Sim
Acting Secretary

970

Bd. No 954
To the Honble Companys Solicitor

To The Honorable Companys Solicitor

Sir.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request the favor of an early reply to my letter of the 11th October last No 3336 regarding the form of agreement to be executed by parties purchasing lands from Government on deposit of Security.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
27th March 1857.

/ Signed / I. D. Sim
Acting Secretary

971

Bd. No 955
Proceedings to Government.—

Read Petition from the Daphire Collector in North Arcot.—

Ordered that the foregoing Petition with the Endorsement thereon enclosed be

Fort St. George 27th March 1857

be laid before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with the Boards recommendation that the Collector may be authorized to furnish Petitioner with Copies of the accounts required by him.—

× Maniem accounts of Polacoor Daphire for the years Sookoodla and Bahoodavieh.—

The Collector it will be observed 2. sees no objection to a Compliance with the Petitioners request.—

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous Letters and Statements.—

972

From the Collector of North Arcot.— Returns of Village Officers referred to in Section VII Regulation VI of 1831 suspended or dismissed during February 1857.—

973

My No 684
From the Collector of South Arcot.— Reporting the non transmission of the monthly Returns for February last.—

974

My No 682
From the Collector of Rajahmundry.— Statement of the value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie exported by Sea in February 1857.—

From

4612 Fort St. George 27th March 1857

975
My. No. 681
From the Collector of Rajahmundry. Rain Report for February 1857.—

976
My. No. 677
From the Collector of Bellary.— Rain Report for January 1857.—

977
My. No. 678
From the Collector of Bellary Rain Report for December 1856.—

978
My. No. 679
From the Collector of Bellary. Rain Report for November 1856.

979
My. No. 680
From the Collector of Bellary. Rain Report for February 1857.

980
My. No. 686
From the Acting Collector of Salem. } Acknowledging the receipt of the Telugu Price Lists.

Pro

4613 Fort St. George 30th March 1857

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Monday the 30th March 1857

Read the following Papers

981
Bd. No. 1153
From the Actg. Secretary to Government... } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 26th March 1857.

Dismissing Mr. J. W. Schmidt from his appointment of Tahsildar of Wynaad for gross abuse of the authority vested in him as Head of Police.— } See No. 292 in Separate Volume/ P. 311

981-82
Bd. No. 972
Order thereon Ordered to be communicated to the Acting Collector of Malabar.—

983
Bd. No. 1165
From the Actg. Secretary to Government... } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 27th March 1857.

Approving fully of the proceedings of the Actg. Collector of Malabar in having offered increased prices for Bombay Salt delivered at the depôts of his District.— } See No. 300 in Separate Volume/ P. 325

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

Bd No 973
Order thereon
(983-82)

Ordered to be communicated to the Acting Collectors.

No 112

To

I. D. Sim Esqr
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(98)
Bd No 5139
From the Offg
Agent to the
Governor to
Kurnool

Sir,

Adverting to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 14th November last No 3794 and the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 7th Idem on the subject of a letter from Captain St. Nelson of Siddapoor and Pedalacherroo in this District, I have the honor to forward Copy of a Statement received from Captain Nelson exhibiting the expenses he has already incurred in clearing and cultivating the waste lands of Siddapoor and Pedalacherroo not including

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

including 448 Rupees for Bark and Quinine.-

Great benefits will undoubtedly result from the success of Captain Nelsons enterprize against which at present climate, man and beast conspire. The great mortality amongst the people who at first followed Captain Nelsons steps deterred others from coming to his lands for employment and he has thus been left depending solely on a lazy and thievish race of savages who even double wages cannot always induce to work more than they please and require incessant looking after when employed, I consider Captain Nelson deserves every encouragement it may be possible to give him.-

Kurnool District
Govt Agents Office
On Circuit Almoor
4th December 1856

(Signed) I. G. Russell
Offg Agent to the Govr of
at Kurnool

Fort St. George

No. 1

30th March 1857

Statement of sums from all sources expended on the Farm at Bairlooty and proximate account of expenditure.-

By 22 Months pay* 250 per month	5,500
Government advance	3,000
Advanced by a friend	1,000
Full batta since July 1st 41 per month	196
Borrowed bearing interest 20 per Cent	500
Total expended at Bairlooty Company's Rupees	10196
Agricultural implements, England, and two Leicester rams	1100
	11196

Paid Planghmens wages at 5 Rs per month per man	2750
Planghing Oxen	700
Implements, 1 year seed, Extra labourers Vca	3596
Refilling breach in the Kocherla Tank bund and facing with stone	250
Chenchoowars for clearing Jungle	1,000
Turning the course of Bavanassee Nullah to feed Sidolapoor Tank	150
Building indigo vat. Bowry and lower room of private residence	1750
Company's Rupees	10196

*Thirty of this Rupees is deducted for private expenses and amount employed on the Farm

Total proximate value of afsets amounts to Company showing a total balance against the Farm of up to 30th November 1856. The value of the Cattle

N. B. I believe that as yet the produce yielded has been too trifling as to hardly suffice to feed the cattle and keep for stowing

Rupees Three thousand one hundred and sixty Company's Rupees Eight thousand and thirty six is included.-

/Signed/ H. Nelson, Captain
European Vet. Company

/True Copy/
/Signed/ J. G. Russell
Offg. Agent to the Governor

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

No. 118

To,

I. D. Sim Esqr.

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

986

Rr. No. 5296

From the Offg. Agent to the Governor at Kurnool...

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying Copy of a letter from Captain H. Nelson of Sidlaghoor and Pedlacherroovoo under date the 14th Instant No. 19 and to state that as long as the Poollary tax is continued I think it could not be in better hands than Captain Nelsons, and less liable to abuse.

2. With reference to Captain Nelsons application for Magesterial powers, I beg to suggest that I see no necessity of vesting him with more than Police powers which by Section XXXIX Regulation XI of 1816, I am authorized to grant him, his professing some authority over that part of the Country, would tend

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

tend to strengthen his position and be conducive to much benefit amongst a class of savages who worship power and who would obey him when they become aware he was invested with such.

Kurnool District
Govt. Agents Office
On Circuit Nundial
18th December
1856

Signed J. G. Russell
Offg. Agent to the Govr.

No. 19

To,

Captain J. G. Russell
Offg. Agent to the Governor
Kurnool

Sir,

While the subject of these lands with reference to my tenure is still under the consideration of Government I should feel obliged if you would bring other two points forward for consideration and decision Viz. the propriety of my holding the Poollary Contract for nominally at a fixed sum - and of being invested with magesterial powers within the boundaries of the

the ancient Raj of Siddapoor.

The Poolliary question I had the honor to bring before the Board of Revenue some months ago my proposal to establish the Poolliary tax below the Ghat as a source of Revenue to Government which though amounting to a sum in the aggregate is so insignificant in its disintegration as to be unfelt by the Cattle owner was disposed of. But the Board left (unnoticed) my request to be allowed to hold the Poolliary Contract above the ghat at a fixed sum instead of having to purchase it annually.

I have held the Contract for the last two years. The first year it was uncontested and unsold for three months. When I came forward I have derived no profit from the Contract and this year as I have reduced the tax from 12–8– to Eight Rupees per 100 head of Cattle may probably be a loser but as long as I remain here I shall be loath to allow a stranger to take up the Contract

Contract to tax my Cattle on my own lands or hold any authority over other herds gozing there.

The second point which I should be obliged by your submitting for the consideration of Government is, whether my usefulness here might not be increased if invested with magesterial powers within the limits of these lands Viz. from Allotlu to the East to Rogendrapoorum near Kistnapoor on the western boundary the Jungles South as far as the hills, taking in the Horaty and Munteral Cunnamas up to the line which devides Kurnool from the Cuddapah Sub Collectorate.

I cannot write the language but I can perfectly understand it as spoken here and my having the power to punish the Chenchewars for sheep stealing and carrying off the farmers ripe crops would I believe put an end to the nuisance.

The farmers of the neighbouring Villages

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

Villages are annually subjected to serious losses from the speculations of the Shenchewars which they put up with rather than incur the laws delays at the Amildars Cutcherry probably at a time of the year when protracted absence from home entails great loss if not ruin.

Bisarlooty
14th December
1856

Signed H. Nelson, Captain
Europn Vet. Compy

True Copy
Signed J. G. Russell
Offg Agent to the Govt

(983-87)
Pl. No. 976
Proceedings thereon

In Extract Minutes Consultation of 7th November 1856 No. 1186 Revenue Department

the Government forwarded Copy of a letter from Captain Nelson and called upon the Board to report upon the propriety of conceding to him more liberal terms than he now enjoys for bringing into Cultivation the waste lands of Redelaeherroowo and Seedelapoor.

The

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

2. The conditions upon which these lands were granted were, exemption from tax for ten years and an advance of Rupees 3000.

3. The Board are fully impressed with the importance of this undertaking and are prepared to recommend a further extension of the period of rent free tenure should there be sufficient grounds for such indulgence but they observe that Captain Russell while he testifies in general terms to the great difficulties Captain Nelson has to encounter and Considers him deserving of every encouragement is altogether silent on the progress made in clearing and repairing tanks and improving the means of irrigation &c. and offers no opinion upon the future prospects of the undertaking

4. The Board moreover are not disposed to set down the project as an unremunerative one simply because the first year and a half which was naturally occupied in clearing

Jungle

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

jungle Vs. brought in no returns. It
appears to them that there are no
sufficient data for coming to any such
conclusion and that the carrying out of
the scheme has hardly arrived at
such a stage as to allow of an estimate
being formed of its probable results
whether profitable or otherwise

5 On the above
points therefore the Board
desire further information.

6. In offering any suggestion
for the modification of the terms
of the lease, the Officiating Agent
will keep in view the conditions
upon which Cowles are granted for
forest lands in Ganjam as
communicated in the Commissioner's
Proceedings of 8th July 1851
No. 300. It is therein provided
that for Amady Dungeri
land over run with forest

no

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

no assessment should be levied
for the 1st five years that
for each succeeding period
of 5 years 1/4 1/2 and 3/4 of the
demand payable on the
nearest assessed land should
be charged and that after
20 years the land should bear
the full assessment.

7 Before passing
final orders upon Captain
Nelson's second request Viz.
that

4625 Fort St. George 30th March 1857

that the Poollary may be rented to him for the term of his lease without competition, the Board desire to know whether the Officiating Agent has ever received complaints relative to Captain Nelson's management of the Poollary.

Read

L.B.

4626 Fort St. George 30th March 1857

Read again letters from the Collector of North Arcot dated 2nd January 12th February entered inbound 11th February 1857.

No. 28

To J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

988

B. No. 710

From the Coll.r of North Arcot

Acknowledges the receipt of Cor. Mad. 12th July 57 & states that it will be necessary to make early provision for preparing the Jeremah Bottum and casual accounts and suggests that a portion of the 13,020 Rupees allotted for the preparation of the Land Register may be employed in preparing the above accounts.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 12th February 1857 Communicating the final orders of Government on the subject of rewriting the Pymaish and Jaram Chitt tah accounts.

2. Statements similar to those submitted for the Northern Talooks had been prepared for the Southern Talooks and were about to be forwarded. The orders now received render their submission unnecessary.

As the Pymaish members are consecutive in the Southern Villages, and as the accounts of the two subsequent Pymaishes

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

Southern Talooks.

3. The Question of rewriting the Pymaish accounts having been thus disposed of and the amount allotted for that work not being available for the purpose suggested in my letter of the 31st Ultimo and 2d Instant, it will be necessary to make early provision for preparing the Teerwah dittum and assurjah accounts.

The necessity of preparing these accounts where they are wanting has been shewn in my letters just quoted.

4 As this work is most urgent being essential to the revision of the assessment in these Southern Talooks and as the land Register cannot be completed till the new rates are finally settled the Board might be willing to obtain sanction for employing a part of the 13,020 Rupees allotted to that work in preparing the Teerwah dittum and Assurjah accounts while sanction is being obtained for the additional amount required.

5 I would beg to recall to the notice of the Board that the work to be done in the Southern Talooks is not as in the Northern Talooks the simple revision of an existing assessment but the introduction of a new classification and assessment to be followed by a revision, and this has to be done for every Village as each Village has its own distinct rates. It was not till the work of revising the assessment in the Southern

azmaishes are preserved, the same difficulties do not occur, as were experienced in the Northern Talooks.

3. The Question of rewriting the Pymaish accounts having been thus disposed of and the amount allotted for that work not being available for the purpose suggested in my letter of the 31st Ultimo and 2d Instant, it will be necessary to make early provision for preparing the Teerwah dittum and amurjah accounts.

The necessity of preparing these accounts where they are wanting has been shewn in my letters just quoted.

4 As this work is most urgent being essential to the revision of the assessment in these Southern Talooks and as the

Canal Register cannot be completed till the new rates are fixed, perhaps the Board might be willing to obtain sanction for employing a part of the 13,020 Rupees allotted to that work in preparing the Teerwah dittum and Amurjah accounts while sanction is being obtained for the additional amount required.

5 I would beg to recall to the notice of the Board that the work to be done in the Southern Talooks is not as in the Northern Talooks the simple revision of an existing assessment but the introduction of a new classification and assessment to be followed by a revision, and this has to be done for every Village as each Village has its own distinct rates.

It was not till the work of revising the assessment in the Southern

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

Southern Talooks was entered upon that it was found how little the nature of the undertaking had been appreciated and how inadequate were the provisions made for bringing it to a conclusion.

North Arcot.....
Collectors Circuit Cutchy.....
Trivadtoor.....
16th February 1857.....

Segd C. W. Pittinghame
Collector

To

Fort St. George 30th March 1857.

No. 43.

To,
J. D. Sim, Esqre.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

(989)

B. No. 840.

From the Collector of North Arcot.

With reference to the Board's letter of the 21st Instant, reports the State of the accounts as hitherto ascertained the nature and probable number of the accounts that will have to be rewritten or prepared, and the method in which it is proposed to carry out the revision of assessment in the Southern Talooks.

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor, with reference to your letter of the 21st Instant, to state for the information of the Board that my Head Sheristadar will set out this day for the purpose of attending on the Board with the accounts adverted to.

2. The three principal points which appear to require to be brought to the notice of the Board are, the State of the accounts as hitherto ascertained, the nature and probable number of the accounts that will have to be rewritten or prepared, and the method in which it is proposed to carry out the revision of the assessment in the Southern Talooks.

3. With regard to the first point all the Pymash accounts of this Talook, which in

Fort St. George, 30th March 1857.

in para 3 of my letter of the 2d. Instant, I reported as still missing, have been recovered - The only villages therefore that will require to be surveyed will be 3, that Mr. Nisbett left unsurveyed - Of the Taram Chittahs, so many have been recovered that 18 villages only will require to be assessed. The Board are aware that a second azmaish was made by Mr. Roberts the object of which seems to have been to raise Mr. Nisbett's measurements up to the old standard - These remeasurements have been written over Mr. Nisbett's figures in some of the Pymash and Taram chittah accounts - Fortunately the accounts of the first azmaish made by Mr. Nisbett exist and afford the means of recovering the true measurements, so that the preparation of the Register in the form I can, in these Southern Taloogs, be satisfactorily accomplished -

In order to ascertain the exact state of the accounts in the other taloogs the

Cutcherry

Fort St. George 30th March 1857 -

Cutcherry will move from Cushak to Cushak - Three Goomastahs have already been ordered to proceed to Vundiash whether the Cutcherry moves on Monday, for the purpose of carrying on the examination of the accounts during the Sheristadar's absence. -

A few of the Teeruvahs Dittum and Avurjah accounts have been found in the hands of the Curnums, but these are accounts of a nature that may exist unlikely many could be so recovered.

4. The Sheristadar is prepared to give the Board full information on the subject of the accounts which will have to be rewritten or newly prepared - As the results of Mr. Roberts' second azmaish have found their way into some of the Avurjahs, these will have to be rewritten - In the Pymaish and Taram Chittah accounts, the alterations made by Mr. Roberts affect only the numbers re azmaished, but as the Avurjah deals with whole

classes

Fort St. George, 30th March 1857.

classes of land, these alterations have vitiated the entire Anarjah accounts in which they have been made. The Seer-
=wah Dittums not being affected by the second Azmaish all of those accounts which have been recovered are available. Besides the Anarjahs which will, for the reason above stated, have to be rewritten about 92 will have to be newly pre-
=pared, and about 82 Seerwah Dittums.

5. In order to carry out the revision of assessment it was found necessary to prepare for each village, as stated in para 2 of my letter of the 31st Ultimo, an account showing how the present rates would be affected by applying to them the rates proposed for the Northern Talooks, according to Mr. Nisbett's classification, and it was found that whatever rates were applied uniformity of reduction was impossible in consequence of Mr.

Nisbett

Fort St. George 30th March 1857.

Nisbett having taken 2 or 3 of the Ma-
=mool classes and entered them all in one class. Before the Cutcherry left Chittoor the accounts for 9 Villages had been pre-
=pared by Curnums who had been sent for, for that purpose. I have directed the Head Sheristadar to show these 9 ac-
=counts to the Board with a view of elucidating this point. One of these accounts was forwarded to the Board with my letter of the 31st Ultimo. The mode of obviating the difficulty, induced by Mr. Nisbett's classification, which was suggested in that letter, has been since tried. The ryots of 6 of the Villa-
=ges, above adverted to, have appeared before me and have had the ac-
=counts of their villages placed in their hands and been informed that they should adhere to the distribution into 1 and 2 Crop made by Mr. Nisbett and should make use only of the rates proposed for the Northern Talooks, but that they

Fort St. George, 30th March 1857.

they might make such alterations in the classification as they considered necessary. The ryots of 2 villages have given in their proposed classification, and the Head Sheristadar will submit these two accounts to the Board. The Board will perceive that the percentage of reduction in their proposals is, except in one instance, much too high, but this would be easily obviated by raising each class one, two, or even three classes higher according to the rate of percentage. The great object has been to obtain a reclassification and the Board will observe that where Mr. Nisbett has included land all under one class, the ryots have proposed to divide the same land into several classes. It appears to me that provided care be taken that the average of reduction of assessment, which has been fixed by Government, is not exceeded on the whole in the Southern Talooks a more equitable, and more expeditious method of

Fort St. George 30th March 1857.

of effecting the revision cannot be employed, than the one now advocated.

6. Although the question of rewriting the Pymaish and Turum Chittahs accounts of the Northern Talooks has been disposed of by Government, I conceive it nevertheless to be my duty to point out to the Board that the discrepancies between the Pymaish and Turum Chittahs are so great as to indicate that what have been supposed to be corresponding entries, refer to different fields. For instance the extent of a field in the Pymaish Chittah will appear to be 1 or 2 Cawnies, whereas the supposed corresponding entry in the Turum Chittah gives the extent 20 Cawnies. The Sheristadar has suggested one or two explanations which I cannot consider satisfactory. The discrepancy is too great to be accounted for by any error of measurement, or of entry in the account. One of the suggestions is, that one number of the

Turums

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Tarum Chittah includes several of the Pymaish numbers. If this suggestion is true, it is fatal to the supposed correspondence of the numbers in the two accounts. I have used the expression "supposed correspondence" advisedly, for, as stated in my former letters, there can be no certainty in this matter. —

I have considered it proper to draw the attention of the Board to this point, as involving the expenditure of a considerable amount of public money, and the Sheristadar has taken with him a comparative account in English of the Pymaish and Tarum Chittah accounts of some of the Northern Villages which I had had prepared for my own use some time ago. He has also taken several other Pymaish and Tarum Chittahs of the Northern Taloks for the Board's inspection. These discrepancies do not occur in all the Northern Villages, but the choice for inspection

Fort St. George, 30th March 1857.

inspection by the Sheristadar of the one translated was completely fortuitous, and may I fear be safely taken as indicative of the state of the accounts in many, at least, of the Northern Villages.

7. There are several other subjects connected with the revision of the assessments both in the Northern and Southern.

4639 From Fort St. George, 20th March 1857

Southern Taloos, which

if the Board have

leisure, it will be very

convenient that the Head

Sheristadar should bring

to their notice, and he is

fully prepared to do

so. —

North Arcot. ---
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry
Trenuttoor, ...
28th February 1857. —

(Signed) C. Whittingham
Collector.

Pro

L640
Bd No 974
Proceedings thereon
(988.990)

From Fort St. George 30th March 1857

The foregoing letters have reference to the State of the Survey accounts in the Southern Taloocks and to the proposed revision of the assessment there - In regard to the former Certain deficiencies are noted which it is stated cannot be supplied before the assessment can be revised and Regarding the latter Mr. Whittingham shews the Course of proceeding which under the Circumstances of the Case it will be proper in his opinion to pursue - On both points particularly the latter the information Submitted by Mr. Whittingham appeared to the Board incomplete and it was therefore necessary that they should Require the personal attendance of the Head Sheristadar at their own office with the accounts of 2 or 3 Villages - This has been done, and the Board proceed

Fort St George 30th March 1857

proceed to notice the explanation offered by that Officer on the several points brought under Consideration—

2 First as Regards the Revision itself. The 5 Southern Talooks were surveyed by Mr. Nisbett thirty years ago— Both the Survey and Classification were Carried nearly to Completion by that Officer, but neither the one nor the other brought into practical operation— It is only Recently that attention has been drawn to the Survey with a view to its practical adoption— It was Conducted under an Officer of ability and experience and it was felt that its Results should not be altogether thrown aside— The measurements were accordingly introduced in July 1264 1854-55 in Supercession of those Recorded in the existing accounts—

So

Fort St George 30th March 1857

3 As to the Classification Mr. Bourdillon in Para 4 of his Report of the 23d October 1854 observed that he believed it to have been Carefully and judiciously made and that he thought it might properly be adopted Mr. Whittingham however in the Communications now Recorded objects to this Classification that it will cause great inequalities in the extent of Remission to lands now paying the same Assessment in consequence (he states in Para 5 of his letter of the 28th February 1857) of Mr. Nisbett having taken 2 or 3 of the Models Classes and entered them all in one Class— This description of the mode pursued by Mr. Nisbett in his Classification is however erroneous— the statement which accompanied the Collectors letter of the 31st January last shows clearly that

From Coll. 31 Jany /57
Dr Cov. 11th July 1857
Para 2

Dr Cov. 30 March 1857

Dr Cov. 11th Feby 1857

Fort St George 30th March 1857

that that Gentleman did not Consolidate 2 or 3 whole classes into one but really Reclassified the land from which it has ensued that his higher classes include not only some lands Ranked as such originally but also others formerly Rated as Inferior Soils. Hence if his classification adopted the taxation of some lands instead of being lowered by the Revision will be raised. Of Course this will be very unsatisfactory to the Ryots affected, and to avoid it the Collector proposes, while preserving Mr. Nicholetts division into 1 and 2 Crop lands, to cancel the classification in other Respects "to Panchayets of Competent natives belonging to other Villages as

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as Talooks Restricting them to the rates determined upon which might be the same as in the Northern Talooks and to the amount of per Centage of Reduction allowed by Government for Punjab and Poonjab".

4 On this point it may be argued that although a Consequence of the Revision as Regards Some land may be increased of Rate as stated above yet it does not follow as a matter of Course, that the Revision will operate unjustly. In the opinion of the late Collector Mr. Bourdillon Mr. Nicholetts classification which would be the Cause of this effect was "judiciously made" and if such be the case universally, the higher rate which would be

imposed

Fort St George 30th March 1857

imposed on some lands is only what is due to their Relative fertility.

5 It forms no part of the plan of Government hereafter to Raise the Teerums of any lands on this mere Revision pending a Survey.

The existing or ryotwar Rates have been declared to be excessive, and it has been determined that while the total Reduction in the Talooks under Consideration shall be 30 per Cent the higher Rates receiving a larger Reduction than the lower the Reduction shall in no case (except where a Second Crop Teerum has to be added) be less than 10 per Cent Moreover the Character lectured by Mr. Bourdillon and Mr. Nicholetts Classification must be understood in a limited sense for he has no where professed

Fort St George 30th March 1857

to dispense with a new Survey and classification which, were those made by Mr. Nicholetts perfect, would be evidently unnecessary and if they are not considered sufficiently Correct to be permanently maintained it appears to the Board inexpedient to enhance the Teerums of lands in Rs: claimed on the accounts in which they are recorded.

6 Any additional and stronger Reason for not implicitly following Mr. Nicholetts classification is derived from the accounts produced by the Head Sheristadar which tend to show that it can only be taken as a guide in the proposed adjustment of Rates so far as its details are verified from other sources of information.

In the Taram Chittas of

Adamanagalu

Fort St George 30th March 1857

A damanagal Chuttrum it is seen that the productive power of Palus and inferior soil is rated as high as that of Servo mummul a far better one and altho' the lands in this case are placed in different classes by the Tarandar or assessor the new Tarandar has thrown the whole into one class apparently without local examination as other similar failures to distinguish between soils of varying quality are also to be seen in his account—

7 Mr. Nisbett's classification will be serviceable in pointing out the one and two crop lands and, in other respects it will be useful as a guide, but under the circumstances stated above the Board

Resolves

Fort St George 30th March 1857

Resolve to support the Collectors proposal that it may be subjected to modification and no better mode occurs to them (if) than the one he suggests. The danger is that the Revision may be thereby protracted an evil which they trust the Collector and the officer specially deputed to superintend the work will do all in their power to avoid—

8 The Board have pointed out to the Sheristadar that while Revision of Mr. Nisbett's classifications is in their opinion admissible where necessary its rejection in toto should be carefully guarded against though objected to by the Ryots on its original formation and now seem not to be faultless it will still

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

still serve as a guide and should not be laid aside in any case except on sufficient grounds - It will assist, the Board think, in detecting any tendency that may manifest itself to claim for the inferior soils an unnecessary amount of reductions -

9 In the last Para. of his letter of the 28th February 1857 the Collector informs the Board that there are other subjects re-lating to the Revision of the assessment which it will be convenient that the Head Sheristadar should bring to their notice - and Tolaving Chetty has accordingly laid before them Memoranda on various points The consideration of all these would occupy a very long

Ltr Cav. 30 March 1857 840

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

long time and retard the reception of the orders of Government on the questions of immediate importance to the progress of the Revision - only one subject appears to them to require notice in these Proceedings - As regards the Remainder Mr. Whittingham should after due deliberation seek for in-structions if Requisite in the ordinary Course -

10 The subject alluded to as calling for Consideration in these Proceedings relates to the orders of Government in Paras 4 and 5 of the Minutes of Con-sultation under date the 20th February 1857 No. 189 R. D. Regarding the Remissions pro-posed for certain Northern Talooks - As a Reason for the mean rate in those Talooks being very high in

Ltr Cav. 2d March 1857

Fort St. George 30th. March 1857.

in Comparison with the mean Rate of the Talooks the Collector had stated that some Contain a larger amount of highly assessed land than there the Government Considered the explanation to amount to nothing unless it is shewn that the land is of superior quality and remarking that it is notorious that the Talooks are more highly assessed than others in proportion to their Capabilities suggested a method by which they would Receive a larger measure of Relief.

11 It is now pointed out to the Board by the Sheristadar that the adoption of this method will fail to produce a Real Correspondence of the rate of Remission with the need of the Lands in detail because

Fort St. George 30th March 1857.

because the inequality of assessment which exists between Talook and Talook prevails to an equal extent between Village and Village and while the former is removed the latter will remain unless a correction of classification and assessment of each Village be made the process by which the distribution of the reduction to the Talook is determined. The necessary examination might be made the Sheristadar thinks with the aid of the Ryots of other Villages as a Puncha yet in 6 months and he has expressed himself in strong terms as to its necessity.

12. Under the circumstances stated the object the Government had in view in the orders quoted above will, the Board think be imperfectly attained without the further scrutiny which has been suggested but as local examination formed no part

part of the original plan and as the Ryots in general will receive on the whole a fair measure of relief by the arrangement as it now stands they do not propose to sanction the mode of proceeding suggested by the Sheristadar without the Special order of Government It is deserving of Consideration however in their opinion whether it is worth while to spend time in enquiry with a view to carry out the Scheme for equalizing the Talook mean rates without extending it further for the purpose of securing an equality of assessment in the several Villages Some extra expense as well as labour will be entailed by the operation as the accounts must be prepared for each Village - The time sacrificed

sacrificed if it does not exceed the Sheristadars Calculation will not much signify as the revised rates cannot under any circumstances be brought under operation with the Settlements of the Current year now in progress.—

13. The other point for consideration is the State of Mr Nisbets Survey accounts — These Consist of four parts.

1st The measurements in detail or the Pymash chittah.

2d The Classification or the Faram chittah

3dly The money rates or Teerva Dittum and 4thly an abstract or avarjah shewing the total quantity of land in each class with the assessment. These accounts must be Complete for each Village before the new rates

rates can be adjusted and the Registe
of lands prepared according to Forms
of the new set of Village accounts. The
fourth or avarjah will be of permane
use as it is intended to append it to
Register A in each case Government a
aware that the accounts above menti
are not Complete for all the Villag
Mr. Whittinghams letter recorded at t
head of these Proceedings especially that
Inbons 30th March 1857. the 28th Ultimo shew that they will be
recovered for the most part still some
deficiencies will remain to be made
The Villages left unsurveyed by Mr. W
must be surveyed but Rupees 7800 have
alread

already Sanctioned for this purpose. The resurvey
of such Villages probably a few only for which
the Pymash and Taram Chittahs may not be
ultimately recovered will also the Sheristadar explains be carried on out of the above
sum. Provision is thus made for supplying
what is wanted in regard to the accounts
shewing the measurements and classification
but the State of the Teerwa Dittum and
From Collr 31st Jany Inbons 11th Feby 1857 No 78. P. 3 avarjah accounts has only now for the
first time Come under Consideration
From Collr 2d. Inbons 11th Feby 1857 No 19 P. 9 & following Mr. Whittingham says that the Teerva
Dittum accounts will have to be prepared
for 119 Villages and avarjahs for 265/256 Villages. It is probable
that these numbers may be in some
degree diminished as the Survey
accounts are further discovered. but it
seems

seems certain that after allowing for this there will still be a large number wanting A Goomastah of the fixed Establishment in each Talook is at present engaged in supplying the Teerwa Dittum as far as practicable from the information afford ed by the Taram Chittahs but the aid thus given is limited and as it must be soon withdrawn in order that the Goomas tahs may be put to other work connected with the revision the employment of Extra Goomastahs for the occasion is considered absolutely necessary. They are required it is stated for preparing the Teerwa Dittum and Avarjah accounts and for assisting in

From Collr. 2d Inbound 11th Feby 1857 No. 19. Para 12

in writing certain preparatory Statements for the revision a work on which the Gur

70 Persons for 3 Months @ Rs 10 per Month for preparing the Avarjahs — 2100
25 Ds. for Ds. & Ds. for writing the Teerwah Dittum & preparatory accounts — 1500
3600

nums are at present engaged. The Sum required is Rupees 3600 the details of which are shewn in the Margin. Mr. Whittingham at first proposed that the amount should be taken out of the Sum Viz. Rupees 16000 Sanctioned for re writing the accounts but as final orders were subsequently passed requiring that those accounts should be re written. Mr. Whittingham suggests that the required Sum be taken from this source for the time only pending Sanction for a separate grant for Teerwa Dittum and avarjah accounts. The immediate preparation of this accounts is of urgent importance to prevent any more delay in carrying out the revision and

From Govt. 12th inbound 24th Janry 1856 No. 39 R.D.

From Collr. 16th Feby inbound 30th March 1857.

the

the Board are of opinion that the Esctra aid now applied for is necessary.—

11. Should Government be pleased to require local examination in the revision of the rates in the Northern Talooks before the assessment is finally fixed the sum required for preparing detailed accounts for the pur-

50 Goomastahs for 6 months @ Rs 10 per month — Rs 3000
3 D. at Rs 35 Rs 30 & Rs 20 respectively per month — 510
3510

pose will be Rupees 3,510 thus making the total amount for which Sanction is requi-red Rupees 7110 Viz.t.—

For the Southern Talooks	Rs 3,600
For the Northern Do	3510
	Rupees 7110

15 It remains to notice the observations of the Collector in Para 6 of his letter dated the 28th February last regarding the value of the old Survey accounts in the Northern Talooks He there points out that the discrepancies between

Tubous 30th March 1857

between the Pymash and Taram Chittahs are so great as to indicate that what have been supposed to be corresponding entries refer to different fields the variation sometimes amounting to so much as that between 2 and 26 Cawnies. The Sheristadar thinks that one number of the Pymash Chittah sometimes includes several Taram numbers but if this be true Mr. Whittingham observes it is fatal to the supposed Correspondence of the num-bers in the accounts.—

16. The Board regret to hear that such is the case as it will some what detract from the value of Register A for writing which a Considerable Sum has been sanc-tioned. It will not however destroy it entirely nor will

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

will it the Sheristadar States present an impediment to the revision of the assessment.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Proceedings be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.—

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

991

Bd. No. 359

From the Collector of Salem . . . .

Sir.

With reference to an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 3d Instant No. 35 requiring information in regard to the punishment inflicted upon Veragoovadian Curnum of Aryhoor in the Namkal Talook. I have the honor to enclose Copy of x letter received from the Acting Collector of Salem stating

x dated 28th Jany 1857.

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

stating that the party in question was sentenced under clause 1st Section V Regulation IX of 1822 to pay a fine of 15 Rupees and was moreover suspended from his office for a period of 6 months which sentence was inserted in my Return of Village Officers under Section VII Regulation VII of 1831 for the month of October 1856.

Salem Collectors Office
2d February 1857.

/Signed/ J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

To J. W. Cherry Esqre

Acting Collector of Salem

Sir

Adverting to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 3d Instant a copy of which has been this day received requiring information with regard to the punishment inflicted upon Veeragoovadien Curnum

Fort St. George 30th March 1857.

Curnum of Aryhoor in the Talook of Namkul who was convicted of receiving a bribe of 15 Rupees from certain Ryots of his Village in October last. I have the honor to state that the party referred to was sentenced under clause 1st Section V Regulation IX of 1822 to pay a fine of 15 Rupees a sum equivalent to the full amount of the bribe proved to have been received by him and moreover suspended from his Office for a period of 6 months the sentence of suspension being inserted in the "Return of Village Officers Suspended or dismissed under section VII Regulation VI of 1831" for the month of October.

Salem Sub Collectors Office
Paramutty 26th January 1857

/signed/ I. R. Gordon
Acting Asst Collr

991.92

/True Copy/
/signed/ J. W. Cherry
Acting Collector

Order thereon.—

Ordered to be recorded.

J.S.

Fort St. George 30th March 1857

No. 27

To,
S. D. Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

993

Sir,

B. No. 742.
From the A.G. Collector of Guntoor.

As the proposition already submitted to the Board for placing the Emoluments of the Village Servants of this District on a proper footing may perhaps require some further time before it is brought into operation, I have the honor to recommend for the favorable consideration of the Board the following temporary measure for the encouragement of the Village Moonsiffs, to be carried into immediate effect for the current fusly.—

2. The Board are aware that the Village Moonsiffs have since 1816 been remunerated as a temporary expedient by a deduction of 12 Rupees each from their annual puttah sist. The amount

amount of charge for the whole Dis=trict for Fusly 1265 was Rupees 8848 for 721 Moonsiffs—

3. Much pains has been taken for some years to encourage the Moonsiffs in the discharge of the duties delegated to them under Regulations IV, V & XI of 1816 and altho' there is much ignorance and apathy receiving among this Class these efforts have not been altogether unsuccessful as will be seen by the following Statement of Police and Civil Cases disposed of by these func=tionaries in the last 11 years.

50

Years	Total number of Moonsiffs	N° of Moonsiffs who dis=posed of Cases	N° of Cases Civil	Disposed of Police
1846	"	"	1,32	240
1847	"	"	581	244
1848	751	"	710	607
1849	761	"	651	647
1850	760	"	769	221
1851	755	"	877	1,50
1852	755	"	1298	362
1853	720	90	1096	1,45
1854	725	100	761	234
1855	721	80	671	1,60
1856	722	100	640	530
		100		608

4 At each annual settle=ment the Moonsiffs have been en=couraged to hope that Government would speedily assign some more suitable emoluments to their Office but these promises must lose their effect as they are repeated year after year and I am embarrassed by the feeling that as far back as 10 years ago I addressed them precisely in the same terms of which they do not fail to remind me—

5. I trust therefore I may receive speedy sanction for allowing to the most intelligent and industrious of these Officers a deduction not exceeding 30 Rs. instead of 17 Rupees out of their Puttah sent for the Cur=rent Fusly The number of Moonsiffs in the several Talooks who on review of their duties at the Jamnabundy may be found deserving of this indulgence

if

Roughly Estimate Moon.		additional salary.	Total
siffs			
say 50	x	6	300
40	x	12	480
10	x	18	190
100			960

/if I may so call it/ may be about 100 in number and the additional deduction of assessment would be about Rupees 1000. I shall pending instructions keep the collection of this amount in abeyance and trust the Board will be able at an early date to confirm this arrangement which will be taken as an earnest of a more general measure to be introduced it is hoped at no distant time—

6. It is unnecessary for me to repeat what has already been so frequently written on the importance of improving this class of servants tho I may here add that so long as suitable emoluments are withheld they will be found so fully engrossed in their agricultural Concerns upon which their livelihood depends as to leave little time for attention to their duties or

to afford any opportunity of improving themselves or their Children in the elements of education such as learning to read and write— The case also of all the other Village servants appears perhaps not less urgent and as has been repeatedly reported in the Judicial Department the defects in Police administration as shewn by the large proportion of Crimes which are undetected may be traced in a measure to the inefficiency of the Village Establishments with whom the immediate detection must rest in the Majority of Cases—

Guntoor
Collectors Office
16th February
1857.

/Signed/ H. Neaill
Acting Collector

4669

Bd's No 977.

Proceedings

993-94

Fort St George 30th March 1857

thereon — In the foregoing letter the Acting Collector suggests that the emolu=ments of the more active Village Moonsiffs be increased from Rupees 12 to Rupees 30 per Annum. The recommendation is based on the importance of improving the res=pectability of this class of officers and as an earnest that suitable allowances will be eventually attached to the offices —

2 The question of remuneration to Village moonsiffs and other Village officers not only in Guntoor but in the Northern Circars generally has already undergone much consideration and was fully and finally dis=cussed in the reports of the Commissioner, Mr. Elliot, noted in Margin. As regards Guntoor it will be in the recollection of Government that the Village Moonsiffs of that District receive an allowance of Rupees 12 each per annum in the form of a deduction from the rent payable to Government as in the Talooks of the parties respectively — This allowance was given as a temporary arrangement only, till adequate emoluments could be assigned to the Office. Pending the final disposal of

Pro. to Govt 19th Octr 1854 No 150

To Bd's Do. 21st Novr — No 162

4670

Fort St George 30th March 1857

of the subject Mr. Newill wishes to augment the present provision of Rupees 12 within certain limits, the arrangement to take effect at the current settlement. He proposes to select the most intelligent and industrious of the present Moonsiffs and to increase their allowances to a sum not exceeding Rupees 30 per Annum in each case. The aggregate additional charge to the State will be about Rupees 1000 the details of which are shewn in the Margin of p. 5 of Mr. Newill's letter. About 50 Moonsiffs, it will be seen, will receive an increase of Rupees 6 to their present allowance of Rupees 12, in 40 cases the present allowance will be raised to Rupees 24 and in 10 cases to Rupees 30, the limit prescribed by Mr. Newill. Thus about 100 individuals will participate in the pro=posed augmentation. The number of Moonsiffs who receive the present allow=ances of Rupees 12 is 739 and the charge involved amounts to Rupees 8868 —

To Govt 22 Decr 1856 No 4406

3 In a late review the Board noticed at some length the character and working of the Courts of the Village Moonsiffs as well as the great importance of these tribunals

tribunals to the country. They also observed that the Office was an object of desire irrespective of the emoluments attached to it and that this feeling would increase with the progress of the people in wealth and education. On the subject of remuneration they adopted the view as to the impossibility of the state providing a sufficient salary for every Village Moonsiff throughout the country, and adverting to the success that had attended the appointment of Head Moonsiffs in large towns, they expressed an opinion in favor of an arrangement of that kind, and observed that if adopted generally it was worth consideration whether in the advancing state of the country, the powers of Moonsiffs so appointed should not be considerably enlarged. The Board are aware that additional powers cannot be conferred on this class of Officers except under a special provision of the legislature to that effect, but in other respects following the views above expressed, they would submit for favorable consideration that Mr

Mr Newill may be allowed to augment to Rupees 60 per annum the salaries of a few Moonsiffs in different parts of the District, selected for their efficiency and with reference to the extent of labor they are required to perform, provided the aggregate additional charge shall not exceed the limit proposed by Mr Newill Viz.t Rupees 1000 per annum. It will be remembered that Rupees 60 per annum is the maximum rate proposed by the late Collector Mr Stokes in the present state of the Revenue. On the other hand if it is intended that suitable emoluments shall be eventually provided for all the Village Moonsiffs, Mr Newills propositions will be an important step to that end and may be considered worthy of adoption.

Pro. to Govt 19th Octr 1857 p. 9

No. 57

To J. D. Sim Esqre.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir

With reference to the Prize Lists of the Districts noted in the Margin, which purport by the Board's Proceedings to

995

Bd No. 791
From the Collectors of Chingleput
Guntoor
South Arcot
Rajahmundry

to be sent to Districts where exhibitions are to be held, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to acquaint me whether it was the intention of the Board to hold an exhibition in Chingleput during the current year, as I have not received any order from them on the subject and the season is now too far advanced for any arrangement having a useful end to be made—

Chingleput District Collectors Circuit Cutcherry, Chingleput 25th February 1857. } Signed C. J. Shubrick Collector

B. No. 971.

Proceedings thereon— The Board have recommended that an Exhibition should be held in the Chingleput District in the current year, and request the Collector to make such arrangements as may be necessary in anticipation of the sanction of Government—

995-96

2. An Exhibition having already been held in the District the people will not require so long notice on this occasion as on the last—.

Bond Department

B. No. 1152
From the Accountant General } No. 1489.

Fort St. George, Accountant Generals office 27th March 1857. }

997

The Accountant General has the honor to forward enclosed to J. D. Sim Esqre Acting Secretary Court of Wards Madras the following Promissory Note of the Government of India, issued in lieu of the Loan Certificate for which the Receipt of this Office No. 519 received with his letter of the 24th Instant. was granted— It is requested that the receipt of the enclosure may be acknowledged—

No. 17578 of 1854/55 for Company's Rupees 3000—

Enclosure No. 1 a Promissory Note—

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply—

997-98

B. No. 975.
To the Accountant General }

To The Accountant General

Sir, I am directed by the Court of Wards to acknowledge the receipt of the Government Promissory Note No. 12518 of 1854/55 for Company's Rupees 3000 three thousand forwarded with the Memorandum from

from your Office dated 27th November 1857

2. As this Bond is to be deposited in the General Treasury on behalf of the Minor Zemindar of Cabistallum in Tanjore, I am desired to forward it to you for entry in the General Register of the Bond department of your Office

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
30th March 1857

(Signed) S. D. Sim
Acting Secretary

Resolved that the following Letters be despatched

Circular

To

All Salt Districts and Madras

999

B. No. 962
Circular to all Salt Districts and Madras

Sir,

The existing rules in regard to Salt Rowannahs being found inconvenient to Merchants and inoperative as a check against smuggling it has been determined to introduce the following modification, Viz.t, to abolish the Currency of Rowannahs at a greater distance than 30 Miles from each Salt station, and for a longer period than two days from the date of issue

2. It will be necessary therefore for

for Collectors to determine for each Salt Cotaur places, as nearly as possible 30 Miles distant (or 2 day's march) from the Cotaur on each line of departure, as the boundary beyond which Salt will be allowed to pass without question. These places being fixed on, Public Notification should be made that within those limits Salt must be covered by a Rowannah to protect it from inevitable confiscation.

3. It will be discretional with Collectors during the Monsoon, when travelling is greatly retarded, to extend the period entered in the Rowannah to 3 or 4 days. This power however should be cautiously exercised. The ordinary period has been fixed at 2 days with reference to the area within which the Rowannahs are to be operative in future. The distance 30 miles in every direction from a Cotaur is more than Carts and pack Bullocks could traverse in one night and would allow time for pursuit and examination on suspicion arising; at the same time the trader would be able to free himself speedily from all detention and molestation. To extend the period beyond the time ordinarily required to travel the

specified

specified distance would of course render it
possible for the Rowannahs to be used more
than once.—

4. An alteration will of course be
required in the form of Rowannah.

*"Where purchased" The 5th Column might be omitted
and instead of it the name of the Cotaur might
be printed in large letters in English and the
Vernacular at the head of the Rowannah.

†"Price paid &c." The 6th Column might be wholly
omitted.—

5. At the foot of the Statement a
note should be printed stating that the
Rowannah is in force for 2 days, and that
the Salt if found within a distance of
30 miles in any direction from the Cotaur
after that period will infallibly be
confiscated, but that beyond that
distance no Rowannah is requisite nor
will the Salt be liable to detention or
examination.—

6 In a few instances the close
proximity

proximity of a large town may render
it impossible to adhere to the limit
proposed. In such cases the Board would
request the opinion of the Collector of the
District as to the expediency and practi-
cability of limiting the Salt transactions
at the Cotaur to sales for export by
Sea, and by retail in very small
quantities merely for consumption in
the immediate neighbourhood of the
Cotaur, and opening a depôt for Home
and Inland sales in the neighbouring
Town.—

7. The Board are anxious
that the new system should be brought
into operation as soon as possible,
and request the Collectors of the
Maritime Districts to make the
necessary arrangements without delay.—

On

8. On learning that the areas within which Rowannahs are to be current have been fixed, the Board will publish a Notification of the change in the Gazette.—

9 The new forms can be printed at the Collectorate Presses in those Districts where Presses have been Estab-lished, and elsewhere, at the nearest Printing Office.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
30th March 1857.— } (Signed) I. D. Sim
Acting Secretary

To
The Chief Secretary to
Government

1000

B. No 969. Sir,
To the Chief Secy to Government.

I have the honor to report, that I returned to the Presidency yesterday

yesterday (Sunday) by the P. and O. S. N Co's Steamer "Bengal" in accordance with the permission contained in the accompany-ing Certificate granted to me by the Honorable Court of Directors.—

I have also to report that I have this day resumed my seat as a Member of the Board of Revenue.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
30th March 1857.— } (Signed) E. Maltby
Member Board of Revt.

To
The Civil Auditor

1001

B. No 970
To the Civil Auditor

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I returned to the Presidency yesterday (Sunday) by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamer "Bengal" and have this day resumed my seat as a Member of the Board

4081 Fort St. George 30th March 1857

Board of Revenue.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
30th March 1857. } /Signed/ E. Maltby
Member of the
Board of Revenue

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous Letters and State-
ments.—

1002
Ms. No. 691.
From the Collector of Trichinopoly / Vizagapatam } Return of Village Officers referred to in Section VIII Regulation VII of 1831 suspended or dis-
missed in February 1857

1003
Ms. No. 692.
From the Collector of Salem } Return of Village Officers referred to in Section VIII Regulation VII of 1831 suspended or dismissed in February 1857.—

1004
Ms. No. 689
From the Collector of Ganjam } Statement of Demand

4082 Fort St. George 30th March 1857.

Demand Collection and Balance of Revenue for February 1857.

1005
Ms. No. 690
From the Collector of Canara } Average Bazar Prices of Grain and Memo: of Iyen Cultiva-
tion for February 1857.

1005A
Ms. No. 693
From the Acting Collector of Tanjore } Register of Petitions for February 1857.—

1006
Ms. No. 695
From the Collector of Tinnevelly } Register of Petitions for February 1857.—

1007
Ms. No. 694
From the Collector of Coimbatore } Register of Petitions for February 1857.—

1008
Ms. No. 696.
From the Collector of Bellary } Informs that no persons were confined under Regulation IX of 1822 in February and that

1083 Fort St. George 31st March 1857

that a Goomashtah was under trial and will appear in Marches

1009 Statement -

Ms No. 697

From the Collector of Salem - - } Reporting the non-

1010 = submission of certain Returns.

Ms No. 698.

From the Collector of Coimbatore } Reporting the non-

1011 = submission of certain Returns.

Ms No. 687

From the Collector of South Arcot } Acknowledging the

1012 receipt of 250 Forms of Prize awards.

Ms No. 688.

From the Collector of Vizagapatam } Acknowledging the

receipt of 12,000 Salt - -

Rowannahs. -

C.B.

Pro-

1084 Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Tuesday the 31st March 1857. -

1013

B. R. 1444

From the Secretary to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Revenue Department dated 23d January 1857 -

Stating, that

the views of Govern-

ment on the Subject

of the right of Meerasidars

in immemorial waste,

with reference to the

observation contained

with Board's Proceedings

of 14th May 1856 -

/ See No. 93. in Separate Volume / P. 320

ordered

1083 Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

P. No. 1114.

Order thereon (1013-14)

Ordered that Copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation and Copy of the Board's Proceedings be communicated for the information of the Collectors of the Districts named in the Margin.

Madras
Chingleput
Tanjore.

Read

1085 Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

Read again Extract Minutes Consultation dated 16th and entered in Consultation 30th October 1855.

Ordered that the following letter be sent.

To The Acting Secretary to Government Revenue Department

(1015)

P. No. 992.

To the Y. Secretary to } to Government } Submitting correspondence containing the result of the Board's enquiries for ascertaining the material best adapted for recording Maps No. and Soliciting permission to apply to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for the supply of the Paper entered in the Indent appended within to be used experimentally.

Sir,

With reference to Extract Minutes Consultation dated 16th October 1855. No. 1154 on Revenue Department Item directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for the information of Government the correspondence noted in the Margin containing the result of their enquiries for ascertaining the material best adapted for recording Maps and Accounts of

To the Chief Engineer of Ceylon (Colonel Shuttleworth) and Major Ringate 31st Oct. 1855	
To Y. Surveyor Genl of Ceylon 22nd Nov.	in Cons. 4th Feby. 1856
To Colonel Shuttleworth 8th Dec.	in Cons. 4th Feby. 1856
To Messrs. De La Rue & Co. 21st February 1856	
To Do. Do. 25th April	in Cons. 20th June
To Do. Do. 23rd June	in Cons. 18th July
To Do. Do. 24th July	in Cons. 26th Augt.
To Do. Do. 8th Augt.	in Cons. 12th Septr.
To Chief Engr. 2nd Septr.	
To Do. Do. 18th Septr.	
To Do. Do. 22nd Septr.	in Cons. 8th Dec.
To Chief Engr. 8th Dec.	
To Capt. Priestley 8th Dec.	in Cons.
To Chief Engineer 18th Dec.	in Cons. 31st Jany. 1857
To Capt. Priestley 27th January	
	In Cons. 27th March 1857.

of Surveys.

2. On the receipt of the Extract referred to above, the Board addressed the Chief Engineer of Ceylon, Colonel Thuillier, Dy. Surveyor General of Bengal, and Major Wingate of the Bombay Survey on the subject. The replies of the two former are herewith submitted. the latter Officer having left Bombay for England, the Board's letter was returned by the Post Office Authorities. The Board also communicated with Messrs. J. Delarue & Co. Paper Manufacturers of London, and requested information from them regarding the most durable material for records exposed in a tropical climate to extremes of heat and damp and to the attacks of insects; and the probable cost of a suitable article. Messrs. Delarue & Co. at once attended to the Board's request and forwarded Specimens of paper expressly manufactured for the purpose, with a scale of prices at which they were willing to supply it. They also transmitted a report from Professor Hofman of the results of a Chemical Analysis which he had made of it.—

3. The Board forwarded Messrs. Delarue & Co's communications and the Specimens received to the Chief Engineer for his opinion as to the

fitness of the material for Maps, Field Books, Registers of Survey operations and other such documents. In reply Colonel Faber states that after the experiments he has made, he does not hesitate to declare that preference should be given to the new paper supplied by Messrs. Delarue & Co. as being the best suited for the preservation of valuable Revenue Survey Maps &c. and for Records generally. In a subsequent communication Colonel Faber has requested that a supply of the paper may be procured for trial in his Department.

4. Captain Priestley of the Revenue Survey in South Arcot has also expressed a favorable opinion of the Paper, but has of course had no opportunity of testing its alleged Security against the attacks of Insects.—

5. From Messrs. de la Rue's Communication it would appear that the latter quality is gained by the admixture of a small quantity of corrosive Sublimate with the pulp before Sizing, and that the superiority of the Paper in other respects is ensured by very great care in its preparation (from white Linen rags) and in the Sizing process.—

6. The cost of the papers, as compared with

with that procured from the Stationery Department is high and would preclude its use except for Survey Maps and Documents of importance.—

7. The Board consider it very desirable that a fair trial should be made of the new material as, if found to answer the expectations of the Manufacturers, it would prove of great value in the contemplated Survey of the Presidency. They resolve therefore to solicit permission to apply to Messrs. De la Rue & Co. for the supply entered in the accompanying Indent which includes enough for experimental purposes for the Chief Engineer's Office as well as for the Survey and Revenue Departments.

8. The cost so far as it can be calculated and exclusive of freight &c. is also exhibited in the Indent.—

	For Chief Engineer Department	Revenue Department	Survey Department	Total Cost
	Reams	Reams	Reams	Rs. a. p.
Antiquarian	1	"	1	170 " "
Double Elephant	5	2	7	1942 8 "
Royal	10	"	10	860 " "
Demi	10	2	12	Rate is not given
Imperial	10	"	10	Do.
Foolscap	"	2	2	Do.
Total	36	31	67	875 " "

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George 31st March 1857

/signed/ J. D. Sinn
Secretary

Read the following Papers.

B. No. 854
From the Jt. Secretary to Government

1016

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Revenue Department dated 3d March 1857.—

Reviewing the Report of the Inspector of Prisons upon the Jail of the Madras Presidency to the close of the Official year 1855/56 ..... /See No. 223 in Separate Volume/ P329

1016-17
B. No. 994
Resolution thereon.

Resolved that paras 36 & 47 of the Orders of Government in the Revenue Department — 7th February 1857 No. 168. be forwarded to the Collectors for Report.—

Para 36 to the Collector North Arcot

Para 47 to the Acting Collector of Malabar.—

1018
B. No. 978.
From the Jt. Secretary to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Revenue Department dated 11th March 1857.—

Authorizing Petitioner Jaganada Naiker (in No. 3244 of 1856) being supplied with Copies of the documents required by him ..... /See No. 250 in Separate Volume/ P337

1018-19
B. No. 978.
Order thereon

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of Tinnevelly.

From

4089

Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

1020

Answered P. No. 1172.

From the Y. Secretary to Government

Memorandum.

The Acting Secretary to Government has the honor to forward to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue two (in Original) of the five papers requested in his Memorandum of the 12th Instant relative to the affairs of the Rammad estate and to inform him that the other papers applied for cannot be found on the records of this Office.

Fort St. George 28th March 1857

/Signed/ W. Forbes.
Y. Secretary to Government

1020-21

P. No. 991

To the Y. Collector of Madura.

Ordered that the following Memo: be sent.

With reference to Para 2 of the Board's Proceedings dated the 12th March 1857 No. 761 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward herewith Copies of the Papers noted in the Margin furnished by Government and to state that a further search will be made for the remaining Papers specified in your letter 22d December 1856

Revenue Board's Office Fort St. George 31st March 1857

/Signed/ J. A. Sim
Y. Secretary

From Govt. of Government dated 3d March 1795 1 Enclosure. From Government to Collr. 4th July 1795.

From Collr. of Rammad to Board of Revenue 25th February 1795. Minute of Lord Hobart dated 2d in Cons: 5th March 1795. To Collector of Rammad 4th July 1795.

From General Letter dated 10th June 1795 Paras 55 & 58. 5th June 1795 Paras 4 & 8 Cons: of Govt. dated 3d March 1795.

4090

Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

No. 128.

From G. S. Forbes Esqre Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George

1022

P. No. 4075.

From the Collector of Malabar

Sir,

In forwarding herewith five Statements of actual charges incurred in this district in Fusly 1265 called for in your Sub Secretary's letter of the 25th September last I regret they are not accompanied with the usual Vouchers appertaining to them in consequence of most of my Establishment having been engaged in the preparation of the Voluminous Marahmut Accounts called for by the Chief Engineer. They are however under preparation and will soon follow.

Calicut 2d October 1856

/Signed/ J. Clarke
Collector.

Ordered that the following Letter be sent in reply.

1022-23

P. No. 990

To the Y. Collector of Malabar.

To The Acting Collector of Malabar.

Sir, With reference to the account particular

Dated 2d October 1856 in Cons: 31st March 1857.

Particular No. 243. received with the Statements of actual charges incurred without Estimate in the Revenue and Magistrate departments of your District for Fasly 1265. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will explain the circumstances under which Batta has been paid to Peons of your Department for the period they were travelling and from certain places not in Wynaad.

2. It is observed that the orders of Government dated 22d February 1848, authorized the payment of Batta to these Servants only during their stay in that Talook.

3. The Board observe that the charges noted marginally should not have been incurred without the previous sanction of Government and they request that the Acting Collector will in future abstain from including charges of this nature in this Statement.

For making an Iron Scale for weighing Salt } 30 — —
For making 4 parrahs measures ..... } 13 6 "

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
31st March 1857 ...

/Signed/ L. Forbes.
Acting Sub Secretary

For

L.G.B.

No. 120.

To,
J. D. Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

1024

Bd. No. 5702

From the Collector of Bellary

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 3926 of 25th Ultimo accompanied by Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 1788 of 19th November and copy of a letter presented to the Right Honorable the Governor while at Bellary by A. Ruttinum Chowky Samanoor Poonurambalum and others residing at Bellary dated 21st October 1856.

I am directed by the Board

2

"to report fully to Government upon the
"practice which is stated to prevail
"of substituting an amani Mootundy
"for the Potail of a Village on certain
"occasions." And "my attention is also
"called particularly to the statements
relative

Fort St. George 31st March 1857

"relative to the family connection
"among the Government Servants, and
"to the alleged incapacity from age of
"certain of the Tahsildars"

3. In reply to the 1st point I have the honor to report that it is the practice in this District to appoint Amani Mootsuddies for conducting the duties of the Potail of Villages only when from misconduct or incapacity it has been found necessary to remove the Meerasidar Reddy or, when there are no Meerasidars in the Village capable of performing the duties. There were in last fasly in 219 Villages, Amani Mootsuddies performing the Village duties out of the whole number of 2630 Villages of the District. Of these 26 are Shoodras and 193 are Brahmins and with scarcely an exception, the Potail in the 2431 other Villages is a man of the Shoodra caste, The Potails generally are illiterate men, and from this cause the Curnums who are Brahmins frequently

Performing duty of Reddy and Curnum
20 Villages
D:. Ready only 171..
D:. Curnum only 28..
219..

Fort St. George 31st March 1857

frequently, but by no means invariably exercise the chief authority. To counteract the undue influence of the Curnum, Amani Mootsuddies appointed direct from the Hoozoor are sometimes sent, but I am generally averse to the employment of strangers in Village duties, and it is only when it is found necessary to remove a Potail and another competent one is not forthcoming that an Amani or Government man is put in who is frequently the Curnum of the Village.

4. Though Amani Mootsuddies are found in almost every Talook, it appears from the account I have had made up in consequence of this requisition from Government) that there are more in the two Talooks of Dhurmaveram and Anuntapoor in the Sub Division Viz:t. 63 in the former, and 35 in the last mentioned Talook, nearly one half of the whole number of Mootsuddies. The large Number in Dhurmaveram is accounted for by the fact that the Meerasidars of that Talook

are

are very poor generally and less able than in other Talooks, to conduct the duties of the Village but the number appears very large, and I shall give the subject my attention during the present years settlement.

5. The Amani Mootsuddies are paid for the most part by the fees appertaining to the Office, but in some cases they receive payment from the Government by a deduction from the Village Beriz (as reported to the Board in my letter of 28th April 1854 and the amount paid last year to 47 Mootsuddies) as shewn in the Jummabundy accounts (See Statement No. 4) was 1438 Rupees

6. With respect to the family connection among the Government servants, I have so fully on a former occasion reported, that I have little further to state. The relationship is not so close as is supposed, it is rather the connection of caste and clanship than actual family connection as

† See Collector's letter to the Board dated 4th November 1854. No. 80.

as I pointed out before. It must be a work of time to break thro' this clanship and introduce men of other caste into the Offices of Government. In the Villages, this can never be done, for the office of Curnum is a Meerasee right sanctioned by ages in this District, and confined exclusively, I may say to the Brahmin Class. But when the Potail is a man of substance and intelligence the influence of the Brahmin Curnum is not great. In the Government Offices, it is not because the combined efforts of the Brahminical Class as supposed by the Petitioners are exerted to thwart my views that no little has been done to introduce other castes into the Public service but rather because there have been so few opportunities, and because tried men of ability of other castes are hard to be found in the District. It has been ordered by the Government, that when the Head Sheristadar of the

District

Fort St. George, 31st March 1857.

District is a Brahmin the Naib should be a man of other caste, and that opportunities should be taken of introducing other caste men as Tahsildars. Since these orders were passed there has been one vacancy in the Hoozoor Sheristadarship. Sham row the Naib Sheristadar was transferred as Head Sheristadar to Chingleput. There were several men of tried ability who had long served the Government with fidelity in the District, and who had undoubted claims to succeed to the vacancy of Naib but they were Brahmins and without infringing the orders of the Government, they could not be appointed. I knew no man of experience and ability not a Brahmin whom I could select for the situation, and accordingly requested the Board to send a man One Narrainsawmy Naidoo, a young man, who was a Tahsildar in Chingleput, was selected and sent and has been placed over the head

Fort St. George, 31st March 1857.

of many Seniors, and men far more competent to transact the duties of the office in the District, where they have great experience than a stranger can be expected to do for a long time to come. Since the promulgation of the order alluded to, there have also been three vacancies in the Tahsildarees. To two of these I appointed men who were not Brahmins Viz.t Aboobul Row Naidoo a Tahsildar of experience, whom I procured from Major Dobbs Superintendant of Chittledroog in the Mysore Territory and Teroovengadiah, of the Coolasakhara Caste, who had been correspondence Writer in my Office for some years. To the 3d. vacancy a Brahmin Anna Row, Son of the Head Sheristadar Neelacanta row, who is about to retire from office, was appointed because, he had particularly distinguished himself

Fort St. George, 31st March 1857

himself in apprehending the leader of a desperate gang of robbers (See Minutes Consultation Judicial Department dated 28th January 1856 No. 81.)—

7. The Board and Government will observe from this Statement that the wishes of Government have been carried out as far as possible, even to the rejection of men who from long and faithful services had superior claims—

8. To introduce men of other castes into the Public Offices of this District, it will be necessary to initiate young men into the duties of the office—They should come in as Volunteers and go through the several grades, but parties, such as the Petitioners, seem to think that men are to be put at once into responsible offices who have never been tried in the lower grades—It is proposed, I believe, to establish examinations of candidates for public offices when this shall be given

Fort St. George 31st March 1857

given publicly all will have a fair chance in competition, but at present undoubtedly the class most efficient and able to transact the general duties of this District, have been the Brahmins and hence the influence they acquire—

9. But to suppose that the ryots generally are oppressed, and have no means of obtaining redress because the Brahmins are the official class, is I think an erroneous opinion, where the Collector does his best to secure the ryots from oppression, where Complainants have daily free access to him, where he goes annually through the District and conducts the Settlement in person and hears every kind of complaint in presence of the assembled Villagers, much oppression cannot continue long unredressed—It is because the difficulty of proving charges is so great consequent on the lying habits of the people, and the facility of bribing authorities, whether Brahmin or other caste Natives, that cases of oppression escape the punishment they deserve— During the late visit

visit of the Right Honorable the Governor to this District, when His Lordship passed through the whole length of the District from east to west and made six halts in different parts, did he receive many, or I may say, any complaints from the oppressed Ryots?— Two years ago, at a time when all manner of accusations were appearing in the public newspapers against the authorities of the District, when a Member of the Board of Revenue was engaged on duty in the District, was he overwhelmed with Petitions of oppression? If not, may it not reasonably be supposed that great injustice and oppression does not exist? and the reason why complaints were not made, is because the people have their grievances always inquired into, and as far as practicable redressed by the Collector—

10. I have entered into these observations to shew that the Petition presented to the Governor does not echo the

voice of the people, but is merely the voice of a party, actuated, not so much by any fellow feelings with the oppressed ryots, but, as is too evident, by selfish views and party spirit, probably / as may be inferred from the fifth head of grievance noted in the Petition / arising from religious disputes—

11 There is some truth in the allegations of incapacity from age of some of the Tahsildars; but there are not however many Tahsildars upwards of Seventy years of age" as stated in the Petition— there is not one so old as 65 years. There are six Tahsildars who are of 60 years and upwards old.—

Viz.t

No. Tahsildars	Age years	Age ms	Taluk	Length of service yrs	Length of service ms	
1 Conduk Row	64	8	Adoine	45	5	
2 Ramachendra row	62	2	Kurpanhully	45	1	
3 Cauvery Row	60	8	Gooty	39	9	
4 Hanoomanta Row	60	8	Bellary	41	5	
5 Rungasoobba row	60	8	Dharmaveram	31	9	
6 Narasingo row	59	8	Candapantry	41	1	x

and

and I am desirous they should be pensioned, and my opinion has some time ago been intimated to them, but they are not willing to resign. But it is my intention to require their attendance before a Medical committee at an early date. Their incapacity does not manifest itself strikingly, but it is impossible for the generality of men, after they have attained this age, to exhibit that energy and activity which is expected from a Tahsildar, and without which the duties, especially that of the Police, can scarcely be conducted with efficiency.

12. The Subject of the remission of the Land assessment, referred to in the Petition, has long been before the Board and Government, and I fear a partial difference of opinion between myself and the Board may have deferred the disposal of this important question. I can but express my hope that the measure recommended by me may be adopted in its full integrity, for I believe it will best meet the requirements of the District

The

13. The Motupha tax more heavy in this than in most other Districts is under the consideration of Government and needs no further observations from me in this place.

14 The Establishments of Vernacular schools is at present under consideration of the Director of Public Instruction

I am

Fort St George 3rd March 1857.

I am afraid he has not yet received much encouragement by promises of aid from the people themselves but he must press and I doubt not that the people when they see that instructions within their reach, will come forward and contribute there mite in support of the Village school, or a direct tax on the revision and reduction of the assessment might be reserved for this purpose.

Bellary
Collectors Office
1st December 1856

Signed C. Pelly
Collector

CP

Fort St George 31st March 1857.

Bd No. 986.

Proceedings thereon—

In the above letter the Collector in accordance with the instruction conveyed in Extract Minutes Consultation 19th November last No. 1238. reports on a Petition presented to the Right Honorable the Governor by certain inhabitants of Bellary.—

The Petitioners referred to matters connected with the Revenue Department.

3. The first of these is a reduction of the assessment and the reasons the above petition of the Moturpha—

4. The discontinuance of the latter tax is still under the consideration of the Supreme Government and the question of revising the assessment formed the subject of the correspondence entered in the Margin—

5. The next subject of Complaint

submitting with an expression of the Board's views thereon, a letter from the Collector of Bellary reporting on the various matters embraced in the Petition presented to the Right Honorable the Governor by certain inhabitants of Bellary—

(1024.28)

In Cons: 25th November 1856.

From Bellary 5th March in Cons: 15th November 1853
From Do 21st August in Cons: 15th November —"—
From Do 12th July in Cons: 21st August —"—
Proceedings to Government 15th November —"—

Fort St George 31st March 1857.

complaint is the monopoly of public situations by the Brahminical class and in particular the frequent appointment of Brahmins to village offices as Amany mootsuddies. On this last point the Collector states that it is only when the Merrasy reddy is removed for misconduct or incapacity and when there are no qualified Merrasdars that Amany Mootsuddies are nominated to perform the duties of Curnum. In last fasly such offices were appointed in only 219 out of the 2,131 villages which the district comprises. Considering the state of Native Education in this and other districts, the Board do not regard the number of amany Mootsuddies as by any means excessive. They remark that while the 2,131 regular Patels were "with scarcely an exception of the Sooodra Caste. No less than 1912 out of the 219 amany Mootsuddies were Brahmins. —

6.

The Board remark

Fort St George 31st March 1857.

also that in several cases the same person performs the duties of Curnum and Potail. This practice is opposed to the spirit of the Regulation, and is objectionable on other grounds. It will therefore be discontinued, as fully and speedily as circumstances will permit, and the Collector will endeavour, as far as practicable, to provide suitable substitutes for incompetent reddies from other Villages. The Mootsuddies are paid mainly from the fees appertaining to the office of Reddy, a portion of the Enam produce as also made available for this purpose, and in some cases a contribution is made from Government Funds by deduction from the first hundy Berij-

7.

The Board are aware that the appointment system of Bellary offers difficulties on the attempt to placing the village officers on a footing of real efficiency. In con-

-sideration

consideration of their being responsible according to the ancient usage of the Country for keeping the cultivation of the villages up to their standard, the Reddy and Potails of Bellary enjoy more extensive Enams than they would do, if they had merely the ordinary duties of the Office to perform thereon, when Ryots gave up their lands the Reddies were required to make arrangements for their cultivation, and this was the origin of the appanum system.—

8. While admitting the System to be undesirable the Board on a former occasion expressed their inability to support the Collectors proposal for unconditional abrogation, as such a step was in fact leaving the Village Officers in possession of undue large Emoluments and releasing them from the liabilities which led to their allowances being fixed on so liberal a scale. The Board

Prc: to Bellary 28th Jany 1856.

However

however declared their readiness to deal with individual cases where the appa-
-rum lands were so disproportionate to the Enam as to constitute an unfair burden Mr Pelly's attention is requested

Dated 28th Jany 1856

to the Boards' Proceedings on the subject in view to the information called for being submitted, at the same time the Board as at present constituted would add that in laying the question before Govern-
-ment they propose to give prominence to Mr Pelly's arguments advocating the removal of all restrictions. The Board hope that the report on the Village officers of a single Taluk called for in their Proceedings of the 12th August 1856 will be laid before them at an early date with the information which will then be before them, the Board will be in a position to deal with this question in a manner which its importance both to Government and the people renders necessary.—

× Copy not sent to Government

As

Fort St. George 31st March 1857

9. As regards the general com-
=plaints of the family connection existing among Government Servants the Board need say little here, as the subject in this and other districts has been previously un-
=der the consideration of Government. The new rule, by which Public Offices will be filled up only after suitable exami-
=nations, and the general spread of edu-
=cation will exercise a most beneficial effect in removing this cause of com-
=plaint. The Collector however shews that he has already done much to remedy the admitted evil, and in endeavouring to attain his object has disregarded the claims of several deserving Officers in his District. The Office of Head Sheristadar, is now held as Government are aware by Rayappah the Board's Naib, and that of Deputy Sheristo-
=dar is filled by a person who was previously a Sahukar in the Chingleput

District

Fort St. George 31st March 1857

District out of three Sahukarries which have lately become vacant only one has been conferred on a Brah-
=min. This person is however said to have distinguished himself in the Ju-
=dicial Department, and is the son of the late Head Sheristadar Neela-
=cunta Row, whose services and claims have been lately recognized by Govern-
=ment in flattering terms. The Board trust that the Government will ap-
=prove of the mode in which to lessen the evil complained of, the Collector has exercised the patronage at his disposal.—

10. As regards the insuf-
=ficiency of some of the Sahukars Mr Petty admits that there is some reason for complaint, and he gives the names of six whose retirement he urges on this ground. The Sah-
=ukars are unwilling to resign

and

Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

and be placed on the Pension list and judging from what the Collector says of them the Board doubt whether a Medical Committee would declare them incapable of further service - They observe however that 5 of the 6 have served for more than 35 years, and their cases may probably come within the scope of the notification published in the Gazette of the 21st July 1854, which is not affected by the orders subsequently conveyed in Extract Minutes Consultation dated 12th May 1856 -

Page 818.

Pub. Dept. Separate No. 103

In Con. 29 May 1856

11. Should this not be the case it will be for the Collector to consider whether their longer retention in their present high Offices can be permitted with justice to the interests of the people and the Government -

12. The orders of the 21st July 1854 is intended only for cases of a very special nature, but there are many deserving officers whom a Collector

Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

Collector while recognizing their merits would still be reluctant to recommend for a pension under its provisions - In such cases reduction to Officers of small Emoluments involves great hardship towards a public Servant against whom no other incapacity is alleged than that which is itself the result of his long continued employment in the service of Government - The Board trust that in the event of its being necessary to reduce any of the Tahsildars mentioned by the Collector to situations of lower Emolument and responsibility, the Government will be disposed to treat them with consideration and will permit their pensions when hereafter claimed to be reckoned on the average salary they have drawn during the 5 years preceding their reduction, provided of course that the Collector can testify that their conduct has been uniformly meritorious -

13. The Board regret that a press of other business has caused delay in the disposal of this case -

The

4715

Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

Vs. The other parts of Extract Minute Consultation dated 19th November last, dem. call for any remark from the Board:

No. 200

To,

J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secy to the Board of Reve.

(1026)

Bd's No 5326.
From the Ag. Collr of Tanjore

Sir,

With reference to para 17 of my settlement report for Fasly 1265, I have the hon to report that, of 118 acres of land sold for ar.rears of revenue, and purchased on account of Government in that year, tenders have been received for the purchase of 75 acres, and I request the instructions of the Board as to the disposal of the lands.—

Trichinopoly 20th December 1856.

Signed J. W. Cleary
Ag. Collr

Bd's No 995.

Proceedings thereon.

(1026-27)

The Acting Collector has omitted to state the amount of the tenders referred to, and for what sum the lands in question were bought in. The commissioners should be supplied with information as to the course pursued on similar occasions in former years.—

T.

J. C. R.

4716

Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

No 2

To

J. C. Sim Esq

Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(1028)

Boards No 321.
From the Acting
Collector of Malabar.
Reports the
result of the adminis-
tration of the Islands
on the Laccadive
group for Fasly 1265.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the accompanied annual Report of the administration of the five Islands sequestrated for arrears of Peshcush due by the Rebee of Cannanore under orders of Government dated 7th September 1854.

2 As the sequestration has succeeded only within four Laccadive Islands and has utterly failed as regards Minicoy, I confine myself in the first place only to the four Islands noted in the margin, touching

1 Andrott
2 Kalpeny
3 Cavratty
4 Minicoy

touching separately on Manaikai hereafter.

3 The detailed accounts of Receipts and Disbursements forming Appendix A to which is given as Margin shew a nett balance of Rupees 22072-9-5 to be carried to the Bebee of Cannanore's credit on account of arears. The debt which amounted on 12th Ft Rupees 52,267 2 - stood at the end of the Fasly under review at

Receipts on account of Provinces of the 4 Laccadive Islands

C. Mds. lbs.			
727-12-26	Coir @ 45-3-1 93/100 per Candy	32887 13 9	
1-2-3	Cowries @ 148-12-9 75/100	1057 4 2	
-"-2-1/2	Tortoise shell @ 7-1-9 50/100 per lb	406 1 11	
2,15,800	Cocoanuts @ 12-8-10 19/100 per 1000	2708 15 3	
	Miscellaneous Receipts	670 8 10	
	Ale Balance	1148 13 8	
			38779 9 7
	Disbursements Viz		
	Price of 727-7-31 Coir @ 17-6 6/100 per Candy	12708 13 8	
	-"-2636 1/2 Seers of Cowries @ 10 50/100 per Seer	308 4 6	
	-"-2-1 Tortoise Shell @ 2 Rupees per lb	111 - -	
		13131 12 2	
	Deduct price of the Produce belonging to the Bebee of Cannanore	788 7 -	
	Establishment	12343 5 2	
	Miscellaneous contingent charges	2194 4 4	
	Charges incurred in Mr Thomas's Deputation	1331 9 9	
		537 2 11	
	Balance Credited to the arears due by the Bebee	16707 3	
	72-9-5 credited in the accounts of 1366	22072 9 5	

* On account of Fasly 1263	7866 12 -	
-"- 1264	15000 - 11	
-"- 1265	15000 - 11	
Rupees	37866 13 10	
On account of Provisions supplied by the Bombay Government	9327 11 8	
Total Rupees	47194 9 6	

arrive at Rupees 47194-9-6 as per Margin and will be further reduced during the Current Fasly.

The revenue from these Laccadive Islands has been hitherto realized by an absolute monopoly of their staple products. The chief of these monopolies, that of Coir, was introduced a century ago Cowries and Tortoise shell have long been Royalties attempts have been made by the Bebee of Cannanore to interfere further with the heavy & essential right of pre-emption of Cocoanuts & the exclusive manufacture of Pickles, dinner &c. &c. of quite recent date, but had been discontinued ere the Islands were sequestrated.

Coir from 12 18/20 to 17 6/20 per Candy

4 Great reductions in the prices paid by the Bebee of Cannanore for Coir &c. had been introduced since 1820 but by assimilating at the time of the sequestration the prices now paid to the manufacturers with those of the Amara Islands the ancient and former rates have been restored, and one of the principal Fiscal abuses and hardships has thus been greatly modified as

as directed by the Court of Directors, while a large balance remains to credit at the present market prices. Reasonable prices are now paid for Cowries and Tortoise shell

Cowries average 3 0 0 per ton
a. P. 1 10 per ton
Tortoise shell 2 Rs per lb

5 The Cocoanuts brought to account were the produce of the Tribes of Cannanore Gardens and realized good prices on sale.

6 With reference to para 5 of Extract Minutes of Consultation, I beg to report that the other petty Commodities which the Islanders are permitted to keep are Cocoanuts the produce of their own Gardens, Sago, Shark fins &c all of which were likewise free under the Tribes of Cannanore administration though occasionally interfered with and a right of preemption sought to be introduced

Dates 27 Sept 1855 & 22 Nov 1843.

7 In para 3 of Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 27th September 1855 the Government call for information as to the various customs from which revenue was derived. These consisted of a heavy reaction under the name of Export and Import duty taken by the Tribe of Cannanore being 1/10 of most articles sent out of the Islands, and a similar share of every thing introduced into the Islands, Rice &c

8 There were other uncertain irregular sources

On this subject vide para 138 of Saccadeen Report 7/19th May 1848 which has been discontinued.

sources of income as Mazzenamoks pursuits at marriages on appointment to Cazeeships &c fees for right to wear Slippers to carry umbrellas &c. Those latter the Tribe of Cannanore scarcely admitted had existence under her administration and the practice of exacting them was discontinued as soon as brought to light in 1847 similar vexatious sources of income to the petty Potentates existed throughout Malabar during the Native rule, but they disappeared with the introduction of the British power.

9 An explanation of the value of supplies furnished to the Islands charged in the accounts of 1264 I beg to state that it appears to have been usual to advance money to lay in a stock of Rice, Salt, &c for the use of the Islanders during the monsoon the cost of which being afterwards recovered and credited to account as the provisions are issued. This practice was followed in 1264 as well as in the following year

10 On the whole the administration of the year under review has been successful in the four Saccadeen Islands

11 The orders of the Court of Directors that all needful reforms be introduced and

and petty vexations imposts be abolished, have been carried into effect and the legitimate sources of Revenue have been preserved, and although almost nothing under circumstances to be stated below has been realized from the Island of Menakai the fifth Island ordered to be sequestrated a net sum of 22,072 Rupees has been carried to account being more than the full amount which the Rulers of Cumanore at the time of accepting the permanent lease of her possessions in 1796 represented as the income derived from her entire Island Property. This income was returned by her Junmabhundy statement at only 20,000 Rupees per annum one half of which the 10,000 Rupees Peishcush she contracted to pay—

12

No important invasion of this regalia monopoly has occurred on the part of the Islanders but the orders of Government approved of by the Honorable Court of Directors that the wishes of the people should be ascertained as to maintaining the Coir monopoly have not been carried out and I fear that a wish to be relieved on the part of the people could not be complied with, if expressed without relinquishing a legitimate source of Revenue. The introduction of free trade in their own produce and an entire change of fiscal system were an inestimable boon to the people and must eventually

eventually take place, although the unwillingness of the Rulers of Cumanore to come to an amicable adjustment retards the arrangements. These restrictions were declared by the Governor General and Court of Directors to be oppressive and no longer to be tolerated even in 1795 when they sequestration of the Islands was ordered. They are wholly opposed to right principles of administration now.

No item of expenditure seems to

13

require explanation. The Government was made aware of Mr Thomas' deputation for the Islands his visit was of great advantage to the Laccadive group where he was enabled to explain the object of Government in the sequestration, and adjust many matters requiring the intervention of an European Officer, but Mr Thomas was unhappily unable to reach Menakai, and the main object of his visit remained after much irksome and laborious exertion, unfulfilled.

I beg to recommend a gratuity

14

of Rupees 50 to Mr Cabral* who volunteered on a service few of his class would willingly undertake were they called to the duty Mr Cabral proved himself most useful and I strongly recommend

*a writer in my office.

recommend this recognition of his service.

15 I must now lay prominently be-
fore the Board the circumstances connected with
the sequestration of the Island of Menikoy
I must do so at some length. We have from
the commencement been singularly unsuccess-
ful in the matter of this Island. As stated
in the Report of July 1856 some time elapsed
despite the most strenuous endeavours on
March 1855 the sequestration could be x effected. It has
since signally failed and I find that the
order for its sequestration is at this moment
practically in abeyance.

16 The Island of Menikoi is
difficult of success. The people have little
communication with this Coast, and that
communication has been only with the
Bebee of Cannanore. They are of Cinga-
lese origin and their intercourse is mainly
with Ceylon, Maldives, Bengal &c. We know
little of them and they know nothing of us.
They have remained hitherto entirely under
the influence of the Bebee of Cannanore the

Proprietor

Proprietor (Seniory) of the entire Island and
hitherto the sole administrator of its internal
matters. His influence the Bebee of Canna-
nore has I fear exercised in the most determin-
ed manner scarcely covertly to prevent and
embarrass the sequestration of this Island as
will be seen from the correspondence and sub-
sequent narrative.

17 The Board were made aware
that the Bebee of Cannanore has publicly
refused to permit any official communication
or the transmission of any Establishment to the
Island in the Menikoy craft over which she
has influence and none other visit the Coast.

18 Again the Island is entirely
under her influence and a single word of counte-
nance or submission on her part would lead to the
most perfect and peaceful compliance with the
orders of Government on the part of the people,
but in the face of her example, opposition and
intrigue, the operation has become one requiring
active measures.

19 It appears that communication
from the Island with the Coast is made equally
difficult under, as it is believed, her direction. In

stock

short the local officers are dependant on her, and she refuses to facilitate the execution of the orders of Government. The Bombay Government have likewise stated their inability to arrange for an occasional communication with the Islands. No Laccadive Pilot will undertake the invidious task of guiding a boat thither in the face of the Rulers of Cannanore's opposition. If Pattamars and Coasting crafts are sent, they require Menakai Pilots, and with these it is a most common trick when the visitors are not welcome, or they are so directed by their reluctant Superintendent to make a mere pretence of navigating for the Island and after a few days tossing to represent that the currents have carried the boat to Leeward, and that they cannot find the island and then to put about and come back to the Coast. This occurred to the Ameen when first deputed to the Island, and to some such intrigue I am inclined to attribute Mr Thomas' failure to reach the Island in March 1856. To expose this shallow artifice it is very necessary to add that the Menakai Islanders are proverbially able and enterprizing navigators crossing the Bay of Bengal and even trading with Singapore. Accidents of this description are of rare occurrence with them when there is no sinister motive

to prompt them.

Chingelly Mooden Coolly the Ameen chosen by the late Mr Coolly was the most eligible person he could find. He had been much on the Islands in a private capacity and was well acquainted with the principal inhabitants. He had travelled much and spent several years in the Maldives. He speaks the Chingalese language and is a Merchant of considerable wealth in Calicut. He has the reputation of respectability and is of quick, reasonable temper and character as Mr Coolly stated in his Report, it is not easy to find any man fitted for this post, and none more so is even now forthcoming.

The Ameen when appointed in October 1854 met with great difficulty in reaching the Island. The Rulers of Cannanore refused all assistance in carrying out the decision of Government, and at length did so through the good offices of the Sultan of Maldives. On his arrival in Menakai he was well received and the orders of Government were peaceably acquiesced in by the Islanders. This appears from his letter reporting his arrival on the Island. The season being

Date 28. March 1856.

being then far advanced no further report was received as no communication with the Islanders takes place during the monsoon.

22 In October 1855 when the season again opened a body of the Islanders came to Cammanore to the Beebee and thence addressed a Petition for the transmission to Government dated 29th September 1855 objecting to the registration and bewailing their allegiance and preferring in general terms a charge of violent conduct &c against the Ameen, and praying that they might be allowed to remain subject to the Beebee of Cammanore. The Petition was drawn up in Cammanore under the Beebee of Cammanore's directions and contains a violent protest against the measures of Government. The Islanders shortly afterwards attended before Mr Clarke under the guidance of, and accompanied by Sooppy Coolly the Beebee of Cammanore's Chief Carjastan and repeated their objection to the registration &c but in rude moderate terms.

23 In the mean time a report from the Ameen on the Islands was received stating that shortly after the date of the previous and first letter reporting the registration and peaceful acquiescence

acquiescence of the people in the measure, two of the Beebee of Cammanore's Boats came direct from Cammanore to the Islands, the same Boats with permission of the Beebee of Cammanore refused to grant to which the Beebee of Cammanore refused to allow of any Establishment to be sent or any communication between the Collector and the Ameen to be conveyed, and that then a systematic opposition was set on foot instigated by the Beebee of Cammanore's dependants and servants which at length broke out in the shape of open insolency to him in the Cutcherry for which he fined some men 1 Rupee each that almost immediately all authority was at an end, the people declaring that they would not permit any but the Beebee of Cammanore's Havyastan to administer things in the Islands. The Government Godown which he had constructed has since been we hear destroyed and all the produce collected, carried away, it is believed, by the Havyastan of the Beebee of Cammanore. The people were publicly interdicted from giving the Ameen or the Peons (who were likewise beaten) any supplies, or holding any communication with him (persons who did so were refused the usual activities of life they were in short excommunicated) The Ameen's female Cook had her face smeared with black and was tonsured

through

through the Island and other gross indignities were offered to him and the others of the Establishment. The Ameen assures me that under the Rahee of Cannanore's orders prayers were offered in the Mosque deprecating the sequestration, the motives for which were grossly misrepresented. The Ameen further reports that he and the Pious were living in fear of their lives. The report further states that at the end of the monsoon he sought to return to the Coast to report the circumstance but was refused a passage in the Boats that put off for Cannanore the people alleging that they could not allow him to go without orders from Cannanore they refused peremptorily to hear any communication to the Collector though as above stated they were going to the Coast.

Sh ought to be rewarded

The Ameen at length succeeded in inducing a Merchant who was kind to him throughout and suffered for it, to launch a small Boat for his conveyance to the Coast, but as he was about to set sail this craft was boarded by the Islanders, the Mast was cut down and the Boat itself sunk. The report detailing this intelligence was conveyed to the Coast unknown to the people and Rahee of Cannanore's Agent by a friendly hand.

The

Report owed by urging the immediate dispatch of relief. When the Ameen came to the Coast the circumstances were persisted in and Mr Clarke after a preliminary investigation referred the enquiry to Mr Thomas to be prosecuted on the Island whether he deputed him Mr Thomas was unsuccessful in reaching the Island and last season was lost. Most of the Islanders returned quickly to the Island and have not been heard of since those who remained were allowed by Mr Clarke to go to Cannanore for the Monsoon and they took advantage themselves of the first opportunity to get away to the Islands in September or October without orders or notice to the Magistrate and are now beyond my reach it is confidently alleged that the Rahee of Cannanore who disputes our right, to entertain any matter of enquiry regarding her Islanders sent them away. This she denies, but she at all events could have prevented their going without orders as they went in her boats as effectually as she has prevented our communicating through the same means. Further communication with the Islanders in the ordinary way will I fear prove difficult under present circumstances. The case is undisposed of and Mr Clarke has left nothing in record on the subject

In

24 In the mean time the Bebee of Caumanore's rule is restored. It is believed that she has appointed a Manyeathu over the Islands and is collecting and exporting the produce of them as usual and thus the order to sequestrate this Island has been utterly baffled and evaded The entire Establishment has withdrawn and are naturally enough, not willing to return unless vigorous measures are undertaken to establish authority.

25 I wrote to the Bebee of Caumanore on the subject as I was afraid she might hereafter allege that her trade had been interfered with, and advance claims on account of loss she might assert had accrued in consequence of the failure of the sequestration above detailed which doubtless has arisen from her own opposition and the contumacy of the people under her countenance if not instigation. In the latter para of her reply she wasively admits the above fact adding that she doubts not that her conduct will be approved of.

if Cabo 20 Dec 156

26 There may have been some rashness and want of consultation on the part of those Chiefs in the circumstances above detailed but nothing could justify what followed a course which the Bebee of Caumanore has not at all discountenanced

discountenanced. The whole truth however can, as Mr Clarke clearly perceived, only be ascertained by an examination on the spot, and beyond the influence of the Bebee of Caumanore's Manyeathu.

On this subject I solicit the orders of Government.

27 On the subject of this Island our intelligence is now more perfect. The Island contains about 2500 Inhabitants. The land is the prime, fee simple property of the Bebee of Caumanore, the inhabitants being her tenants, under a variety of tenures. A great portion of the plantation is managed by her servants on her private account, and an average annual exportation of nearly 20,000 Cocoanuts, the produce of her own gardens (she has three Boats navigated by the Islanders) takes place to Bengal the value of which may range from 2,500 to 3,500 Rupees. She collects about 1,000 Rupees rental from the plantation in the hands of the Islanders. her tenants and about 1,000 Rupees is realized for Circuit as a poll tax on the inhabitants at the rate of 1/8 Maund of Coir for each adult male, and 1/8 Maund per adult female. Cowries and Tortoise shell are royalties on no napotis; but the produce of the fishery are very small

small as it is monopolized by the Rulers of Cunnamore, and is little engaged in by the Islanders. The rates paid for Cowries (viz) only afford bare subsistence to those gathering them.

28 Another source of income is from the taxe levied on each cargo of the large boats returning from their voyages. Each boat has to give five candies of Bengal rice to the Rulers of Cannanores Wargesten. This rice is disposed of to the Ryots at the rate of a candy of Coir per candy of Rice. As the profits of the traffic in Coir are great 1000 Rupees are realized from this source. It may be estimated that the Island is worth under vigorous administration 5,000 to 7,000 Rupees per Annum.

* Value of 8 Rs per Candy.

† Value on Export to Bengal Rs 40 Rs

29 With many obvious disadvantages in their Island Home, the Islanders of Minicoy as compared with the Laccadive Islands enjoy an inestimable advantage that of free trade in the produce of their own soil and the comparative comfort of its inhabitants testifies to the fact Minicoy has several very wealthy families amongst its inhabitants and the enterprize and activity of these daring Sailors affords a curious contrast with the poverty and listlessness of the monopoly bound Laccadive group.

These

These Islanders prior to the introduction of the monopoly traded to Arabia Bengal &c. but these restrictions have now only in the transactions of the Islands. They cannot go beyond Cannanore without breach of the monopoly and here the prices paid were miserable - Trade is quite free in Minicoy and the Islanders exporting their own nut and coir realize in the open and valuable Calcutta Market large prices for their produce. The Islanders are likewise engaged in a thriving carrier trade in Rice from the Carnatic Coast to Ceylon and take part in that most lucrative of all Eastern Island carrier trade that with the Maldive group.

30 The two motives for so much and pertinacious opposition on the part of the Rulers of Cannanore to the registration of this Island as lately found fresh in her influence there as Landlord of the soil (viz) giving her a power over the people, very ignorant of us and our customs which enables her to retain a hold over the Island which she has long lost over the Laccadive Islands and which even in Minicoy is only retained by coercion and secondly, it arises from a new and specious claim which she has raised for the exemption of this Island from the operation of the orders of Government and Honorable

Court

Court as it is her (Imm) fee simple property and the states ought therefore to be considered a portion of her territorial and continental possessions of Cannanore.

31 I have carefully examined the early records on the subject and I find that in making settlement (temporary as regards all the Islands) with the Beebee of Cannanore the Gardens of (5) five Islands left to the Beebee of Cannanore are computed at Rupees 3,400 per annum* This manifestly includes Manakai though it certainly in no degree represented the true value of this Island or of any other. Of this the Commissioners were aware, but as the settlement was being made in arrears and a commission had been ordered to proceed to the Islands to registrate them the sum was passed and the Summa was then fixed as follows:

1st Half of her acknowledged land income on the Continent and the Islands Rs as P
4360 6 1/2

2nd Do Do from the commercial profit (on trade with the Succadives) admitted by her to be 20,000 Rupees — 10,000 " "

14,360 6 1/2.

32 It was subsequently arranged that 5,000 Rupees per annum should be paid under the first

H.D. What has been decided by the Government, Bombay and Honorable Court of Directors that they came to be released from the vexatious and oppressive monopolies at the earliest convenience.

* Vide Diary of Lt Annesley 1st April 1793.

first item, on account of Cannanore property and the deed of lease dated 28th October 1796 runs as follows:

"I, Beebee Baba, Lady of Cannanore do
"agree and give this writing to witness that I will pay
"to the Government of the Honorable English East
"India Company, Fifteen Thousand Rupees per Annum, being the Summa on the Hoose, Purrauts &c
"situated at, and near Cannanore, on my Lands to the
"Succadive Islands and on my Sunna property on
"the said Islands."

33 I consider the Island of Manakai in no way connected with the possessions on the main land &c. Its circumstances were unascertained at the time of settlement, and it was reserved for further examination.

34 2ndly It was included in the 15,000 Rupees settlement on account of the Succadive Islands and it is chargable with a share of the commercial profit derived from it by the Beebee of Cannanore for it was certainly at that time considered as coming within the Category of those from which the Beebee of Cannanore derived commercial profit of which 10,000 Rupees were represented to be a moiety — its registration was ordered with that of the other Islands, and it was visited with that view by Wm Bentley in 1797. Thirdly Exemption

for

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857.

for Coir, Cocoanuts, Cowries, Tortoise shell &c. produce of this Island from the Company's import Custom duties at Cannanore was claimed by the Beebee of Cannanore and conceded by the Company in common with all produce of the Laccadive Islands on the ground that a fixed share of the profit of this Island was fixed in the 10,000 Rupees entered in this account in the Settlement of 1796 and finally the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors already communicated to the Beebee of Cannanore are sufficiently explicit and should have had the effect of securing her compliance and cooperation. Great consideration has been shewn in not levying the arrear on the entire property included in the Settlement under which it had accrued as in Law and reason might justly have been done. The Settlement has been confined to the Island, and even here in one it has failed. Thus far I cannot but attribute to the secretly covert opposition and intrigues of the Beebee of Cannanore and I deem that by her conduct throughout she has laid herself open to severe reprehension, and shewn still further in the words of the Honorable Court that the degree of indulgence and consideration with which she has been treated has been entirely misplaced. The Beebee of

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857

of Cannanore is, as Mr Conolly pointed out, not a wise but a very obstinate old Lady, and she is miserably counselled at present. She advises still talk of appeals to England, but it has not yet been made, vigorous measures alone will succeed with her.

35 I have perhaps gone into tedious detail on the subject of the Island, but I am anxious that the matter should be fully before Government as I propose awaiting their instructions ere taking the steps I think requisite, and would press that I may be furnished with such, before March as the season shortly closes. In the meantime the Beebee of Cannanore is looking to her own interests on the Islands.

Vide her letter of 30th Dec. 1856.

36 I beg to recommend that I be permitted to send an European Officer to inquire into the late occurrences on the spot, to explain the nature and object of Government to disabuse the peoples minds of misrepresentation, to heal heart burning and to establish authority utterly shook by defiance and in a manner that cannot wisely be passed over in dealing with people in the position of these dependencies. I recommend further that the Establishment be doubled for one year the resources of the Islands can amply bear

Mr Thomas

Establishment 8 annexed 192 78 — —
Do recommended
1 Amen at 30 Rs per mensem 30 —
1 Accountant 10 — —
1 Native Doctor 10 — —
12 Peons 60 — —
130 — —

charges

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857

charged with this expense / to give it weight and authority after what has occurred the utmost moderation and consideration will be carefully inculcated on the officer located there, and the individuals will be chosen with the greatest care. The Islanders left to themselves would give no sort of trouble. With this view I trust that the Government will obtain a passage to the Island for the European Officer and Establishment in a steamer as an attempt to reach it by boat or Pattemar would prove as fertile as hunt for you and waste much valuable time.

37 The Establishment appointed to Menikoi having been withdrawn without any orders on the subject having been issued by Mr. Cl on Rs I therefore withhold payment of that

C.B.

4746 Fort St. George, 31st March 1857.

of the amount pending the decision of the Government and would propose giving them their pay their absence from duty having been involuntary and their inability to engage in other employment having entailed loss on them.

(Signed) W. Robbinson,
Acting Coll.r

P.S. The Enclosures No.s 2 to 5 will follow.

4747 Fort St. George, 31th March 1857.-

amount debited this		Per Md. - - - - - - 22 10 7	
Firstly in the Ayen account - - - - -	540159	For 38 3/4 Pounds of Tortoiseshell - - 7 7 8 -	
			123435 2
" Ditto being the price of 130 3/8 Robbins of Rice at Rs 2 - 1 94 1/8 per Robbin - - - - - - - - 274 11 -		Freight paid for bringing the Produce belonging to Government from the Islands -	
Of these profit on 26 Robbins Sold for Cash @ 2 1/4 Rupees per Robbin - - - - - 6 3 8		On 215678 Cocoanuts @ 3/4 Rupee per Mile - - - 161 11 3	
" Ditto being the price of 21 3 10/8 Mds of Salt - - - - - - - 22 10 7	28 0 14 8 30393	" 35 - 4 - 18 of Coir @ 1-12 per Candy - - - - - - - 61 10 -	
	1198130	" 1425 Seers of Cowry @ 1 - 15 - 2 per 100 Seers - - - 13 - 8 - 5	
			230 13 8
" Ditto received through the Ameen of Manakoy islands as per his Accounts Viz.t.		By hire of boats for landing the above articles at the Calicut Sea Customs, Viz.t.	
Rent due by 6 Ryots - - 617 " "		For 215678 Cocoanuts at 1 anna Per Mile - - - - - 12 14 10	
Ditto five Ditto - - - 12 " "	629 " "	1 - 2 - 3 - of Cowry at 2 annas Per Candy - - - - - " 14 1	
In part of the advance of Rupees 405 after deducting 135 Rs. debited this firstly in the Ayen account -	20448	35 - 4 - 18 if Coir @ 2 Ds - Ds - 465	1834
	833 48		
Carried over Rupees - - - - -	38779 7	Carried over - - - - -	1834 123435 2

Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

Brought over Rupees 38779 9 7

Brought over 18 3 4 1234352

By hire for bringing the Cocoanuts from the Beach to the Custom House at 10 pie per Mile - - - - 10 12 3

" For weighing 33-4-18 of Government Coir at 8 pice per Candy 1-6-6

Ditto - Ditto 444 Candies of Coir at 9D of Cowry Sold and delivered to the Merchants at D° 18-" 7 19 7 1

" Paid for advertising the Sale of the Produce in the Bombay Gazette - - - - - - - 23 " 6

Price of 0 3/8 Robleins of rice retailed by the Ameens of the abovementioned 4 Islands @ 2-" - 194 8/100 per robliem 12 14 " 3212 10

" Pay of a Gomastah entertained at Calicut from 5th November 1855 to 31st January 1850 at 0 R. 8 A from 1st February to June at 8 R. per Mensem - - 8 27-3-2

Ditto of 4 Peons from 12 November 1855 to May 1850 @ 4 R. each after deducting 4 annas and 3 Pie out of 1 Peons pay as refund for 2 days in December 105-13-9

D° " Sunderwared - - - 7-15-6 171 " 4

Pay of 1 Peon Syed Moortoojah who was deputed to the Mankia Island from 12 December 1855 to 21st February 1856 @ 5 1/4 R. per Mensem - 12-7-"

Ditto Ditto his Batta from 5th December 1855 to 4th February 1850 @ 2 annas per diem - - - - - 7-12-"

Ditto - Peon Mamod Ismall his Batta from 1st February to 21st March 1856 to proceed to Agattier and other Islands in order to bring the Ameen 6-4-" 26-7 "

As per Ameen's account -

Paid Amody Ameen of the Coat Kathi and 3 other Islands his pay from 24th October 1854 to March 1850 @ 35 Rupees per Mensem 604-6-

Ditto Gomastah, his pay from 19th February 1855 to March 1850 at 8 R. per Mensem - - 100-13-8.

Ditto - two Peons their Pay from 24 October 1854 to March 1850 at 10 R. per Mensem - - 172-9-4

Carried over 883-7-6 19774 12 6648 "

Carried over Rupees 38779 9 7

Fort St. George, 31st March 1857.

Brought over Rupees 38,77,997

Brought over -- 883-7-0 197 74 12,0648 "

Paid a Kathor adegary and listers
Peons their pays from 18th January 1855
to March 1856 @ 11 Rs. per mensem 138-15-5
Ditto Navarathee D.- D. from
22d November 1854 to March
1856 at D.o D.o 179-4-10
Ditto Authrathee D.o D.o from
April 1855 to March 1856 @ D.o D.o 132-"-"
1,353-11-9

Sanderwared - - - - - - 3-11-7
Medicines &c. 2-12-"
1,360 3 4

Paid Moithem coolly Anicen of
the Menaikay Island his pay
from 20th October 1854 to January 1856.
@ 35 Rs. per mensem - 531-12-5
Deduct Stoppages - - 34-1-9 497 10 8

Paid Goomastah his pay
from 20th October 1854 Portland
1856 @ 10 Rs. per mensem 171-15-"
Deduct Stoppages "-9-8 171-5-4

Paid four Kol Kars @ 5 Rs each Viz.t 1
1 from 20th October 1854 to May 1856-
1 up to March 1856- 1 up to 25th
January 1856- and 1 up to
4th April 1855 - - 283-9-2
Deduct Stoppages - "-14-6 282-10-8
951-10-8

Sanderwared - - - - - 5-10-"
Freight of Vessels &c. 11-"-" 968 48 2,525 15 4

Charges for completing the Godown - - - - - 18 8 2
Price of 400 Robbins of rice sent
to the Androte Island, including
Charges - - - - - - - - 994-12-6
Charges for putting up a
shed over the Pattemar to
protect the rice and salt
from getting wet - - - - 2-1-3
Charges for landing rice
in the Islands - - - - 14-"-" 960 13 9 960 13 9

Carried over Rs. 38,77,997

Carried over Rs. 16,16,913 3

4750

Fort St. George, 31st March 1857.

Brought over Rupees 38,779 9 7

Carried over Rs. 38,779 9 7

Brought over Rupees 16,169 13 3

By charges incurred consequent upon Mr. Thomas's deputation to the Islands to hold certain enquiries, viz.

Paid Mr. J. P. Cobeal English writer, his pay from 1st April to 21st May at 35 Rs. per Mensem - - - 28-11-4

Paid Goomastah Abdool Russack his pay for April - 15-0-0

Paid Peon Syed Moorootoojah his pay - - - - - - 6-10-4

Batta to 6 Peons for one Month, at 2 annas each per diem 27-8-0 102 13 8

Paid Kootoosoo Maluy for his expenses during the trip - 10-0-0

Paid Ammod Mosoliar for Do. - 6-0-0

Paid 6 Natives of Menaky for their expenses during the trip from Calicut to Mangalore - 10-0-0

Paid Deloyet & Peons Do. Do. 2-1-8

Paid a Pilot at Mangalore for his expenses - - - - - 1-8-0 29-9 8

Paid price of 38 Robbins of rice and other provisions - 135-6-3

Deduct price of the residue of Do. Do. as realized by sale at Calicut - - - - - - - - 48-4-0 87 2 3

Paid price of earthen Vessels purchased for Culinary purposes - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10 0 0

Paid hire of 6 Bearers to Convey Mr. J. P. Cobeal from Calicut to Ellattoor from Vadagaree to Villapattanum from Hoosdroog to Mangaloor and back from Chelwory to Calicut - - - - - - - - 20-9-6

Paid Munchel hire from Chelwory - 0-7-0

Paid hire of 3 Coolies who conveyed things as far as Mangalore from the aforesaid places - - - 4-12-10

Paid hire of a Cart which conveyed the above things from Calicut to Ellatoor and from the Calicut Sea Custom house to the Choultry - 13-0

Hire of Boats from Ellattoor to Vadagadee from Villapatnam to Hoosdroog as well as of a boat for embarking the things and men in a Pattimar at Mangalore and of boats taken from Pather to Tirulpeny - - - - - - - - 11-8-8

Price of Lamp Oil used on the way to Mangalore - - - - 0-8-4 38 11 4

Carried over Rs. 2 58 14 11 16,169 13 3

Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

Brought over Rupees — 387797

Total Rupees 387797

Brought over 258 14 11 16169 13 3

Freight of a Pattimar from Mangalore to the Islands and back to Malabar - - - - - - - - 250 - -

Paid Abdool Rahaman Pilot from Mangalore to Kavarathy 7 - - -

Paid Kayally Maloy Pilot from Kabarathy to Malabar 20 - - -

Expenses incurred in watering Pattemar at Kalpeny - - 1 - 4 - - 27 8 4 - -

537 2 11

16707 - 2

Add Amount carried to account on account of Arrears due by Beebee to the Government after deducting charges out of the receipts - - - - - 22072 9 5

Total Rupees — 387797

(Signed) W. Robinson
Asst. Collector

Fort St. George, 31st March 1857.

To

W. Robinson, Esqre
Actg Collector of Malabar

Sir,

I do myself the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your address of the 28th Instant, with its enclosures on the subject of the Sholakkal Case.

2. I observe that the Counsel employed on the part of the Government have charged therein with the Counsel Fees also charged therein with Stamp Duties, which are by the Standing Rules directed to be brought to account under the head Law Charges. You will therefore be pleased to cause a Demand to be made upon the Sholakkal Case for the amount of the Stamp Duties charged by the Government with the Counsel Fees.

3. I also observe that the Counsel have stated in their opinion that the Decision in the Case, as to the Sholakkal Case, would be binding upon the Government in all other cases, and I therefore request that you will be pleased to cause a Statement to be prepared of the Cases which are pending, and of the Amount of Land Revenue which is claimed by the Government in each of those Cases, as well as of the Amount of Land Revenue which has been collected by the Government in each of those Cases, and to send the same to me as early as possible, together with your opinion as to the probable result of the Suits.

I am &c.

1271, 12th Kaver 1030 and 29th September 1835
complaining of the outrages they had suf-
-fered at the hands of the aforesaid
Officer, and intimating their unwilling-
-ness to be placed under British rule.-

4. It was owing to the above complaint that the Ameen was recalled by your Predecessor, who deeming it nec-
-essary that certain party on the Is-
-land should also be examined, de-
-puted his Head Assistant Mr Stokes for the purpose, but as that gentleman was prevented by stress of weather from nearing the Island he was compelled to land somewhere near Cochin, and dismiss the complainants who after re-
-maining at this Station for upwards of six months, thought proper to return to their native Country.-

5. The above is a true version of the case, and as the other matters are equally overstrained, I refrain from animadverting thereon in order to make room for certain uncontrover-
-tible facts, which I beg leave to offer for

for your kind and indulgent consider-
-ation.-

6. It will be seen by the records of your Cutchery that I often protested against the sequestration of the Ma-
-nakey Island, over which no arrears of tribute is due in consequence of its forming an integral portion of my pos-
-session on the main land, but despite such remonstrances the above Island was also most unjustly attached for the recovery of certain arrears alleged to be due on my trade with the Laccadive group.-

7. But unfortunately finding the authorities, who had sworn to be just and impartial in the administra-
-tion of justice, deaf to all I could urge against a measure pregnant with ruin to myself and family, I wrote to the Secretary to Govern-
-ment, under date the 8th January 1856, requesting to be informed whether or not the Government order of date the 29th June 1852, in reference to my trade

trade with the Laccadive group is
still in force, and whether there is any
balance of Rist due on the Manakey
Island which is my bonâ fide Sebu
property, and was referred by the Mi-
=nutes of Consultation, dated the
5th February 1856, to the Collector of Ma-
=labar for such information.—

8. Acting upon the suggestion con-
=tained in the aforesaid Minutes of Consul
=tation, I wrote to your Predecessor, under
date the 1st April, 26th June, and 31st
August last, but did not elicit the favor of
a reply— The aforesaid functionary im-
=pressed no doubt with the belief that a
direct answer would but serve to expose
the injustice of the measure pursued
against the Manakey Island, had re-
=course to the usual means of evading
enquiry but soon after taking ad-
=vantage of a requisition I had made
in reference to the compensation
due to me on the Amani
Islands

Islands, be called upon me by his let-
=ter of date the 29th July last to point
out the clause of the treaty, &c which
justifies my considering the Manakey
Island, as separate and distinct and as included
in my continental possessions on which
an annual revenue of 5,000 Rupees & 11
Pice is being punctually paid.—

My answer to the above was
clear and convincing a copy whereof was
submitted for your information, in
my reply to your communication
of the 15th October, and I am fully
persuaded that the explanation of-
=fered therein will tend to remove all
doubt regarding the Manakey Is-
=land.—

9. I really regret that Govern-
=ment should, under the above circumstance
have entered into the management of my
four Islands which are my Samom
property for the recovery of certain alleged
balance of Rist which is not virtu-
=ally due, and I am at a loss to know
on what grounds they had recommended

the

the sequestration of Manaky which form a portion of my Estate at Cannanore, the revenue thereof being punctually paid.—

When such is the case, I am highly grieved that you should charge me with having appropriated the produce of the aforesaid Island, whilst under attachment. If this be true the Sea Customs Officials have every reason to be cognizant of the same.—

I have sent the usual orders to the inhabitants of Manaky to protect my interest and take care of my property on the Island and doubt not you will approve of this measure.—

Cannanore,
30th December 1856.

/signed/ Adee Rajah.
Renter of Cannanore

/True Copy/
/signed/ J. S. Platt.

No 8

To W. V. Conolly Esqr
Collector and Magistrate of
Malabar

Sir

Your worship will have received my Urzees forwarded from the Maldives by the Schooner "Adelaide", on the 29th 30th Instant Bagaroom 1130 and by the Government Steamer on the 7th 7th Doombhoom 1030 February 1855 Having embarked on the latter date, Saturday, in a Vessel of the Sultan of the Maldives, called "OdeeRohb," I was obliged, from the wind being contrary to remain in the same Port until Thursday the 12th 22nd Doombhoom February on which day we sailed from thence on the 24th 24th Doombhoom 1030 March 1855 we reached the Roomadoo Island of the Tilatomaty atoll one group, but as the vessel was in a very leaky state at the time, it was brought ashore on the next day and repaired. On Friday the 4th 10th Beamoom March we sailed from that place and reached the Manaky Island on Thursday the 10th 22nd Beamoom 1030 March 1855 Having landed immediately at 12 N. I caused the appearance of the principal inhabitants of this place before me, and read over to them your Worships order after this, they observed in reply as follows "We have all heard this order read over It is to the "effect that matters will now be conducted in the same

"Same manner as has hitherto been done by the Bubu
"Sahib. We are one and all satisfied with this.
"But if the annual Pattom or rent due by us in
"money, Jaggry and Coir to the Bubu Sahib fall
"in arrear in one year, Her Highness recovers
"it only in the following year, and has not as
"yet in any instance collected it either by plac-
"ing us in confinement or by selling our Hous-
"hold articles. We represent this to you in order
"that you may report to the Collector that we
"have made a request to be treated in the same
"manner / by the Sircar / on the day / Thursday /
"of my arrival here at 12 o'clock M. I found the
two Odees belonging to the Bubu denominated
"Aboobekir" and "Cowder" had also arrived from
Bengal. The latter vessel was detained here for
the purpose of its being brought ashore, while
the former in which were shipped 15 Bags of
Cowries. 145 Bales of Coir. 2 large Jars and one
small Jar containing 553½ adavus / an adavu
is a measure used in the Island containing
2 Bengal Seers / of 2nd Sort Jaggry 2 Jars Con-
taining 70 measures of 1st Sort Jaggry making the
aggregate quantity of 623½ measures of Jaggry
in 5 Jars. all belonging to the Bubu together with some
meats and Cakes for the use of the Buggage / Commander /

Syrang

Syrang and Lascars was preparing to leave the Island
on the (Thursday) day of my arrival. but I prevented
it and obtained from Kalpandy Agathoo Moosaway
Koothy the Baggs of the aforesaid Odee on Invoice of
the Cargo. of which I then caused a bale of Coir and
one bag of Cowries to be landed and weighed. and
found the bag of Cowries to weigh 1 Foolam (of 30 lbs)
12 3/4 Rantels and 3 Rupees exclusive of Jare, while
the bale of Coir 24 Rantels. I did not measure the
Jaggry because there was no vessel to measure it
in. an Addavoo contains two Bengal Seers and
I hope your worship will direct the Jaggry to be
measured accordingly. The Jaggry not being Government property they must
be emptied and made over to Mummy Coothy
the Commander of the Vessel. The Cocoanuts which
had been collected. are according to the account
of the Bubees writer 3 Bag in number Jaggry 166¼
adavus. This article was received according to the
said writers accounts, but as there was no vessel
to empty it into. I did not measure it. I have
obtained 28 adavus of Lamp oil for use
and granted a receipt for the same.
I have also obtained a writing from
the Commander to the effect that he
would land the Jaggry Coir and
Cowries

Caurries at the Calicut Custom House. That writing is enclosed. Besides the above articles, the Nyagah (Commander) Luscars and others purchased from the people, and embarked on their bonafide account Cakes. Koomba Mats / Dried fish / &c. an account particular of which is contained in the Port Clearance I have sent in the aforesaid vessel

Hydros of Moonalingal a Kolkar to ensure the safe landing of the vessels at Calicut. The amount of pay due to him for 5 months Viz from the 11th Solam till the 11 Meenone 1030 has been disbursed to him I have granted him one months leave of commencing from 11th Mandow to enable him to return and ordered that in the event of his not re-attending to his duties on the day of expiry of his leave another Kolkar would be appointed in his room and I hope that your Worship will in that case order his belt to be taken off from him

Out of the Hargesten and account sent appointed by the Beebee Sahib, the former is dead Inclose herein the depositions taken from the above said writer of Conkapullay named Kunnally Koyelah Agath Cook Cauderry and from the principal Merchants of this place Viz 1st Koodakam Mookagath Boofsam Malikham and 2nd Badapelli Kolkar, together with a letter received from the Sultan of the Moldives. as the account rendered by Hoofsam

Hoofsam Malikham the said principal Merchants of this place and that rendered by the Beebees writer regarding the Portion or rent Jaggry Cocanuts &c. differ from each other I have refrained from sending any account to your Worship until I make a proper enquiry of the two other principal Merchants of this place (who are now absent) on their return and ascertain its correctness from the inhabitants There are many Cocoanut trees on the beach, the produce of which is being enjoyed by a particular association of boys called atthy Hooties inhabiting this Island a measure which appears not to be one of necessity. This is the case in some other places also if favored with orders from your Worship to institute an enquiry and make the necessary arrangements. I shall prevent such misappropriation of the Cocoanuts and send an account to your Worship The Jaggry Coir and Cocoanuts belonging to the inhabitants of this place are being exported to and sold in the Maldive Islands while those article belonging to the Beebee are being shipped in the Beebees orders and exported to and sold in the same Island in the months of January and I shall act according to the orders I may receive from your Worship on the subject The quantity of Jaggry now on hand has not been shipped in the Order in consequence of there being no Vessels (pars) available

available, and it being impracticable to ship those now holding the article. The merchants of this place offer to take the Cocoanuts already collected at the rate of 8 Rupees per 1100. a larger price will be obtained if they be sent to Bengal by a vessel. on paying 3 Rupees freight for conveying 1000 Cocoanuts an enhanced price could also be realized in Bengal for Coir & Jaggry be imported to the Maldive Islands, it will be sold to greater advantage there than in Malabar on all these matters whatever may be your Worships orders I shall attend to them The Kolkars have represented that they cannot maintain themselves at this place with a pay of 5 Rupees, as rice &c are sold at a high price and they request that if the amount of their present Salary cannot be raised they may be permitted to return to their Country

10th Monum 1030
25th March 1855

(Signed) Kunnangandy Moidoo
Coolly Mogiah
Police Ameen of Manaar Island
True Translation
(signed) W. Robinson
Ag Collector

No 4

To

The Right Honorable
the Governor in Council
Fort St. George

Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Manoray one of the Islands belonging to the Hadee Rajah Beebee of Cannanore

We and our Ancestors were for many years the tenants and subjects of the Hadee Rajah Beebee of Cannanore who was protecting us and our families as well as all the other inhabitants of our Islands, without subjecting us to any grievance whatever. In this state of things, the Sircar people came to our Islands in the year 1030, and commenced to exercise their authority there. We represented the loss and grievances which we suffered by this measure and under date the 10th Rayavade 1030 presented a Petition to our Sovereign the Hadee Rajah Beebee expressing, in a most earnest manner the dissatisfaction which we and all our families felt at the country as well as ourselves being placed under the charge of the Sircar, instead of continuing as heretofore under the rule of the Hadee Rajah Beebee

In this interval the Collector of Malabar

P

H. V. Cavally Esqr. having come to Cannanore on Circuit the Beebee sent our Petition with a letter to that Gentleman and we accompanied the same and represented our grievances verbally. Upon this, the said Gentleman told us that we might go away and that he would send a reply to the Hodee Rajah Beebee's letter. We then returned, and on the following day waited on Her Highness and enquired whether any answer had been received from the Collector. The Answer received was read over to us. Its purport was that the Sircar authority was introduced under the instructions of Government and that no orders at variance with those instructions could be passed.

After we had been aware of the above circumstances we made up our mind to lay our grievances before your Lordship and obtain redress, but at this time the fair season was far advanced and after its close it would be difficult for vessels to reach our Island, and our families would suffer distress if we did not arrive there in time. Under these circumstances we with the view of returning to the Coast at the next fair season and representing our grievances, we got into a Vessel appertaining to the Hodee Rajah Beebee and proceeded back

back to our Island. After this we to the time we left the Island for Cannanore on the present occasion, we, as well as all the inhabitants of the place in addition to the grievances above adverted to suffered serious and indescribable grievances at the hands of Ramankandy Moodeen Coolly the party deputed to enforce Sircar authority on the Island. Being unable to bear such grievances, we, without proceeding on voyage as heretofore, to the Maldives Galle and Bengal by serving as Crew in the Vessels belonging to the Hodee Raja Beebee and the principal inhabitants of the place, by which means we support ourselves and families during the year embarked on three Vessels appertaining to the aforesaid Hodee Rajah Beebee which were present at the Island and proceeded to Cannanore, in order to lay our grievances before your Lordship, and at that place on the 8th Instance.

The Manaikay Island, which is the joint or fee simple property of the Hodee Rajah Beebee was for many years before under the administration of Her Highness who managed it by affording us protection and without subjecting us to any grievance But this Island should now be taken out of her hands

and

and placed under the authority of the Sircar, is a charge with which we can never be satisfied. Besides this even if the Sircar Consider that the placing of the Island in question under their administration might lead to greater advantages to us than those resulting from its Countenance under her Highness rule the exercise of the Sircar rule over the Island instead of the Beebee's rule as heretofore. is a step to which we can never reconcile ourselves.—

Should your Lordship after a Consideration of all the grievances above stated, Cause us to Continue on the same footing we are now by retaining us under the Sircar rule. under that we have been placed by being taken out of that authority under which we were before we and our families will be Obliged to leave the Country.

In Consequence of the grievances above mentioned, we leaving aside our employment, which is the only means of support to ourselves and families for the whole year have come to and are staying at Cannanore. If therefore, our immediate order redressing our grievances, is not passed, we shall be under the necessity of Continuing our sojourn at the same place until our grievances are redressed and although the Bhadur Rajah Beeba would

not fail to afford us in the event of our being in want of means for our subsistence still if we Continued our stay here instead of proceeding on voyage as we are in the habit of doing every year all our females will have no means of maintaining themselves and suffer great distress We therefore most respectfully Solicit that an order may without delay be passed agreeably to our prayer and our grievances redressed.—

As all the grievances stated above are represented by us with the perfect free will of ourselves and families we most earnestly entreat your Lordship will be pleased to take them into Consideration

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consideration direct our Island
and its consideration to continue
as heretofore under the control of
the Hodee Rajah Beebee and to
afford redress and protection to
ourselves and families when
we left the Island our wives and
children declared positively that
they abandon their houses and
on the beach until we present our
Petition to Government and return
from Malabar with a favorable re-
and we believe that they will do so

Dated 4 Ekhame 1031
29 September 1855

(signed) by 238 inhabitants

(True translation

(Signed) W. Robinson

Sgt. Magistrate

Despatch

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No 1.

Deposition taken from the following inhabitants of the Menakoy Island before the Collector of Malabar on the 19 Vritchegom / 3 December 1855

namely 1st Abookothy Moosa 2d Nella Malimeen Kothy Ibraen, 3d Allyther Kothy Oosain Hajee 4th Balookothy Bella aly Kahloo 5th Dhenkathat Kothy Ibraen, 6th Taroovatha Kothy Oosein 7th Moosa Takroo, 8th Ahmood, 9th Moosa Thakroo, 10 ahlee Hadjee.

Question put to Abookothy Ibraen Maluing and 237 others after their Petition to Government Dated 29th September 1855 received with the order of Government was read over to them.

You have heard read this Petition Do you know which it is?

Answer

This is the Petition which we (ten Deponents) and 228 others who came to Cannanore had caused to be written signed and sent to Government through the Post Office With the exception of ten of us therein mentioned, the other 228 individuals are still at present at Cannanore. Since our arrival there our Escpenses are paid to as in charity by the Beebee Saib on our representing the grievances

mentioned in this Petition to the Beebee she told us to forward a Petition to Government which we accordingly did.—

Question

In consequence of arrears of tribute due to Government by the Beebee according to the Kararar the administration of this as well as the other Islands is agreeably to their Orders Conducted by the Circar, and they have now directed me to explain the orders by them on your Petition.

You are to attend to the Circar Orders. The Dewy Islands cannot, as requested by you, be restored to the Beebee When you have any Cause for Considering yourselves aggrieved by the Conduct of the Ameen and other Circar

Answer

We have heard read the Government order passed on our petition forwarded to us. We shall inform the same to the other Atolls also. It is necessary we should obey the Circar Orders. yet as all the Islands are the Beebee Jemum property and Vessels in which we trade are belonging to her and from the days of our ancestors we Continue dependant upon the Beebee for maintenance we request that we may also, for the future, be permitted to remain under her sway. Besides we will state the acts of great oppression which we suffer at the hands of Maideen Cootty the Ameen who has been sent by the Circar to institute inquiries on the Islands one day at 5 o'clock

Circar Servants sent to administer the Islands you are to report the circumstance to me upon which an inquiry will be made and necessary orders issued If you have any cause for Complaint against the Karyestens sent to the Dewy. you can represent the same to me.—

P. M. (we. dont recollect the month and date, but think it to be the month of Ruggub; the Ameen while seated at the house called "Awookundoor" belonging to Ebrahim Malikhan, sent for certain manufacturers of Islands Jaggery and when he was making an enquiry Vythel Hoosain one of those who are now at Seamanore thinking of some other subject, began laughing when the Ameen Conceiving that he meant to insult him or ordered a Kolkar, whose name we know not, to beat the said Hoosain several times with the hand, and after some time let him go. His hands were tied in front.—

2.

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2d

One Day at the latter end of the month of Ruyub the Ameen employed certain boys and girls to collect Cocoanuts belonging to Government from the Cocoanut gardens. One of the children newly engaged himself in the business, and as such he was as usual to be allowed to take 11 Cocoanuts but as this was not done this boy as well as 11 others objected to take the remmuneration on which account the ameen detained the whole of them in Custody in the house, on that day and released them on the following night. In Consequence of Ally Hadjee and Odee Hoosain who are now in Cannanore having gone to question the Ameen on the subject he caused them to be hand-cuffed at 10 Oclock A. M and released them in the evening. This took place the day on which the boys were kept in Custody. the names of these latter we can't call to mind

3 At 7 Oclock A. M. one day, at the latter end of the month Subhan, when we were all seated on the western beach the Ameen happened to come by permitted

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that place and in Consequence of our not having stood up. he accosted us saying "are you aware who I am?" He then laid hold of his Slippers and struck Detee Ismaul Rahroo 2d Kahloo Hamed & 3d Roka Mahomed therewith on their back. We do not recollect how many times he beat them Besides the above, if we go to any place, and Confer with each other he takes in the light of an Offence, and Subjects us to hardship— Various other acts of oppression we experience at his hands.—

Question.

Who are your witnesses who could prove the aforesaid acts, you tax the Ameen with?

Answer

These particulars are known to all the people of that place 1st Perry ally & 2d Khoney Hoosain Can prove the beating which Vythel Hoosain had received 1st Hoosain Malikhan & 2d ally Malikhan who had recently been here Can prove the case of the children. The beating with Slippers Can be testified to by 1st Moosah Kahloo of Arcot & 2d Goudy Bhay Kahloo all the aforesaid facts Can be ascertained on the aforesaid individuals being examined and an inquiry instituted on the Islands

Question

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Question

Did the Ameen ever come to the Islands previous to this time Had he any transactions with any of the Islanders and has he any outstandings to be recovered from them?

Answer

The Ahmeen had never come to the Islands before nor had he had any transactions with any of the Islanders, but whether he had any thing to do with them when they may have come to this Coast on trading Speculations, or any money is due by them to him, under such circumstances we know not.

Question

Is what you have heard read the Same you have stated?

Answer

The children who were kept in Custody were released after recovering from 12 of them one Rupee each

The number of Cocoanuts which the new boy was entitled to receive was 16 and not 14 as written above - The rest of our statement is correct

/Signed/ 1st Abokothee Moosa
" 2d Nelamaliny Kothy Ebrahim
" 3d Allyther Kothy Hoossain Hadjee
" 4th Balookothy Bettaaly Hadjee
" 5th Dhenkathad Kothy
" 6th Turovatha Kothy Hoossain
" 7th Moosa Tahroo
" 8th Ahmed
" 9th Moosa Thahroo
" 10 ahlee Hadjee

/True Translation/
/Signed/ W. Robinson
Ag Collector

Fort St. George 31st March 1857.

No 5

To,
H. V. Conolly Esqre
Collector and Magistrate of
Malabar.

The Urzee of Kannan
Kandy Moideen Cooty
Nagoor Police Ameen of
the "Menakai" Island -

On the 16th Menom 1030 / 28th March 1855 when the Camanore Beebee's Odie (Native Craft) denominated "Abaubeker" was proceeding to Cannanore the Mookeen or Chief of the Mellacherries (Cocoanut gatherers and toddy drawers) of this place named Candy Ismail together with the Kellasies (Lascars) and Mallimes (Pilots) inhabitants of this island forwarded a letter to Her Highness the Beebee, informing her that the Circar people having arrived on the Island, it was made over to them by Kanoth Hoossain Malikan without their consent, and requested therefore her instructions for their guidance -

After the departure of the Vessel in

in question, I proceeded on the 19th Meadom / 30th April 1030 / 1855. to have Cocoanuts collected from the ground appertaining to Government. On that occasion Sixty three Colgium boys (whose duty it is to attend to any work required to be done for the Pundarum or Beebee) also when to collect Cocoanuts. According to Custom, Seven Cocoanuts are allowed to each, but one of the boys, having taken Sixteen Cocoanuts I allowed him to keep according to Custom, seven, and took away from him the remainder. After he was sent away he went over to the other boys and after an interview with them returned and threw before me the Cocoanuts he had received When examined he declared, that he did so, at the instigation of the other boys upon which I sent for them also, and kept them in custody for examination, at this time a large number of people, who had assembled there for the purpose of bringing an

an Odée (Vessel) ashore; came and surrounded me. As I conceived that their object was to create a disturbance, I thought it best to leave the place at once, and repaired to the Building in which I held my Cutcherry. I sent for the boys there and examined them, twelve of whom I fined a Rupee each, and I recovered from the whole of them the Cocoanuts (441 in number) which they had been allowed together and I dismissed them with a warning against a repetition of such conduct. In consequence of the mob having surrounded me as aforesaid, I sent for the principal Merchants by whom they were accompanied, namely 1st Kanookagath Hoossain Malikhan, 2d Keenthren Kundd Vur Ally Malikhan, 3d Morath Kundd Vur Mahomed Malikhan, 4th Badoo Kundy Vur Toomally Khan and 5th Badoo Ally Kahloo, Tindal of the Odee (Vessel) named "Rader" belonging to

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to the Beebee and examined them. In their depositions they admitted that the mob, by whom I had been surrounded, had intended to create a disturbance in consequence of their having been informed that the boys who had collected Cocoanuts were kept in custody & that they (the deponents) objected to their taking such a course, but which they did not attend to. that these people are in the habit of destroying houses, and committing various other outrages, and it was on that account that they (the deponents) remonstrated with them &c a perusal of the aforesaid depositions will enable your Worship to ascertain the facts.

On Wednesday the 4 Edavom the 10th May 1855.

Odees (Vessels) named "Abanbiker" and "Hydros" belonging to the Cannanore Beebee arrived here from Cananore and landed 9 Bullocks and 5 Goats without any knowledge or consent. I sent for the Nugga (Commander) and the Pilot, and on examining the Port clearance granted to the Vessels from the Sea

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Custom House at Cannanore, I found that the Bullocks, and Goats were not entered therein, neither were they in possession of a Rahdary (Passport) On examining the Nugga, and the Pilot, they stated that it was the Lascars, and not they, who embarked the Cattle. When I sent the Kolkar to fetch the Cattle, he brought four bullocks and one Goat only I then sent three Kolkars Viz.t 1st Pattaney Hussen 2d Hammod of Poothiangadoly, 3d Rashany Veetil Abdoolah Coyah (whom I appointed in lieu of Ahmed Cooty of Mahe deceased) with orders to bring the remaining Cattle, together with the men who brought them. The Kolkars were beaten, and of the assailants some whose names have been ascertained are the following 1st Tindal Coodelly Ally Rahloo, 2d Garrom Mahomed, 3d Kassim of Kalpeny 4th Kaloovan koly Mahomed Takroo, 5th Thoke Mahomed, 6th Adoo Ally Takroo 7th Ankotty Hussen, 8th Rahloo Mahomed of the Maldives, 9th Koke Rahloo, 10th Dodoo Ismail Takroo 11th Tindal

Inlasapr

Imlaraja Kahloo 12th Poker Takroo 13th Homed of ditto
Androte 14th Berry Mahomed 15th Athery Kotti
Moorsa Maleny 16th Ismail Kahloo, the ditto
son of Ibrahim Hadgie of Arcot 17th Mahomed
Kahloo son of Ditto 18th Ally Takroo, son of
Kerongothy Kahloo Takroo, 19th Mahomed ditto
Kahloo, nephew of Koke Kahloo 20th ditto
Kumbroo Hoossain, and 21st the Mooppen or
Chief of the Mellacherries, (Cocoanut gatherers
and toddy drawers) named Rundy Ismail-
There were many others who assaulted the ditto
Kolkars, but their names were not known- ditto
After the Kolkars had fallen down senseless
from the beating they had received, certain ditto
other people conveyed the Kolkars, and brought
them to the Cutcherry-

The assailants came to me also,
laid hold of, and attempted to strike me ditto
when the Merchants and others interposed ditto
and rescued me, but Rundy Ismail at that
time treatened to injure me, if I should stir ditto
out from the Cutcherry- After this had occurred

the

the Merchants were seated in a Mosque situated
in the neighbourhood of the Cutcherry when the ditto
aforesaid Rundy Ismail asked them whether
they were disposed to join him and execute ditto
his orders, upon which Ramokoth Hoossain
Malikhan replied that if he (Rundy ditto
Ismail) would produce an order either from
the Circar or the Beebee, he will join him- ditto
After this, the people removed by force the
Cattle which had been tied up before the
Cutcherry, destroyed the Proclamation which
was affixed to the Catcherry wall, rooted up
the hand cuff and pulled off and carried
away the bamboo mat, screens, of the Building.
The Maling (or Pilot) the Lascars, and ditto
Tindals who landed from the Beebees' Odees
(Vessels) the aforesaid Rundy Ismail, ditto
and those who were implicated in the ditto
assault, prevented the Kolkars (or persons
who had been previously employed by the ditto
Beebee) from attending to any Circar ditto
Orders, or to any requisitions from the ditto

Cutcherry.

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Cutcherry - On this account they did not attend to any directions.

In order to prevent the Cocoanuts produce of the Southern portion of the Island which belongs to Government, from being stolen, I used to order the abovementioned Ismaul Hadjee to watch the place. But the people prevented him from doing so, and also the women, and others from collecting Cocoanuts - On this account I sent for Nenthra Rundda Vur Ally Malikhan the same day Vizt. Thursday the 5th June 1855, the principal Merchant of this place, and Ismail Hadjee the kolkar, and remarked to the former that he (the kolkar) refuses to go and watch the place in consequence of opposition on the part of the people, and I asked him that he, and the other Merchants should by some means or other prevent the Cirkar Cocoanuts from being stolen, when the kolkar replied that he will watch the place if Ally Malikhan the Merchant

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Merchant will tell him to do so - Upon which I requested him (the latter) to tell the kolkar so, but he objected to do it, observing that he was informed by several persons that until the orders of the Camanore Beebee are received neither Cocoanuts nor Jaggry, nor any other Article will be allowed to be taken away from this place - I therefore asked him to name the parties from whom he heard this, but he refused to mention their names alleging that they would kill him if he did so, but that he will give their names at a safe quarter.

On Wednesday the 1st Methonom 15th June 1855. Kamakotti Hoosain Mally Khan a principal Merchant invited the people for the obituary ceremony of his younger brother and prepared rice &c. for them but a large mob who assembled there shouted out, and declared that if any man or woman should be present at the Ceremony in question, he or she will be killed. Besides this they prevented the

Mellacherries

Mellacherries (Cocoanut gatherers and Toddy Drawers) from pulling Cocoanuts from the trees planted on Government Ground which was let out on Pattom or rent for 200 Rupees to Hoossain Malikhan, as well as from the trees which are his private property and which yield about 1800 Nuts per Month- They also caused the pots fixed on the trees to answer as receptacles for Chakra Kulloo (or sweet Toddy from which Jaggry is made) to be removed therefrom, in short they interdicted the Islanders from even going to his house- they further prevented the woman who was employed by him as a wet nurse to his Child from continuing in his service. consequently these matters of grievance were reported to the Cutcherry by him, and on that day the aforesaid people trespassed into my dwelling house, and forcibly removed therefrom a maid servant who Cooked for me, named Kydah and prevented her from cooking for me, adding that if she were to continue to do so, she would be punished-

After dismissing her they told every one that neither beetel, nut, fish, nor any other eatables should be given to the Great people, and no one should go to their houses- even the barbers were prevented

prevented from coming to shave us-

On Wednesday the 8th/20th June 1855 the Kalasies (Lascars) and Malimies (Pilots) as well as the Tindals belonging to the Beebees Odees (Vessels) the Moopen or Chief of the Mellacherries, (Cocoanut gatherers and Toddy drawers,) named Kundy Ismail, and several other people forcibly entered my dwelling house with beat of tom tom, &c. and removed therefrom the aforesaid female, in consequence of her having despite the injunctions of the people, continued to cook for me- they tied her hands, daubed her face all over with Charcoal, tantoned her throughout the Country, tied her to a tree standing in front of the Jemmath Pally (Mosque) and asked her whether she would Cook for me any more- When she replied in the Negative, she was let off- On the same day an Arab boy, named Belaal, who was employed as Comicopoly (Accountant) in the Beebees Odeez came to the Cutcherry and used threatening language to the Gomastah as he was writing, saying, that he would see, if he found him on the Coast, that he was come to the Island to take with him all those who were guilty of opposition to the Beebees rule- The aforesaid boy, named Belaal together

with

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with Aperail Coyah Cooty of Andrott employed the crew to cut down, without my orders, Cocoanut and other trees required for repairing and launching the Beebees' Odees (Vessels) and in consequence of Pooey Ebraim and Anarkotil Dhon Takroo not having rendered their services to them, they got a number of people to fill their houses with wild aloe plants, and other brushwood, with injunctions that they should not be removed by any one who may be in their employ. They likewise removed, without orders a large quantity of fibre which was soaked in water by Coyah Cooty, the Beebees former Palace Manager, and Kamoth Hoosain Khan who formerly held the Office of Karyasten of the Beebee on the Island, and converted it into Coir and Cables for the use of the Beebees' Odees (Vessels) They also took, without my orders, Arabia Salt from the Beebees' Depot, bartered it for Coir, which they were disposing of. Further on the 9th Chingom 1031, the Beebees Odee (Vessel) named "Kadree" was brought on the beach to be relaunched, and immediately afterwards the Arab boy, named Belaal, came and asked me to allow the Vessel to take Cargo. When I inquired of him, as to the nature of the articles he was going to take on board, he replied that they were one maund of

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of Coir rope, and some Cocoanuts I told him that instead of the Coir and Cocoanuts being surrendered to Government he as the Beebees Agent, was illegally endeavouring to prevent the Islanders from delivering them over that as the Circar Cocoanuts and other articles were being taken away by many people I must refuse orders for embarking articles without previous instructions from Your Worship. In disobedience of the above order he shipped the Coir rope and Cocoanuts above alluded to. In the same manner the Cargo which the Beebee's Odees /Vessels/ named "Aboubekir" and "Hydrosi" had taken was shipped without my Orders. On the return of these Odees/Vessels/from Cannanore, I found entered in the Port Clearance granted from the Custom house the name of Mammee Coatty as the Nugga/Commander/ of the Vessel "Aboubekir" and the Name of Ebram Coatty as

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as the Nugga / Commander / of the "Hydrose" But on the arrival of the Vessels here the individuals who were found to be in Command of them were, Nagah Moosah Madimey of "Agathy" on the Vessel "Hydrose" and Nagah Aporail Coyah Cooty of "Androte" in "Aboubekir".—

At about 9 Oclock A. M. on the 28th of Chingam 1031 the Pilots and Tindals of the three Vessels belonging to the Beebee as well as others having desired the people to assemble in one place, the people did so, when they all came to my dwelling house, and asked me to name the parties who told me that they had cut down trees for the use of the Beebees Odees / Vessels / from the Circar Ground. I told him that I heard it from none, but that I saw it myself But they believing that Pilot Dee Hosly Moosa Malimey was the person who gave me the information, seized hold of the aforesaid Individual, tied his

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his hands &c. rubbed humair nuisance all over his body and thighs, tied a Carcase round his neck, & tantomed him throughout the Country. and after thus disgracing him let him off.—

Eight hundred and ninety Cocoanuts were Counted and secured in the Cocoanut Safe on the northside of the Island. Observing a defeciency I sent for the Merchants and desired them to Count the Nuts, when 110 only were forthcoming.

Cocoanuts which are accumulated in the other repositories as well as those dropping from the trees were in the same way robbed by different individuals.

All these irregularities happened after the arrival of the two Odees / Vessels / belonging to the Beebee of Cannanore. It was under the directions of the two Individuals also named Coyah Cooty of Antrote, the Commander of the Beebees Vessel, and the Arab-

boy

boy named Belcal that the Malumes or /Pilots/ Tindals, and the Lascars employed in those Vessels, together with the people of the Country created the disturbances and outrages above recited This circumstance lead me to think that they acted in Conformity with the orders they had received from the Beebee while they were at Cannanore The causes for my entertaining such an opinion are that the three Odies /Vessels/ which are sent annually with Cargo to Bengal were purposely Kept back this year though the people who were guilty of the outrages above detailed were dispite my orders embarked on Vessels and taken away to Cannanore and were paid their Expences. They refused notwithstanding my orders to receive on board any Circar people; or hear any communication from them, on the plea that they had not the

the Beebee orders to do so.—

As requested by me the principal Merchant, Nenthren Hundd Var ally Naily Khan and the people of this place who were proceeding to Cannanore asked the Nuggahs /Commanders/ of the Beebee's Odee to receive a Circar report; or to carry a Circar man from this place. To this the Nuggahs /Commanders/ replied to Ally Naik Khan, that when the aforesaid Odees /Vessels/ were about coming from Cannanore, the Beebee refused to give orders to take on board a Peon with a letter which your Worship directed to be sent to this place and that they would not therefore take any man from here. Ally Naik Khan remarked to me that as the Circar order was not acted upon, but on the contrary every thing was carried out according to the Orders of the Beebees people, he and the other Merchants had

had made up their minds to go; to represent their grievances to your Worship accordingly when we were about preparing to take a passage in a small Vessel belonging to Hossain Maly Khan, the Nuggahs /Commanders/ of the Beebees Vessel, and Mahmaees /Pilots/ and others prevented the people of the Country from letting us go. The three Odies /Vessels/ left this on the 13th Instant and the 14th idem. I sent for the four principal Merchants of this place and told them that the Mellacharries and others of the place should be called and informed that the Circar had engaged an freight the small boat belonging to Hamoth Hossain Maly Khan to convey the Circar people, and the Merchants to the Coast and

and that they should be asked whether they would or would not allow the boat to go. The Merchants sent for Hahboo Mahomed the Mellacherry Moopen /Chief/ of "Vadde Tallakil" /the northern Extremity of the island/ and Kandy Ismail the Mellacherry Moopen of "Tekkatalakil" /Southern Extremity/ and Perry Mahomed the Mellacherry Moopen appointed by the Beebees people before they left me, and inquired of them on the subject they replied that when the aforesaid three Odees /Vessels/ were about leaving the Island the people who took passage thereon had ordered that after their departure no Vessel or Individual should be allowed to leave the Island. After this they told me this Inquired of

of them whether they would allow us to go or not. they replied that before they could give a positive answer they must consult with the rest of the people. Three days having elapsed without my receiving a reply I sent for the Malkhans / Merchants / told them to get the mast of the Vessel ready for starting at that time as the Mella cherries had all gone out a fishing the Pilly Mookries Mosque servants / and Mallimees / Pilots / and others sent people in his boats to go and inform

inform them that the merchants were getting the most of the vessel ready that they and the Circar people, were preparing to go away that day and that consequently they should soon return. By the time they returned, we had secured the mast, and nothing further happened on that day. On the next day the 20th Inst. we had the vessel laden with provisions &c and the aforesaid Malkhans / Merchants / all embarked, and put the vessel to Sea. Hamekutty Hoossain Makkan having come and told me at 10 a m. that the Circar people and things may be embarked, the Mella cherries and other inhabitants of the two Extremities of the Island got into five or six boats about two hundered of them armed with axes and Knives, canes, and entered our Odee, Cut down the mast, and rigging sunk the vessel and told the Malkhans or Merchants to go away, threatening to cut them down if they persisted in remaining

Fort St George 31st March 1859

there upon this the Merchants got frightened, jumped into the sea, and swam a shore. After which they pillaged the vessel and carried away the mast, and the helm. The Vessel which was so sunk on the 20th of Kany remained in that state until the night of the 5th Tolam when a large number of people came removed the water from it, and returned to land, and requested Every one to attend the next day for the purpose of pulling the vessel ashore. The people assembled accordingly when the Mookry / Mosque Servant / of Jemath Mosque named Moopen Haliff Beebee Thanikay Hoosain Hadjee Desavy Cooda ally Takroo, Adoo Hoosain Takroo the Mellacherry Moopen named Peny Mahomed and Hahloo Mahomed, ordered the vessel to be brought ashore the vessel was not taken to the place where it was originally left by the owner Hoosain Mally Khan, but it was taken away, and left at a distance in the north side of the place where the Mellacherries reside. The box which

Fort St George 31st March 1859

was embarked on the aforesaid Vessel was taken by the Individuals above named to the Jemath Mosque, and they asked Hoosain Malikhan for the Key thereof he told them that they had taken away all the contents of the box, and he asked them moreover by whose orders they desire him to give up the Key they replied that they did so under the orders of the whole body of the people of the place. Hoosain Malikhan told them that he would only give up the Key on the receipt of orders from the Circar, and not at the requestation of the people, and bid them go away. They then left the box in the Jemmath Mosque and departed. We were left under surveillance in consequence of the Beebees people having given directions on the occasion of their proceeding to Cananore in the three Odees as aforesaid, not to allow the circar people to quit the Island until their return, and unless Government will send a vessel for our passage we are unable to return as no vessels from other ports touch here. The reason of their not taking a letter from us

us on their return to Cannanore, in their apprehension of being brought to punishment in case any information regarding us is obtained, and their conception that having left us destitute of all assistance if any casualty happen amongst us before their return the Circar will have no means of ascertaining the fact.

Before the arrival of the Beebees Odees on the 4 Edavom 1030 Cocoanuts had been collected from the Circar property on two occasions. Rupees 617 were realized on account of Pottom or rent, and 300 Bamboos / measures / of Joggry. Nothing further was realized on account of the opposition on the part of the Beebee's people. Since that period the Cocoanuts which fall on the Government ground are taken away by the people. As the Individuals who went on board the 3 Odees belonging to the Beebee delayed to return there was a dispute between the Islanders and Neuthra Kandore Alimali Khan, when his vessel called "Deria Dowlet" was taking Cargo and was about proceeding to the Mal-

dives

Maldives, urging that he must send his vessel to the Malabar coast to obtain information regarding the Beebees people, and then only she can go to the Maldives. When ally Maly Khan, acquainted me with the above circumstance, I told him that he must by all possible means endeavor to send a Circar letter in the vessel. He told me that if he be allowed to go he would like one, but unless he went himself if such a letter be sent and the Islanders become aware of it the ship itself will not be allowed to go. As the aforesaid Ally Mulla Khan was one of the four principal inhabitants who has witnessed, and possesses a knowledge of the irregularities and disturbances above detailed, and as I was unable to arrange for the appearance of those four Individuals, before your Worship and finding no other means thro which I can forward this Urzee, I have given the necessary orders to ally Maly Khan to deliver this petition to your Worship I therefore pray, that as the circumstances detailed by me are fully known to Ally Mula Khan he may be examined and the

parties

parties who had committed the outrages and have come to the coast may if they are now there be brought before your Worship confronted with us, examined and our grievances redressed There are Amongst the crew of Aly Malik Khans Vessel, some Individuals who were concerned in Cutting down the Mast of the Vessel in which we had prepared to take our passage and of drawing the vessel a shore. These individuals should also be made to appear before you and Examined by your Worship. It appears by the account rendered by the Beebees Accountant that Ally Maly Khan owes Rupees 500 on account of Pattom or rent for Fusly 1029 and 1030. On my applying to him for the payment of this money, he stated that as he had already paid the amount to the Babee, his being required to pay it over again is a grievance, but that he will pay the amount if he be ordered by your Worship to do so. The six Odies and 1 ship belonging to the Merchants of this place not having been allowed to take their usual trip this year the

unversal opposition we met from the people when we were endeavouring to leave the Island the surveillance under which we were placed and their denial to us of the necessaries of life all lead to the inference that they acted under the Orders of the Babee and consequently we cannot leave the Island, unless a vessel be sent by your Worship. If we remain here any longer, we live in danger of our life. If the people of this place know that this Urzee is entrusted into the hands of Ally Malikan for delivery his vessel will not be allowed to go to the Malabar Coast As Marathe Hundy Aver Ally Maly and his brother Tomally also proceed in this Vessel

4803

From Ft. St. George 31st March 1857

Vessel and as they are acquainted with all that transpired here it is desirable they should also be sent for and examined. The principal Merchants of this place had no hand in any of the late disputes or disturbances.

I await your further orders &c.

Written on the 31st Tolam
14th November 1855

/Signed/ Mudheen Cotty Nugga
Police Ameen

/True Translation/
/Signed/ W. Robinson
Acting Collector

Pro

4804
Bd. No. 987
Proceedings thereon
(1028.29)

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857.

In the above letter the Acting Collector of Malabar reports the result of the management in Fusly 1265. / A.D. 1855/56 of the five Islands of the Laccadive Group belonging to the Beebee of Cannanore and sequestrated for arrears of Pishcash under the orders of Government dated 7th September 1854 Pp. 1062 Rd.

2. The attachment was fully effected only in four of the five Islands and the financial result is shewn in the marginal abstract.

3 The net receipts amounted to Rupees 22,072-9-5. and have reduced the Government demand from Rupees 54,267-2-0 / the amount in Fusly 1264 / to Rupees

Receipts on account of Produce of the Laccadive Islands

	m	fs			
727	12	26	Coirs @ 1.5-3-1 23½/100 per Candy		32,887-13-9
1	2	3	Cowries " 11.8-12-9 15/100	"	1,057-4-2
"	2	1/10	Tortoise Shells " 7-1-9 60/100	per lb	4,06-1-11
2,13,800	Cocoanuts	"	12-8-10 19/100	per 1,000	2703-15-3
Miscellaneous Receipts					670-8-10
					10,48-13-8
Old Balance					38,779-9-7

Disbursements Viz.t.—

	c	m	fs		
Price of	727	7	21 Coirs @	17-7-6 81/100	per Candy 12,708-13-8
"	2636½		Seers of Cowries "	" 1-10 60/100	p. Seer 308-14-6
"		m	fs		
"	2	1	Tortoise Shell "	26 Rs.	per lbs 114-"
					13,131 12 2.
Deduct price of the produce belonging to the Beebee of Cannanore					788-7-"
					12,343-5-2.
Establishment					21,94-14-4.
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges					1331-9-9
Charges incurred on Mr. Thomas's Deputation					537-2-11
					16,767-" 2.

Balance credited to the arrears due by the Beebee — 22,072-9-5.
72 9 6 credited in the accounts of 1266-

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857.

Rupees 47,194 — 9 — 6. It will be seen that in the year under review the net receipts from the Islands only exceeded the Resident on the Beebee's entire property by Rupees 7,078 — 4

The Beebees revenue from the Islands has been derived from an absolute monopoly of their staple produce. The chief of these is Coir in regard to which besides these monopoly gains, a further source of advantage has been secured by great reduction in the price paid for it to the Islanders. The Collector states that the price had thus been reduced from Rupees 18½ in 1820 to Rupees 8 per Candy. The price has since the sequestration been assimilated to that prevailing in the Canara Islands and one of the principal Fiscal abuses has thus been removed. In the year under report the average price realised for Coir has Rupees 46 — 3 — 1 and that paid to the Islanders Rupees 17 — 7 — 6 per Candy

5. The other two sources of Revenue are Cowries and Tortoise Shell which have long been Royalties. For these also the Collector

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857.

states reasonable prices have been paid to the people

6. The produce which the Islanders were permitted to retain for their own exclusive benefit consist of Cocoanuts the produce of their own gardens, Jaggery Shark fins &c. These were all free under the Beebee's management though attempts were made to establish a right of preemption in her favor.—

7. Besides the above there was a heavy duty of about 10 per cent on all articles imported into the Islands and a similar charge on most of the exports. This exaction has been discontinued as well as various uncertain sources of income as Nuggeranahs &c. which the Bebee herself disowned.—

8. The Cocoanuts entered in the accounts as having realised Rupees 2708 were the produce of the Bebee's private gardens

9. With regard to the entry in the account of Fusly 12 Rs of charges for supplies furnished, the Acting Collector states that it has been

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857

been usual to advance money for the purchase of Rice Salt &c. for the use of the Islanders during the monsoon, and that the cost of supplies are recovered as the provisions are issued.

10. The Board concur with the Acting Collector that the administration of Justy 1265 as regards the four Islands under Government management has been successful and that while petty imposts have been abandoned and equitable rates paid for the produce the Beebee cannot complain that her interests have been neglected or legitimate sources of profit sacrificed - for from the four best valuable of her Islands she has received more than the asserted value of her entire Island property.

11. The change however which is most urgently needed and which alone can permanently secure the just rights of the people is the abolition of the monopoly and to the introduction of this the claims of the Beebee oppose an obstacle. The question is

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857.

is one of treaty - right and little likely apparently to be conceded by the Beebee while the monopoly exists, the endeavours of Government to ameliorate the position of the people will be but temporary, and when the sequestration terminates the former unfair prices may be re-established and other irregular sources of Income revived Freedom of trade in their staple produce would not only be a great boon to the people in itself - but would place them in a better position to assert their own rights - and render them more independent of the Beebee's influence and control.

12. The charges incurred in the year do not call for remark.

13. The Board support the Acting Collector's recommendation for the grant of a gratuity of Rupees 50 to Mr Cabral in recognition of his services when Mr Thomas was deputed to visit the Islands.

14. The Board will now proceed to notice the failure of the attachment of the Island

Island of Manakay the largest and most valuable of the Beebee's group.

15. The Island is difficult of access the people are of Cingalese origin and their intercourse with the Malabar Coast is not frequent and carried on through the Beebee who is the Jenmy or Proprietor of the entire island and has very great influence over the people. This influence has no doubt been exercised to prevent the attachment of the island.—

16. The Ameen who has deputed to assume charge of it in 1855 experienced great difficulty in reaching it and to all appearance would have failed entirely but for the good Offices of the Sultan of the Maldives. He was at first received in a favorable manner but shortly after two boats of the Beebee's arrived direct from Cannanore, and his authority was openly resisted and he was subjected to great indignity.—

17. "As soon as the season opened on October 1855 a body of the Islanders came over to the Beebee at Cannanore and thence addressed complaints against the Ameen and protested against

against the sequestration. The ameen ultimately but with great difficulty returned with his establishment to the Coast and the matter was referred to Mr Thomas for enquiry on the Island where alone the investigation could be conducted with a prospect of success.

18. Mr Thomas however failed though the influence of the Beebee in reaching the Island, the Complainants returned thither without the permission or knowledge of the Magistrate.—

19. The entire establishment has been withdrawn the attachment is virtually at an end and the authority of Government set at nought.

20. The question is also complicated by a claim on the part of the Beebee to have this Island recognised as part of her continental possession Mr Robinson thinks there may have been "some rashness and want of conciliation on the part of the Ameen" but considers Mr Conolly's selection of him was judicious.

In

Fort Saint George 31st March 1837.

21. In the interval more complete infor-
mation has been obtained regarding the Island

22. It contains about 2500 Inhabitants is entirely the Senm property of the Beebee whose tenants people are under various tenures.

23 A great portion of the plantation is managed by the Beebee's servants on her private account and there is an average annual export of nearly 2 lacs of Cocoanuts the produce of her own gardens to Bengal viz. The value of these ranges from 2500 and 3500 Rupees and the Beebee receives about 1000 Rupees annually as the rental of plantations in the occupation of the Islanders her te-
nants. A further sum of 1000 Rupees is realised for Coir levied as a poll tax on the inha-
bitants and the royalties of Couries and Tortoiseshell being in a small amount.

24. The Beebee also collects a tax on the Cargoes of large boats returning from their voyages - Every such boat has to give 5 Candies of Bengal rice / valued at 8 Rupees per Can-
dy / to the Beebee's Agent who disposes of it to the Ryots at the rate of a Candy of Coir

Fort Saint George 31st March 1837

/ value on export to Bengal 40 Rupees / for each Candy of Rice. The profits on this traffic are estimated at Rupees 1000 annually and make the Beebee's total receipts from the Island about 5000 to 7000 Rupees.

25. The Condition of the Islanders is in a Marked degree superior to that of their neighbours in the adjacent Island - They enjoy free trade in their own produce realise large profits in the Bengal market and carry on a lucrative carrier's trade with the Maldives Arracan and Ceylon. "Menakay has several very healthy families among its inhabitants and the enterprise and ac-
tivity of its daring sailors affords a curious contrast with the poverty and listlessness" of the other islanders.

26. Mr Robinson proposes to depute a European Officer with an Establishment to reassert the supremacy of Government in a conciliatory manner and requests that immediate instructions may be forwarded to him and a passage provided for the party to the Island in a Steamer

The

27. The Board have given the subject their most careful consideration and will briefly state their views. First as regards the Beebee's claim to have the Island considered part of her continental possessions the Board do not see their way very clearly. The Island as far as they can judge seems to have been included in both classes of assets it is her Zemm property entirely and the bulk of her receipts from it are from private property. In fact as regards the Island she is its owner and proprietor in a far more literal sense than the proprietors of Zemindaries on the main land. The question however is not one of very great importance for the whole of her possessions are liable for the arrears, though at her own request and to subserve the intentions towards the people, its realisation is limited to the proceeds of the Islands.—

28. As regards the other considerations involved the Board cannot help thinking that if the information now obtained regarding Manikay had been before in the possession of Government they would have seen fit to adopt a different course in respect to that island.

29. In their proceedings against the Bee-

Beebee the mere realisation of the balance has been a secondary consideration, in the estimation of Government and the Honorable Court to the amelioration of the condition of the Islanders. Had the mere recovery of the arrears been the object the conduct of the Beebee would itself have prompted more summary measures.

30. The great object however has been to improve the condition of the people as much as circumstances will permit.—

31. Now looking at the state of the Manikay people it seems to the Board that they are already in a better position than Government can during a temporary management hope to secure for the other Islanders.—

32. They are already in enjoyment of Free trade and exercise it in an enterprising and profitable manner. This boon is apparently beyond the attainment of the other Islanders. So that in this respect the people of Manikay have nothing to gain from the interposition of Government. The only objectionable imposts are the poll tax of Coir and the

description

description of import duty levied on large boats It is not however stated whether these press heavily on the people or are complained of— So far as can be judged, they are content with their condition several wealthy families inhabit the island and the people evidently possess some degree of independent spirit for it is added that the Beebee's influence "is only retained by concession".—

33. Again the Board cannot but think that the fact of the island being entirely the Beebee's Senna property would in conjunction with the other considerations above mentioned, have led the Government to exempt Manatkay from attachment, at least pending further investigation.

34. In short but for the contumacious conduct of the Beebee herself the Board would now council that step.—

35. It remains to consider what course should now be adopted.—

36. The Board cannot recommend that a European Officer and Establishment should be sent over unless a steamer can be spared to take them over to bring the former back, if not also to remain during his visit. The Board are apprehen

apprehend that in the present state of affairs a steamer is not likely to be available for this purpose and the attempt to reach the Island in a boat or Pattimar would as before prove futile and make matters worse.

37 But supposing this difficulty overcome, it is still a question what reception would await the party, in the island. If the Government were about to assume the management of the Island permanently the Board doubt not that the people would at once acquiesce in this arrangement. but if the occupation is to be only temporary, the Board fear that the influence of the Beebee would be found more than the native establishment could overcome, when the European Officer withdrew from the Island.—

38 The Babee as past events show has very great influence over the people who

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857.

who are in fact her tenants and this in-
fluence would no doubt be exercised with
determination and energy though covertly
to thwart the wishes of Government. The peo-
ple moreover have little to gain from
Government and are not likely to make
the Beebee their enemy by any active
support of Government. There would be
little difficulty too if they are so inclin-
ned in their adopting a course of passive
resistance which would not commit
them or the Beebee - The Ameen placed
in such trying circumstances would
have to conduct himself with a degree
tact and discretion not easily met with
If by any heedless act the active oppositi
of the people were excited the small
establishment would be powerless and
punishment when tardily executed would
fall on persons with a preconceived
tendency

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857.

tendency to opposition and not on the
real instigator the Beebee whose in-
fluence would be exercised too adroitly
for detection.-

39. The Board cannot believe
that the Islanders from their frequent
intercourse with the main land can
be so simple as to believe that any
open opposition to Government by the
Beebee could not be summarily put
down and the very fact of her secret
intrigues would prove her inability to
cope with the power of Government.-

40. For these reasons the Board
would regret to see the measures pro-
posed in regard to Mainkay carried
out thus for they doubt whether such
interference would tend to any permanent
by good result. The attempts hitherto
made have doubtless proceeded from the
Beebees

Fort Saint George 31st March 1857.

Beebees intrigues and it is against her and not even her deluded dependents that the power of Government should be directed. They would therefore wish to have the Collectors views as to the effect of attaching her entire property for the arrear informing her that the arrangements already agreed to are conceled by her contumacy and that nothing but immediate submission to the orders of Government can regain her the consideration and respect with which she has hitherto been treated. She might in further token of submission be required to withdraw her Agent from the Island and place the Government Ameen in Charge of the Island.

4th. If some course like this is not feasible, the alternative of assuming the temporary management of the Island as proposed can be considered, and carried out when a steamer can be made available for the purpose.

Fort St. George 31st. March 1857.

No. 12

To

J. D. Sim Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

(1030)

Bd. No. 972

From the Acting Collector of Tanjore

Sir

Fort St. George

As I am unable to trace in my records any distinct authority for the disbursement for the Current year, of any sum likely to be required for the expenses of the exhibition to be held at Coumbaconum. I have the honor to request information whether I may consider that the arrangements made for the past year under your

15th March 1857 No. 496 Boards Circular of the Marginal date, are sanctioned for the present one.—

Tanjore 13th March 1857

/ Signed / H. D. Phillips

Acting Collector

Bd. No. 981, Proceedings (1030.81)

thereon. The necessary sanction was conveyed in Extract Minutes Consultation 28th July Communicated with Boards Proceedings 6th August 1856. The instructions contained in the

Boards

Boards circular Order dated 5th March 1855 are generally applicable to the Exhibition to be held in the Current year, but the local Committees will also be guided by the experience gained on the last occasion.—

No. 34.

To. J. D Sim Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

(1032)
Bd. No. 1111

From the Collector of Trichinopoly.

Sir. Fort St. George

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt this day of your circular letter No. 819 of the 17th Instant, intimating transmission of 250 forms of Prize awards for the Agricultural Exhibition in this District.—

2. It is with great regret I report that the subject of an Exhibition to be held this year has entirely escaped my memory and I have made no arrangements to effect the object.—

3. The wording of the 6th Para of the Minute of Consultation of Government No. 871 dated the 23d

28th July 1856. has misled me and made me Consider the end of this year to be the period of another Exhibition.—

4. On the receipt of your Boards Proceedings No. 2515 under date the 6th August 1856, I issued circular orders to all the Talooks and apprized the people of the District, that an Exhibition would be held, and the time fixed after January. But I entirely forgot the matter until this moment. It is too late for this Season, and Could not be got up.—

5. I am sorry for my neglect and cannot account for my forgetfulness. An Exhibition might be held about Christmas next, should your Board permit.—

Trichinopoly District . . .
Moosery Collectors Circuit . .
Lentcherry 20th March 1857

/ Signed / J. Bird
Collector

Bd. No. 985
Proceedings
(1032.33)

thereon.— The Board Consider it very desirable that an Exhibition should be held in the Current year if there is reasonable prospect of success.

The

The people have been led to believe that a meeting would be held annually and if their expectations are disappointed they may be led to doubt the sincerity of Government in the matter. The postponement of the Exhibition to a later period of the year than was originally intended seems the best course now open for adoption and the Board request Mr. Bird to make the necessary arrangements.—

Resolved that the following letter be despatched.—

(1034)

Bd. No. 989

To the Acting Secretary to Government.

To The Acting Secretary to Government Revenue Department

Sir

Para 1. With reference to the concluding Para of Extract Minutes in consultation under date the 8th January 1856 No. 19 Revenue Department calling for information as to the nature of Desayee Enams and the title whether hereditary or otherwise under which they are held I am directed by the Board

Indexes 8th January 1856

1220	Fr.	Ganjam	3	Inbound 14th April 1856
998	Fr.	Vizagapatam	15th March	inbound 17th June 1856
916	Fr.	Rajahmundry	8th Do.	inbound 3d Do. Do.
856	Fr.	Masulipatam	14th	inbound 13th March Do.
472	Fr.	Guntoor	5th	inbound 15th February Do.
1179	Fr.	Nellore	7th	inbound 11th April Do.
1265	Fr.	Cuddapah	11th April	inbound 14th July Do.
1611	Fr.	Bellary	2d	inbound 14th May Do.
1716	Fr.	Kurnool	15th	may inbound 2d June Do.
487	Fr.	Chingleput	8th	inbound 12th February Do.
2926	Fr.	North arcot	28th July	inbound 2d August Do.
483	Fr.	South arcot	8th	inbound 12th February Do.
578	Fr.	Tanjore	9th	inbound 13th February Do.
502	Fr.	Trichinopoly	7th	inbound 12th February Do.
517	Fr.	Madura	8th	inbound 29th Do. Do.
683	Fr.	Tinnevelly	22d	inbound 29th Do. Do.
1289	Fr.	Coimbatore	14th	inbound 21st April Do.
593	Fr.	Canara	13th	inbound 21st February Do.
934	Fr.	Malabar	12th	inbound 19th March Do.

Vizagapatam
Rajahmundry
Guntoor
Chingleput
South Arcot
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Madura
Tinnevelly
Coimbatore
Canara
Malabar

Ganjam

Board of Revenue to submit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the Reports received in answer to a reference made to the various Collectors on the subject.—

2. From this it appears that in the 12 districts noted in the margin there are no Desayee or other Enams of the description alluded to.—

3. In South Arcot an "office" bearing the name Desayee for the settlement of caste Disputes is common and is generally regarded as hereditary; the Parties holding it being paid by the people over whom they exercise jurisdiction but this office is distinct from those immediately under consideration.—

4. The Collector of Ganjam states generally that there are Enams in his District formerly allotted for

for the performance of Service which is not now required They have been Continued to the family of the original Grantees and are looked upon as hereditary — The Acting Collector recommends that so long as the lands remain in the family they be left to the enjoyment of the Mauiemdars, to be treated as lapsed Enams, should the family become estinct.—

Rajahmundry 5. In the Rajahmundry district, some Enams were formerly held in the Zemindaries by parties who assisted in the preparation of accounts &c. but after the permanent Settlement of these Estates the Government resumed the Enams. Conferring upon the incumbents money allowances as life pensions. The lands were made over to the Zemindars with a proportionate increase to the Peshcush.—

Masulipatam 6 Similar remarks apply to the district of Masulipatam as far as regards the Haveli or Government lands. all Grants of the description in question in those lands were resumed before the permanent Settlement. Compensation in the shape of pensions being allowed to the Enamdars. These money allowances were not intended to be hereditary and

and have all lapsed with the exception of an annual pension of Rupees 52 8 — which is still continued to an old woman to be discontinued at her death. But in the Zemindaries this tenure is still in force, and it does not appear that on the reversion of the Estates to Government, its character attracted attention, lands and Villages being generally continued like other Mokhassahs and Enams. The title of these Grants to rank as hereditary has neither been questioned nor Confirmed, but the Collector is decidedly of opinion that there is no reason for regarding them as hereditary. The Collector notices in general terms the estent and value of these alienations and the necessity of a strict investigation of the titles under which they are held.—

Nellore 7. There are a few Desayee Enams in this District, but as the Services in Consideration of which they were originally granted have long since ceased to be rendered or required, the Collector is of opinion that they cannot be regarded as

as hereditary but should be treated on lapse under the rules laid down in Esctract Minutes

C.O.B. Vol. 2 P. 42 Consultation of 23d December 1851 No. 296 Revenue Department.—

Cuddapah 8. In this district these Enams have always been hereditary.—

Bellary 9. In the Bellary district there were 12 distinctions of office of the nature of those alluded to in the Esctract Minutes Consultation under reply and the lands formerly attached to them were of very Considerable extent bearing an assessment of Rupees 95572- The offices were abolished and the lands resumed after the assumption of the country by the British Government, but still portions of the Enams under the denomination of the particular office to which they were attached are continued to the families of the incumbents for their Subsistence - Colonel Munro in his Report Dated 26th Septr 1805 Para 31 of 25th August 1805 when speaking of the holders of Desayee Enams remarked that "they differed in no respect from the Common Potails and Curnums

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of the Villages, but in holding a more "extensive jurisdiction which was however in one "respect inferior to theirs by being held only "during pleasure while theirs was hereditary" The Collector is of opinion that hereditary right beyond what long possession gives cannot be maintained and observes that these Enams are of the same nature as those alluded to in Para 28 of the Honorable Courts Letter of 12th February 1851 No. 2 — The Officiating agent reports that until the final Settlement of the Desayee or other Enams in this district no Enam is looked upon as hereditary The most extensive Enam of this description was resumed by order of Government a portion being allotted as a life maintenance to the three Widows of the deceased holder two of whom are since dead.—

In Fr. Govt. R.D. No 801, 9th August inclosure 15th Septr 1851.

† From Govt 16th Inclosure 25th Octr 1849 No 987. R.D.

North Arcot 11. In the North Arcot district certain lands are held as Desayee or Shetty Enams and comprize about 74 Cawnies bearing an assessment of Rupees 420- The Collector is unable to state

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State for what Service these Lands were granted but thinks probably for the settlement of caste disputes. The parties posses no sunnuds or documents of any description, and the Records afford no information as to whether or not the grants are hereditary. The Collector is of opinion that on the death of the present incumbents the Manieams should be resumed. He will be directed to submit a report regarding these alienations as lapses occur with full explanation as to the origin and date of the grant in each case so far as this information can be elicited at the present time.

12 In the letter from the Honorable Court above adverted to it was held to be desirable that "as a general rule" Emoluments in the Shape of grants of land when continued from motives of indulgence after the duties attached to them had ceased should be commuted into life pensions. On further Consideration of the Subject and looking to the manner in which Enams of the description in question have been treated in the Northern Circars and

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and elsewhere the Board are not of opinion that the favorable terms on which the lands in the present cases are held should be extended as a matter of right beyond the lives of the present holders. The lands in question will be thus liable to the full assessment on Lapse, but in cases of long enjoyment and were the families interested will be exposed to great distress by the immediate imposition of the full assessment some indulgence, such as the remission of a portion of the full amount of rent for a limited period may be shewn.

With

From Bellary 2d inbound 14th May 1856.

13. With reference to Para 3 of the Extract from Minutes of Consultation under acknowledgement the Collector of Bellary states that the three Enams, tho entered in the Survey accounts as Bhutwarty are in reality Service Enams such being their designation in two of the original documents / dated 1747 and 1757 / mentioned in Column 3 of No 2 of the Tabular Reports, and that the priests duties Connected with the Narsummaswamy Pagoda, in Consideration of which the Grant was made have been regularly performed.

14. The reply from Salem which has not yet been received will be laid before Govern.ment immediately on its receipt.—

Revenue Board Office
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/ signed / L. Forbes
Ag. Sub Secretary

The Board Proceed to take into Consideration the Statements noted below and to record their remarks thereon.—

(1035) Enclosures No 1 to 4075 From the Collector of Malabar — Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate in the Revenue Department for Fusly 1265.

(1036) 4075 From the Collector of Malabar — Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate in the Magisterial Department in Fusly 1265.—

(1037) 4075 From the Collector of Malabar — Statement of actual charges incurred without Estimate in the Revenue Department for Fusly 1265.—

(1038) 4075 From the Collector of Malabar — Statement of actual charges incurred without Estimate in the Forest Department in Fusly 1265.—

(1038-A) 4075 From the Collector of Malabar — Statement of actual charges incurred without Estimate in the Magistrate Department for Fusly 1265.—

(1035-39) Order on the 5 abovementioned Statements.— Ordered that the necessary remarks of the Board be inserted in the proper Column of the abovementioned Statements and Submitted for the Sanction of Government.— Received

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Received the undermentioned

1040 Miscellaneous letters and Statements:

After No. 673 From the Collector of Guntoor Account Current

1041 Satt for February 1857 Fusly 1266

After No. 672 From the Acting Collector of Madura Account Current

1042 of Satt for February 1857 Fusly 1266.

After No. 670 From the Collector of Coimbatore Return of Persons in Confinement under Regulation IX of 1822 in

1043 February 1857.

After No. 671 From the Acting Collector of Masulipatam Return of Village officers suspended or Dismissed under

1044 Regulation VII of 1831 in January 1857.

No. 699 From the Acting Collector of Madura Statement shewing the quantity of Salt in Store available for exportation to Calcutta on the 13th March 1857.

" S. Goldingham

" R.D. Cordeiro