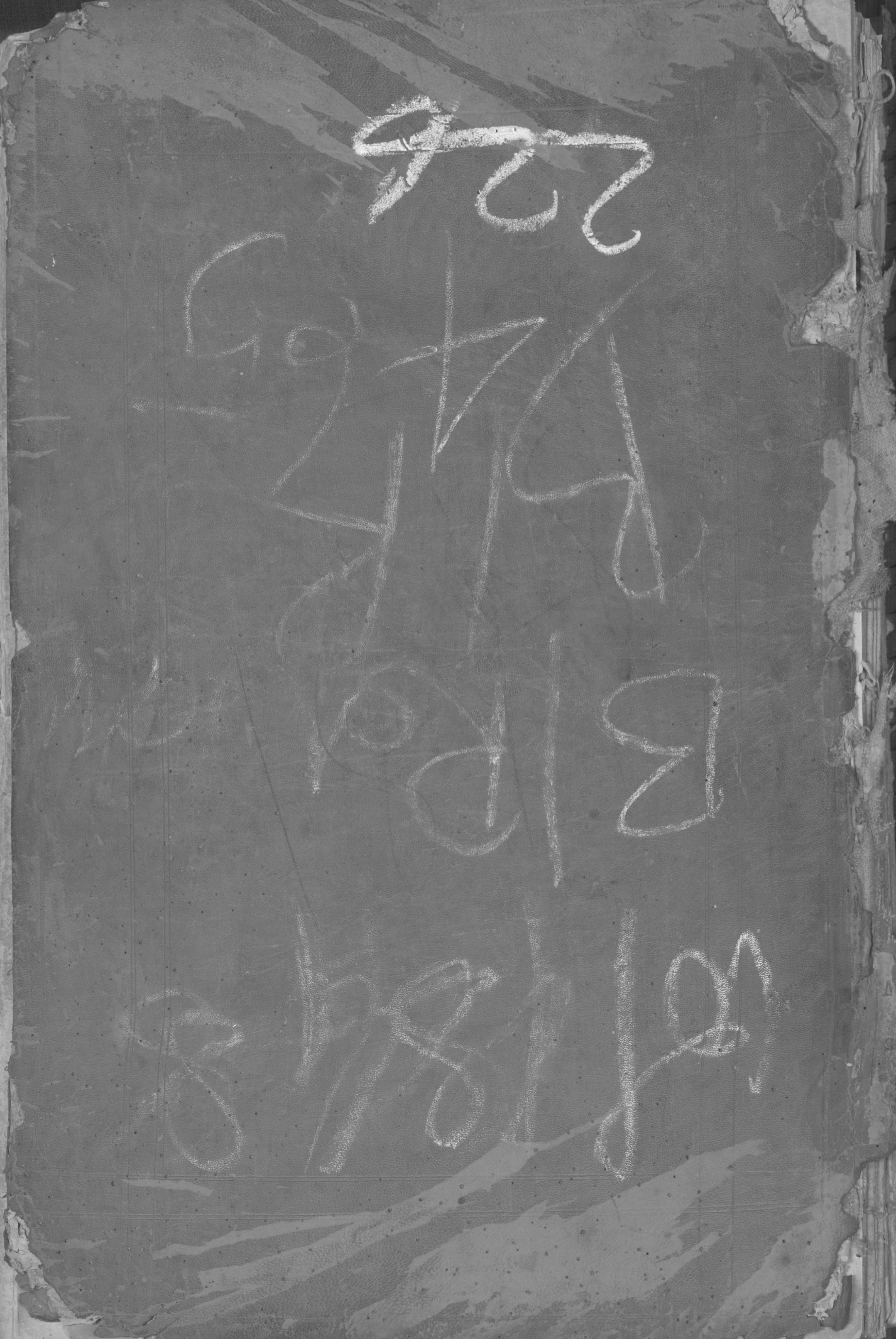


2701 — Fort St. George 23d February 1843.—

Diary.

1

From. Mr. Single. Asst. Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevelly. — Received letter, enclosing a Medical Certificate and requesting leave of absence under Section V of the Absentee Rules, for 2 years to enable him to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.—

1. 2

Order thereon; — Ordered to be submitted through the Channel of the Civil Auditor for the favorable consideration of Government.—

Thursday 23d February 1843 — At a Meeting Present

John Dent Esqre. Senior Member
Walter Elliot Esqre. Third Member
and
Alexander Maclean Esqre. Temporary Member
S. W. Kindersley Esqre. Second Member absent on special duty.—

Minutes of the last Meeting read and approved.—

Read Extract from a general Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 24th August 1842 accompanied by an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date January 17th 1843.—

3

3

In Cons. 23d Feby 1843 Proceedings thereon Recording observations on General Letter from the Honble Court of Directors dated 24th

Courts Letter Para 4 to 7 — No remarks

Courts Letter Para 8 & 9. — Ordered that Copy of these Paras be communicated to the Storekeeper and with reference

Fort St. George 23d February 1813.

24th August 1812 received with extract from the Hon. Court of the 17th January last

Reference to the concluding part of the Para: that he be requested to transmit his promised report on the Shetrium Revenue of Pollur at an early period.—

Courts Letter Para 11 Extract Do. Para 12 — Ordered that Copies of these Paras be transmitted to Mr. Blackburne.—

Courts Letter Para 11 to 16 — The Survey and other subjects treated in these Paras are under the consideration of the Board.—

Para 17— / Para 24 Do. & Cons. Para 5 — No remark. Copies to be sent to the Collectors in the several Districts for their information and guidance.—

Para 25-29-30 / Para 31-32 — No remark

Para 33 Do. C. / Para 8 — Under consideration.—

Ordered that Copies of these Paras be sent to the Commissioner in charge of Madura and that with reference to them and to Paras 20 & 21 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of February 6th 1813 he be requested to furnish a special report on his management of the Pullamanthan Estate at his early convenience.—

Para 35 / " 37 / Paras 38-39-40-41-45-46-47-48-49 / 51-52-54-55-56-57-58 — No remark. Copies to be furnished to the Collectors of Chingleput. These Paras do not call for remark.—

Copy

Fort St. George 23d February 1813.

Para 50 / (4) / In Cons. 2d Feby. 1813.

Copy to be sent to the Principal Collector of Canara.—

Read Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 11th January 1813 transmitting Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 24th August 1812, No. 20.—

Courts Letter & Enclosure Paras 4 @ 9 — Para 2. " 12 @ 14 — " 185 " 17 — " 7 — Require no remark. Require no remark. Resolved that transcript of these Paras be furnished to the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam who will be pleased to submit at his earliest convenience a special report on the balances still due by the Zemindars, to whom time was allowed to liquidate their balances by instalments, as called for by Government and if any remission of arrears should be necessary what precautions he would propose to adopt to ensure its extension to the Ryots.—

" 20 & 21 — Resolved that a Copy of these Paras be communicated to the Acting Principal Collector of Guddapah who will be pleased with reference to Para 1st of the Board's Proceedings dated 25th February 1811 to furnish the explanation regarding the increase of Sayer charges noticed by the Honorable Court.—

" 22 " / 23 & 24 — Requires no remark

Ordered that a Copy of these Paras be communicated to the Collr

Fort St. George 23d February 1813

Court Ests letter in Cons.

of South Arcot. The Board will bear in mind the instructions of the Honorable Court conveyed in Para 24

P. 25 & 26 "

" 28 "

Require no remark.

Ordered that a Copy of this Para be communicated for the information of Mr. Gleig the Principal Collector of Salem.

" 30-32-33.
" 35-36-37.
" 38-& 39 "

Require no remark.

" 41- 17-

Resolved that the attention of the several Collectors be again called by a Circular to the instructions of the Honorable Court referred to in these Paras.

" 43 & 44 "

" 46 & 47 "

Require no remark

The Board observe that the instructions conveyed in Para 55 of the Honorable Court's despatch dated 28th July (No 8.) 1811 respecting the right of Government Officers to make over immemorial waste lands to Paraco-dy Cultivators without the consent of the Meerasidars of the Village have been circulated for the information and guidance of the Collectors in the provinces, under date 31st January 1812 Attention will be paid by the Board to those instructions.

" 48 & 51 "

Ordered that transcripts of these Paras be communicated to Mr. Blackburne.

" 53 & 54 "

Require no remark

Ordered also that the following letter be circulated.

Circular

Fort St. George 23d February 1813.

Circular

To All Collectors

5

Circular to all Collectors and Commissioners at Ceded Dists from Govt & Sundt inform 2d Feby 1813 Para 17

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue under instructions of Government to call your attention to the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors circulated under date 28th October 1809 on the subject of the responsibility attaching to officers in charge of Stamps, and to state that the Honorable Court have again directed that those orders be strictly inforced in any case of Stamp embezzlements which may occur. The Board therefore request your particular attention to the orders in question.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
23d February 1813.

(Signed) T. Byrcroft
Acting Sub Secretary

6

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of Government transmitting Paragraphs Extracted from a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors with the orders of Government thereon.

October 12 1812

6.

In Consy 5th Feby 1813.

(Here enter January 21st 1813 No 80)

Proceedings thereon. Ordered that the Paras of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation noted in the Margin be recorded, as well as the Paragraphs of the Honorable Court's Despatch to which they refer.

Recording Execution and orders on a Genl letter from the Court of Directors dated 7th August 1812 and on the Extract from the Minutes of Cons: dated 21st Jany 1813 and explaining the reason why the instruction of

2

Paras 2 and 3 of the Minutes of Consultation and 6 to 11 of the Despatch will be communicated to

of the 5th Custom schedules of 1831 in the act ports were abandoned.-
Paras 6 & 7

Para 21 Ltr No 85 23d Inst 6th Feby

to the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam as regards what is said by the Honorable Court about the Vizianagrum Zemindary Mr Smollett is referred to an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the same date as the above which has already been furnished to him. On the subject of the survey of the Vizagapatam District, the Board observe that they have before them a letter from the Collector with his proposed Hookumnamah and instructions to Surveyors for approval, This will be replied to as soon as a determinate orders shall be received from Government as to the best mode of conducting a Revenue Survey. The Acting Collectors attention is particularly desired to the remarks of the Court in Para 11 of the Despatch.-

3- Copy of Para 6 of the Minutes of Consultation and of Paras 16 and 17 of the Letter will be furnished to the Collector of Rajahmundry who is requested to state from Boorhanpore Row and forward to the Board the original Title deed of the Ellamunchilly Estate

Estate with the view of its being amended as authorized by the Court.-

4 The Collector of North Arcot will be furnished with Copy of Para 7 of the Minutes of Consultation and Para 18 of the Dispatch and will be pleased to report how the conduct of the Arcot Tahsildar in the matter referred to was noticed. He will also intimate to that Officer that his improper proceeding has called down the censure of the highest authorities.-

5- Para 12 will be communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly with that part of the Dispatch to which it refers; and Mr Onslow will carry the orders of the Court of Directors into immediate effect.-

Para 25

No 5

6. With reference to Para 10 of the Minutes of Consultation the Board resolve to acquaint Government that the separate consideration of the Schedules of 1831 with a view to their adoption as the out ports was abandoned on the receipt of the order of Government noted in the margin

Ord. 4th Inst. &c. dated 29th 1812 & Cons 7th April

as the Board deemed it for better that the whole subject of Sea Customs, should be taken under review at once.— The Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, to whom it was entrusted to prepare the general enactment called for by Government in the order above alluded to, has not yet submitted a draft, though the Board have reason to believe it has been nearly completed. As soon as received from Mr. Underwood it shall receive that speedy and close attention which so important a subject demands.—

7. Copy of Para 22 and of those
46.45.46 Paras of the Court's Despatch which are there referred to will be transmitted for the information and guidance of the Acting — Principal Collector of Salem — A Copy of Para 46 will also be furnished to Mr. Ogilvy now absent from his duty on leave.—

8. Para 25 with Paras 75 and 76 of the Despatch will be communicated to Mr. Blackburne.—

9. Copy of Para 32, and of Paras 87, 88, 89 of the Despatch will be forwarded to the Collector and Government Agent in Tanjore who will be pleased to notify the remarks of the Court concerning the Mauteahar and Circarvaisal Claims to those proprietors respectively.—

Read

Read the following Extract.

7

From the Sec.y to Govt. } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Transmitting Copy of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors and requesting the Board to state the period within which the arrangements for a thorough reform of the Village Police of Cuddapah may be completed

Under date the 16th February 1843.—

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council proceeds to take into consideration the letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in this Department dated 9th November 1842 No. 17.—

Para 1 In the papers recorded in the Diary to the Consultation of the 28th January 1842 Nos. 8 and 9, transmitted to the Secretary to the India House in a letter dated 8th of the following Month, the Honorable Court will have learnt that arrangements are in progress for a thorough reform of the Village Police of Cuddapah.— As however more than 18 Months have elapsed since the issue of orders on the subject to the local Officers, the Board of Revenue will be called upon with reference to their Secretary's letter of the 7th June 1841 for a report of what has been done since, and of the period within which the arrangements may be completed.—

2. The points to which the attention of this Government has been called will receive due consideration, but it is gratifying to the Most Honorable the Governor in Council to observe that the subsequent Reports represent a far more favorable State of things particularly in the crime of Gang robbery than at

Desp. 27 Addl. 25th March & 1841 No. 18 A para 36.

the

the period which has come under the Honorable Courts review.

3. These instructions will be attended to, when an opportunity occurs of carrying them into effect.

Judicial Department
No. 17 of 1842.

Our Governor in Council.
at Fort St. George

Secretary's Letter Dated 27th December 1842.

State of Crime in Cuddapah } 1.

In our Despatch in this Department dated 3d February 1841 No. 7 we informed you that we should postpone taking this subject into consideration until the views of the Law Commission, to whom it has been referred, are reported to us. Other documents relating to it are transmitted with the letter under reply, and from them, as well as from those by which they were preceded, we find that, while the prevalence of Gang robbery and of forgery and perjury in the district of Cuddapah is equally admitted by all parties these evils are traced to various causes, according, as it seems to us to the preconceived ideas of the several parties with regard to the merits of the judicial System, we do not think that the disposition on the part of

of local Officers to enter into general discussions of that nature, unless when so required by their superiors is adopted, to lead to profitable results or deserving of encouragement - We observe however, that it appears to be an acknowledged fact that the Village Police of the district of Cuddapah is remarkable for its inefficiency, an evil which calls for immediate remedy as one which must in a great measure account for the disorders to which the district is subject. We observe also that Cuddapah has been liable to a frequent change of local Officers, against which we have so often remonstrated as preventing them from gaining the requisite information and experience or taking a proper interest in the welfare of the people under their charge.

We desire that your earnest attention may be given to the remedy of these practical defects, and that you will carefully watch the actual administration of the affairs of the district which we doubt not, will speedily be attended with favorable consequences.

2. With reference to the arduous duties which must attach to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah both in his revenue and Magisterial capacity we shall not object to your assigning to that Officer the higher scale of allowances authorized by

Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

by the 6th Paragraph of our Financial Despatch to the Government of India under date the 10th of July 1839 if you will thereby be enabled to retain more permanently the services of a Gentleman possessing the requisite qualifications.—

London, The 30th November 1842.

(Signed) J. L. Lushington
John Cotton
Vcs. Vcs. Vcs.

(True Extract and Copy)
(Signed) J. T. Thomas
Acting Chief Secretary

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

8

Order thereon—

Ordered that the Acting Principal Collector of Cuddapah be directed to submit his promised report on the Cuttiwady Police of his district without further delay—the Month of January within which (vide his letter 9th September 1842) it should have been furnished having elapsed.—

Ordered also that the following address be submitted in consequence.—

To The Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

7·9

To the Actg Chief Secy to Government

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 14th February 1843 in which the Board of Revenue are called upon with reference to their Secretary's letter of the 7th

Letter to Government submitting as per reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 14th Inst. with a letter from the Asst. Coll. of Cuddapah relative to the Cuttiwady Police of that District and stating that the attention of

Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

of that officer has been called to the subject promised by him on this subject which when received will be submitted for the orders of Government.

9th June 1841 to report what has been done towards a thorough reform of the village Police of Cuddapah and the period within which the arrangements may be completed. and in reply to forward the accompanying communication dated September 9th from the Acting Collector of Cuddapah in reply to their Secretary's letter of the 25th August last.—

2 From this it will be seen that the Cuddy Enam accounts were at the date of the Acting Collector's letter nearly completed and the report on that subject might have been forwarded within a short time but as the Acting Collector was desirous of having the results of the present year exhibited in his report on the state of the Police in his District he requested to be allowed time until the January following when he promised to submit a full report both on the Enam subject and the Police question generally.—

3. The Month of January having now elapsed without further communication from the Acting Collector his attention has been again called to the subject and the Board expect his report within a very short period, when the whole subject shall be submitted for the orders of Government without delay.—

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 23d February 1843.—

(Signed) C. B. Lowell
Acting Secretary.

Read the following Extracts.—

10

From the Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 14th February 1843.

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

Submitting for orders a letter from the Collector of Salem forwarding an application from Lieutenant (Here entered January 1843 / 153)
Reynolds of the Bombay Army for a piece of Ground for Cultivation on the Shevaroy Hills.—

Ordered that the foregoing

proceedings be brought to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors in connection with the general subject submitted for their orders in the letter under Despatch.

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

/A true Extract/ /Signed/ J. F. Thomas Acting Chief Secretary

10-11 10-14

Order thereon.

Ordered that a transcript of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation be communicated to the Collector of Malabar, in reference to his letter dated 12th January 1843.

In Cons. 9th Jan. 1843. From the Actg Chief Sec. to Govt. 12

12

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 11th February 1843.

Read again Minute by the Honorable Mr Sullivan dated 7th February 1839 and entered in Diary & Consultation 19th March 1839.

Read again letter from Secretary Board of Revenue dated 18th July 1839 and entered in Diary & Consultation 17th December 1839.

Read the following Minute by the Honorable Mr Sullivan.

(Here enter 15th June 1840)

Read the following Minutes by the Honorable Mr Bird.

(Here enter 10th April 1841)

Read the following Minute by the Honorable Mr Washington dated 25th October 1842 received 1st January 1843.

(Here enter No 38)

Para 1 The Most Honorable the Governor in Council observing from the papers above recorded that the Honorable Mr Washington entirely

entirely concurs in the step recommended by the Honorable Mr Sullivan and that the Honorable Mr Bird does not wish to oppose the measure, directs that the Nilgherry Hills be transferred from the District of Malabar to that of Coimbatore accordingly.

2. The Board of Revenue will issue the necessary instructions to the Dpt Collr of Coimbatore and the Collr Malabar to give effect to the foregoing resolution.

/A true Extract/ /Signed/ J. F. Thomas Acting Chief Secretary

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

12:13

Order thereon.

Ordered that Copies of the foregoing Extract be furnished to the Collectors of Malabar and Coimbatore, the latter of whom will report what arrangements he proposes to make for the administration of the Revenue of the Nilgherries and whether any reduction in the establishment be practicable in consequence of their being retransferred to the Coimbatore District.

Read the following letter.

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue Fort St George.

14

From the Dpty Sec. to Govt. 3 Para

Gentlemen,

With reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 21st Ultimo, No 63, I am directed by the Most Honorable

Honorable the Governor in Council to request that you will state when the information therein referred to will be furnished to the Government.—

2. His Lordship in Council is desirous if the Statement will take any further time in preparation, to have immediately submitted to him, a Statement of the arrears from 1838 to 1842 inclusive.—

Fort St. George 17th February 1843 } (Signed) I. F. Thomas
Acting Chief Secretary

Order thereon.
(Vide Letter to Govt. 17th Feby)

Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following Extracts.—

From the 1st Chief Secy to Govt. } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 17th February 1843.

16

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

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Pallasulipatam together with two Petitions from the Natives of Pallasulipatam asking for Copies of certain Documents, to aid him in the defence of a suit brought against him by his own brother Becauryjaid and recommending that the request should be complied with, also requesting the attention of Government to Para 5 of the Petition dated 9th January 1843.

(Here enter 17th January 1843 No. 139)

1. The suit instituted by Rootabul Doolah against Intezam ul Doulah having been

been struck off the File of the Northern Provincial Court, the Most Honorable the Governor in Council does not see any necessity for complying with the application contained in the foregoing Proceedings for Copies of certain Documents in the records of Government. The Board of Revenue will however cause Intezam ul Doulah to be informed that in the event of an appeal being made to the Court of Sadr Adawlut, His Lordship in Council will be prepared to furnish the original documents for the inspection of that Court on being informed that they are absolutely necessary.

2. The Board will also cause to be communicated to Rootabul Doolah

2718 Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

Doubah that the Government view his proceedings with disapprobation, and that if he persevered in his litigation the Government will without further advice carry into effect the declaration conveyed in the Minutes of Consultation of the 10 January 1843. No 45.-

(Signed) J. F. Thomas.
Actg Chief Secretary.

16·17

Order thereon.-

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation be transmitted for the information and guidance of the Collector of Masulipatam with reference to his letter of 18th January 1843.- Mr Porter will be pleased to make to Intezam ut. Doubah and Koshul ut. Doubah the communications directed by Government.-

Exhad

S. G. B.

2719 Fort St. George 23d February 1843

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 17th February 1843.-

Read the following

18

From the Acting Chief Secretary

Transmitting an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department, and directing that the Collector of North Arcot may be requested to report whether certain plans proposed for putting the detachment Native Infantry at Chittoor can be carried into effect.-

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department 10th February 1843

Read the following letter.-

To
Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Steel, C. B.
Secretary to Government
Military Department.

Sir,

I have the honor by desire of His Excellency the Most Honorable the Commander in Chief to transmit the annexed Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Nickle commanding a Detachment of the 30th Regiment N. I. stationed at Chittoor, bringing to notice the disadvantages under which his Men labour by being scattered amongst the Villagers, and suggesting that they should be located in one spot, which he imagines the Collector would allot for the purpose, and with the sanction of Government afford the aid of Convicts to assist in the erection of Huttings.-

His Lordship is of opinion that it would be most desirable to have this small Detachment as noted in the margin, huttled together under the eye of their commanding Officer instead

2 Subidars
2 Jamidars
13 Havildars
2 Drummers & Fifers
14 Naigues
157 Privates
2 Puc Kallees or Bheadees
1 Regt Dooseer.

instead of being scattered, as at present amongst the Villages, whereby their health and discipline must be in some measure impaired and their efficiency rendered questionable in case of any emergency. but as Sepoys temporarily detached on out-post duty do not draw batting money. I am directed to say that it would be inexpedient to put the men under such circumstance to any but a very trifling expense. If however, as Lieutenant Nickle anticipates, the Collector could allot Ground and afford Convicts for the purpose, His Lordship deems that the arrangement may probably be made without any cost to the State, and but little to the Sepoy.

Fort St. George
23d February 1843

/ Signed / W. Strahan Lieut. Col.
2. M. G.

To
The Quarter Master General
of the Army.

Sir

I have the honor to request that a sufficient piece of land may be granted upon which to build Lines for the Sepoys composing the Detachment under my command.

At present there are none, and the Sepoys are scattered all over the Bazar wherever they can procure houses, and as independent

independent of many of them being at a great distance from the Fort, the general health, comfort, and cleanliness, of the men is very seriously affected. More particularly at this season of the year, when Cholera continually prevails, I beg to say that at present it is raging to a considerable extent.

Should the above application be deemed reasonable, I have no doubt the District Collector would immediately select a suitable site, and allow the prisoners at the Jail to assist in building the huts, by which there would be no expense to Government, and very little to the Sepoys.

/ Signed / R. H. D. Nickle Lieut.
Comng Chittoor.

Head Quarters Centre Division
Madras. 23d January 1843 - - -

Signed / C. K. Williams
Mager Genl. Comg. Centre Dn.

/ A true Copy /

Signed / J. A. Jenkins. B Capt.
D. A. 2 M G
of the army.

Resolved that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Revenue Department, with a view to its being ascertained whether the plan proposed for putting the Detachment of Native Infantry at Chittoor can be carried into effect.

/ Signed / S. W. Steel Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Govt.

Resolved that the Collector of North Arcot be requested to submit an early

report

report this the Board of Revenue on the subject referred to in the foregoing extract-

/Signed/ J. F. Thomas
Actg Chief Secretary-

18-19

18-19 Order thereon-

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department, and of its enclosures with the resolution of Government in the Revenue Department be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of North Arcot, who will be pleased to furnish the information required by Government as soon as practicable.

20

From the Actg Chief Secy to Govt

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 17th February 1843-

To

W. Elliot Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Govt of Fort St. George-

Sir/

I am directed to acknowledge &c. the receipt of your letter No. 1518 dated the 31st Ultimo, with its enclosures and

	Names of the last Incumbents	Names of the individuals to whom the Yeomiahs are to be Continued-	Annual amount of Yeomiah		
1	Mahomed Mansur Reah Imaum in the Imusjeed at Caverepauk-	Hoosain Beebee and Ameen Beebee daughters and duties to be conducted by a Gomastah	55	5	"
2	Goolam Hoosain Caudim of the Imusjeeds at Chittoor	Boorahanoodeen son	31	8	"
3	Goolam Hoosain Manzin of the Imusjeed at Chittoor	Boorahanoodeen do	10	8	"
4	Taulabullee Shah Kaudeem of the Imusjeed at Arcot	Rymun Beebee Wife and Shah Ismael (blind) Cousin-	88	8	"
5	Mahomed Shuffee Kateeb of the Imusjeed at Pullecondah	Mohuddeen Shaw reef son	64	12	10
		Total	250	9	10

aid in reply to convey the sanction of the Honorable the President in Council for the Continuance of Certain Yeomiahs amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 250-9-10 per Annum, within the Collectorate of North Arcot from the date of the death or resignation of the last incumbents as shewn in the Abstract noted in the Margin-

Dated Fort William 20 January 1843---

/Signed/ Fred Jas: Halliday
Offg Secy to Govt of India-

Ordered that Sanction &c. conveyed in the foregoing letter be communicated to the Board of Revenue, and to the offices of Account and Audit, with reference to the Minutes of Consultation dated 31st December 1842 No. 1517-

/Signed/ J. F. Thomas
Actg Chief Secy.

Resolution thereon-

20-21

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing order of Government, with copy of the letter from the Government of India, therein referred to, be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of North Arcot, with reference to the Board's Resolution dated 18th January 1843.

22

From the Chief Secy -

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 13th February 1843.

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue-

Here Enter 12th December 1842. No. 5140

submitting a letter from the Collector of Rajahmundry, and recommending that certain sum necessary to satisfy the Courts Decree against the Zemindar of Pittapoor be advanced from the Collectors Treasury - - -

The Most Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the advance from the Treasury of the Collector of Rajahmundry the sum of Rupees (24074-9-4) Twenty four thousand and Seventy four, Annas nine, and pice four, in satisfaction of the Sudr Courts Decree against the Minor Estate of Pittapoor-

/ A true Extract /

/ Signed / J. F. Thomas

Ag Chief Secy-

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

Ordered

Order thereon-

22-23

Ordered to be forwarded to the Collector of Rajahmundry with reference to his letter of the 25th August last-

Read again letter from the Collector of Masulipatam dated 4th and entered in Consultation 13th Instant-

Resolution thereon-

24

Resolved that the foregoing letter and its enclosure be submitted for the orders of the Most Honorable the Governor in Council, with the Board's recommendation that sanction may be granted for the law charges therein reported, amounting to Rupees 5 - - -

Read the following letters-

To J. D. Boardillon Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

25

From the Pro Collr of Nellore - - -

Sir,

I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that I have lately received a Communication from the Sub Collector who states that the Sub Division Records at Ongole have become very numerous, and that unless wooden stands are provided, it will be almost impossible to arrange them, and quite so to keep them afterwards in any sort of order, or secure them from the ravages

ravages of white ants- He has accordingly submitted Estimates for three stands of different sizes all amounting exclusive of the price of wood for which float and unclaimed wood can be used, to Rupees 124-10-. As it is very expedient that the Sub Division Records should be kept in better order than they are at present, I have thought it advisable to request the Board to obtain Sanction for the espendeture of Rupees 124-10- being estimated cost of three stands exclusive of the price of wood-

Nellore District
Kristnapatam---
Pr. Coll. Cutcherry
15th February 1843

/Signed/ T. V. Stonhouse
Prin. Collector

25-26

25-26/ Resolution thereon-

Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted to Government with the Board's recommendation that sanction may be granted for the proposed disbursement of Rupees 124-10- being the estimated cost, exclusive of the Wood, of three stands required for the records of the Sub Collector's Cutcherry- In submitting the actual charges for sanction the Principal Collector will be directed to furnish an account particulars of the cost of each Mandr.

To

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

27
From the Pl. Colr of Nellore

Sir

With reference to your letter 6th Instant I have the honor to inform you that 11 lbs of Red Sealing Wax, in excess of the quantity indented for, were forwarded to my Office from the Stationery Depot, which circumstance was communicated to Major C. Taylor Acting Principal Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Stationery Depot, in a letter dated 15th October last, copy of which is annexed hereto

Nellore District---
Kristnapatam----
Prin. Collr Cutcherry
15th February 1843--

/Signed/ T. V. Stonhouse
Prin. Collector.

To
Mager C. Taylor
Acting Principal commanding of Ordnance
in Charge of the Stationery Depot
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th Instant together with the articles transmitted therewith, and to inform you that the 11 lbs of Red Sealing Wax now received are in excess of

Fort St.a George 23d.a February 1843.

of my indent for the Current year. I shall, if you have no objection, retain the wax with me in part of the next years Indent.

Nellore.

Princ.l Coll.r Cutcherry
15th.a October, 1842.

/Signed/ T. V. Stonhouse
Princ.l Coll.r.

Order thereon.

27. 28.

Vide Boards remarks on item of Sealing Wax in Nellore Indent for the year 1843.

To

J. D. Bourdillon Esq.re
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St.a George.

29

From the P.l Coll.r of Nellore.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Board's Proceedings dated the 26th. Ultimo. and to transmit herewith a statement exhibiting the information the Board require for the Dincrease in the Saunderwared Charges of fusly 1251.

Nellore District.
Kistnapatam.
Princ.l Coll.r Cutcherry
15th. February 1843.

/Signed/ T. V. Stonhouse
Princ.l Collector.

Explanatory

Explanc comparison

No.	Items	
	Land Revem	
1	Hozoor Cutche	llah Sail not having the close of s purchisel, ncrease in the the coarse cloth coarse cloth rage of the Seloogos come quite useless e total of the two has reduced the
2	Sub Collect Cutcherry	per during the few months
3	District Cutcherries	were supplied request, and the m. But after clerk in fusly 1251 clerk having sanctioned for that se in the preceding
	Hozoor Sal	
4	Departmen	
5	Dr.a Sayer D	

nhouse

Collector

Ordered

Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

29-30

Order thereon.

(Vide remark 27th Feby)

Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following letter.

To

J. D. Bourdillon Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

31

From the Actg Pl. Collr of Cuddapah

Sir,

I have the honor to state for the information of the Board of Revenue that the accompanying Petition has been presented to me & as the matters therein complained of are all stated to have occurred in the Bellary District, I conclude that the indorsement requiring a report from me has been inserted thereon by mistake. I therefore returned it.

No. 1985 of 1842.

Cuddapah District -- Print. Collrs Office -- Vempilly 16th February 1843

Signed W. H. Arbuthnot Ag Print. Collr

31-32

Order thereon.

Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following letter.

To J. D. Bourdillon Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

33

From the Collr of Chingleput

Sir

Para 1. With reference to the extract from the Board's Proceedings under date the

Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

the 12th Ultimo, I beg to refer you to the Plan that is attached to the Grant or lease which accompanied my letter of the 22d December, and to report for their information, that the Garden in the occupation of Mrs Taynton, and alluded to in the 3d and 4th Paras of my letter of the 29th august 1842, is distinguished in that Plan by the letter G, and comprizes 5-2-7500 Cs Gs Sqe whilest the "Arroo Bagh" comprizing 5-7-75 Cs Sqe noticed in the 5th Para of the same communication includes the land distinguished by the letters A, B, C D E and F

2. The property assigned in the lease to Mrs Taynton is distinguished by the letters A and B, and the additional Ground occupied by that Lady, under the authority of the Communication from General Showers is marked C and D.

3. With reference to the remarks of the Board in the 2d Para of their Proceedings, I have to explain that the front wall of the Fives or Racket Court which formerly existed on the site, distinguished in the Plan by the letters C and D, formed the back wall of the house occupied by Mrs Taynton, but that the Racket Court having for some years been abandoned and dismantled and the Ground assigned by the officers of artillery as far as they had the right, to Mrs Taynton, that Lady constructed a deep Verandah on that side of her house and several out houses and also enclosed the Garden, and the remaining portion of the Ground with a high wall, at an expense of about Rupees 1600 - These alterations and improvements have been chiefly effected since the execution of the lease, and it would now be difficult to separate the portions of the Ground.

Chingleput District - Collectors Cutcherry - Pullicaraey 16 February 1843

Signed C. H. Freese Collector.

33-34

Order thereon - Read again on the 2d Feby in future meeting marked

Ordered to be brought forward at

Read the following Registers

Register

33-34

2732 (35) Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

35

Register of Permits issued for Salt exported from Covelong in the Zillah of Chingleput during the month January 1843.

No. of Certificate	Date of Exportation	Name of the Vessels	Name of the Commander	Quantity of Salt Exported	Remarks
				Begal Maunds	
46	From 16th to 26th January 1843	Barque	Isabella ------	Captain D. Sinclair	13,500
47	" 16th to 26th Do	Do	Thetis -------	Captain John Cass	12,240
48	" 16th to 26th Do	Ship	Madura	Captain A. Mylne	13,440
				Total	39,180

Chingleput District --
Collector's Cutcherry --
Pullecarnay 3d February 1843

E E Jr /Signed/ A Freese
Coll.r

Register

2733 (36) Fort St. George 23d February 1843

Register of Permit issued for the Exportation of Salt to Calcutta from the Beach at Ennore of the Port of Madras, in the Month of January 1843

Year and Month	No. of Permit	Name of the Vessel	Name of the Commander	Name of the Ship Owner	By whom Exported	To whom consigned	Quantity of Salt delivered by weight
1843 Jany 5th 21st		Ship Dauntless	R. L. Wakefield	Captain & others	Messrs. Line & Co.	Messrs. Livingston Syer's & Co.	Fifteen thousand Bengal Maunds

Madras ------
5th February 1843

E E Jr /Signed/ A. Robertson
Coll.r

Ordered.

2734 Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

Ordered that the following address be submitted in consequence.

To

The Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

35 - 37

35. 37

To the Actg Chief Secy. to Govt. ---

Sir,

From Chingleput 3d Feby 1843 in Cons 23d

From Madras 6th inst. in Cons. 23d

With reference to Mr. Bourdillon's letter of the 6th Instant, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for transmission to Bengal the enclosed copy of the Register of Permits issued for the exportation of Salt to Calcutta from the Ports of Chingleput and Madras during the month of January 1843

From Chingleput - Bengal Maunds 39,180

From Madras —— " —— " —— 15,000

54,180

2. Adding this to the quantity reported in Mr. Bourdillon's letter above referred to, the total exportation to the end of January on account of the Bengal Indent for the year 1842 is Bengal Maunds 1,015,984

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George ---
23d February 1843 --

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Actg Sub Secy.

Read the following Statements.

Statement

2735. (35.)

Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

Statement of Salt for Exportation to Calcutta from the Port of Covelong in the Zillah of Chingleput up to 15th February 1843.

Quantity of Salt for which Permits were issued	Quantity actually shipped	Quantity remaining in store ready for exportation on the Beach	Remarks
For 1841/42			The Salt in the Colaurs is being removed to the Beach
Bengal Maunds			
30000	27,720	2,280	1829 35½
			61,495½

Collr's Circuit Cutcherry - 6 Feby 43

Errors 20th February 1843.

(Signed) A. Freese
Collr.

Statement

39

Statement Shewing the Quantity of Salt in Store and ready for exportation at the Beach of Ennore from 13th to 19th February 1843.

	Quantity of Salt permitted to be exported to Calcutta in 1842.	Quantity already exported	Quantity remaining to be exported for the year 1842.	Quantity actually in Store at the Depot ready for exportation	Remarks
	Bls Mds	Bls Mds	Bls Mds	Bls Mds	
Madras	300,000	236,834	63166	63166	Quantity of Salt Shipped up to the date of last report Bengal Maunds ---- 222,074 Barque Pathfinder in part of her application shipped – 10,080 " John and James in part of her application made since the date of last report for Bls Mds 1092 6 shipped – 4,680 236,834

Madras ----
20th February 1843. } E E Jr / Signed / A Robertson
Collector.

Order on the 2 foregoing Statements – } Ordered that the foregoing Statements be sent for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette.

38-40

Read

Read the following letter

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

41

Sir,

From J. Goldingham Esqre.
Collector of North Arcot }

I have the honor to transmit a List of certain Yeomiahdars who from old age and bodily infirmity are unable to attend in person at the Koozoor to receive their Stipends, and to request that the individuals entered in the Statement be exempted from the operation of the Rule No. 3 framed for the Yeomiah Department.

North Arcot ----
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry } / Signed / J. Goldingham
Pulicat 7th February 1843 }

Collector.

Statement.

2738

Fort St. George 23rd February 1843.

No. 1. Statement of Certain Yeomiahdars who from old age and bodily infirmity are unable to attend in person at the Collectors' Treasury, and requesting their Yeomiahs be paid through Vakeels.-

Yeomiahdars who are advanced in suffering from bodily infirmities.. Vakeels who are in the age and otherwise receipt of Yeomiahs..

1 Description of Yeomiah	2 Number as per Register	3 Names	4 Age	5 Amount per annum Rs a P	Remarks	6 No.	7 Names	8 Amount per annum Rs a P	9 Remarks.
Hereditary Pensions	Arcot	Meer Mahomed Batcar	44	69 109 15.	Old and infirm	95	Shah Goolam Razah	164 5 8	The former Vakeels objecting to act any longer as such it is solicited that these individuals may be allowed to draw the yeomahs..
	Vellore	Syed Shah Golam Hoosainy	100	67 55 1 1	Ditto	502	Golam Ahmed	177 " "	
Life Pensions	Arcot	Syed Yuddy	241	62 177 " "	Ditto and Blind	662	Syed Hyder ally	50 " "	
Conditional Pension	Arcot	Mahomed Dawood Hadim of the Asaur Sheriff at Arcot..	545	58 201 " "	Unable from Asthma	662	The above said Syed Hyder ally	50 " "	

North Arcot.....
Collectors Circuit Cutcherry.
Publicat 7th February 1843

Errors Excepted

J.P.

(signed) I. Goldingham
Collector

Ordered

2739 Fort St. George 23rd. February 1843

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.-

(41-42)

41-42

To, The Collector of North Arcot.

Sir,

To the Collr. of North Arcot.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th. Instant and to convey to you their sanction for exempting from the operation of Rule No. 3 framed for the Peishcush Department the persons named in the list which accompanied your letter who it appears are from age or infirmity unable to present themselves in person at your Office.-

Ack. Cons. 23rd. February 1843.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George
23rd. February 1843.

/Signed/ J. Bycroft
Dy. Sub Secretary.

Read

2740. Fort St. George 23d. February 1843

Read the following letter.-

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

(43)

43

From C. Goldingham Esqre.
Collr. of North Arcot. Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with certain Petitions relative to the arrangement proposed for the future management of the Pagoda at Tirputty.

Recommending that the Mahunt should be placed in charge of the Tirputty Temple under the reasons stated.-

I proceed to notice these Petitions severally.-

2 No. 1772 of 1842. This Petition is from certain Iyengars of the Pagoda, stating that they understand that the future management of the Temple is to be entrusted to Tengaly Bramins with other matter.- As this forms no part of the proposed arrangement, it is unnecessary to make further allusion to this Petition.-

3 No. 1941 of 1842 is from one of the inferior servants of the Pagoda.- He is unwilling to act under a private individual, and is desirous that the Government should continue to retain the management, or that he should be associated with those to be entrusted with the management.- The Petitioner's request does not appear to call for remark.-

4 No. 1998 of 1842 is from the Head Jeeyengar

Fort St. George 23rd. February 1843

Jeeyengar. He objects to the selection of the Mahunt and Cavateenggur zemindar, and again urges his own claims to be the Dhurma=Kurta. The Head Jeeyengar considers the Mahunt to be disqualified from his not being connected with the Pagoda, from the sepa=ration from the world enforced by his order, and from his being a stranger and opposed to the Worship in the Temple. He can urge nothing against the respectability of the Mahunt. The zemindar of Cavetnugger is objected to on account of his insolvency. It is manifest that the main object of the Jeeyengar is to obtain the appointment for=

To the Board 17th. Decr. 1842.

himself. On the former discussion of the Claims and views of the respective parties, the Jeeyengar expressed a wish to be associated with the Mahunt in the management, &c contrary to the sentiments then entertained, he now sets forth the want of qualification in the Mahunt. It is urged by the Jeeyengar that the Mahunt is a stranger and opposed to the Worship of the Temple. The Mahunt has been at Tirputty for about 30 years. He was a Gowdah Bramin in Bengal, is a follower of Vishnoo and is in no way concerned in the distinctions of Tengala and

Fort St. George 23rd. February 1843

and Vadagala. The Temple at Tirputty is com=mon to the followers of Vishnoo and Siva and does not recognize the Tengala and Vadagala distinctions. The Temple and its worship is held in peculiar veneration by the Mahunt. From the long residence of the Mahunt at Tirputty, from the parti=cular veneration entertained by him for the Temple and its worship, and from his being in no way mixed up with the Tengala and Vadagala distinctions, a more fit selection on these grounds could not perhaps have been made than that of the Mahunt. Celibacy &c being the rule of his order is no ground of disqualification. He mixes freely with others and in person made known to me his views in regard to the management, &c not so the Jeeyengar. He could not ap=pear personally before me. He cannot &c enter the Cutcherry, most places beyond the limits of the Pagoda are to him places of pollution. The Mahunt is about 55 years of age. He became mahunt on the nomina=tion of his Predecessor about 25 years ago according to the rule of the institution. The incumbent in the office selects the &c person who is to succeed him, certain ceremonies are performed on the occasion,

as

Fort St. George 23rd February 1843

as placing the Tooly round the Neck. If it happens that the Mahunt dies without fixing who his successor is to be, the nomination rests with members &c generally of the Muttum:-

5. No. 2007 of 1842 is from the Mahunt who declines the selection in his favor if he is associated with and is to be under the orders of the Zemindar of &c Caastnuggur. In selecting the Mahunt it was not intended that the Zemindar &c should in any way interfere with the management as long as the Mahunt continued in office. The principal object in nominating the Zemindar was to provide for the succession to the office, and at the same time to gratify the wishes of those who were desirous that one of the Zemindars should have the general superintendence as the Mahunt is apprehensive of the interference of the Zemindar, and adverting to the insolvent state of that individual's affairs, it will be as well to exclude the Zemindar altogether from the arrangement.-

6 No. 83 of 1843. Is a further Petition

Fort St. George 23rd February 1843

Petition from the Mahunt intended to be an answer to the allegations set forth by the Jeeyengar in his Petition No. 1998 of 1842. as there is but one opinion in regard to the Mahunt being a suitable person for the proposed charge, and as the Jeeyengar was willing to be associated with him in a joint management, the present Petition does not call for further remark.-

7. No. 2025 of 1842 / No. 20 of 1843 } These are from the principal Priests or officials in the Pagoda objecting to the nomination of the Jeeyengar, but approving of the arrangement already suggested, and further soliciting that themselves, the Jeeyengar, and Mahunt, with a respectable Zemindar, may be appointed Trustees. These Petitions do not call for particular remark in this place.-

8. The Board observe that, "it may "perhaps too deserve consideration whether so "large and important a charge could be safely "committed to one individual however respectable". The Temple acquires its importance in the present discussion from there being a large annual Revenue from offerings belonging

belonging to it. If a competent individual is found to whom the management can be entrusted, the Temple and the public will have the protection of the Courts to look to in addition to the fitness and respectability of the manager. Thus ample provision will be made against innovation or malversation. The management by one person it is known is always more efficient than that of several, and in the present case it is the general impression that much confusion will follow, if the Temple is made over to a joint management. There seems further to be an impracticability in the proposition for a joint management. The Zemindars including the Rajah of Mysore, have declined to have any connection with the management of the Temple, and there are no persons at present whose position in society would entitle them to a favorable consideration of their wishes, who have came forward to take a part in the management. The Mahunt has positively declined to act with the Jeeyengar. I have endeavoured to bring about an arrangement whereby the Mahunt and Jeeyengar might

might jointly assume the charge, but without success among other reasons it is urged by the Mahunt that the Jeeyengar does not hold his office on hereditary tenure, that he is a servant of the Pagoda like the other officials, enjoying the monthly allowance of Rupees 47-4 and is removable at pleasure. It is admitted that the Jeeyengar may be removed from office, but this power does not appear ever to have been called into exercise during the management of the Collector: it is true that the Head Jeeyengar receives a summud of appointment from the Collector. It is unnecessary to agitate this question further. It is only adverted to incidentally in this place with reference to the arguments set forth by the respective parties.

9. The case is I trust fully before the Board & the argument from general experience in favor of a sole manager the impracticability of a joint

joint management on the present occasion, and the confusion that is likely to follow if such is attempted, point out the expediency of placing the Management of the Temple, on its being given up by the Government, in the hands of one individual. The future will provide for itself according to the circumstances of the time. 2dly a fitter selection than the Mahunt could not be made. In no way mixed up with the service of the Temple, at the same time deeply interested in its Worship and prosperity; identified with the tenets of the Temple on the Tangala and Vadagala question, looked up to and respected by the community in general, and enjoying much personal consideration. There is every guarantee that the rights of individuals will not be infringed, and that the interests of the Temple will be fully promoted. I have made it a point to

to ascertain the sentiments of persons in general, regarding the Mahunt, and all concur that the appointment of the Mahunt would be acceptable and gratifying to all.

10. Under the foregoing considerations I think it desirable that the Mahunt should be placed in charge of the Temple.

North Arcot.
Collector's Circuit.
Cutcherry.
Pulicat 13th February 1843.

Signed J. Goldingham
Collector.

The

2751 Fort St. George 23d. February 1843.

43-44

43-111 Proceedings.

The Board fully concur in the view taken of this subject by the Principal Collector, and with reference to Para 3 of their letter to Government dated 13th. February last, resolve to submit his letter with enclosures for the consideration of Government with a recommendation that the Tripulty Pagoda be placed under the sole charge of the Mahunt and his successors.-

Read

2752 Fort St. George 23d. February 1843.-

Read the following letter.-

45

From the Collector of South Arcot.-

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

Sir,

I have the honor in reference to Board's Proceedings of 13th. to enclose a Statement with particulars, which was accidentally omitted in my letter of 8th. Instant:-

Cuddalore
Collectors Cutcherry
17th February 1843

/Signed/ C. H. Hallett
Collector.

Statement

2753

Fort St George
No 1

Statement of Sayer Articles Recommended for confiscation

Division

Number	Quantity and description of Goods.	Estimated Value	Share Recommended to be granted to the Informer.	Share Recommended to be granted to the Officer making the seizure.	Remarks.
1	2.	3.	4	5	6
		C Rs A P	C Rs A P	C Rs A P	
	Southern Division of Arcot.				
	Madalaput.				
1	10. Maunds of Europe Indigo ---	250 " "	" "		
	Frontier duty at 10 p^r Cent.-				

Cuddalore Collector's Cutchery 8th February 1843-

23d February 1843-

in the Choultry of Madalaput in the Southern of Arcot-

1128 " Sashapillay, a road Choultry peon of Madalaput frontier Sayer, Seized this Indigo on the evening of 23d November last when it was being conveyed in a Wet state by a Cross road into the French limits unaccompanied by a permit from the Officers of that Government, as is usual and necessary on occasion of transporting any produce of that Territory- The smuggler disappeared for several days, another alleged owner, a resident of Manamadoor Village, then claimed the Indigo as French produce — pretended that it was seized on French Ground, and that the permit was delivered to the Seizer at the time- on a full enquiry being made it was proved that it was seized in the English limit; that no permit was produced, but from some cadjan account found upon the smuggler it appears that the goods were purchased from English Villages- moreover it was proved that the smuggler paid 10 Annas bribe to the Seizer with a promise to give him a further present on releasing it.-

The owner belonging to a Village of habitual smugglers, and the attempt to defraud having been accompanied by gross charges, supported by false evidence, against the Sayer Officer which might have ruined him, the full penalty of confiscation is deserved.-

/Signed/ C. H. Hallett
Collector

Under

15/88

Resolution thereon.- Under the circumstances stated in the Statement which accompanied the foregoing letter the Board authorize the confiscation and sale of the Indigo therein referred to, and the distribution of the proceeds according to the Regulation.-

45-46

Read the following letter.-

To The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

47

From the Sub Collr in charge of Tanjore.-

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish further information as called for in the Extract from the Boards' Proceedings on the Extra Revenue under date 28th November= The Board remark that "the depressed "state of the Grain Market in a Country "where the Agricultural portion of the "population is so great as in Tanjore, has "no doubt had considerable effect on the "consumption of the superior description of "Cloths, but it is observed that there is no "corresponding decrease as might have been "expected in the tax on looms". and require further

Furnishing the explanations called for in the Boards' Proceedings of the 28th November 1842 on the Report of the Extra Sources of Revenue for Fusly 1251.-

further explanation on the point. In reply- I have the honor, with deference, to state that- any considerable decrease in the loom tax would not, I conceive, necessarily attend a decrease in the revenue on cloths, every loom paying its full teerwah whether worked once or thro' the whole year the weaver by profession would not immediately give up his trade tho the demand for his manufacture was less both in the quantity and quality of the goods he could find a market for- As regards the consumption of expensive Cloths which would have paid a high tax, it is notorious that those of inferior quality have been purchased in their stead by numbers, in consequence of the pressure of the times, and foregone altogether by many from the same cause.-

2. Para 12 calls for further explanation in the item of Drawback the Board observe, "In the remarks appended to Statement-8 "which accompanied the Report on the Settlement "of Land Revenue for Fusly 1251, it is said to "be caused by increased exportation of piece "goods in last year, referring to the corresponding

Statement

"Statement for Fusly 1250 the decrease in drawback
"is there stated to be caused by decreased ex-
"portation, and the exportation of Cloths in
"that year was apparently limited," In explanation
I beg to state that the amount of drawback is
usually paid, not in the year in which the
exportation is made, but in the following,
and the comparisons have similar reference,
+ No 1. as will be seen by the accompanying +Statement.
The amount of drawback referred to in Statement
8 of Fusly 1251 is the increase paid for Fusly
1250 compared with that of Fusly 1249, and
in like manner the Statement of Fusly 1250 alluded
to by the Board, has reference to the comparison
of payments between Fuslies 1249 and 1248, in
the former of which years the "exportation of
Cloths was limited" and not as is supposed
in Fusly 1250.-

3. In Para 15 explanation of the
causes of Moturpha refunds to the amount of
Rs. A. P.
484- 5- 6. is called for in Tanjore with
the exception of 5 Villages the Moturpha which
is

is confined to loins, was collected by Government,
and in Fusly 1237 the proprietors of these 5 Villages
were prohibited Collecting the loom tax on their
own account, but subsequently a compensation in
lieu of the tax resumed in these 5 Villages was
sanctioned by Government on the 14th March 1838
and communicated to the Principal Collector in
an extract from the Board's Proceedings under
date the 19th of the same month the annexed
+ No 2. +Statement exhibits the amount of loom tax
resumed and that repayable for the support of
Mosques and Pagodas as per sanction of
Government in which sum the refund of
Rs. A. P.
484- 5- 6. in Fusly 1251 is included.-

4. Due attention will be
paid in future to the observation of the
Board regarding the absence of explanatory
remarks to the Statements accompanying the
Report.-

Tanjore — Villiam 11th February 1843.

(Signed) J. F. Bishop
Sub Collector in charge

Statement.-

2458 Fort St. George 23d February 1843.-

No 1

Statement shewing the Amount of Drawbacks paid in Cloths exported in Fuslies from 1248 to 1250 in the Province of Tanjore

	Exported in Fusly 1248.-			Exported in Fusly 1249.-			Exported in Fusly 1250.-		
	Value	Duty	Drawbacks paid in Fusly 1249.-	Value	Duty	Drawbacks paid in Fusly 1250.-	Value	Duty	Drawbacks paid in Fusly 1251.-
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Cloths	4,23,573 15 2	21,178 9 8	10,589 4 10	2,33,730 2 5	11,686 8 0	5,843 4 0	3,87,647 11 0	19,382 3 8	9,691 1 10

Tanjore 11th February 1843 (Signed) J. F. Bishop
Sub Collector in Charge.

Statement

2459

Fort St. George 23d February 1843.-

No 2.

Statement Shewing the Amount of Loom Tax resumed by Government in 5 Villages, and that of Compensation payable for the Support of Pagodas &c. Sanctioned by Government on the 14th March 1838 in the Province of Tanjore.-

Villages.-	Loom Tax Resumed by Government.-	Compensation payable for the support of Pagodas &c. as per Sanction.-	Amount actually paid in Fusly 1251.-	Remarks.-
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
1 Terroboovanum	51 5 4	34 8 7	" " "	
2 Do Davestanum	225 13 10	121 5 4	241 " "	For Fuslies 1250 & 1251 at 120 Rupees per annum
3 Sotamengalum	248 4 3	216 9 6	" " "	
4 Coudiput	58 12 10	54 2 2	" " "	
5 Combacsnum	329 7 6	224 9 11	243 5 6	For the whole of Fusly 1251 and for a Month in Fusly 1252.-
Total	913 11 9	651 3 6	484 5 6	

Tanjore 11th February 1843 (Signed) J. F. Bishop
Sub Collector in Charge.

Ordered

41-160
Order thereon
(Read again
in Cons. 2d March) at a future Meeting.-
47-49

Ordered to be brought forward

Read the following letter.-

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

49
From the Collector of Trichinopoly.-

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 23d December last, I have the honor to request that the original Yeomiah Certificate, forwarded therewith for the inspection of the Board, may be returned to me, for the purpose of its being delivered to Jevvo Boyce the holder of it.-

Trichinopoly -
Collectors Cutcherry
16th February 1843.

Signed/ A. P. Onslow
Collector.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.-

To The Collector of Trichinopoly.

49-50
49. 50
To the Collector of Trichinopoly

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to return the original Yeomiah Certificate

Certificate of Jevvo Boyce for the purpose of being delivered to her, as requested in your letter of the 16th Instant No 15.-

In Cons. 23d Feby 1843.-

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George.
23d February 1843.

Signed/ T. Pycroft
Acting Sub Secretary.

Read the following letters.-

To The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.-

51
From the Commissioner in charge of Madura.-

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Coomara Sinnama Naiken the Zemindar of Ediacottah died on the 16th November 1842 leaving a son by his third wife named Coomara Sinnama Naiken aged 25 years who is reported by the Sub Collector to be the lawful heir and to be competent to manage the property I beg therefore to request that his succession to the Estate may be authorized.-

Melloor -
Madura
14th February 1843.

Signed/ G. D. Drury
Commissioner.-

The

Fort St. George 23d February 1843.-

Resolution thereon.-

51-52

The Board authorize the Commissioner in Madura to recognize the claim of Coomara Sivanana Naiken to succeed to the Ediacottah zemindary as heir to his late father Comara Sivanana Naiken, whose decease on the 16th November last is reported in the foregoing letter.-

To The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.-

Sir,

53

From the Commissioner in charge of Madura.-

I have the honor to return the Revised copy of the Law relating to India after making the necessary alterations in the 2d Edition of the same work furnished to this Office.-

Melloor.-
Madura.-
17th February 1843.

Signed/ G. D. Drury.
Commissioner.-

Order thereon

53-54

Ordered: to be recorded.-

Read

Fort St. George, 23rd February 1843.

Read the following letter.-

To,
J. D. Bourdillon Esqre.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.-

Sir,

55

From the Asst. Collr. of Tinnevelly.-

Forwarding translations of the Carar sagoobady Kuttumanah and stating that the Cowlnamah forms a part of the Cultivation Kuttumanah a translation of which was furnished in Mr. Eden's letter of 29th August 1835.-

I have the honor with reference to your letter of the 12th September last to forward the Translations of the Immanikkundy and Carardagoobady Kuttoomanamah of which a Copy in the Kistnaveer language was transmitted in the Collector's letter of the 22nd November 1841. The Cowlnamah forms a part of the Cultivation Kuttoommanah, a translation thereof was furnished in Mr. Eden's letter of the 27th August 1835 which is still in force with the exception of Paraï and 18 since cancelled and with an alteration in the period prescribed in Paras. 3 and 4 for the transmission of accounts from the Talooks.

*Once in a month instead of 5 7/15 days as mentioned in Paras 3 & 4 respectively.-

Tinnevelly.-
6th February 1843.

Signed/ C. B. Thomas
Acting Collector.-

Translation of the Carar Sagoobady Kuttummanah for Fusly 1245.-

Regarding the preparation of Carar accounts and total lands should be inspected for making Carar-sagoobady.-

1. The Carar sagoobady should be made twice a year and two separate accounts should be prepared the one for

for Carr, and the other for the Peshanum season - All Nunjah, Nunjah Mailpoonjah, Vampyre, and Poonjah lands cultivated in the two seasons Carr and Peshanum should be entered in the Carawsagoobady Accounts. For Carr the Carawsagoobady should be inspected after the Carr harvest is over that is after the 1st October and for Peshanum the Carawsagoobady should be inspected after the Peshanum harvest is over that is, from the 1st February. The lands subject to Carawsagoobady inspection are those that are cultivated for Mailwarnum and Seerwah according to Custom, the lands held on Coule and on pottawar Poroopoo tenure. the Chuckbundy Eenam lands and the lands attached to Bungalows which are not held under Grants - all these lands should be inspected and entered in the Carawsagoobady Accounts.

We are to inspect Carawsagoobady.

2. The number Cannoms Puttah Meerasdars and Nattamygars of the respective Villages, are the persons on whom the duty of inspecting Carawsagoobady should fall. If there be any discrepancy in the Carawsagoobady Accounts furnished by them, then they will be held answerable for the same, and punished under the provisions of Regulation 9 of 1822. If with these Nr Cannoms, Puttah Meerasdars, and Nattamygars, other Meerasdars go and inspect Carawsagoobady

Carawsagoobady and keep Counter Carawsagoobady accounts for the purpose of shewing to the Circar, in the same manner as was done by certain Meerasdars in the Village of Vutroyeroopoo in July 1243, then such a proceeding should not be objected to. Such Meerasdars in any Village, as have experience and are desirous of attending the Carawsagoobady inspection, may, in company with the Circar Servants &c do so, and inspect Carawsagoobady.

By whom the Carawsagoobady Accounts should be verified.

3. After the Cannoms and Meerasdars &c have inspected Carawsagoobady the Surfdars should Azamayish in the Villages in the range. Of the Villages in his range the Surfdar to take for Azmayish either a large entire Village or one in which he has reason to suspect, that fraud has been committed by the Cannoms &c which meeting Carawsagoobady inspection. It is not necessary that the Surfdar should inspect all the lands in his range, for meeting Carawsagoobady but, in the other Villages in his range, he should inspect the Nunjah, Unnyah Mail Poonjah, Vampyre, and Poonjah lands, so that the land inspected in each Village, may not fall short of 10 per Cent of the whole Cultivation. This examination is confined to

to such lands in the Villages as he thinks the Curnoms &c. during their inspection &c. have made a false entry of, in the accounts.

Talook Servants to examine the Canarsagoobady

4. The Talook servants should examined the Canarsagoobady of one Village &c. in each Tarif as hereunder mentioned.

The Tahsildar should examine a Village in one Tarif the Peishar another Village in another Tarif according to the Tahsildar's order. The Moozoomdar a third Village in a different Tarif. The Head Coomastah and the 2 Tamil Coomastahs should be deputed to 3 different Villages in 3 different Tariffs. While the Moozoomdar remains in the Cutcherry on duty the Head Coomastah should go to make the examination. After he joins the Cutcherry the Moozoomdar should go. By thus dividing the duty, the examination of 6 Villages in 6 different Tarifs is completed. If a Talook has more than 6 Tarifs the Tahsildar should select some trustworthy Nattu Curnoms and Meerassdars and depute for examination one or two Curnoms and a Meerassdar to each of the Villages of the remaining Tarifs. The Tahsildar should retain for his own examination either large Villages or those regarding the Canarsagoobady of which he has reason

to suspect that the Curnoms and Meerassdars have rendered a false account. With the exception of the Tahsildar all the other Servants abovementioned should inspect all cultivated lands for making Canarsagoobady. In the large Villages kept by the Tahsildar for his own examination and in those in which he has in suspicion of fraud, the Tahsildar should examine the Punjah, Punjah Mail Poonjah, Vampyre and Poonjah lands of each a small extent and not the whole extent of land cultivated, but his examination should not fall below 25 per Cent of the whole cultivation of a Village.

The Ryots to be required to attend the Canarsagoobady examination.

5. The Persons required to inspect the lands for making Canarsagoobady should give previous notice to the Ryots &c. to attend at the time of inspection of their lands &c. but if the Ryots after such previous notice fail to attend then the inspection of their lands is not to be postponed on that account but lands should be inspected as if the Meerassdars or Ryots were present.

The Accounts to be carried when inspecting the lands.

6. The Accounts which the persons appointed to inspect lands should take with them are as follows.

1. Cloogoo anyaut Account of the Village.
2. Feldwar Canarsagoobady Account of last year.
3. Assamy war Sagoobady Account of this year.
4. Tavany Sagoobady Account of the present year.
5. Any other account such as will tend to make a correct Canarsagoobady examination.

Persons

7. Persons making Carasagoobady inspection should carry along with them a measuring rod as the extent of Nunjah. Nunjah mail poonjah and Vanjyre lands a calculated by Cottahs the measuring rod should be 3¾ Carpenters Cubit long a square of which is equal to half a St. measure of land and as the Poonjah land accounts are kept in chains a rod of 4 17/32 carpenters Cubit long of which a square is equal to 1/32 part of a chain should be carried Regulating the length of the measuring rods Thus the Tahseldar should put sealing wax at both ends of the rods and affix his seal thereto. To mark the boundaries of the lands to be measured sufficient number of Cavilgars of the Village should be taken by Carasagoobady inspectors along with them.

8. There are 2 modes of ascertaining the contents of the fields cultivated, the one by the Anyaut Olooga account and the other by actual measurement. If the boundary marks of the fields to be measured were unaltered and unobliterated and if it appears that no portion of the field under measurement and the neighbouring one is blended with each other and that the field under measurement contains exactly

exactly according to the Anyaut Olooga account, there that field is not to be measured but its contents entered in the Carasagoobady account according to the Anyaut. At the settlement of Fusly 1244. it was ascertained that in entering the measurement of the Poonjah fields the boundary marks of which were not effaced or altered there was a Custom of entering the measurement of the Poonjah fields according to the Anyaut if the present measurement were less and if the Anyaut was less according to the present measurement but in the present Fusly 1245 the persons making Carasagoobady examination are to be guided by the following instructions. If the extent of an unaltered field entered in the Carasagoobady account of Fusly 1244 were found not to correspond with that entered in the Anyaut than the whole of that field should be accurately measured and the extent according to the Anyaut and according to the last and present years measurement should be entered with their respective extent in length breadth and square. The extent of the present measurement is to be considered as the amount of Carasagoobady of Fusly 1245. Any errors in the extent in length breadth and

and square of the abovementioned 3 measurements should be ascertained and the cases thereof mentioned in the Chittahs cases of this description will be but few.-

9. If a field having its boundary marks unaltered and uneffaced, contains 2 or 3 Sorts of Cultivation such as Nunjah, Poonjah &c. then such Cultivations should be separately measured and entering the different kinds of produce with which the field is cultivated, and their respective extent the total extent of the field according to the Anyacut is also to be entered in the Chittahs.

10. If a part of a field were cultivated and the rest laid waste. the part cultivated and that lying waste should be separately measured, and their respective extent as well as that of the whole according to Anyacut should be entered in the Carars agoobady account. If from the land of the adjoining fields having been added the boundary marks of a field appear to differ from those mentioned in the Anyacut; the field should be wholly measured and the extent of the field cultivated, as well as the extent of that field as entered in the Anyacut should be entered in the Carars agoobady accounts. In cases of Betel Cultivation under the head of Vamjore

Vamjore the extent of land cultivated with Betel, that occupied by the ledges and trenches should be distinctly specified in the Accounts.

11. The rules laid down in para 8 and 10 regarding ascertainning the contents of each field are applicable to Seygal lands, as also to newly reclaimed waste lands brought under cultivation.

12. As mentioned in para 2 of this Boohoonamah the first Carars agoobady making Wet Cumnams, Puttah Meerasdars, and Nattamygars, should prepare the undermentioned Carars agoobady Accounts and send them to the Tahsildar's Cutcherry. They should also sign the Chittahs daily. The Cawriya and Goshwara accounts also should be signed by them.

1. Carars agoobady Chittah.
2. Awiriya for the Chittahs.
3. Goshwara for the Awiriyas.

13. The undermentioned particulars should be entered in the Oloogoo Accounts called the Carars agoobady Chittah.

1st In the Heading of the Chittah. the names of the persons making Carars agoobady, and those that actually inspected it should be daily inserted.

2nd The English and Tamil dates on which the Carars agoobady inspection was made should be entered.

3rd The name of the proprietor of the field that

that of the person to whom Puttah was given last year, as well as those of the present occupants should be mentioned.

4th. The boundaries on the four sides of a field should be specified.

5th. If the land be Nunjah, it should be mentioned whether under Agaput or Poonacolum irrigation.

6th. The names of the fields should be entered.

7th. If the land be Nunjah, the number of the Cunnar to which it is attached should be entered.

8th. The number of a field as entered in the Anjacut and that given to the field at subsequent periods should be entered.

9th. It should be mentioned whether or the land cultivated this year was cultivated or not last year. If the land was laid waste last year, and cultivated in the present year, the number of years it has been lying waste should be mentioned.

10th. If the land be nunjah and the same was classified or assessed, the class to which it belongs and the rate of mail-warum per St. Chittah should be mentioned.

11th. If the land be poonjah the description of Soil such as Caresel, Tippel, Sawel, Pottel, Manel and Manel Pottel or the class to which it

belonging such as 1st 2nd 3rd or 4th Class Vum should be mentioned. The different kinds of produce the land has yielded and the irrigation whether by the falling rains or by well water should be mentioned.

12th. If the land was cultivated with Nunjah, Poonjah or Vampyre the kinds of produce it has yielded in the present year, and the source of irrigation such as Kawel, and falling rains should be mentioned as also that the land was usually cultivated with Nunjah Mail Poonjah, and Vampyre, or that it was up to last year cultivated with Nunjah. If the land was usually cultivated with Nunjah, and this year cultivated with Nunjah Mail Poonjah or Vampyre the reasons for so doing should be mentioned.

13th. A field cultivated in whole or in part should be mentioned as such, and if lands of the adjoining fields were mixed with it, it should be so mentioned.

14th. If the land be Poonjah it should be mentioned if the boundaries are good or not. If the fields were large, whether or not they are divided into smaller ones, agreeably to the orders issued on the 25th April and 7th October 1834.

15th. In cases where the Meerasdars receive Chatoorbhagum for the lands cultivated it

Fort St. George, 23d. Febuary, 1843.

it is necessary to mention whether these lands are cultivated by his own people under his own management or by Paracoodies.

16th As mentioned in Para 8 of this Hoobroonnamah, if the land cultivated was entered according to the Anyacut the extent of Seed Cottahs, and the number of Chains, as also that these are according to the Anyacut should be mentioned in the Chittah.

17th As mentioned in Para 8 of this Hoobroonnamah, if the land cultivated was entered according to the present measurement the extent of Seed Cottahs and the No. of Chains as also the extent of land as entered in the Anyacut should be mentioned.

18th Some difference may be found to exist on comparison between the Tavany Sagoobady and the Cararsagoobady accounts, the cause of this is, that when a field is cultivated it will be entered in the Tavany Sagoobady account, but if this cultivation be destroyed from want of water, or other cause, the Ryots will, upon the orders of the Tahsildar, cultivate the land a second time, this cultivation made a 2nd time on the same land will also be entered in the Tavany Sagoobady account, thus the same lands will be as many times brought

Fort St. George 23d. February 1843

brought to account as they are cultivated but still the cultivation forthcoming at the time of Cararsagoobady inspection will only be entered in the Cararsagoobady accounts. Therefore the proper mode of comparing the Tavany Sagoobady with the Cararsagoobody is that the extent of cultivation which has become alevoo should be deducted from the Tavany Sagoobody and comparison drawn between the remaining extent and the extent of Cararsagoobody Cultivation. Regarding the extent of alevoo in the Tavany Sagoobady the Curnum should enter the following particulars in the Chittahs.

1st If Nunjah lands once cultivated in Carr have become alevoo and were a 2d time cultivated for Carr and entered in the Cararsagoobady account then this circumstance should be mentioned in the Chittah.

2d If Nunjah lands once cultivated with Peshanum have become alevoo and were a 2d time cultivated for Peshanum and the same was entered in the Cararsagoobady account, then this circumstance should be mentioned in the Cararsagoobady Chittahs.

3d If lands once cultivated with Nunjah Mail Poonjah or Vampyre were cultivated

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a 2d. time from the 1st. cultivation having become alevoo then this circumstance should be mentioned in the Chittahs.

4th. If Poonjah lands first cultivated were a 2d. time cultivated from the former cultivation having become destroyed, then this circumstance should be mentioned in the Chittah.

19th. In entering Nunjah Peshanum cultivation you should mention in the Chittah whether this cultivation was made on land on which the Carr Crop has been raised or on lands on which no Carr Crop was grown.

20th. In entering Nunjah Carr and Peshanum cultivation you should distinguish the cultivation on one crop lands from that on 2 crop lands in the following manner. You should ascertain whether the land cultivated with Carr or Peshanum is a 2 Crop or one Crop land and mention it in the Chittah. In some cases the Ryots claim remission of half the full Teerwah on the ground that they raised a 2d. Crop on one Crop land. In order to ascertain whether their claims to remission are well or ill founded, it is necessary that you should give the abovementioned particulars in the chittahs. you should also mention that the 2d. Crop is raised on

one land entered in the Auyacut as 2 Crop or one Crop land.

21st. As in some Talooks it has been customary to enter the assessment on the one crop and 2 Crop Poonjah land separately, you should mention in the Chittahs the extent of cultivation on one Crop land and that on two Crop land.

22. As in some Villages the Cotton plants cultivated the first year are continued to the 2d year, the Ryots state that the Cotton plants surviving to the 2d. year should be charged with a favorable assessment. Consequently it is necessary that you should mention in the Curarsagoobody Chittahs that the cultivation is that of Cotton plants cultivated the 1st. year, or that it is that of plants continued for the 2nd year.

23d. After all these information regarding the Curarsagoobody of the present year have been entered in the Chittah, the Total mentioned in the Tavany Sagoobody account should be entered in the Chittah.

24th. The particulars of the last year's Curarsagoobody cultivation should also be entered in the Chittah.

14. As mentioned in Para 13 of this Hookoomnamah the auvirza should be prepared on Cadjan leaves from the Chittah.

15. From the auvirzas thus made out the

No.

No. curnums should prepare the Goshwara accounts on Cadjan leaves. These Goshwaras should then be prepared on brown paper according to the form No. 1. For Nunjah, Nunjah Mail poonjah, Vampyre and Poonjah the Goshwara accounts should be prepared separately.

16. The date on which the Awirza and Goshwara accounts were forwarded to the Talook should be noted in each account by the No. Curnoms. and the date of receipt at the Talook should be inserted in the accounts by the Tamil Gomastahs with their signature, afterwards the Tamil Gomastahs should examine the additions and Totals and other particulars and compare them with the Awerza accounts. if the accounts were correct the Tamil Gomastah should certify it in writing. If they were not correct, the No. Curnoms and the Tamil Gomastahs should make the requisite alterations.

17. In the Chittah or in the aymayish cararsagoobady accounts made out by the Turfdars and the Talook Servants after inspecting an entire Village or a portion of it. they should for all the lands inspected by them insert the name and Number of each

field.

field, together with the names of the land holders. as also the extent according to the cararsagoobady accounts kept by the No. curnom, Pottah Meerassdars and Mittamyzars and the extent according to the Aymayish accounts. The aymayishdars should sign their chittahs and noting the date of despatch, forward them to the Talook. If the accounts were written on Cadjan leaves the date of receipt at the Talook should be noted by the Tamil Gomastah and by the Moozoomdar if the accounts were in Hindoovee. The aymayishdars should, together with their chittahs, forward to the Talook, prepared according to the form No. 2 a Comparative Statement, shewing the difference between the Cararsagoobady and the aymayish Sagoobady.

18. The Moozoomdar should prepare a Goshwara account of the Cararsagoobady according to form No. 3 now sent. The Goshwara accounts forwarded by the No. Curnoms and the Comparative account forwarded by aymayishdars should be compared and from these a correct Goshwara account should be prepared by the Moozoomdar or by his Gomastahs to whom this is not a difficult task. when this is done, these Goshwara accounts should be prepared according to form No. 3 for Carr and Peshanum separately. and

sent

sent to Hoozoor - where at the time of Summab-
-bundy a General Statement for Carr and
Peshanum together will be prepared. The
Goshwara accounts required to be sent to
Hoozoor should be prepared for Nunjah, Nunjah
mail poonjah, Vampyre, and Poonjah sepa-
-rately.

19 If after the transmission of the
Peshanum Cararsagoobady accounts to the
Taloob, Aunymodungum or other similar cul-
-tivation was made then these Cultivation
should be inspected and examined and
the requisite accounts forwarded to the Taloob
as directed in the orders issued regarding
Cararsagoobady examination. The orders
regarding the transmission to Hoozoor of
the Carr and Peshanum Cararsagoobady
Goshwara accounts should be attended to
by the Tahsildar.

20 In para 19 of the Cultivation
Hookoomnamah dated 4.th September 1835,
the Turfdars, N.o Curnoms, Puttah Meera-
-dars and Nattamygars were directed to
count those trees in the Villages of which
the last account ended by Fusly 1244 and
send an account thereof to the Taloob.
The accounts required to be sent to the

Taloob

Taloob were specified in the respective para-
-graphs. In para 20 of the abovementioned
Hookoomnamah the manner of counting the
trees was mentioned as also who should count
them and what accounts should be prepared
also that the Pyradoopoo accounts of Topes
and Todbunda as sent to the Tahsildar, are
also to be sent to Hoozoor but now the Tah-
-sildars are directed to keep the accounts
sent to them at the Taloob and sent to
Hoozoor a Goshwara account in Hindoovee pre-
-pared according to the form N.o 3 now sent-

21. The middle of March being the
time fixed for commencing the Summabundy
the Tahsildars are hereby directed to continue
sending up the Cararsagoobady Goshwara
accounts and the Tope Goshwara accounts to
the Hoozoor from the beginning of March.
To enable the Tahsildars to send up the
accounts without exception, the time for
transmitting them is extended to the end
of March. If the accounts were delayed longer
than this time, they will not be excused.
Servants acting contrary to these orders will be
punished with a heavy fine. Tahsildars
and Moozoomdars should always bear these

orders

orders in mind. They should call upon the Nr. Curnoms, Puttah Neerafsidars and Nattamygars employed in making cararsaugoobady inspection and in preparing accounts to report their proceedings to the Talook once in 5 days. The Tahsildar should make the necessary arrangements for making the Curnoms send the requisite accounts in sufficient time to prepare the Goshwara accounts for transmission to the Hoozoor within the prescribed period.

22. Regarding the preparation of the Moturpha accounts mentioned in para 25 of the cultivation Hookoommanah issued on the 4th September 1835 orders will be sent hereafter.

15th January 1836. Summahbundy Hookoommanah

Translation of Summahbundy Hookoommanah for Fusly 1245.

Regarding the ascertaining of cultivation.

The first thing which requires the attention of the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to see whether the Tahsildars' Cutcherry has received from the Numbercurnoms an Ausawmywar Goshwara of

of the Cararsaugoobady, as directed in Para 15 of the Cararsaugoobady Hookoommanah of Fusly 1245 dated 15th January 1836 and whether the Tahsildars Cutcherry has furnished to Huzzoor the Villagewar Goshwara of the Cararsaugoobady as directed in Para 18 and according to the form sent to the Tahsildars. This Goshwara when made out according to the form gives the following Particulars.

Comparison between the Saugoobady Dittom and the Cararsaugoobady

1 Comparison of the Cararsaugoobady cultivation with the Saugoobady dittom ordered to be made with each Ryot as specified in Para 1st of the Saugoobady Hookummanah of Fusly 1245. as this Saugoobady Hookummanah reached the Talooks, when the Car cultivation was going on, No Saugoobady dittom was made for Carr. For Peshamum, Sagoobady dittom was made and accounts thereof sent to Huzzoor. From the comparison between the Saugoobady dittom and the actual cultivation, The Summahbundy Cutcherry will find out what portion of the Saugoobady dittom Land was laid waste. It is inculcated in Para 13 of the Saugoobady Hookummanah Fusly 1245, that if the Ryots do not (from negligence) keep up their cultivation to the extent of the dittom full Malewarem or Seerwahs will be exacted for such portion of the dittom

* The preparation of the Saugoobady Dittom accounts was since ordered to be discontinued.

dittom land as is laid waste. It is morever inculcated in Para 12 of the Sawgoobady Bookummanah in question, that if persons who have Savarano lands, one third Vca reduced Malewarem lands, Pottoms and Porooploo, do neglect to cultivate any or whole part of their savaurum dittom Land and cultivate to the full extent their lower Malewarem, Pottom and Porooploo lands, full malewarem or Teerwah will be assessed for all such portion of the Sevaurem Dittom Land laid waste provided that the Servaurem land of the person is less in proportion to his reduced Malewarem, Pottom and Porooploo Lands. If these latter description of lands or less in proportion than the Sevaurem Lands, it was said, that full Malevarem or Teerwah would be assessed for the Pottom Porooploo and reduced Malewarem Lands. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to ascertain from the explanations given by the Tahsildars with regard to such failure in the cultivation the causes for such diminution and if it appears that the defalcation was occasioned

from

from any good causes such as wanting of lands and means of irrigations, it must be passed over, but if the defalcation appears to have been occasioned from the negligence of the Ryot, such statements as will give full explanation on the subject are to be made out by the Summahbundy Cutcherry and to be laid before the Collector, that it may be noticed to the Board in the Summahbundy Report for their orders. But as it appears that it was not customary hitherto to assess the lands left uncultivated. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is not to assess them in fasly 1246.

Comparison between the Savanawar Sawgoobady and Cararsagoobody.

2nd. Comparison between the last Savanasagoobady and the Cararsagoobady. Particular attention is to be paid by the Summahbundy Cutcherry to find out the difference between the Savana and Cararsoogoobody. In some cases such as happend in the Village of Valrayerpoo in 1243, the Curnoms do fraudulently keep back in the Cararsagoobody the quantities of land brought into the Savana account. Upon comparing the Cararsagoobady account, with that of Savana, if the Summahbundy Cutcherry finds that either less lands or more lands are included in the Cararsagoobody than what they are in the Savana Sagoobady the causes must be ascertained from the curnums from the

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drivee and Hindoovee Gomastahs that came to the Jumma-mahlundy Cutcherry and from the Tahseldar, if he is present in the Cutcherry and an account and Kyfeat thereof is to be made out in Hindoovee and laid before the Collector.

Comparison between the Cararsaugoobady of fusly 1244 & 1245.

3d Comparison between the Cararsaugoobady of the fusly 1244 and 1245. The Jummahlundy Cutcherry is to ascertain the causes for any deficiency in the Cultiva-tion of 1245 below that of fusly 1244 and keep Kyfeat thereof ready to be explained in the Jummahlundy Report.

Comparison between the whole quantity assessed with Seywar Malwa-rem and that cultivated in fusly 1245.

4 In all those Villages where Seywar Male-warem has been fixed in Mr. Rindersley's time and acted upon up to last year, a comparison between the whole quantity of land for which Seywar Malewarem has been de-termined and the quantity of land actually cultivated in fusly 1245 is shewn in the form. The Jummahlundy Cut-cherry will find out the difference between the Seywar determined quantity and the actual cultivated quantity from this account there they are to make out an account for each Village where such happened, shewing therein, whether the deficiency in the Cultivation happened in the Lands classed in low or high tarams. In case the latter may be the case, particular enquiry is to be made and causes ascertained why high classed Lands are

are laid waste. Kyfeat on the subject is to be made out and kept ready, the circumstance may be noticed in the Jummahlundy Report and the necessary reme-dies provided against the recurrence.

Full Cultivated fields where the Cararsaugoobady is taken accord-ing to Ayacut.

5th Under the head of Cararsagoobo-dy of the Current year the following particulars are required to be shewn.

1 The full Cultivated fields of which the limits have not been altered shewing the number of fields, the Ayacut of them and the quantity cultivated in them as taken according to the Ayacut. This requires no particular investigation of the Jummahlundy Cutcherry.

Full cultivated fields where the Cararsaugoobady is taken accord-ing to the Current measurement.

2 The full Cultivated fields of which the limits have not been altered shewing the number of fields, the Ayacut of them and the quantity cultivated in them, taken according to the current measure-ment, It was customary up to last year that in some instances, the quantity cultivated in such fields as above-mentioned was taken, either according to the Ayacut or according to the Current measurement, whichever ap-peared advantageous to the Circar. In order to ascertain the difference between the Ayacut and the current Mea-surement, in the length, breadth and square of the field

as

as taken in the Auyacut and in the present measurement and the causes for such difference in the measurement are required in Para. 8 of the Carar sangoobady Boo Rummanah to be shewn in the old Chittahs of the Curnoms after examining the causes of the difference if it appear that the difference between Auyacut Measurement and the current Measurement is very inconsiderable Viz.t as far as 5 per Cent, the Auyacut may be kept up-if the difference is considerable the current measurement is to be taken as the fresh Auyacut and be acted upon henceforward instead of measuring always such fields.

Fields partially cultivated.

3d. The partially cultivated fields of which the limits have not been altered, shewing the number of fields, the quantity of land according to Auyacut and that according to the Current measurement. This occurrence is presumed to prevail more in Poonjah than in Nunjah. If the Ryots were allowed to cultivate as much as they please in a field, it makes the Circar always to cause the Land cultivated therein to be measured and ascertained. if the size of the fields was limited by the survey; and if the fields are not too large - it is necessary to prevent this partial occupation of them. The Ryot is required to take the field entirely or not at all. The forms sent to the Tahsildars, shew the number of fields, where partial

partial occupation has taken place, the quantity of their lands according to the Auyacut and the quantity cultivated in them as ascertained by measurement. This form does not shew what portion of any one field is left uncultivated. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to prepare on shewing the number of the field, its contents according to the Auyacut and the quantity cultivated there, are to be extracted from the Ola Chittahs of the Number Curnams and laid before the Collector. that necessary orders may be given what arrangement is to be made, with regard to them in the Cultivation of fusly 1246.

Fields cultivated by altering their limits.

4. The fields of which the limits have been altered and cultivated by encroaching upon their neighbouring fields either Seggal or Tursey. This also is more in Poonjah than in Nunjah. This requires attention from the Huzzoor to fix the limits and not to allow it to be altered.

5 All the above stated particulars are required to be shewn in the Goshwara statement, separately for Augaput Lands, and Ponacolum Lands and a total of the two, is ordered to be made as the explanation in the Summahbundy Report will be different for Augaput and Ponacolum Lands, this distinction is ordered to be shewn in the accounts.

For nunjah Male poonjah.

6.

and

Carars angoobady of Poonjah Mala Poonjah & Tanjore

and Tanjore lands the Seerwahs to be assessed according to the state of irrigation (Viz.t Pausanum and yaravoy) under which the field was watered and the specific sorts of Grain sown on them in addition to the particulars above enumerated from Clause 1 to 5, the form shews the cultivation under each sort of irrigation and under each sort of Crop in comparison with that made in the last fusly.

Poonjah fields where limits are strengthened or not strengthened

7th As for Poonjah Lands orders have already been issued on the 25th April and 7th October 1834 to cause the Ryots to strengthen the limits of the fields where limits have not been altered. The form for Gashwara Carars angoobody shews the number of fields of which the limits are strengthened, the quantity of land in them according to the Anjacut and the number of fields of which the limits are not strengthened, the quantity of Land in them according to the Anjacut after seeing from the Statement the number of fields the limits of which required.

J.G.B.

required to be strengthened necessary orders are required to be again sent to enforce the former orders. In the orders above quoted the Tahsildars were directed to cause if the size of the field is too large to divide it into convenient sub divisions. The form for the Goshwara Carar Sangoobady shews how far these orders were attended to because it provides Columns to shew in the account the number of large sized fields sub divided, their quantity according to Anjacut and the number of large sized fields not subdivided and their quantity after looking into this account, necessary orders to be sent to enforce the former orders.

Poonjah large sized fields sub divided or not-

8 The forms for Poonjah Goshwara further shews the quantity of Land in the first, second, third, fourth fifth and sixth classes or Larsel, Vasel, Puttul, Mannel, sevel classes &c. in comparison with the quantity cultivated in the last fusly.

As the form for Villagewar Goshwara of the Carars angoobady shews so many particulars as above stated which are the principal subjects upon which explanations are required in full, in the Summahlundy report to be sent to the Board of Revenue, the Summahlundy Cutcherry is to pay

Summahbundy Cutcherry is to pay strict attention in causing the preparation of the Carar Saugobady Goshwara-

pays a very rigid and strict attention to see the Goshwarahs of Carar saugobady as prepared in the Tahsildar's Cutcherry are correctly made out according to the forms. For all such Villages for which the Goshwara Carar saugobady is not made out according to the forms, and for all such Villages for which the Goshwarahs are not at all made out, the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to cause the monthly Curnoms and the arvee Gomastahs of the Talooks to deliver into the Huzzoor Cutcherry the Ausawmy war Goshwara, in Villages of the Carar saugobady, as directed in Para 15 of the Carar saugobady Hoolumnamah, and from thence the Summah-bundy Cutcherry is to cause the Villagewar Goshwara to be correctly prepared in Hindoo-vee a fair Copy of the Carar saugobady Gosh-wara is to be laid before Collector.-

Lands refused to be cultivated by Meerasidars when cul-tivated by Para-coodies to be shewn in an account-

2d. It is stated in Para 2 of the saugobady Hoolumnamah of Fusly 1215 that in case if the Meerasidars do refuse to Cultivate their lands equal to the admitted means of the season and irrigation such lands are to be caused to be cultivated by Paracoody Ryots. how far this was effected is

to be known. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to require the Curnoms of the Villages where the Meerasidars lands are cultivated by Paraco-dies, in consequence of the refusal of the former to do it themselves, to give an account in the days, shewing the name of the Mee-rasidar, whose lands, in consequence of his refusal is cultivated by Paracoodies, the whole extent of that Meerasidars lands, of which what quantity was cultivated by him, and what quantity by Paracoodies and the names of the Paracoodies a Goshwara of that account, as given by the Curnoms, is to be made out in Hindoovee, by the Summahbundy Cut-cherry and to be laid before the Collector that he may thereby see how far the Meerasidars have wished to give up their lands.-

3 In Para 3 of the Carar saugobady Hoolumnamah the Turfdars were directed, to inspect as a check over the Curnoms the Carar saugobody of a whole Village in their ranges and in the other Villages of their range not less than 10 per cent of the whole cultivation in each description Viz.t Nunjah, Punjahmai-jooniah, Vaupire and Poonjah. The Turfdars were directed in Para 17 of the Carar saugobady Hoolumnamah, to send to the Talook Cutcherry

along

along with their azmayesh Carar saugoobady Clay Chittahs a Statement shewing in Comparis=
=son the Carar saugoobady quantity as seen in the first instance by the Number Curnoms Hatangars and Puttah Weerasidars and as seen on an azmayesh by themselves (the Turfdars) The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to see whether or not the Turfdars have attended to those orders and to lay before the Collector the Comparative Carar saugoobady Goshwaras of the Turfdars and to report also what Turfdars have not attended to the orders, that he may be examined as to such neglect of his duty.-

Whether or not the Talook Cutcherry did make a check Azmayesh Carar saugoo=bady-

4 In Para 4 of the Carar saugoobady Hookumnamah the Tahsildar and his Cutcherry were ordered to check the carar=
=saugoobady of one Village in each of the Taraffs=
=dar, he was required, in the same Para to make his azmayesh in the Cultivated Land, not less than 25 per cent of the whole Land Cultivated in it, in each descriptions Viz. Nunjah, Punjah Maleyoonjah, Vanjire and Poonja - In the Villages which fall to the lot of the Peshcar, the Muzundar the head Gomastah the two anwe Gomas=
=tahs &c. they were directed to make the azmayesh

for the whole Village - azmayeshdars were direct=
=ed, in Para 17 of the Carar saugoobady Hookumnamah, to send to the Talook Cutcherry along with their azmayesh Chittahs, a Comparative Statement of the Carar saugoobady as inspected in the first instance by the Number Curnoms &c. in the 2d instance by the Taraffdars, and in the third instance by the Talook Cutcherry- How far the Talook Cutcherry has attended to these orders is to be taken Notice of by the Summahbundy Cutcherry and reported to the Collector laying before him at the same time, the Goshwara Comparative Carar saugoo=
=bady as made out by Azmayeshdars of the Talook Cutcherry-

Annex moden=
=gah Carar Saugoobady.

5. In Para 9th of the Carar =
=saugoobady Hookumnamah it was directed that after the inspection of the Peshanum Carar saugoobady, and the transmission to Huzzoor of the accounts connected therewith, if any Crops such as Annenoodengel or like were cultivated, then the Carar saugoobady and azmayesh Saugoobady is to be inspected and accounts thereof sent to the Huzzoor, in the same manner as was directed for Carar and Peshanum - The Summahbundy

Cutcherry

Cutcherry is directed to lay before the Collector the Goshwarahs of this Ainemodungul &c.—

6 The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to ascertain what Centage of difference there excisted between the Carar and Aznayesh Sangoobady as seen in the first instance by the Number Curnoms &c. and the Aznayesh of the Tarnffdars as also the Aznayesh of the Tahsildar's Cutcherry.—

Centage of the difference between the Carar and Aznayesh Sangoobady is to be ascertained.—

7 The accounts stated from Para 1st to 6 of this Hoor Ennamah are to be consulted and then the quantity of land &c. Cultivated is to be taken into Summahbundy as stated hereunder.— For all those fields where the Tahsildar's Cutcherry has made an Aznayesh, the quantity is to be taken &c. according to that Aznayesh.— For all the fields, where the Tahsildar's Cutcherry has not made an Aznayesh, but the Tarnffdars made an Aznayesh the quantity is to be taken according to the Tarnffdars Aznayesh and for the rest according to the Carar Sangoobady of the Curnoms, Puttah Meerasidars and Nattamgars provided however, that no causes appeared nor any Complaints are preferred by any inhabitant or other of the Village, that the Carar Sangoobady of the Curnoms &c. is &

What quantity Sangoobady is to be taken in the Summahbundy Account.

incorrect. In that case necessary enquiries are to be made and the right amount of Cultivation is to be taken into the Summahbundy accounts.—

8 Having taken into the Summahbundy account the quantity of land Cultivated in the manner aboveside, the next thing to be done is this, that the Enams in land ought to be deducted from that amount. The land Enams are of two different sorts Viz.t. First land Checkbundy Enams where the particular spots of ground to be enjoyed by the Enamdar are defined and stated in the accounts. Second Lands to be given to the Enamduns from that Cultivated under Warpat tenure where the particular spots of ground to be given to the Enamdars are not defined and stated in the accounts, but the Enamdars are to have certain quantity of land from the lands cultivated. This last description of Enams consists of two sorts Viz.t Dittem Enams and Eva Enams This last Viz.t Eva Enams comprises of Igen Eva Enams, Mahajun Shrotriums and &c. Callada Vaga Enams. In making deductions on account of the above said Enams from the land Cultivated, the Summahbundy is to &c. attend to the following directions.—

Deductions to be made for Enam lands and how many sorts of Enam lands there are.—

Land Checkbundy Enams.—

9 The

Fort St. George 23d. February 1843.

How deductions are to be made for Land chuck-lundy Enams.

The Summahlundy Cutcherry is to prepare a State-ment for each Village where such Enams are cultivated, shewing the names of the Enamdars who are now enjoying the Enams, the names of the per-sons whose names are put down as Enamdars in the anyacut Vologoo accounts the relationships between these two parties, the quantity of land the Enam contains, according to the anyacut and the quantity cultivated for fusly 1245. If the present quantity of land cultivated is not more than that specified in the anyacut then that quantity is to be deduc-ted from the Cultivation account - If the Enamdar has cultivated more land than what is stated in the anyacut, that surplus land also is to be deducted, for present from the Cultivation account, under an head called Tacarar Enams. The Malewarem or Teerwah of which is not to be allowed to the Enamdars unless he proves before the Collector his right for such surplus land. The Summahlundy Cutcherry is to ascer-tain the Malewarem of such surplus Land - if it be Punjah, according to the average standard Malewarem of the Village and value it according to the Palaeryem valuation - If the Enam be Poonjah land as the Classification of the whole Chuck Lundy Enams are entered in the anyacut Vologoo

Fort St. George 23d. February 1843.

How the Berizu the Surplus chuck lundy Enams is to be ascertained.

Vologoo account, the average Teerwah according to the Classifications for the land given up to the Enamdar is to be the rate at which the surplus quantity is to be assessed - If the Enam be Punjamale Punja and Vanjire, the average teerwah according to the specific grains calcu-lated for the land given up to the Enamdars is to be the rate at which the surplus quantity is to be assessed - If the Enam be in Topes and Tandbunds the average tax of the Trees in the Village for fusly 1245 is to be the rate at which the surplus quantity is to be assessed. Having so assessed the surplus Enam lands, a Statement is to be prepared by the Summah-lundy Cutcherry Villagewar, shewing the assessment for fusly 1245 Assawunnywar and to be laid before the Collector, when orders will be sent to the Tahsildars to collect the Beriz of the surplus Enams and to remit it to Huzzoor to be deposited in the Huzzoor Treasury until the Enamdar proves his right for such surplus quantity in the Enams -

Value of the Surplus Chuck lundy Enams is to be collected and deposited.

The Enamdar is to prove his right within one year otherwise the amount kept in deposit will be ordered to be carried to the Credit of Circar under the head of Sewoy Summah-

As

Land Dittem Enams.

2d. As to the Dittem Land Enams, it is to be stated, that although the particular spots of ground which the Enamdar is to enjoy are not defined, still the quantity of land he is to enjoy is defined. If the Dittem land Enam be Poonjah, the classifications for the Dittem land, it is presumed, are stated in the Summahlundy account of fusly 1217. that is to say that the land Dittem Enamdar is to have so many chains in Carsel and so many chains in Vaspel and so forth. The Summahlundy Cutcherry is to prepare a statement for each Village, where such land Dittem Enams exist, shewing in it the name of the person that is enjoying the Enam for fusly 1245 the name of the person enjoyed in fusly 1217. the relative relationship between the two, the quantity allowed here in fusly 1217 and that required to be allowed for 1245. If the Enam be in Poonjah the quantity of land allowed in each class in 1217 and that required to be allowed in 1245 are to be shewn. The Summahlundy Cutcherry is to allow for fusly 1245 only such Dittem Enams as were allowed in fusly 1217 if they have enjoyed them upto fusly 1244

to

How the land Dittem Enams are to be deducted.

to allow the same quantity in each soil as was allowed in 1217. If the Dittem Enamdar require any more land than what was stated in the Summahlundy of 1217 and if they get the Enam in any other higher classes than that stated in 1217, the excess quantities and the higher classes are not to be allowed in fusly 1245 unless they shew orders of the subsequent Collectors to that effect. It is presumed that some persons who had Dittem Enams in 1217 have fraudulently caused them to be converted into Cheet Lundy Enams. The Summahlundy Cutcherry can easily perceive them when the account directed in this Para is prepared. All those Enams which have been fraudulently converted into Cheet Lundy Enams since fusly 1217 are not to be allowed for fusly 1245 and the amount of full Maleswaram for Poonjah and the full Teerwah for Poonjah is to be carried to the account of fusly 1245 allowing to them such of the Dittem Land and the Dittem classes as were mentioned in the Summahlundy of fusly 1217 & Goshwara for such is to be made out and kept ready by the Summahlundy Cutcherry

Dittem Enams fraudulently converted into Cheet Lundy Enams are not to be allowed.

Cutcherry to be treated of in the Report-

3d The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to attend to the following directions in deducting Lands for Cave Enams.-

1 The quantity of Land to be enjoyed by the Enamdar is defined and stated in the accounts but there is a restriction attached to it Viz. as these Cave Enams are to be determined upon a given Centage on the whole land cultivated after deducting Chuckkumdy Enams if the quantity derived upon this Centage is more than the quantity the Cave Enamdar is to have, he the Cave Enamdar is to be allowed only such quantity which he is entitled, disallowing to him the surplus. If the quantity derived upon the centage is less than the defined quantity then the Cave Enamdar is to be allowed to enjoy only that land, which is according to the Centage and no more- The Centage at which these Cave Enamdars are to have was determined and stated in the accounts of fusly 1217- From that period the same rate of Centage is kept up- The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to prepare a Statement Villagewar, where such

How the Cave Enams are to be deducted-

such Cave Enams exist shewing the names of the persons that are now enjoying the Enams, the names of the persons that enjoyed them in fusly 1217, the relationship between these two parties, the quantity of cultivated Land in fusly 1245, upon which the Cave Enam is to be given the Centage fixed in fusly 1217, at which the Cave Enam is to be cultivated and the quantity that comes to the Enamdar according to that centage and the quantity of Land defined as the Cave Enamdar is entitled to enjoy, and the surplus or deficiency the present calculated Cave Enam bears upon the defined quantity. To all such Cave Enamdars, if the quantity derived according to the centage, be equal or less than the quantity defined to be enjoyed by them- it is to be deducted from the Summahbundy accounts-

2d As to the Mahajun shrotriems the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to understand, that this sort of Enams exist in Poonja lands only and are in the Talook of Shenkerninarcoil and Nadoomundalum the rate at which this Enam is to be deducted is not more than 5 per Cent on the quantity of land cultivated

How the Mahajun shotriems are to be deducted

cultivated after deducting therefrom certain items, Viz.ta, Chakbundy Dittom and Ewe Enams after ascertaining the quantity of Land to be given up for the year for the Mahajuns' shrotriems then the quantity of Poonja land cultivated by Mahajuns themselves is to be ascertained. If the Poonjah land cultivated by the Mahajuns be less than the quantity they are to have for their shrotriems, then the deficiency is given to them from the land cultivated in the Village by other people, than Mahajuns - as the Mahajuns pay to the Circar, threefourths of the full Teerwah and the other people full Teerwah, in allowing to the Mahajuns the deficiency in their Shrotriem, from the cultivation of other people, the Mahajuns are not allowed to enjoy the full Teerwah of such land given to them from the cultivation of other people, but are allowed only threefourths of the Teerwah making the Ryots from whose cultivated Lands, the deficiency in the Mahajuns' Shrotriem is made up, to pay the Circar the remaining one fourth of the Teerwah. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to make out an account for each Village shewing where such Mahajun shrotriems are in existence the quantity

quantity of land cultivated for fusly 1245 from which the Mahajuns' Shrotriems is to be deducted, the rate fixed in fusly 1217, at which the Mahajuns' Shrotriem is to be deducted the amount of this Shrotriems for 1245. The Summahbundy cutcherry is to allow this Mahajuns' Shrotriem only in such Villages where the like allowance was made in fusly 1217 and that Maumool kept up until fusly 1244, and not in the Villages where it has not been granted in fusly 1217 and where the subsequent Collectors has issued no orders to allow this Shrotriem.

How the Collada Vaga Enams are to be deducted.

3.7 Colladay Vagay Enam is allowed to the Meerasdars in some Villages This Enam is in Nunjah, Nunjah Male poonja, and in Vanjire and not in Poonja. The rate at which they draw this Enam is stated to be from 2 ½ to 5 per Cent on the Land cultivated. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to make out a Villagewar account where this Collada Vaga Enam exists shewing the quantity of Land cultivated in 1245 from which this Enam is to be deducted, the rate fixed in fusly 1217 at which the Collada Vaga Enam is to be deducted the quantity of land for fusly 1245. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to allow this Enam only in those Villages where it has been granted

granted in 1217 and the Maumool kept up until fusly 1244 and not in the Villages where it has not been granted in fusly 1217 and where the subsequent Collectors have issued no orders to allow such Enams.—

As the above stated Dittem Enams, Eave Enams including the Mahajun shrotriems, and Callada Vagah have no particular spots of ground allowed as above said, the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to be careful not to allow such Enamdars to take away the lands producing the high rate of Malewarem. The Dittem Enamdars are to have their Poonja lands in the same Class of soil as it was in 1217 while the Beriz of the rest, Viz.t, Dittem Nunja Enams Eave Enams, Mahajun shrotriems and Callada Vagah either in Nunja or Poonja Nunja Male poonja and Varpire shall bear the same proportion as the total amount of Beriz bears upon the total quantity of land cultivated — For this purpose, an account, for each Village, where such Enams exist, is to be Made out, shewing the whole quantity of Land cultivated from which the dittem Nunja Enams and the Eave Enams including Mahajuns

Eave Mahajuns Shotriems and Callada Vagah Enams are to be deducted upon a due proportion

Mahajuns shrotriems and Callada Vagah are to be deducted and the Beriz of that land wholly cultivated is to be ascertained and the rate that bears upon the quantity of land is to be stated and inserted — The Beriz of the Nunjah Dittem Enams and Beriz of the Eave Enams including Mahajun shrotriems and Callada Vagas to be deducted from the cultivation is to bear as aforesaid the same proportion as the total Beriz bears upon the total lands cultivated keeping in view this account, the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to deduct these sorts of Enams from the cultivation account of fusly 1245 But in deducting from the cultivation, the Chukbundy Enams the dittem Enams and the Eave Enams the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to pay strict attention to the injunctions laid down in Paras 33. 34. 35 and 36 of the Summahbundy Hookumnamah of fusly 1243, Viz.t, Bavars Enams are not to be allowed — Life grants after the death of the grantee are not to be allowed, Enams granted for Dawastanums where no Poja is performed and those granted for Charities where no such Charities are going on and Vritto Enams where no such Vrittes are performed are to be deducted from the cultivation under the head

Bavar Enams Life Enams after the death of the incumbent not to be allowed — Para 33. — 34 Para 35 & 36

Value of Enams of Dawastanums where Poojah is not made of Chanties, when they are not performed to be disposited —

head of Lacarar Enams, but the full Malewarem and full Teerwahs are to be collected and kept in deposit until an enquiry shall be made— For this latter purpose the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to prepare statements in the same manner as is directed in clause 1st Para 8 of this Hookoomnamah regarding the surplus quantities in the Chukbundy Enams—

As the Nunja Dittem Enams and Eave Enams including Mahajuna shrotriems and collanda Vanga are to be deducted from the cultivation account upon ascertaining the Beriz of the Lands aforesaid; and without ascertaining the Beriz of the Lands, it is impossible to deduct these Enams with due proportion, it may as well be done to deduct these Enams from the Beriz amount instead of from the cultivated quantity of Land there is strong reason to induce us to deduct these Enams from the amount of the Beriz than from the quantity of land because if we shew in the Goshwara Summahbundy that we have deducted so much land on account of these Enams from the cultivated quantity still the Enamdars on whose account such deductions are made from the

It will be proper to deduct the Dittem and Eave Enams from the amount of Beriz instead from the Cultivations—

the land, will receive either in grain or in Cash from the Ryots the Malewarem or Teerwahs for the lands allowed them (Enamdars) when the Enamdars are receiving their Enams either in Cash or in grain for the land according to the rates fixed by the Circar to the Ryots why those grain and that Cash are not to be deducted from the amount of the Beriz of the Village instead of deducting in the lands which is only nominal, not real and to deduct the land, recourse is to be had to the Beriz amount to ascertain the quantity of land under these reasonings, it may be better, as above said, to make deductions for this land Dittem Nunja Enams and Eave Enams in the same place where we were making deductions from the Beriz for the grain and ready money Enams— But as the case requires the sanction of the Board previous to adopting this plan and for which purpose intimation will be made in the Summahbundy report of Fusly 1245, the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to deduct as heretofore done, these Enams from the quantity of land Cultivated— Whether the Chukbundy Enams were mentioned in the Any acut as Dy Fuseel or ake Fuseel is to be ascertained and the produce be allowed in Fusly 1245 according to the fuseels stated in the Any acut—

one or two crops Chukbundy Enams is to be ascertained and deducted—

All

Regarding assessing Malewarem on Nunja Volungoo lands.—

How the Kundoo Modul in Volungoo Villages is to be ascertained—

9. All the Nunja lands cultivated in the Volungoo Villages, where Seywar or Fieldwar or Cundoomodul or Malewarum has not been determined ought to be assessed with Cundoomodul according to the Grama Mottem Sarasary and all those Nunja Lands cultivated in the Volungoo Villages where Seywar Condoomoodel has been determined ought to be assessed according to the Seywar Cundoomodul—But in determining Seywar Malewarem in Mr. Kinderslys time Seywar Cundoomodul has not been determined, but a Seywar Malewarem has been only determined Consequently in the Village both where a Seywar has been determined, it was Customary up to last year, to assess the Cundoomodul for the lands cultivated, according to the Gramma Mottom Sarasary— This was so in almost all the Villages and in a very few Cases, according to the Sarasary of Tanks and Paravoos and then Malewarem extracted— In determining the Cundoomodul on Malewarem for the lands cultivated in Fusly 1245 the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to follow the Course which has been pursued up to last year but in all those places, where the lands cultivated are to be assessed according to Paravoo Sarasary in Nyaput Lands or Tank Sarasary in Pono-cullum lands as has been the Case up to the last year and where no such Paravoo or Tank Sarasary is not to be had for some Paravoo or Tank, then the land cultivated under such Paravoo or Tank, is to be assessed, with Cundoomoodal according to the Grama Mottem Sarasary of the Village— But in Case if the Ryots refuse to follow it, the Sarasary of an adjoining Paravoo or Tank in the Village is to be taken— The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to lay before the Collector an account shewing what will be the Cundoomodul according

according to Grama Moboom sarasary and what will be according to Pooravoo or Tank sarasary for the lands cultivated required by the Ryots to be assessed with Paravoo sarasary. In the seywar determined Villages the lands to which seywar Malewarem was not fixed are cultivated the Cundoomodul of those lands are to be determined according to Grama Mottem sarasary.

On the subject of Cundoomodel of Aumany grain—

10. The Amauny Nunjah Lands produce is ascertained upon Vobady or actual Measurement. The Acoyoor Cutcherry have received now and then the accounts shewing the quantity of grain Vobadied comparing it with the avail Dooyem and Calamadies or estimations made upon the crops wherever the Vobady fell short of the Madies, the Thasildars were required to account for such defalcation in the Vobady. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to prepare a statement for each Village where there is Aumany land, shewing the quantity of land cultivated, deducting entire Seewacary, distinguishing in it what quantity produced Manepooroo produce and what quantity Manepede produce. The Madies of the produce and of the Vobady in these two descriptions of land are to be distinctly shewn and then they are to strike an average, what quantity of

produce

produce there is in manieporoolee for each seed cottah of Land and what is for each seed cottah of manimepedy land, and compare the Manieporoolee average with the seven years average for Carr and Peshanum separately. In the same manner they are to prepare the accounts of the Manieporalee and Manepedy produce for the last 5 years. These accounts will be requisite to make some comments on them in the Summabundy Report.-

Coodewarem how to be deducted.-

11. Having determined the bundoo: modul for all the Warpuit Punjah Lands, both in Veloongoo and in Aumaney according to the manner above mentioned, then the Sanchikurch is to be deducted therefrom ac: cording to the rates stated in the Summabun: dy of fusly 1217. the remainder is to be taken and from thence the Ryots share is to be deducted— The Ryots share in this Zillah are of the following descriptions.-

Five Sixths -- or 83 21/64 per cent
Four fifths -- or 80 percent
Three fourths -- or 75 percent
Two thirds -- or 66 2/3 percent
Three fifths -- or 60 percent
One half ---- or 50 percent
Two fifths ---- or 40 percent. this rate is in those places only, where the produce comd to

to that quantity termed anabogum. The higher rates of Coodewarem than 50 percent was allowed it is said for following purposes.-

To whom rates of Coodewarem was allowed.-

1. To continue the Tanks in re: pairs at the expenses of the Meerasidars. These are presumed to be few.-

2d. For overcoming the difficulties attendant on cultivating stubborn and in: different soils.-

3d. To keep up certain charities and buttays. These are numerous.-

4th. To individuals as mere indul: gences. Not many. In deducting Coodewarem for fusly 1215 the Summabundy Cutcherry is to deduct for all the Lands indiscriminately a Coodewarem share of 50 percent, and the remainder 50 per cent is to be considered Malewarem. From this malewarem. The high: er Coodewarem rate than 50 per cent in the ca: ses following is to be deducted, and properly shewn in the accounts provided they were allowed in 1217.-

1. To continue the Tanks in repair at the expenses of the Marasidar.-

2. To provide means for over: coming the difficulties for cultivating stubborn.

stubborn and indifferent soils - But if the higher rates of Coodewarem have been allowed for Lands formerly watered by means of Pycottahs, and if those lands are now irrigated from Tanks &ca repaired at the Circar's expense, then the higher rates of Coodewarem is not to be allowed -

3. Cowle Royoyets for the lands for which the Zabitah Cowle have been granted under the tenures set forth in Para 11. 12. and 13 of the Sangobady Rookmaniah of Fusly 1245 -

12. With regard to the first and second of the above three items, the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to ascertain from the Accounts of Fusly 1247, whether the high rates of Coodewarem required for Fusly 1245 were allowed in Fusly 1217. all such cases where the same excessive rates of Coodewarem as are now claimed had been allowed in Fusly 1217 then the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to allow them in Fusly 1245 - But in any cases where the rates of higher Coodewarem now claimed have not been allowed in Fusly 1217, then an account to that effect, is to be made out, shewing the names of the persons that require the higher rate of Coodewarem, the quantity of land they cultivated for 1245, the rate of higher amount of Coodewarem they require, the

causes

causes for giving them that high rate, and the number of years in which they received that rate, and by whom it was first ordered, is to be made out and to be laid before the Collector for his orders. In the same two cases abovementioned Viz. To keep the Tanks in repair by the Meerasidars, and to defray additional expenses to cultivate lands the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to prepare a statement separately for each of these two cases, shewing the names of the Villages, the amount of expenses incurred by the Meerasidars for repairs during the last ten years, and the value of the higher amount of Coodewarem they received during those years - This account will shew whether the grant of the higher rate of Coodewarem was necessary or not for Fusly 1246. In the case of additional trouble and expenses for cultivating stubborn and indifferent fields, the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to ascertain from the Curnums, what additional trouble and expenses the Ryots receiving high rates of Coodewarem, are incurring more than those who receive a Coodewarem of 50 per Cent; a Kyfiat to be made out and to be laid before the Collector, when necessary - for orders

Accounts for excessive rates of Coodewarem for keeping Tanks in repair are to be made out

Account for higher rates of Coodewarem allowed for the additional trouble of Cultivation are to be made out -

orders will be given what ought to be done with
regard to them in Fusly 1246.-

13. The other higher rates of Coodewarems in the cases of charities, and the cases of individual indulgences are not to be deducted in the account in the same place where higher rates of Coodewarems are directed to be made for keeping up maramats at the expence of the Meerasidars, for defraying additional expenses and trouble in cultivating stubborn and inferior lands, and for the Jabitah Cowle Lands. The higher rates in Coodewarems for charities and individuals are to be deducted in each as proposed by the Collector in Para 34 of the Summahbundy report of Fusly 1246 along with the other Items of Enams Chauterbagums &c. deducted from the Beriz provided if they are allowed in 1247 for which particular instructions are laid out in Para 57 of this Hookumnamah.-

14. After deducting in grain the Coodewarems as above directed the remainder is the Malewarems for which the circar is to receive Value in Cash from Volungoo Villages. In the place where this Malewarem is shewn in the account, the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to cause such distinction to be made as to shew

distinctly the quantity of land and of Malewarem of those lands, where the Malewarem is extracted, according to Grama mottom saravary or Paravoo saravary, and that land and Malewarem was determined by Mr. Kindersley and acted upon up to Fusly 1244.-

15. There are three ways in which the prices are to be determined.-

1st. In Volungoo Villages from the prices called Kolcryem the increase of more than 10 per cent on Volungoo prices is to be added to the Volungoo prices, and the decrease less than 5 per cent not to be allowed.-

2d. For Pottom Grain the exact Kolcryem price is to be fixed.-

3d. For the Aumanie grain the prices at which it has been sold are to be taken for the quantity disposed of to the day of the Summahbundy, and for the quantity unsold the Kolcryem price of the time is to be taken.-

From the Pereekrumahs sent from the Talooks, the prices of November, December and January are to be taken in to the account to determine Kolcryem for Carr the prices of March and April are to be taken to determine the kalcryem for

for Peshanum. The Summahbundy Cutcher-
-ry, is to take in the account which is to
be prepared according to Forme now given,
the prices of the above said Months for all the
Villages, and the prices of adjacent Towns, de-
-ducting from them the Charges of the conveyance
of Grains from the Villages according to the dis-
-tance the Village bears to the Town. The distance
was determined and placed in the like ac-
-count in Fusly 1244. The Summahbundy
Cutcherry is again to ascertain in Fusly 1245,
the distance, if there is any Takarar regarding
the distance, place the right distance in the
account. The charges of conveyance to the
Town was determined in Fusly 1244 to be one
Cully fanam for Carr and three quarter part
of a Cully fanam for Peshanum for a Gow of
8 Guddies. The same rate is to be allowed
for Fusly 1245, provided there be no Takarar.
If there is any Takarar it must be ascertain-
-ed and the proper rate of hire is to be insert-
-ed in the account after seeing this account
of Neruks, the Collector will give his order to
fix the kolcryem price at such an amount
for each Villages. The Summahbundy Cutcher-
-ry is to calculate thereon that price what
is called Summahbundy price and Value the
Malewarem Grains.

How the ca-
-rumkunnahs
account is to
be prepared.

Seravaram &
mannapaddy

The

The kytady accounts sent by
16.
the Tahsildars as ordered in Para 9 of the Sangor-
-bady Hookumnamah of Fusly 1245, of any Fee-
-wacarry and Mannepuddy happened in
the Nunjah lands are to be examined by the
Summahbundy Cutcherry. In allowing remis-
-sions for Teevacarry and Mannepuddy two
modes are to be observed in Fusly 1245, as it has been
done in Fusly 1244. In all the Villages where
seyrwar Malewarem was fixed by Mr. Rinders-
-ley, the full Malewarem of the sey which sus-
-tained Teevacarry is to be remitted and
for the Mannepedy produce in those Villages,
50 per cent, from the produce, ascertained ac-
-cording to the Malewarem of the Tahsildar, is
to be taken as Malewarem to circar, valuing the
Malewarem so received according to the
kolcryem. In some Villages it is customary
to receive 3 fifths of the mannepedy produce
as Malewarem, The Summahbundy Cutcher-
-ry is to keep up this Mamool in those Villages.
Great care is to be taken by the Summahbundy
Cutcherry in ascertaining the mannepedy
fields, because the extent of Manepedy pro-
-duce is stated in the Volungo Moochelkah
upon due deliberations Viz.

1st. All those fields assessed with

Has directed in Para 17 of the Board's Proceedings on the Land Revenue Settlements of Fusly 1249 dated 19th June 1844, Remission for drought & short produce is now granted only in Cases where the loss of a Ryot exceed 30 per cent.

with three Cottahs of Malewarem for each seed Cottah producing not more than ¾ Cottahs of Malewarem are to be considered Manepedy.

2d All those fields assessed with a Malewarem from more than three to five Cottahs Malewarem for each seed Cottah, producing not more than one Cottah of Malewarem, are to be considered Manepedy.

3d All those fields assessed with a Malewarem of more than 5 Cottahs or upwards for each seed Cottah, producing not more than 1½ Cottah of Malewarem are to be considered Manepedy.

As the manepedy is to be determined as above stated, upon the actual produce of land, the Jummabundy Cutcherry is to examine carefully the Aval Mady and Dooyem Madee, and the Tahsildar's made of the produce from the Tahsildar's mady; if it appear that the field sustained manepedy, then the produce is to be divided between the Sircar and the Ryot in the Manner above stated. To this effect a Kytady or fieldwar account is to be prepared for each Village where Maunepedy happened, shewing the name of the Ryot, the name or number of the field where manepedy happened, the Cunnaur under which the Khate is situated, the quantity of land cultivated in it, the rate of Seywar &

Malewarem

Malewarem fixed to it, the Aval, Dooyem & and Tahsildar's Mady of the Candoomodul of that field, the amount of the Malewarem the Tahsildar's Candoomodul gives for each seed Cottah of land - from this account, whether the field is to be considered as having yielded Manepedy produce according to the above stated different gradations, will be apparent.

17. In all the Villages where Seymawar Malewarem was not fixed in Mr. Kindersley's management, in determining the remission for Seevacarry and Manepedy, the Jummabundy Cutcherry is to make out an account for each Village, where such remissions are called for. In the account the name of the Ryot asking remissions, the quantity of land he cultivated where the produce is not stated to have turned Maunepedy, and the names of the fields, and the quantity of land in them cultivated, where the produce is not stated to have turned Manepedy, the quantity of Malewarem assessed on the Ryot according to the Volungoo system, and the Value of the Malewarem according to the Jummabundy price. Then for all the fields, the produce of which not turned to Maunepedy under the restrictions stated in Para 16, the outturn is to be taken in the account, the

the same way with which they are assessed. For Manepedy fields the Tahsildar's estimation is to be taken, add together the Manepiralu and Maunepedy, take 50 per cent, as Mala-warem, value it according to the Koleryem price. when the Beriz determined according to the Koleryem price upon the 50 per Cent Malawarem, fell short to more than 30 per Cent of the Beriz payable by the Ryot, then remission is to be allowed to the extent of the deficiency.

18.- Remissions are to be granted only to those Ryots who are receiving 50 per Cent Coodewaremu, no remissions are to be granted to those who receive higher rates of Coodewaremu than 50 per cent, not to Pottendars, nor to Porsopovdars, unless they produce Sunnuds, wherein it is mentioned that remissions will be granted for Seevacarry and Manepedu.

19.- Having stated so far as to the quantity of Malawarem to be fixed in the accounts, and the prices at which it is to be valued, and the remissions to be allowed, the next thing to be done by the Summahbundy Cutcherry is regarding the Jahitah Cowle lands.

Jahitah Cowle.-

20.- If persons holding lands on

on the terms of Jahitah Cowl cultivate their Putticut Lands to their full extent, then they shall enjoy the benefits of Cowle. In case of their cultivating only the Cowle lands leaving either the whole or any part of their Putticut lands uncultivated, notwithstanding the seasons and means of irrigation admitted them to cultivate, then full Sevaurem Malewarem for Nunjah or full Seerwah to Punjah are to be assessed upon Jahitah Cowle Lands. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to prepare an account for each Village where such things do happen, shewing in them the names of the Cowle holders, the quantity of Land they held according to the Cowle the quantity cultivated in it in Fusly 1245, their whole Putteekut Lands the quantity cultivated in them, the warem or Seerwah which ought to have been assessed according to the Cowle for Fusly 1245 and the full warem and Seerwah assessed in consequence of his neglecting to cultivate this Putteekut Land.

Penalty for not cultivating Putticut Land

21.- For Lands given on Jahitah Cowle Tenure up to last year the Raiya Jastee rates of warem and Seerwah mentioned in the Cowles are to be fixed for

Fusly

Fusly 1245. For the lands given on Jabitah Cowles in Fusly 1245 on the Cowles given in Huzoor and on the Cowle Chits given in the Talook the Malewarem and Teerwah are to be assessed according to the rates specified in Para 13 of the Cultivation Hookoommanah of Fusly 1245, on due examination of the Kyttady accounts sent to the Huzzoor.-

22. If the lands given on Jabitah Cowles were cultivated last year and left fallow in this year the Malewarem and Teerwah should be fixed on it in Fusly 1245, including Soya Zastee provided it be proved that the cultivation was neglected notwithstanding the season and irrigation admitted him to cultivate the lands.

23. If the lands given on Jabitah Cowle be left waste in the last year from the negligence of the Cowledar and cultivated in this year, the Malewarum or Teerwah on it is to be fixed in this year according to the cowle, in the same way as if that land was cultivated and paid Cowle Malewarum or Teerwah in the last year.

24 If Nunjamale poonja and Vanpire cultivation are made in the lands

given on Jabitah Cowles for making Nunja and Punja cultivation, a full Teerwah of the kind cultivated shall be fixed on them.

25 As stated in Para 11 of the Saugoobady Hookoommanah of Fusly 1245 dated 4th September 1834. The Summabundy Cutcherry is to prepare Statement shewing what portion of the Cowle lands are left uncultivated in the Current Fusly 1245, and the true cause for such land being laid waste, is to be ascertained and the Teerwahs or Malewarum fixed on such land according to Para 17 of the Hookoommanah is to be stated. This Statement is to be laid before the Collector.-

Fussel Fusly

26. Lands said in the Anjacut to yield two crops when cultivated are assessed with their full Malewarum. But some of the lands which were said in the Anjacut to be one crop land, when cultivated for a second crop were assessed in many cases with full Malewarem for the second crop under the provision of a Clause made in the former Summabundy Hookoommanah, in which it is stated, that half Malewarem should be realized for that land, which always yielded only one crop, when cultivated for a second crop,

Crop, provided the second crop of those lands did not pay hitherto a full Malewarem, half Malewarem was realized for all that second Crop which did not pay full Malewarum hitherto. It was found at the time of the Summabundy of Fusly 1244 that in some cases when there was full water for the cultivation of the whole seygal land of the Ryot, he left a part of his seygal land and cultivated with that water a second Crop and claimed half remission of the Malewarum. To prevent the Ryots from throwing away any part of their own Crop seygal land notwithstanding there was sufficient water and cultivating with that water a second crop claiming for it, half teerwah, it was stated in Para 10 of the Cultivation Hookoommah of Fusly 1245, that after all the Nunja seygal and under five years Bunjer lands of the land Meerasidars are cultivated for the full rate of Malewarem if water still remains the Meerasidar ought to cultivate his Modalady or one crop Land with Talady or a second crop. In that case for the first Taulady one half of the standard sewarem Malewarem will be exacted from the Meerasidar and the same for a second Taulady. In this last the Aunaymodungul stated in Para 26, of the

Summabundy Hookoommah of Fusly 1243 is included. The Summabundy Cutcherry is to observe that when the Ryots ask half sewarem Malewarum is to be fixed for a second or third crop which they cultivated on the land denominated one crop land, they are to prepare a Statement, for each Village where such claims are made shewing the names of the Ryots that ask to assess half Malewarem, the quantity of his own crop seygal and five years under Bunjer land, the quantity situated under each of the different irrigations, the quantity in it cultivated for one crop and the quantity cultivated for a 2nd crop & for a 3rd crop. If it appear that the Ryot has cultivated a second or third crop in the one crop land after cultivating his whole seygal and under five years Bunjer, under the same irrigations, then for such second or third crop one half of the full sewarem Malewarem, is to be fixed. If it appear that the Ryot had the means of irrigation, but not cultivated his whole seygal and under five years Bunjer unders that irrigation and cultivated a part with the two crops or three crops, then for the second or third crop, full Malewarem is to be assessed. The Summabundy Cutcherry is to

to understand that wherever half Malewa-
-rem is ordered to be assessed the account
of the Summakbundy is to shew, the quantity
of land, for which half Malewarem is to be
assessed, the Coondoomodul and full Malewa-
-rem of it, is to be shewn and thence the
half Malewarem is deducted and the remain-
-der half Malewarem shewn.

Nunjah and Poonjah land Cuttoogoottahs

27. Nunja and Poonja lands in the Volungoo and Aumany Vobady Villages held under cuttoogoottah tenure tho' cultivated or not are liable to assessment according to the terms of cuttoogoottah, provided those Cuttoogoottahs have been inserted in the Summakbundy Account of Fusly 1217, or in the Augacut Account and kept up to the end of Fusly 1244. The Summakbundy Cutcherry is to prepare an account for each Warapat Villages where such Cuttoogoottahs are in existence, shewing the names of the persons now enjoying them the name of the persons that had them in Fusly 1217. and the relationship between the two, the quantity of Land inserted in the Summakbundy account of 1217 and the quantity the man has now in 1245. If the man has got more land now than what it was in 1217 then, he is to be allowed to enjoy in 1245 the

same quantity of Land he had in 1217 assessing full Malewarem and Teerwah for the surplus land he has cultivated in Fusly 1245. If the Cuttoogoottah Bariz of Fusly 1245 appears to be less than that of 1217 and if the person does not produce any Takeed of the subsequent Collectors in support of the reduced Cuttoogoottah, then the land is to be taxed according to the Cuttoogoottah of 1217. The nature of these Cuttoo-
-goottah grants for portions of lands are to be ascertained that is to say whether these grants are for the full Teerwahs to be paid to the Circar or for charities or for individual indulgences and so forth and the several amounts under each of these descriptions should be inserted in the Summakbundy Account under the proper description to which they belong but not to blend the amount of one description with another.

Nunjah Mail Poonjah and Vanpire Lands & Nunjah Mail Poonjah and Vanpire Cultivation on Nunjah Land is now made subject gradually to full Nunjah Assessment.

The Cultivation of the Nunja
28. Mail Poonja and Vanpire Lands is under two different description of irrigation, Viz. The Pausanum or water running thro' channels and yaravu or Sotacoorroo or water drawn by Picotahs or such like. In augapat lands the Teerwah for Pausanum and Yaravu differs and in Poracolum Lands the Teerwahs for

for these two irrigations is understood generally to be the same- The Teerwah is assessed according to the species of Grain the land produces- It happens that a ryot cultivates, a sort of Grain on which no Teerwah has been fixed heretofore- when the Curnam or Ryot asks to fix a Teerwah on that Grain, it was customary until fasly 1243, to fix the same Teerwah as that was assessed, in a neighbouring Village on such Grain. The grain is the same in the two Villages but the quality of the soils may differ, consequently the Teerwah is to be fixed according to the quality of the soil. The quality of the soil can never be properly ascertained because there is no account of the produce in Nunjah Male Poonjah and Vanjure lands. The Summakbundy Cutcherry is therefore to ascertain what is the difference in the rates of Teerwah for the several species of Grain in the Village where a Teerwah is required to be fixed for a new species of Grain for which no rate of Teerwah is in existence in that Village, and in that neighbouring Village which will be taken as a model to fix the Teerwah in the former

former Village- The difference will appear if an Account is prepared according to the following form:-

Soils or species of Nunja male Poonja and Vanjure Grain Cultivated..	The Teerwah per Cottah in the Village where for a new species of Grain the Ryot require to fix the Teerwah	The Teerwah for Cottah in the Neighbouring Village which is taken as Model to fix a Teerwah on the new species of Grain in Village under Column 2..	Difference
1	2 Fanams	3 Fanams	4 Fanams
Chdem	5	4	1
Cumboomullo	6	5	1
Raugy	7	6	1
Lamp Oil seeds	*	5	*

Lamp Oil seed is the new species of Grain cultivated in the Village under Column 2 where no Teerwah was heretofore fixed.. The Ryots ask to fix a Teerwah for it according to the rate obtaining in the neighbouring Village under Column 3, which is five Fanams- The Summakbundy Cutcherry will see that in consequence of the difference in the quality of the soil the Teerwah for the same species of Grain in the Village under Column

Col. 2 is more by one fanam than that for the Village under Col. 3. It is therefore necessary to add one fanam for the new Grain, Viz. Lamp Oil seed so the Teerwah may be sixe fanams in the Village where it is required to be assessed instead of five fanams, by this mode the Teerwah in the Two Villages will appear to have been assessed according to a given proportion to the quality of the soil.

29. It is stated in Para 30 of the Jummahbundy Hookoommah of Fusly 1243 that in cases where two or three sorts of seed which is commonly called Woodapire are sown in the same Land, full Teerwah shall be fixed in the principal kind according to the usage of the Village and half Teerwah on the other. This was not generally acted upon throughout the whole Zillah in consequence it was stated that there was no mamool in some Villages. Upon further consideration of the matter in Fusly 1246 it appeared that the Bariz was not more than Rupees 1700 and it was not considered fair to assess Woodapire with half Teerwah of the crop of the principal seed — although the sorts of produce are two or three, the land is one and the same for which the Ryot pays full Teerwah on the principal or staple produce. If the Woodapire was a second crop it might with justice be assessed with half of the first Teerwah. It is not however a second crop but a mixture of seed, under these reasonings the cessation of the Woodapire Teerwah was suspended pending a reference to the Board of Revenue. The Jummahbundy Cutcherry is to ascertain where such Woodapire Cultivation has been carried on in Fusly 1245 and for all such lands where Woodapire cultivation is carried on a full Teerwah is to be assessed on such crop which pays a high Teerwah

Woodpyre

† On Woodapyre no Teerwah is collected since Fusly 1245 Vide Para 38. of the Board's Proceedings on the land Revenue Report for Fusly 1246 under date 17th November 1836.

leaving the other mixed seed crop unassess-ed-

30. Plantains generally produce in the Vampire Lands after planting them and until it produce the fruit it is called Eun Vipe, when fruit is produced, it is call-ed Coya Vala, or Pyre Vala - when the trees begin to grow old, they are called Moodavaw-la or Rendanady and afterwards Moon-danadue - In some places during the season of Eun Vipe the trees are not taxed. In Punjamahl the Ryots generally sow Gingely oil seed and other seed in Eunvipe Plantains. The Jummahbundy Cutcherry is to assess the Gingely oil seed crop or other crop sown in Eun Vipe plantains, where they are exempted from Plantain Teerwahs, according to the rates prevailing for such crop, in the Nunjah male Punjah Lands - If Teerwahs are fixed for Eun Vipe plantains the additional pulse grain, sown in it, is to be considered Wood pire and is not to be taxed as stated in Para 29 of this Hookoom-e Nanamah -

Teerwah for Plantains

In some places the Plantains are assessed with different descriptions of Teerwahs called Iyen

Teerwah

Teerwah, Nottasuttum Nelavary and Cavil cooly, and in some places only the Iyen Teerwah. Where there is only an Iyen Teerwah, one half of the Teerwah of Canya Valay or Pyre Vaula is generally the Teerwah for Moodoovala or Rendanady and Moonanady — Where there are other description of taxes such as Nottavuttem Vas &c. in addition to the Iyen Teerwah or Nella Pottom, one half of this Nella Pottom of Canya Valay is the Teerwah for Moodoovalay while the Nottavuttum Vas are assessed in full or one of them given up. In assessing the Plantains, the Jummahbundy Cutcherry is to attend to the usage of the Village observed upto last year.

Teerwah for Bette Gardens

31. Bette gardens remain on the ground for three or four years — in the first year it is called Sadeall or yellungal — in the second, Parry pire — and in the third Moodoogaul or Sayungal — where the gardens remain for four years as is the case in Punjamahl. in the first year it is called Sadacal, in the second Colund pire, in the 3d Parry pyre, and in the 4th year Moodoogaul. In some places the Sadacaul is exempted from the Teerwah. The usage of the Village is to be observed in Fusly 1245 in

in assessing the Bette gardens —

Regarding Waste in the Plantain & Bette cultivations

32. The Kytady accounts sent by the Tahsildars according to the orders contained in Para 9 of the Sagoobody en Hookoom Nanah of Fusly 1245 for Plantains and Bette, when the plants are destroyed, are to be examined and the Teerwah shall be fixed as follows —

1st In cases wherein the cultivation may have been destroyed, previous to be commencement of the fusly, and the land left fallow, the Teerwah thereof shall be remitted —

2nd In cases wherein the produce of the kind above stated may have been enjoyed, for some time after the commencement of the fusly and then the plants destroyed and the land left uncultivated for Peshonum, Carr Teerwah should be fixed on them, as follows — If the plants are destroyed within 3 Months, from the commencement of the Fusly, the Teerwah should be fixed for the period the plants actually remained. If they are destroyed after 3 Months, the Carr Teerwah should be fixed in full —

If

3 If the lands, the plants of which may have been destroyed, be cultivated in the Peshonum-season, Teerwah should be fixed on it, for the period the plants ex- actually remained in the Carr season- If the land was cultivated with Peshonum season of the last year, and any part of the produce enjoyed by the Ryots, Carr Teerwah should be fixed on it for the current year-

Poojah land assessments

33. Particular attention of the Jummahbundy Cutcherry is required to be bestowed in assessing Poojah Lands- cultivated in Fusly 1245- all the Poojah lands have been surveyed and the classifi- -cation of them completed by fusly 1215- In some Villages classification has been extended both in Seygal and in Tursy and in some Villages in the Seygal only- In some Villages classification has not been made- fieldwar, but has been fixed upon the total quantity of land, saying so many Chains belong to the first, so many belong to the 2d. class ex- and so forth- Finding Mr. Cochranes Teerwahs to be too high, Mr. Hepburn has reduced them in Fusly 1217- In Fusly 1235 Mr. Munro had made a new survey new classification, and a new assessment in the 5 Villages

1 Villaiconpully
2 Pandalimpully
3 Kinnaemmenpully
4 Kinnakarrelly
5 Saiyu Pollem-

Villages noted in the margin in the Talook of Kadoomundalom- which assessment is kept up to this time in those five villages- In some other Villages, it is presumed that Mr. Hepburn's reduced Teerwahs have not been acted upon- an account is to be prepared in the Huzzoor Cutcherry for each Village, shewing the rates of Mr. Hepburn's reduced Teerwah and those at which the lands have been assessed in Fusly 1244- From this account it appears, that in many Villages Mr. Hep- -burn's rates of Teerwah have not been ex- since altered but this account does not ex- shew whether or not the Paraam has been changed, Viz., whether lands included in Fusly 1217 under first class have been since placed under 2d. or 3d. class and whether lands included in fusly 1217 under 2d. and 3d. class have been since placed under 1st. class- This is a material point to be ascertained- There was in existence in this Zillah a Mamool of assessing, in some Villages, the Poonjah lands according to a Cavee or Sarasary Paraam- This mode of assessment originated, because the Huzzoor Cutcherry found from the Curnams' accounts, that a very inconsiderable portion of lands in higher classes

and

and large portion of lands of lower classes have been stated to have been brought under cultivation - If these accounts were to be trusted and the lands, as therein stated were to be assessed according to the rates of Teerwah as have been fixed in Fusly 1217, the Circar will be the loser - To prevent loss to Government, the Jummah - bundy Cutcherry then adopted a plan which was as follows - They saw first what was the whole extent of Poonja land in the Village under each class and then they made out an account what portions of that total quantity of land was brought under cultivation in this year - If the total land brought under cultivation bear for instance 40 per cent on the total quantity of land - brought in the classification account, the Jummahbundy Cutcherry then pronounced, that 40 per cent of each class of the land is to be considered as having been brought under cultivation so far such quantity of land fell to each class according to this centage, the Teerwah of the class was assessed - This was the Eavee or Sarasary Tarum - In fusly 1235, there were only five Villages that

were

were taxed according to this mode of settlement - since, it appears, this mode has been abolished - In fixing the Teerwahs for the Poonja lands in Fusly 1245 the Jummahbundy Cutcherry is to assess the Poonja lands of those Villages, where Mr. Hepburn's Teerwahs have not been en - since altered and acted upon to the end of fusly 1244 - according to the reduced rates, which Mr. Hepburn fixed - In assessing - the lands in these Villages, the Jummahbandy Cutcherry is to cause the Arevee Goomastahs of the Talook to compare the account made - out by the Curnom (in which they stated that such and such fields in the first class, such and such fields in the second class and so - forth have been cultivated for Fusly 1245) with the fieldwar in each class - as shewn in the en - Anjacut Vologoo account - in case if the Anjacut Vologoo account does not shew fieldwar classi - fications, then with the fieldwar classification appeared in the account called Padde Vologoo or the Carar Sangoobady account of the year, in which the Anjacut Vologoo account was prepared - - If the Arvee Goomastahs find the fieldwar account of cultivation rendered the number Curnoms for Fusly 1245, correspond with regard to Taram

exactly

exactly with the fieldwar as stated either in the Anjacut Volagoo or in the Padde Volagoo account, then they the Arvee Goomastahs are to write in the accounts delivered by the burnoms for fusly 1245 that the Jarams therein stated are correct and that they (the Arevee Goomastahs) will be answerable for any incorrectness in the Number burnoms account relative to the Jasuin-Keeping these accounts so rendered by the number burnum and Arevee Goomastahs, as Voucher, the Jumahbundy Cutcherry is then to assess the Lands according to the Teerwah for each class as fixed in Fusly 1217- On comparing the number burnoms fieldwar account with the Anjacut Volagoo or with Padde Volagoo accounts, if the Arevee Goomastahs find that the Jaram has been changed in the number burnoms account of Fusly 1245, then they are to state the same to the Jummahbundy Cutcherry and put right the Jarum, so that the field may be placed in the proper class to which it belongs as stated in the Anjacut Volagoo or Padde Volagoo account and sign to the correctness of that account and deliver it to the Jummahbandy

Cutcherry

Cutcherry, who are then to assess the lands according to the Teerwahs fixed for each class in Fusly 1217- The Jummahbundy Cutcherry is to make out a list of the Villages where the Jaram has been stated by the Number burnoms and Arevee Goomastahs of the Talook to correspond with the Jarem of each field stated in the Anjacut Volagoo or Padde Volagoo account- as also an account for all such Villages, where the Arevee Goomastahs stated that the Jarem has been altered, shewing in it the quantity of land, under each Jaram, as stated by the burnom to have been cultivated for 1245. and the quantity placed under each right Jaram after an examination has been made as above directed- This subject is to be brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue in the Jummahbundy Report of fusly 1245- In all the fields fully cultivated or partly cultivated the limits not having been altered, the Jarum will remain the same and they are to be examined and assessed as above directed- But when the limits are altered and adjoining fields, have been encroached and cultivated, it is difficult to say what quantity of what

Jaram

Fort St. George 23d. February 1843.

Tarum land there is in the field of which the limits are altered, in such case, the Tarum of the principal field with which the portion of adjoining fields has been encroached on, is to be considered as the ex Tarum, to which that field and its adjoining portion of the fields belong, and is to be assessed according to the rate of Teerwah fixed for such Tarum —

34. Having given in the above Para 33. directions to assess the Poonjah lands of those Villages, where Mr. Hepburns' teerwahs have not been altered, and to put to the original fixed Tarum, all such fields, of which the number Carnoms and Ryots have fraudulently changed the Tarums. Now it remains to state regarding those Villages, where Mr. Hepburns' Teerwahs have been altered. If it appears to the Jummahbundy Cutcherry that the Teerwahs as fixed by Mr. Hepburn have been altered under authority from the subsequent Collectors, keeping the Tarum the same as is in the Anyacut Volagoo or Paddee Volagoo account or altering the Tarum also then the Jamah-bundy Cutcherry is to assess the lands for 1245, according

Fort St. George 23d. February 1843.

according to those rates as altered by the subsequent Collectors, making the Arvee Goomastahs to compare the account of the Number Curnom, so far as regards the Tarum with the fieldwar Tarums stated in the Anyacut Volagoo or Padde Volagoo account or with the Tarum fixed by the subsequent Collectors, and to render those accounts with their (the Arvee Goomastahs) signatures as to the correctness of the fieldwar Tarum in the same manner as is stated in the above Para 33.—

The Jummahbundy Cutcherry is to prepare a list of those Villages where Mr. Hepburns' Teerwahs have been altered, under authority from the subsequent Collectors as also an account Villagewar shewing the whole Anyacut Land in the Villages under each Tarum, the quantity placed under each Tarum by the subsequent Collectors, the quantity cultivated in each Tarum for Fusly 1245, the rates of Mr. Hepburns' Teerwah for each Tarum, the rates fixed for each Tarum under the authority of the subsequent Collectors, the name of that Gentleman and the Fusly in which such alteration in the Teerwahs took place, and the causes which induced that Collector to alter the Teerwahs

and

and Tarum. In this the five Villages in Kadoomundalum Talook as stated in Para 33 where Mr. Munro has made a new Survey and a new classification and assessment will of course be included - all these will be noticed in the Jummabundy Report of 1245.

35 In all those Villages where the fieldwar Tarum has not been formerly determined and a Tarum fixed on the total quantity of land, it is understood that a fieldwar Tarum was since fixed. The Jummabundy Cutcherry is to prepare a list of such Villages and to state therein in what fusly the fieldwar Tarum in them was fixed, shewing in it the quantity of land under each Tarum as has been fixed formerly on the total quantity of land, and the quantity of land under each Tarum as was fixed since, in each field. This is to be noticed in the Jummabundy Report, for the lands cultivated in Fusly 1245, in those Villages the Teerwah of Mr. Hepburn if it has not been altered since, is to be applied, and if Mr. Hepburn's Teerwahs have been since altered, the since altered Teerwahs are to be applied - making the arvee Goomastahs to

Fieldwar Tarum fixed since

Where there are any Villages where Tarum is to be fixed

to compare the present account of Tarum of each field with that fixed as above stated -

36. In any village if fieldwar Tarem has not been fixed, the Jummabundy Cutcherry is to make out first a list of such Villages and lay it before the Collector, when the requisite directions will be given how the Tarem for the lands cultivated in Fusly 1245 is to be determined -

37. If Tursy Poonja lands for which no fieldwar Tarem was formerly fixed has been cultivated for Fusly 1245, then the Jamabundy Cutcherry is to ascertain, whether the land so brought under cultivation is Caresel or Vapul or Pottul or Sevel or Mannel Sevul or Mannel and assess the Teerwah on it, as to which of the above soils it belongs -

38 - If the Poonja land is cultivated under Yarvadee, a second time with Poonjah crop, from the irrigation of water from Tanks and Channels Vizt. Nunja Male Poonjah Teerwah is to be assessed on it as laid down in the Jummabundy Hookoomnamah of

of Fusly 1243-

39 In some places the Poonjah land is cultivated under the irrigation of Canatoravoo or drawing water from the wells- In Kadoomundalom Poonja Teerwah is assessed according to the Tarum for such cultivation- In all other places Nunja Male Poonjah Teerwah is assessed for Cannatoravoo Punja cultivation- In Shenkerninar-Coil (in some Villages) full Nunjah Male Poonjah Teerwah is assessed for the first and second crops and half Teerwah for a third crop, in others for a second crop half of the Teerwah is assessed- In assessing the Canattoravoo Punjah lands, the Jumma-bundy Cutcherry is to attend to the Mamool observed upto Fusly 1244 shewing in the Jummahbundy account what is the full Teerwah and what has been allowed as remission and what is the amount assessed-

40. Nunjah Malewarom is to be assessed according to Grama Mottom Sarasary for Poonja or Baugaet Lands cultivated under Nunja by the irrigation of Jungle

Jungle streams, Channels &c.a.-

Pottom & Paroo-poo in par-cels of lands-

41. Pottom and Paroopoo in this Zillah are both for entire Villages and parcels of Lands in the Villages- Regarding the parcels of Pottom and Paroopoo Land the Jamabundy Cutcherry is to make the number Curnom of the Village to give an account of Pottoms and Paroopoos in the Village, the names of the persons that had been in fusly 1217 and the names of those who are enjoying them at present the relative relationship between these two, the quantity of Land, the Pottom and Paroopoodars are to have according to the original Kytady account, and the quantity cultivated in Fusly 1245- The Curnom is further to enter in that account whether the present fields cultivated are the same as entered in the original Kytady account or whether any Waraput Lands have been surreptitiously taken possession by the Pottom and Paroopoodar- On looking into this account if it appear that the Pottom and Paroopoodar has not taken any Waraput Lands under as their Pottom and Paroopoos, then the Pottomdars as Paroopoodars are to be allowed to enjoy the

the produce for fusly 1245- If it appear that Pottom or Pooroopoodars have taken pos= =sesion of the Waraput Lands, then due en= enquiry is to be made when the Waraput en= lands have been taken and under whose orders- If it appear that the Pottom or Pooroopoodar e= has taken the Waraput Lands without special authority, then full Malawarem according the Grama Mottom Sarasary is to be assessed on them- Pottom and Pooroopoodars if they are not Merasidars in the Village could as not have taken Waraput lands under en= Pottoms and Pooroopoos- Merasidars who en= have Pottom and Pooroopoos in addition to their Waraput Lands are only the persons that take surreptitiously Waraput lands en= under Pottoms and Pooroopoos- the enquiry ordered to be made in this Para is with regard to those kind of Pottom and Pooroo= =poodars and not with regard to other Pot= = tom and Pooroopoodars who have no en= Merasy lands in the Villages and who= could not have been therefore allowed to encroach upon the Waraput Lands unless the Merasidars collusively allowed the Waraput Lands for Pottom

J. G. B.

Pottem &c. The rates of Pottem Mailwarem and Pooroopoo Grain Pooroopoo ready Cash Seerwah allowed in fusly 1217 — are to be compared with the rates at which the Pottem and Pooroopoodars pay now their Mailwarum and their Pooroopoo Seerwah. They are to be made to pay the same rate and Seerwah and Mailwarum as has been fixed in fusly 1217 - If the Pottem and Pooroopoodars can shew the orders of the subsequent Collectors for any reduction in the rates of Mailwarum and Pooroopoo Seerwah then those rates are to be adhered for Fusly 1245 —

42- In case of the Pottems and Pooroopoos were discontinued after fusly 1217, and were renewed since by any subsequent Collectors. the Summakbundy Lutcherry is to make out an account shewing the name of the Pottom and Pooroopoodar that enjoyed them in fusly 1217. the quantity of the land he then enjoyed, the number of the years the Pottom and Pooroopoo was discontinued, the cause of the discontinuance, the year the Pottom and Pooroopoo was again renewed, to whom and the cause for renewing it

it notes on the nature of such renewals of the Pottum and Poroopoo grants will be entered in the Summahbundy report of fusly 1245 - As to the Neravel Pottoms the rules laid down for Neravel or Cane Enams are to be attended to. -

43. If the Pottem or Poroopoo has been fixed for one crop and the proprietor of them cultivated in Fusly 1245 - two crops Pottem or Poroopoo tenure is to be kept up for one crop - For the second crop full Mailwarem is to be assessed according to the Grama Mottem Varasary, the Summahbundy Cutcherry keeping a separate account for this to be reported to the Collector at the time of making the Summahbundy report. -

44. In cases wherein Nunjah Mail Punjah is cultivated in fusly 1245 - in the Pottem or Poroopoo lands and the proprietors of which are in possession of the Sunnuds to that effect if the tenures of those sunnuds have been acted upon up to last year the same must be observed in fusly 1245 - In case of there being no sunnuds full Nunjah Mail Punjah

Poonjah teerwah is to be assessed unless the Pottom and Poraproodar has paid up to the last year a less Teerwah - In that case a Statement to that subject is to be made out and laid before the Collector for his orders - The Statement in question is to shew the name of the Pottom or Poraproodar the quantity of the land he cultivated in Fusly 1245 - with Nunjah Mail Punja crop and the amount of full Teerwah to be received on it, the amount of the Teerwah the Pottondar has paid up to last year, and by what Collector's order that less teerwah was fixed. -

45. If the Nunjah Pottom lands have not been cultivated hitherto with Nunjah but with Punja Mail or Punjah full Nunjah Mail Punja Teerwah is to be assessed unless the Pottamdar shew any order from the Collector that a less teerwah is to be realized - In that case a Statement similar to one as ordered in Para 44 is to be prepared and laid before the Collector for his orders. -

46. Except the Poraproodars under the Tank of Cadambacolum in the Alwar Tinnevelly Talook the other

Poraproodars

Porupoodars pay the Poroopoo Teerwah for such lands which they did cultivate - The Poroopoodars under Cadumbacolum Tank pay the Poroopoo rate of Teerwah for all the lands in the Tank they are in possession of whether the land is cultivated or not - The Summahbundy Cutcherry is directed to prepare an account for Cadumbacolum Poraipoo shewing the quantity of land under each Poroopoodar and the quantity cultivated by him in Fusly 1245 - the rate of Teerwah he pays for his entire lands and the total amount of the Berij of all that Poroopoo land, and lay it before the Collector - These Poroopoodars are to be assessed as usual.

Entire Pottom & Poroopoo Villages -

47. . . An account of the entire Pottum and Poroopoo Villages is to be made out shewing the names of the persons that enjoyed them in fusly 1211 and in Fusly 1217 - and those enjoying them now, the relationship between these parties, the rate of Mailwarem and Poroopoo as had been in 1211 - and in 1217 and the rates at which the Pottomdars and Poroopoodars now pay

If the rates at which they pay now the Mailwarem and Poroopoo are the same as has been in fusly 1217 - they are to be kept in practice for 1245 - If those rates appear to have been since altered in the favor of Pottomdars, the year in which such alteration took place, the authority under which it has taken place, are to be stated in the account to be laid before the Collector for his orders.

Topes and Tanks -

In Para 19 of the Sangoobady 48. Roockumnamah for Fusly 1245 - the Tahsildars were directed to cause the Tariffdars & Number Curnums and Putta Meerasidars to count the Trees in the Topes and Tankbunds, of which the last account ended by the end of fusly 1244 - The Tahsildars were also directed to select one or two Villages in each Tariff, indiscriminately or take that one where they suspect the Tariffdars and Number Curnums accounts are wrong, and send some people to make an azmayesh of the Counting of the Trees - For all the Villages of which the account of the Number of Trees is not ended by fusly 1244

the

the last account shall be taken to assess the Trees for 1245- For all those Villages where new account is taken, as stated in the beginning of this Para Goshwara of the Tariffdars and Number Curnams account is to be taken from the Talook Cutcherry- The Summabundy Cutcherry is to take notice in what Villages the last account ended by 1244- and what Villages the new account has not been taken for 1245- as stated in the beginning of this Para and report the same to the Collector, that the persons who neglected to act according to orders may be brought under investigation- The Summabundy Cutcherry is to take from the Talook Cutcherry the accounts of their check Azmayesh of the account of Topes and Tandbunds where any such check azmayesh has been made according to Para 19 of the Sangoobady Hookoomnamah- Then they are to take notice whether the azmayesh has been made as directed in one or two Villages in each Tariff and to report to the Collector how far the Talooldar attended or not to the orders sent him

on

on the subject- where an azmoyesh has been made that azmoyesh account is to be taken to assess the Trees- where no azmoyesh has been made, the Tariff-dars and Curnums account is to be taken to assess the Trees- These orders are applicable both to Topes and Tandbunds-

49- In Topes and Tandbunds certain number of Trees is allowed unassessed for Davastanum, Mosques, Chuttrum, Charities and to the Meerasidars, Ryots- This Mamool is to be kept up for fusly 1245 only for such Trees which have been allowed in 1217- but the Summabundy Cutcherry is to prepare an account shewing what will be the Beriz of the Trees so given up unassessed- The Beriz for these unassessed Trees is to be determined in the same way as the Beriz determined upon assessed Trees.-

50. In assessing the Topes and Tandbunds if it appears that the Revenue fell short in this year when compared to the last year, the causes shall be ascertained and a Kyfeat Putty is to be made out and reported to the Collector, so that this may be brought into the

Summabendy

Summabundy report - The Beriz of the rented Topes and Tankbunds is to be carried to the Summabundy accounts. —

In cases where the Ryots have cut the Trees in Topes and in Tankbunds without authority - an account should be taken, and the arrears portion of the value of the Trees so cut shall be carried under the Head of Sesoy Summabundy and a Statement of it to be laid before the Collector that the case may be noticed in the Summabundy report. —

52. From the Beriz of Topes and Tankbunds not less than about 18000 Rupees are allowed to different individuals as follows Viz^t. —

Survamanium
Two annas and three annas per Rupee
One third -
One fifth -
One fourth -
One fifth -
One half -

These culwoos or deductions are for Meerasidars, Ryots, - Davastanums, Mosques, Chuttrums, Individuals and for similar purposes —

purposes - these are to be allowed for fusly 1245 - taking notice whether similar sorts of deductions were made in fusly 1217 - In the Summahbundy account the several deductions are to be distinctly shewn what sum is deducted under each of the Heads of Davastanum, Mosque, Chuttrums, Charities, and Meerasidars &c^a. are distinctly shewn - If any of these deductions are allowed in the Amanie management since fusly 1217 - it is to be reported to the Collector and acted accordg to the orders. —

Woodengand -

53. Woodengand Beriz is to be determined in the same way as it has been done in fusly 1244 and assessed accordingly - This Item of revenue require some specific rates how the amount is to be determined and will be supplied hereafter. —

Mr Hughes 2000 Chains + These 2000 Chains were regranted to Ramdeg at the enhanced rent of 2500 Rupees per annum vide Board's Recessings dated 12th Octr 1837. —

54. As a final settlement is not yet concluded about the 2000 Chains of Mr. Hughes the Summabundy Cutcherry is not to include the Summabundy Beriz of that land for fusly 1245 - into the Summabundy account of the Villages

in

in which these 2000 chains are situated—
The Summabundy Cutcherry is however to
prepare a Summabundy for those 2000
chains separately in the same way as if
it was a Warasut land, and prepare
separate account, and a Ghoshwara
thereof is to be laid before the Collector—

55— There are adasel disputes
Boundary disputes lands— between the Poligars and the Circar and
between the Cultoogoottadars and the Circar
in the Talooks of Streeny goontum, Nelle-
-ambalum, shenkerninarcoil and Nadoo-
-mundalum—The Beriz of the Adasel land
is always included in the Circar Villages
and Puttahs made out and sent to the
Tahsildars' Cutcherry in Fusly 1245— the
Beriz of the Adasal land which is in
the Anjacut of Circar Villages is to be
included as usual in the Circar Villages
but a separate Statement shewing the
name of the Circar Village and the name
of the Poligars or Cultoogoottadars Village
where this adasel happened the quan-
-tity of land cultivated in fusly 1215—
the Beriz assessed for fusly 1245, comparing

it

it with the cultivation and Beriz of last
five years and the amount of collections
during the last five years are to be made
out and laid before the Collector—

56.
When there are disputes
for boundaries between two of the Circar
Villages in some cases the Beriz of that
land cultivated is carried in the Summabundy
of the two Villages—This is not right—In
fusly 1245— the Beriz of such disputed lands
is to be carried in the account of the one of
the two Villages who was enjoying the lands
in fusly 1244— shewing in it that the amount
of the disputed land is so much—

57.
Having finished the Items
of Summabundy the next thing to be done
Deductions from the Beriz— is the deductions to be made from the
Summah—In the Villagewar Summabundy
accounts as prepared heretofore they did
not shew what total amount is under
each of the head for which the deductions
is made, but in some places, they have
mixed up all the enams and written
Auxiamywar and a general total is made
out—In the Book marked C none of the
particulars—

These are the five baubats under which deductions are made from the Summabundy Beriz. The amount of the deductions so made is not less than about Rupees 2,80,000 of which Rupees 99,600 for the items of 2-3-4 and 5 above enumerated; of this Rupees 20,000 goes from the Beriz of Topes and Tandbands, while the remainder 79,000 Rupees from the Beriz of the land.

58. In making deductions for the Enams &c. particularized under Para 57, the Summabundy Cutcherry is to cause entries to be made in the Summabundy Account shewing the names of persons that are allowed to enjoy the deductions under each of this head separately, and a total is made for each head, and a general total for the total deductions of each Village.

59. Deductions for Meerasidars as stated in the Summabundy Hookoomnamah of fusly 1243. If Meerasidars did cultivate their lands with their own ploughs, for such lands their Chatoorbagum &c. to be allowed in the Summabundy

and not for the land cultivated by Woodcoody or Poracoody. The Summabundy Cutcherry is to take from the Curnams, an account shewing the names of each Meerasidars that cultivated with his ploughs, his own land from which he gets his Chaterbagum &c. and the quantity he cultivated. This account is to be examined by the arvee Goomastahs. If found correct the usual Chatoorbagum &c. is to be deducted from the Beriz of such lands Except in the Talooks of Shenkerninar Coil and Nadoomundalum, in all the other Talooks it is understood full Teerwahs for their Poonjah lands from which only the Chatoorbagum &c. is deducted is made, and then the deductions for Chatoorbagum &c. are made. In all those Talooks in making the deductions for Chatoorbagum &c. the above said directions are to be attended to. In a very few Villages of the Nadoomundalum Talook the Meerasidars are allowed one half of the Punjah Bariz as their privilege. If they did cultivate their Punjah lands with their ploughs the usual deductions from the Beriz of their Poonjah land

cultivated

cultivated by them is to be made for fusly 1245 - In the other Villages of Nadoomundalum Talook and in the Villages of Shenkerenorcoil Talook the Braminy Meerasidars are assessed with three quarters of the full teerwah of the Punjah land and no deductions afterwards were therefore made from the Berij - The Summahlundy Cutcherry is to assess their Punja lands with full Teerwah, and then the deductions are made for Chatoorbagums &c. if it is proved that they did cultivate their Punjah lands with their plroughs, and not for the lands cultivated for them by Woolcoodies or Poracoodies —.

60. It has been given to understand that persons who brought the Meerasidars lands, and who received in mortgage or in Daunum, the Meerasidars land, are enjoying the above stated perquisites of Chatoorbagum &c. The Summahlundy Cutcherry is to make the arvee Goomastahs and the Number Curnum to give an account for each Village, where such is in existence - shewing the names of the person that brought and received in mortgage, and received in Daunum the

Meerasidars land, the quantity cultivated in fusly 1245, the amount of the full teerwah of that land, and the amount of perquisites allowed him, such as assessing three quarter teerwahs arthamaiconi Chatoorbagums &c. a Goshwara of this account is to be laid before the Collector. The Summahlundy Cutcherry is to deduct, as it has been done in fusly 1244, the Chatoorbagums &c. provided they cultivated the land with their own plroughs.

61. There are Cava or Nerval Maniums in ready Cash, same as that stated in Para 8 of the Hoobunnamah for the land Cave Maniums - These Cave Maniums are for Meerasidars Wood - fuly Calewood, for their Colladavaga for some temples and individuals &c. The centage fixed in fusly 1217 is to be ascertained and if that centage is acted upon to the end of fusly 1244, then for fusly 1245 the Cave Cuanis are to be allowed according to that centage. If the centage fixed in fusly 1244 is since altered in favor of the Cuanidars, a Kyfeat is to be made out shewing the name of the Cave Cuanidar, the

the

the Cuttage fixed in fusly 1247, and that raised since, in what fusly it was raised, and under what orders. The Byfeat is to be laid before the Collector for his orders, if the Cuttage fixed in fusly 1217 was since Reduced. the Summahbundy account is to allow for 1248 the Cuttage acted upon in fusly 1246.—

62.— For Bavaraus Enams, Life Enams where the Original incumbent died, Dauer-tammas Enams where no Poojah is performed, Charity Enams where no such charity is performed, the orders given in Para 8 of the Rookonamah is to be attended to. To know whether the Enams granted for several services Charities &c. are applied to those purposes or not, the Summahbundy Cutcherry is to take from the Cumbers Cummums an account to that effect under their signature. If the Mauriendars and Meerasidars are present, Byfeats from them are to be taken and if it appear that the purposes for which the Enam was granted are not affected, then the orders stated in Para 8 of

of the Rookonamah is to be attended to.

63. Canilgars in the Zillah have large emoluments both in land, in grain, and in cash, and perquisites from the Ryots. The number of these Canilgars are stated to be too many. For instance in a single Village of Streeveygoontum it is stated the number of Canilgars are not less than 300, what particular duties those three hundred are rendering, to Circar and to the Ryot is not specified. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to cause the Cummums to give an account of the number of Canilgars in each Village, and what number of them are doing what duties, and the amount of their emoluments for fusly 1246: a Goshwara is to be made and from this account and laid before the Collector.

64. In assessing Talaimarah Cummums and Nolvaree some of the Meerasidars and Ryots are said to have been exempted from the payment of these items Original incumbents in whose favor such exemptions are made might have sold their lands to others.

others, in that case it is a question whether the purchaser or persons who received the lands are to be exempted from these taxes.

The Summahlundy Cutcherry is to cause the Curnums to give a list of the persons in each Village who are exempted from the payment of Nelvarae, Talabnara and Curnum Marah; shewing in it whether they and their forefathers have been exempted from the payment of such tax in fusly 1217.

On examining this account if it appeared that persons who are not entitled to such exemption are allowed to enjoy such exemptions, an account to that effect is to be laid before the Collector. The Summahlundy Cutcherry is however not to tax them for 1215.

65. In assessing Talab Curnum or Mara, certain individuals have been allowed a Manieum from the tax for a certain quantity of their lands. it is understood, that some of them did not cultivate their land, or have even land at present, but take the Talab and Curnum Marah of any other Ryot, as hire. The Summahlundy Cutcherry is

is to cause the Curnums to give an account shewing the names of the persons who are allowed the Manieum from the Tanks and Curnum Marah, and the quantity of Nunjah land for which Talab and Curnum marah he is enjoying as Manieum, the quantity of land he has for fusly 1215 and if it appears that the man has no Nunjah land for 1215 then he is not to be allowed to enjoy the Manieum of Talab and Curnum Marah from the cultivation of others. If people have their Nunjah lands with them; they are to be allowed to enjoy the Talab and Curnum Marah only, for that quantity which is laid to their name in fusly 1217, and not for any more quantity.

66. The Summahlundy Cutcherry is to shew in the Summahlundy account the whole Tank and Curnum Marah and Nelvarae and then they are to deduct the Manieum as above said, and the remainder is the same to be realized.

67. After closing the Summahlundy Parity of the year, there should be added to

Arrears to be added, and Collections to be stated in the Summah Jummah account.

to it the arrears of former fusleis (not remitted) outstanding at the beginning of fusly 1245, shewing fuslyware the arrears, then a total is to be made of all the demand against the Village both for Current, and for arrears, then there should be stated the Collections from the beginning to the end of fusly 1245 both for Current and arrears, then the balance is to be struck of what remains uncollected at the end of fusly 1245, both for Current and arrears fuslyware, in order to enable the Gomastahs that come to the Summahlundy Cutcherry to prepare the account of the Summahlundy as aforesaid. the Moozmadars are to send them as stated in Para 31. of the Hookoummaiah dated 8th February 1836, the average of the Collections.

Puttahs. 68. Puttahs are to be made out in fusly 1245 according to forms given in 1241, & in the names of those in whose names they were made out in fusly 1241. If there are any orders written or verbal, that the Puttahs is not to be made out in the name of the person in whose name it was given in fusly 1241, then the Puttahs is to be

be made out in the name of the one in whose name it was ordered to be made out after the close of fusly 1241. If the lands have been duly registered under orders from the Collector, then the Puttahs are to be made out in the name of those in whose names they are ordered to be registered. The Summahlundy Cutcherry is not to change the names in the Puttah because parties declared in the Summah lundy Cutcherry that one wished to transfer, and the other wants to receive it, unless such transfers are duly advertised, and orders sent by the Collector to Register the names in the Puttahs are not to be changed.

Pully Saraboary. 69. In making Assamyvaree Munjah Bariz in some Villages the bariz of each individual is determined upon Pully Saraboary. In what manner the Pully Saraboary is determined is a point to be properly understood. The Summah lundy Cutcherry is to call upon the Amee Gomastah, Hindooree Gomastahs and the Cummums of those Villages where Pully Saraboary system is in existence, in determining the Munjah Bariz to give in a Report how the Pully Saraboary was formed and upon what Pully Saraboary have they determined the

Bariz

Preparation of Jummahbundy Accounts

Parry payable for 1245, these Kyfeats are to be made out in Hindooree and in Arnee, and are to be laid before the Collector.—

70.— The Cummums are to be made to deliver into the Jummahbundy Cutcherry the Jummahbundy Account of their Villages signed by them and dated.— The Arnee Goomastahs are to examine them, and put their signatures thereto. The Jummahbundy Cutcherry is not to receive the annee Poly Jummahbundy without the counter signature of the Arnee Goomastahs. The Cummums are to deliver the Assamyvarree Poly account under their signature as usual. The Arnee Goomastah is to examine them and put his signature thereto, and deliver it into the Jummahbundy Cutcherry.—

71.— The Hungamy Goomastahs employed and other Goomastahs, are to make out the Hindooree Jummahbundy account with great Correctness, not leaving any items of the former years brought into the current Jummahbundy blank, as it appears in some accounts. Calculations, additions, and deductions are carefully to be made out. The Jummahbundy Hindooree account for fusly 1245, should be quite fair and not altered, defaced, blotted, &c. the day on which that account is furnished to be put underneath it, and the Goomastah that

that prepared that account is to put his signature thereto. The Talook Hindooree Goomastah is to examine it and put his signature thereto, and deliver it into the Jummahbundy Cutcherry. The account called Nafergaty Parry for fusly 1245, is to be made out by the Hungamy Goomastahs and other Goomastahs with great correctness, put thereto their signature. The Hindooree Goomastahs of the Talook is to put his signature thereto and deliver it into the Jummahbundy Cutcherry.—

72.— The amount stated in these Nafergaty account, is to be compared with the amount inserted in the Pottahs by Hoozoor Goomastahs and by Talook Goomastahs, whoever compares them is to put his signature to the Pottahs on a corner writing on the Nafergaty account that such Goomastah compared the Pottahs.—

Comparison of Nafergaty Jummahbundy

73.— The Talook Hindooree Goomastah is to prepare the Villagewar, Gashwara Jummahbundy. This account is to be of the same form marked G. sent to the Board of Revenue. The insertion in it of the figures only of fusly 1245, is not at all sufficient. Under each Column a comparison of fusly 1244 and 1245. The increase and decrease is to be shown. This account is to be correctly made out by the Talook

Fort St George 23d February 1843

Talook Goomastah, carefully examining the calculations and deductions. They are to put their signature to it, putting the date of its delivery and deliver it into Hoozoor.

74. In addition to all the usual accounts of the Summahbundy sent to the Board, the Huzzoor Goomastahs are to prepare the Comparative account above stated, Talookwar, taking the totals of the figures in the Talook Statement.

75. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to keep a Memorandum shewing the names of the Curnums that came to Summahbundy, and when they arrived and when they are sent back to their Villages.

76. The Summahbundy Cutcherry is to pay strict attention to the Rookoomnamah and make themselves properly understood, the several banbuts therein stated. If the Summahbundy Cutcherry finds that any of the items not inserted in the Rookummaneah require orders from the Collector, a key seat Book is to be kept, writing in it all such banbuts which require orders.

77. A Comparative Summahbundy Goshwara for

Fort St George 23d February 1843

for Fasly and Chittums under management; and for Poliputs under Lufter to be made out by the Hoozoor Goomastah; so that they may be sent to the Board along with the Fyser Summahbundy accounts.

78. A separate Rookoonnamah is furnished for Motorpha Summahbundy.

/True Translation/
/Signed/ E.B. Thomas
Act. Collector.

5 5/11 March 1830.

55-56 Order thereon.

(55-56)

Ordered that a Copy of the Rookoonnamah and Cowlenamah accompanying the foregoing letter be transmitted to Government.

Read letter forwarding

57 From the Pro Collector of Coimbatore

(57)

the Abstract of persons charged for offences under Regulation IX of 1822 for the 2nd half year of 1842.

57-58 Order thereon.

(57-58)

Ordered to be over until the receipt of the Returns from other districts, when a Statement of the whole will be prepared and submitted to Government.

Read the following letter.

To The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George.

(59)

59 From the Coll.r Sub.
of Canara
forwarding an Appeal Petition preferred by Cota Sanka Rau the

original Appeal Petition (with its translation) presented by Cal Sheristadar Rau the suspended Tahsildar of

Shews the honor to forward an Ori

the Tahsildar of Londa to the address of the Board from a decision passed against him and others by the additional Sub Collector Mr Lushington, under Regulation 9 of 1812 together with a translation thereof, and other Papers connected with the Case

Nº3

Nº4

Nº5

Fort St George 23d February 1813

of Londa, addressed to the Board of Revenue, from the Decree of the Additional Sub Collector Mr Lushington, passed against him, together with the Sherestadar and Shroff of that Talook, under Regulation IX of 1822, in a case of a deficiency

Rs as p
of Rupees 48 4 2, discovered in an examination of the Cash Chests in the Londah Talook Cutcherry, in the Month of June last, copy of the additional Sub Collectors' decree and the Original proceedings held in the case, are herewith forwarded for the information of the Board.

2. The additional Sub Collector, in his letter of the 19th Ultimo a copy of which is herewith forwarded, records his opinion of the futility of the endeavour of the Tahsildar to throw off from himself any responsibility for the deficiency found in the Cash chest. In the observations of Mr Lushington on this subject I entirely concur, and I cannot but express my conviction that it would be a dangerous precedent to allow of the Tahsildar sheltering himself from blame and responsibility under the pretext, that the treasury had been for several Months under charge of his Sherristadar

Fort St George 23d February 1813

Sherristadar, while he must have been perfectly aware of the standing Order, which required him, after an absence from his Cutcherry, to satisfy himself, by a personal inspection, of the correctness of the Cash accounts of his Treasury

Print'd Collr's Cutcherry,
Mangalore,
10th February 1813.

I Signed I H. M. Blair
Pro. Collector.

Nº2.

Translation

To The Honorable Board of Revenue
Fort St George.

An Appeal Petition preferred by Balkrishnaw late Tahsildar of Soudah dated the 13th January 1813.

On the examination of the Talook Treasury of Soudah by Mr Lushington Sub Collector of this Division, in the month of June last, a deficiency was found in the Cash to the extent of Rupees 48-4-2 double which amount being Rupees 96-8-4 was decreed under date the 11th October last to be collected from myself, Sherristadar and Shroff, in equal shares each amounting to Rupees 32-2-9.

Although this deficiency is declared clearly to amount to misappropriation

of

Fort St. George 23d February 1813

or embezzlement, there has been no evidence to prove that I have been directly or indirectly guilty of the act charged or of being concerned in any circumstances connected with the same - Without even any satisfactory ground for suspecting me of the Commission of such act, it is very hard and grievous that innocent as I am, I should be called upon to pay the amount decreed, and thereby submit to pecuniary loss and personal degradation - I therefore take the liberty to make this appeal to the Honourable Board, praying that they will afford me redress and justice against my grievances.

The Sub Collector has stated his opinion that the charge of embezzlement is not established against me, but hinted in a manner that I was either knowingly or unknowingly concerned in the charge; for which three circumstances are assigned in the decree viz.

1st That it was reported to him at the time he had resolved upon examining the Talook Treasury, that I had been taking money from the Treasury as advances for my private purposes.

2ndly That the 3 Peons of the Sheriff were living in my house

3rdly That I signed and forwarded the Sheristadar-Jemdy without examining fully into the balance

Fort St. George 23d February 1813.

balance that is the Copper Coins remaining in the Treasury after the despatch of the remittance for the fortnight ending the 15th Inst.

With regard to the 1st point if it was reported to him by any people, as stated in the decree that an immediate examination of the Treasury would bring to light the deficiency caused by my taking away Money as advances from the Treasury it was necessary that, as an exhibition of justice such people should have been examined as Witnesses either before or after the examination of the Treasury. The term "People" would signify more than one person. The Statement of such people or persons if true, would have shewn that they had seen and Witnessed the acts they charged or certainly led to the summoning and examination of the Individuals who might have been Eye Witnesses, and from whom they have received the information - Such an examination was consistent with the ends of Justice, and if upon such just proceedings, my guilt was established, I would then have been alone liable to make good the full Amount decreed - Such examination which would furnish direct proof against me a Master Keeper, could have justified the acquittal.

acquittal of the 2nd and 3d Defts who would then be quite innocent. But the Sub Collector has stated that all three, myself the 2d and 3d defendants, were answerable for the safe custody of the Treasury. As respects this person-sibility, the circumstances are various, to which I shall now allude. Even if we were all three equally accountable for the deficiency where any one of us made away with any public Money the other two would not incur the guilt and punishments to which the Act might involve him. Under such circumstances the decree assigns no reason for not examining the individuals who first gave him the information or for dispensing with the necessity for recording such evidence. This circumstance would leave room to think that the information said to have been received from the people was very misunderstood. but as the Sub Collector wanted some reason to induce him to examine the Treasury and as a deficiency has actually been found out I think that some of the Servants in the Talook Cutchery being hostile some and taking advantage of the circumstance of

of there being a deficiency in the Treasury in consequence of misappropriation on the part of any other person when they knew an actual deficiency would alone be sufficient proof may have from malicious motives reported the deficiency to have arisen from my taking away money from the Treasury for my own use. If such a person who gave the information, had been examined as usual and in my presence I would have made it clear from his own words that his information against me was rather an imputation than any truth. The informant would moreover have incurred the same punishment to which the 3d defendant the Sheriff, has been liable for producing or uttering a forged document I feel assured that the Man who gave the false information was the author of that forgery directly or through the agency of others. The information given to the Sub Collector amounts to this, that I have either misappropriated or embezzled the public Money from the Treasury. The Treasury has not been under my charge for several days previous to the time when the information was set up against me. I mean to say that in consequence of my having gone

gone into the Magazines, or quitting the Custody upon the occurrence of any other urgent matter for enquiry. I had long before made over the Treasury to the charge of the Sherestadar equally answerable as myself, and in whose Custody it then continued in accordance with the former standing Order and the usual Custom prevailing in this as well as the Talooks. That the Treasury was under the charge of the Sherestadar, is fully proved by the Evidence in the Record of the Case.

With regard to the 2nd. point the Sheriff who is the 3d. defendant in the case is not related to me in any manner whatever. He is a Single man, and having to cook his meals himself and from other circumstances, was unable to attend regularly at his duty in the Cutcherry considering the inconvenience to which he was exposed, I allowed him to take his meals in my house some Months since. The circumstance of his taking meals in my Lodging cannot warrant a suspicion that I was equally with the Sheriff concerned in the Act charged against him. For such suspicion attaches alone from the circumstance such suspicion will be at once removed by the following observations

observations which are nearly the same with those recorded by the Sub Collector in his decree and which have satisfied him (of my innocency with regard to the forged document. There is no reason why the Sheriff did not produce the forged document if it was true that I had actually written it to him till 36 hours after the time the deficiency was known to exist. His silence cannot be ascribed to his personal regard and obligations he owed to me for his living in my house, as soon after the deficiency was discovered. I had prohibited him from entering my house any more from this time after he cannot have had any regard for me such as might refrain him from bringing against me any Act of which I might be guilty. Had I therefore been either accessary to the acts laid to the charge of guilty of misappropriation this Office, I should have certainly feared to turn him out of my house when the deficiency appeared in the Treasury as this my conduct would have greatly hurt his feelings. My knowledge that the Sub Collector was likely to hold enquiry into this deficiency would have shown it to be too delicate to discard the Sheriff in the manner I did or deterred me from the adoption of such a measure the moment

the

the deficiency was ascertained until at least the completion of the expected Enquiry. My fearless conduct on the occasion is a point of worthy consideration. If such conduct on my part were considered to have originated in my anxiety to clear from the guilt. I would beg to observe that the next day or the 24th when I was examined I gave my statement in the presence of Shroff throwing all blame upon him alone, and urged the necessity for placing him under restraint or altered other words of this purport All these circumstances ought to have exasperated him against me, so as to disclose the fact of my having addressed the document to him at least on his answering to the various questions put to him by the Sub Collector and he was then under no consideration towards me which restrained him from doing so.

With regard to the 3. point, I beg to observe that the Amount of Silk paid in is not usually forwarded on the very day on which the Silk or the balance in the Treasury was examined. neither is its transmission required precisely on the same day, but a time is fixed within which it should be furnished after the period which it embraces Expire it is made out an Abstract of all receipts and charges during the

the period the account embraces, is to be prepared after reference to the daily transactions in the Kathurda and other books, shewing the balance in Cash or Articles &c. on that date. On such an Account when prepared, was attested by a responsible Officer as the Sheristadar was, I relied upon him and affixed my Signature to it for despatch. On the day when no examination is said to have taken place after the remittance ending the 15th June, the Sheristadar let me know that as it was growing late at night when the balance in Rupees was examined, the copper coins could not be counted over. I only said "well" expressive of my approbation. By this approbation I did not mean that the examination of Rupees was enough but that I approved of his inability to examine the coppers owing to the lateness in the night. There is no reason either for me to say so, or for the Sheristadar, in accordance with my wish to neglect the full examination of the Treasury, which as stated in my observations on the first point was under his charge and responsibility.

There is not seen in the decree any other imputation against me if all the proceedings in the case were fully gone through. I feel assured that you will find me quite innocent in the case. The Sub Collector has himself

himself observed in his decree that he could see no reason to charge the Sheristadar with the embezzlement of the amount of deficiency. There are several reasons, conveying eternal evidence of the 3d Defendant the Shroff having been guilty of embezzlement to the extent of the deficiency although it may not be such as to convict him of the charge. I shall now allude to the most important of the several reasons in this Head. The Cash Chest being locked up, is sealed with the seals of Tahsildar and Sheristadar or of either of them in addition to that of the Shroff which is invariably affixed to it. In the absence of the Shroff neither are the Seals removed nor is the Chest opened, nor any other body ever allowed to put his hands into the Treasury the Shroff keeps an Account striking a balance every day, so as to correspond with the Amount exhibited by the Summah Kurch Accounts of the Taluk Cutchery; and according to the justice and the prevailing custom, the Shroff is answerable for the full Amount of the balance in his Accounts, so long as the Chest remains unlocked, and the Seals in good condition. No other person can ever possibly make away

away with any Money out of the Chest so locked up and sealed. It is true that the Shelk is usually examined three times a Month by the Mockhtesaw Servants in their presence and should any deficiency be found out, whether attributed to his malice or inadvertence in paging more than told to do so, it is an invariable usage and prevailing every where, that the Shroff is frequently called upon to make good such deficiency. It is agreeable to this practice that the Sub Collector has decided that the Shroff should replace the one Rupee which was deficient on his examination of the Treasury in addition to 48-4-2 the Amount of the decrease under appeal. He could only exonerate himself from the responsibility for the deficiency, if he should satisfactorily show and adduce proof establishing embezzlement against other Servants. It is apparent from the proceedings of this case that the Shroff has attempted to throw the deficiency upon me but not a doubt remains that his assertion was utterly false, as has been observed by the Sub Collector at full length in his decree. I think it superfluous to repeat here, what is argued in the decree or add any other reasons which

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I have besides to urge in favor of this point. Under such circumstantial evidence, as is forthcoming in the case it is unjust that the Sub Collector has stated it as his opinion that it is not known by whom and in what manner the amount of the deficiency has been embezzled. It is further unjust that the decree should have implicated me in the responsibility for the deficiency that occurred in the Treasury while it having once been transferred on my departure, remained under the charge and management of the Registrar who under the several standing orders, is held fully answerable for any thing that may have occurred before it may have again been received by me.

In my explanation of the first point I have stated that the individual who gave the Sub Collector information that I had misappropriated the Money from the Treasury was the perpetrator of the forged document directly or through the medium of others which was produced in the case by the Shroff the 3d Defendant. The grounds for so doing are as follows.—

From the several circumstances before stated and from my self innocence, I am convinced

convinced beyond a doubt, that it was my very enemy that brought this imputation against me as my enemy who knew of a deficiency having occurred through the embezzlement of the Shroff, as I have observed under the first point would not gain his object against me, if the deficiency were reported against the perpetrator the Shroff. The man took only care to report the deficiency secretly to the Sub Collector against me, but did not then subborne the Shroff to give evidence against me in support of his report as by so doing, he would rather baffle his endeavours because the Shroff fearing that the deficiency would be brought home against himself, might perhaps have made up the Amount and pondered his information false. He therefore kept quiet until a deficiency was clearly found out on the 21st which could not be ascertained on the 23d the examination not having been completed when he set to work by subborning the Shroff and to support his Statement, got up the document which the latter produced before the Sub Collector, and the Shroff being persuaded that its production would clear him from all blame must have done so. This is what I am informed of, and which can easily

easily be perceived to have been the case from the various circumstances connected with this case. It is owing to nothing but to the disposition of Providence that it occurred to me to suggest to the Sub Collector the necessity of examining the Shroff in regard to the deficiency in the Treasury before he had been set up by my Enemies to make his Statements against me. Fortunately for him as he the informant, not having been required to make his Statement in writing in this case, has escaped from a Serious Crime.—

I pray that the impartial Gentlemen will take into their favorable consideration all the injustice I have met with in this case and reverse the decree of the Sub Collector imposing a fine upon me. All the 2d and 3d Defendants have paid their respective shares of the penalty awarded against them and the Amount deficient made up as I am innocent in this case. I have preferred this appeal.—

(Signed) Balkristnow
Tahsildar under suspension

True Translation
(Signed) H. M. Blair
Pnl Ord.

Bspre

No. 3.

Before J. D. Sushington Esqr. Additional Sub Collector now Acting Sub Collector.

Sircar — Versus — Balkristnow Tahsildar of Sondah
Namapah Shoristadar
Luamayah Shroff of the Taluk Cutcherry.

The Defendants are charged with having embezzled or been parties to the embezzlement from the Sonda Taluk Cutcherry of the sum of 48 Rupees 4 Annas 2 Piee, the deficit in the actual contents of the Cash Chests as compared with the accounts of the Cutcherry found to exist when they were examined by the additional Sub Collector of Canara on the 23d and 24th June 1842. The Offence is of the Class defined in clause 3 Section 2 of Regulation IX of 1822 and is therefore cognizable by the Collector under the provisions of that Regulation.—

The circumstances under which this deficiency was discovered are as follows. The additional Sub Collector having from information given before him felt it to be his duty to examine the Cash Chests in the Taluk Cutcherry caused his Seal to be placed on all the Chests and the Accounts to be delivered over to him on the evening of the 22d June. On the 23d the Additional Sub Collector proceeded to examine the Chests. The Cutcherry

Kuthura Lak

Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

Ruthurradah showed that the contents of the Cash Chest ought to have been as follows.-

	Silver	Value
Company's Rupees	5,144	5,144 - 8 - 0
Half Annas	Copper 67	2 - 1 - 6
Quarter Annas	8,356	130 - 9 - 0
Pice	4,172	21 - 11 - 8
		5,298 - 14 - 2

The Silver Coins were found to correspond with the Accounts. On examining the Copper Coins it was at once manifest that there was a deficiency amounting to nearly 50 Rupees, but as there appear reason to believe that there had been an error to the extent of a few Pice in counting them out, and at this time it was 7 P.M. the additional Sub Collector determined to have the Copper Coins re-examined on the following day, and having caused them to be replaced in the Chest again placed his Seal upon it. Before quitting the Cutchery the additional Sub Collector called upon the Defendant to explain the cause of the deficiency when they professed their inability to offer any explanation at that moment, unless there was some error in the Accounts. On the further examination of the Copper Coins on the following day there were found.-

One

Fort St. George 23d February 1843.-

One Sealed Package containing Quarter Anna Pice -	4,000
Contents of the Condoally or Change Bag-	
Silver received in Exchange for Copper 12¾ Rupees	816
Quarter anna Pice	738
	5,554 instead
	of 8,350.

Pices 3312 instead of 4,172
thus leaving a deficiency when compared with the Accounts
In Quarter Annas 2802 Rupees 43-12-0
In Pice - - - - 860 — " — 4-7-8
48-4-2

Immediately on ascertaining the exact extent of the deficiency the additional Sub Collector called on the 1st Defendant (Tahsildar) to offer any explanation when he stated that he was unable to show why this sum was not forthcoming. that since he set out for the Summahbundy about January the Keys of the Cash Chest had been in the keeping of the Sheristadar that he had never himself examined the Balance in the Treasury since that period, nor compared it with the Accounts but that the Sheristadar had done so in his presence telling him that the Balance was correct according to the daily account, and that his Account and that of the (3d Defendant) Shroff agreed together. He admitted that without fraud this deficiency

could

could not have arisen and added that as the deficit had occurred in the Condoddy or bag of Copper which by the Custom of the Cutcherry is kept for the purpose of giving change, and as it is not usual to make a daily entry of the Amount of Silver received as change for Copper, but nearly every 5 or 6 days or certainly when the remittance was made up, and no change could have been issued except through the Agency of the 3d Defendant Shroff, he conjectured that the Shroff must have caused a less Amount of Silver to be entered in the Account than had really been received, have abstracted the Sum which he did not then enter, and have allowed it to stand in the Accounts in its Value in Copper.

The 2d Defendant Shirestadar was verbally questioned as the hour was too late to admit of a deposition being taken from him and corroborated the Statement of the Tahsildar in regard to the keys having been in his charge for several Months, and to his having examined the balance during that period after the remittance had been packed. He also added that although he usually caused the Copper Coins in the Condoddy Bag to be counted out by the Shroff in his presence

presence before the Shikh Jurtee Puttee was prepared he had failed to do so on the 21st June, the day before the additional Sub Collector's Seal was placed on the Chests as the hour was late and he found the Silver to be correct that the Shroff said the copper was correct according to the Account, that his and the Shroffs account corresponded and that on telling this to the Tahsildar he said it was sufficient, and the Shikh Jurtee Puttee was accordingly signed by both Officers the correctness of which Statement was admitted by the Tahsildar. He further expressed his belief that the Shroff must have been guilty of the misappropriation. The written deposition subsequently taken from him accorded with this Statement.

When the Additional Sub Collector was about to close the examination for the day the hour being nearly 8 P.M. The Tahsildar expressed his wish that the 3d Defendant Shroff might be examined or placed under restraint in order that he might not have it in his power to collude with any of the Tahsildar's enemies, and get up any false story. The additional Sub Collector accordingly called upon the Shroff to offer any explanation in his power when he at once stated that he could not assign any other

other reason for the deficiency than the circum-
stance that it was usual both for him and the
Duffadar to give out money for change, and that
thus some confusion must have arisen in con-
sequence of such disbursements being made by
two parties. The correctness of this Statement was
at once denied both by the Tahsildar and the
Sheristadar and it was so vague, and the further
verbal interrogatories put to the Shroff by the
Acting Sub Collector elicited so many contradic-
tions that the Additional Sub Collector was con-
vinced this Statement of the cause of the deficit
was utterly unworthy of credit.

Before 7. A.M. on the following morn-
ing the 25th June the 3rd Defendant the Shroff
presented himself at the Additional Sub Collectors
house shewing a piece of paper which he
said would explain the deficiency and saying
that it was an order from the Tahsildar
for 50 Rupees which he had accordingly paid
to him, and which had come to his recol-
lection, during the course of the night as
Moonshies were then present the Additional
Sub Collector merely told him to attend at
Catcherry at 10 O'Clock.

On taking a deposition from him
he stated as follows. That the Tahsildar
when

when in Catcherry was in the habit of occasion-
ally writing Memorandums telling him to disburse
certain sum of money that these Memorandums
were returned should they have been merely for
the purpose of issuing change, when the Silver on
had been received in lieu and carried to account,
or if for money for actual expenditure, when the
requisite entry had been made in the account
of disbursements, that in this manner the on
Tahsildar had on the 22d May given him the
Memorandum which he produced before the
Additional Sub Collector, calling on him to give
him 50 Rupees that he had done this and that
this was the cause of the deficiency of 48-4-2. He
admitted the Statement he had made on the
preceding Evening which he declared to be in-
correct, and the circumstances under which
any disbursements are made by him to the on
Duffadar for change on an emergency, into
which it is here unnecessary to enter, are en-
tirely distinct from the course which he had
asserted to have been in practice, and added
that he only recollected this payment to the
Tahsildar on accidentally finding this Memo:
in his Dufter in going to the Catcherry.
The paper produced by the Shroff is on
a small portion of Chinese paper, on

and

and smoothly but not quite regularly on 3 sides and bearing on the 4th the red rim, showing that it was the outer edge of the Sheet. Its contents are in Canarese. One side is completely filled and is as follows.-

"Yadasht For Shroff Lupmaye's information. The 50 Rupees received for my private wants from the Nombay Money, I will make good from my Salary for the Month of May Date 27th; and on the other side when turned over, in the first line corresponding with the lowest line of the other side but very close to the upper edge of the paper- "May 7 sally 1251" Weemuntee in Marahtta.-

[Signed] Bal Kist Row
Sahsildar.

On questioning the Sahsildar he denied having ever written any Chitts to the Shroff, and when this paper was shewn to him, at once declared that he had never written any such Yadasht, and that if the signature was his it must have been fraudulently obtained. On the point whether the signature was his or not, he expressed contradictory opinions, but eventually expressed his full conviction that the signature was his, and on this point there appears to exist no doubt. After considering in what manner his signature on such a Paper could have been obtained, he stated that

the parties who fabricated it, must either have obtained his signature to this Paper when signing other numerous papers, or as more probable, that they had cut off from a part of a letter his Signature and had fabricated this Order to the Shroff on the opposite side. He also referred to the manifest difference between the Ink of the Signature and of the Contents of the Memorandum- and to the fact of Mahratta being his and the Shroff's common language, with the writing of which alone the Shroff was acquainted; and produced a half Sheet of China Paper, shewing that were a letter written of which his signature was on the inside of the 3rd page- the upper part of the page alone being written upon- there would be no difficulty in procuring a Scrap of Paper with his Signature similar to that produced by the Shroff- It is undeniable that were the signature of a letter thus written, cut out from the rest of the Sheet, it would present a similar appearance to the piece of paper produced.-

In Confirmation of his having received this Memo: from the Sahsildar, or of his having paid any money to him, the Shroff cannot adduce any proof either by Witnesses or by Accounts. He admits that the Sahsildar never before called upon him to give him any money from the public

funds

funds for his private use; that he has not in his posession any other Chit written to him by the Sahsildar; and it is not therefore to be believed that he would have forgotten this one payment made only a month before the deficiency was discovered, were it true.-

He stated that it was given to him in the Cutcherry by the Tahsildar about 8 A.M. when other persons were present, but he cannot recollect who they were, that he cannot either read or write Canarese, and after first stating that the Tahsildar never spoke to him either at his house or in the Cutcherry, telling him to give this money, but that from seeing the figures 50 in the Memorandum he knew it must be for 50 Rupees; he again contradicted this stating that the Tahsildar told him to bring him 50 Rupees, that he at once did so when the Tahsildar told him to keep it, until he went home at noon, when he accompanied him to his house carrying the money and gave it to him- that this money was taken out of the Silver which had been received in change for Copper- that in the month of June, or a few days before the deficiency was discovered, he asked the Tahsildar to pay back the money, when he said he wished to stand over; that up to the time of his producing the document before the

Additional

Additional Sub Collector he had never shewn it to any one, nor had its contents explained to him. He admitted that it was not in his power to explain why the deficit only amounted to Rupees 48-4-2. when he had given 50 Rupees to the Tahsildar, although he at first attempted to frame an excuse about the possibility of "Kupsur" having arisen with the view of reconciling this discrepancy, the impossibility of which he subsequently admitted, as the Coins actually received are entered in the Account- In regard to the period between which the sum of 50 Rupees asserted to have been given to the Tahsildar had been received, he contradicted himself several times, stating on one occasion that it had accrued between the making up of the remittance of the 15th May and the 22d; and on other occasion that it had been collecting for some months- He again admitted that when the remittance of the 15th May was made up, all the Silver which had been received as change was entered in the Account as Jummabab, the disbursement of the Copper Coins, for which the Silver had been received, having been entered under the head of disbursement- In the Cutcherry- Huttkurradah of the 31st May, it appears that 193½ Rupees were carried to account as having been

received

Fort St. George 23rd February 1843.

received in lieu of Copper Coins, and the Shroff states that he carried to account the whole that had been received, with the exception of that given to the Tahsildar. Having no proof whatever on all these points, the only ground on which he attempts to show that his defence is true, is the fact that the signature on the paper produced is that of the Tahsildar. In the course of the examination it appeared that for many months prior to the commencement of this enquiry, and until the evening of the 23rd June, when the Additional Sub Collector first discovered the deficiency, the Shroff was living as an inmate of the Tahsildar's house, at the expense of the Tahsildar.

From the circumstances of this case and the management of the Treasury resting with these 3 Defendants it does not appear that the evidence of any other parties would be of material importance.

It thus appears that beyond the unsupported statement of the 3d Defendant that he had paid the sum of 50 Rupees to the 1st, the Tahsildar, about a month before the deficiency was discovered; the Defendants are unable to afford any explanation of the deficit of Rupees 48—4—2. and this Statement was not made until

Fort St. George 23rd February 1843.

until 36 hours after the fact of there being a deficit had become manifest, although the Shroff had been twice verbally called on to explain the circumstances of this money not being forthcoming, and had been unable to assign any adequate cause.

The Sheristadar states that, although he did not cause the Copper Coins to be examined on the evening of the 21st June, before signing the Silk Jurthee pattee he had done to on former occasions, counting the "kustahs" or sealed packages of Copper received from Houses, and examining the contents of the Condoolly Bags. If it is true that he did this on the 31st May, and then found the Contents correct according to the accounts, this would afford proof of the falsehood of the Shroff's Statement, that he had given up to the Tahsildar 50 Rupees on the 22d May; but on the accuracy of the Sheristadar's examination of the 31st May, the Additional Sub Collector can place no reliance after he exhibited such gross negligence on the 21st June.

Although therefore from the proved negligence of this Officer, which was sanctioned by the Tahsildar, the accounts cannot be regarded as affording any positive proof of the falsehood of the Shroff's Statement, and do not shew whether so much money as 50 Rupees could have been received in charge before the 22d

May

Fort. St. George 23rd. February 1843.

May, after the dispatch of the remittance of the 15th. May, the Acting Sub Collector does not hesitate to declare that the gross contradictions and glaring improbabilities with which his Statement abounds, abundantly prove it to be false. His defence rests solely for support upon the paper with the Tahsildar's signature - and the Acting Sub Collector is of opinion that this paper contains internal evidence in support of the conviction that the contents have been forged for the occasion in the manner suggested by the Tahsildar.

The purport of this document is manifestly written in different ink from that of the signature. the signature is clear and from the color of the Ink bears the appearance of having been written long before it was produced, while the contents appears as if recently written; the signature was written when the paper was dry and uninjured - while the purport was evidently written either when it was damp, either from the state of the atmosphere or from very defective Ink, but the former appears to the Acting Sub Collector the most probable. Immediately above the signature also where the paper has not been cut straight, there

are

Fort St. George 23rd. February 1843.

are slight marks in ink visible as if the paper had been separated from some writing which was above it, and there appears no reason why such marks should exist in this one place alone, unless they are the end of letters. In addition to these facts, and other grounds of suspicion arising from an inspection of the paper alone, the wording of the document affords strong grounds for a suspicion in the specifying the "money received for change". From a comparison of the writing with that of the Tahsildar as shewn in several other papers written in Canarese with his signature in Mahratta which have come before the Additional Sub Collector in the course of the investigation into other charges against the Tahsildar, it is manifest that the Canarese writing in the Yeadasht does not resemble his writing, nor has any resemblance been traced to the writing of any other parties about the Cutcherry. Even if the Tahsildar ever received money from the Shroff from the public funds, which the latter states was never the case before, there was not the slightest reason for the Tahsildar to give him such a document when the relative

position

position of the parties is considered, and that at the very time this document is said to have been given in Cutcherry without any previous conversation regarding it, the Shroff was residing in the Sahsildar's house, It would have been easy for the Sahsildar to obtain from the Shroff money under such circumstances without placing in his hands a document which might at any time, if produced, cause his own ruin. Under one supposition alone is it possible to conceive that a shrewd person such as the Sahsildar, should place such a paper in the hands of his Shroff, Viz, if he had given it to him with the intention of hereafter charging him with forgery which remark is not made, from it being possible to suppose that such has been the case in this instance, but to show that there does not exist the slightest ground for believing that this paper was given to the Shroff by the Sahsildar. That the Shroff would not have been silent on this point when previously questioned from any feelings of consideration for his patron, were his subsequent story true, may be supposed from the admitted fact that on the discovery of the existence of a

a deficiency on the evening of the 23d June, before leaving the Cutcherry the Sahsildar forbad his coming to his house until the matter had been fully cleared up.

On a consideration of all these circumstances, the Acting Sub Collector entirely acquits the Sahsildar of having ever given the document produced by the Shroff to that Officer, and being convinced that with the exception of the Sahsildar's signature, the remainder of that document is a fabrication, separate proceedings in the criminal departments will be instituted against the Shroff, for having produced this document which he knew to be a forgery before the Acting Sub Collector; as from the reasons above stated it is manifest that fraud on the part of all the Defendants in collusion, or great negligence amounting to connivance at the frauds of the Shroff on the parts of the Sahsildar and the Sheristadar, could alone have given cause for the existence of this deficiency, and the sum of 48-4-2 has been clearly embezzled from the Salook Cutchery through the misconduct of these Defendants; and had the Regulations which have been issued for the good management of the Treasury and with view of preventing fraud been enforced,

enforced, no such deficiency, could possibly have occurred, the Acting Sub Collector sees nothing in extenuation to prevent his adjudging, that the parties pay a fine of double the Amount which has been embezzled according to Clause 1st Section 5th Regulation IX of 1822.

In the Sheristadar the negligence to examine the Copper Coins in the Condoottie Bag fully, on the 21st June, was especially blameable, as he admits that on a former occasion in March when the Amount of Copper was very small, he found on examination that there was a small deficit, which at the time he did not bring to notice, merely making the Shroff make good the deficiency, and the Acting Sub Collector cannot but be of opinion that since Copper Coin was last received from Monore in March, he has never examined the contents of the Cash Chest properly, but as separate orders will be issued regarding the negligence brought to light in the investigation of this case, it is here unnecessary to enter into further details beyond stating that had the Shroff never taken out no money from the Condoottty Bag except in the presence of the Sheristadar, and had the Sheristadar's seal been constantly placed

placed on that bag, this deficiency could not have occurred. The Acting Sub Collector however sees no reason to believe that the Sheristadar was guilty of any fraud, or was beyond negligence a party to the embezzlement. Against the 1st Defendant, the Sahsildar, there is nothing proved beyond the fact of his having signed the Silk Jurtee puttee and allowed it to be sent on the 25th June, when he was aware that the Contents of the Cash Chest had not been fully examined which in an Officer in his position is a very serious Offence. That the money was removed through the agency of the Shroff cannot be doubted, but beyond the suspicion arising from the fact of his being an inmate of the Sahsildar's house, when considered together with the circumstance that the Acting Sub Collector was led to examine the Treasury in consequence of it having been reported to him that the Sahsildar was in the habit of having money taken out as an advance, and that if a search was made a deficiency would probably be found to exist, no other valid grounds of suspicion of collusion between the Sahsildar and the Shroff have come forward. On such an occasion where there is no proof of the actual circumstances of the embezzlement, all who through fraud or negligence

Fort St. George 23d. February 1843.

negligence have been parties are liable to punish-
-ment, and the Acting Sub Collector therefore
-determines that the fine leviable in this occa-
-sion Rupees 96—8—4 shall be apportioned equally
between the 3 Defendants and Rupees 32—2—9 be col-
-lected from each.-

Given under my hand and Seal at Sircee
this 14th day of October A. D. 1842.

/Signed/ S.D. Lushington
Acting Sub Collector.

/True Copy/
/Signed/ S.D. Lushington
Acting Sub Collector.

/True Copy/
/Signed/ H. M. Blair
Princ. Collector.

To
The Sub Collector in charge of
No. 5.
Canara.

Sir

In my letter under date 26th October
to the address of the Principal Collector, I had
the honor to transmit a Copy of a decree
which I had passed against Balkristnow
the suspended Sahsildar of Londah, the
Sheristadar Nanapah, and the late a-
Shroff under Regulation IX. of 1822,
and to state that the amount of the
fine adjudged against the 2nd and
3rd Defendants had been realized,
but that it had not been levied from
the 1st Defendant, as he had expressed
his

Fort St. George 23rd. February 1843.

his intention to appeal against my decision.-

2. I have now the honor to transmit to
you an appeal Petition addressed by him to the Board
of Revenue which he presented to me on the 14th Instant,
the latest date on which such Petition was ad-
-missible according to Clause 1st Section 6th
of Regulation VII of 1828, together with a transla-
-tion of the same which has been made in my
Cutcherry.-

3. The Proceedings held by me in the
case in question which have not heretofore been
submitted to the Principal Collector, are also for-
-warded.-

/Signed/ S.D. Lushington
Addl. Sub Collector.

With reference to Balkristarow's endea-
-vour to show in his appeal Petition that he was
not responsible for the Contents of the Cash Chest
at the time when my examination was made,
because he had for some Months allowed it to
remain under the charge of the Sheristadar, it
appears necessary here to place on record, that
apart from the fact of his being aware when
he signed the Silk Jurtee Puttee bearing date the
21st June, that the Copper Coins had not been exa-
-mined, the Salook Nat Kanadas show, that the
Sahsildar had been guilty for a long period of the
grossest

2912. Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

3

gropest neglect, and of violation of the orde- ish:
which had been issued in regard to the manage-
-ment of the Treasury from the Principal Collector's
office.-

The standing order in the Cutcherry issued
by the Principal Collector, strict attention to which
was directed in a Sakeed so recently as January 1840,
is, that immediately on the Sahsildar's returning from
any tour through his Talook, he should obtain
the Wathurradas from the Sheristadar, examine
the accounts thoroughly, and affix his signa-
-ture to the daily account.-

The Sahsildar's Jummabundy Tour was
completed in March, when it was clearly his
duty at once to have taken charge of the Treasury,
and to have examined the Wathurradah books.-

The Wathurradahs show that with the
exception of 9 days in May from the 23d to the 31st
when the Jummabah Collections Wathurradah Book bears
the signature of the Sahsildar these Books
had never been signed by him between the
Month of February, and the 23d June when
my examination took place.

/Signed/ T. D. Lushington
Addl Sub Collector.

/True Copy/

/Signed/ W. M. Blair
Princl Collector.

Ordered

2913. Fort St. George 23d February 1843.

Ordered to be sent again
in Circulation.-

Order thereon
Read again on 3d
April.
59-60

Read the following letter.

To,

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

61

From the Collr of
Malabar.

Sir,

A Vacancy having occurred
by the retirement of one of the Sahsildars
of this District, I have made the arrange-
-ment sanctioned in the Board's letter of
the 29th September last, to increase the
pay of the Sub Collector's Sheristadar,
and now beg in compliance with the
instructions contained in that letter,
to request that the special sanction
of Government may be obtained
for the necessary alteration in the es-
-tablishment of the District from the
1st Instant as follows.-

Sub Collector's Sheristadar from 100 to 132 Rupees
Sahsildar of Cuway —-o— 132 to 100 —-o—

Calicut, 10th February 1843.

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector.

Ordered that the following ad-
-dress be submitted in consequence.-

To,

To

The Acting Chief Secretary to
Government.

(61-62)

61-62

To the Actg Chief Secy. to Government.

Submitting a correspondence with the Coll.r of Malabar recommending that salary of the Sub Coll.rs Sheristadar in that District may be raised from 100 to 132 Rupees per month and that of the Tahsildar of Cavay reduced from 132 to 100 Rupees.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will lay before the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying correspondence as noted in the Margin, on the subject of a proposed increase of salary to the Sheristadar attached to the Office of the Sub Collector of Malabar.

From the Actg Principal Collector 27th February inLons: 19th March 1840. Pro: of the Bd. 19th March —

From the Collector. 14th inLons: 30th September 1841. Pro: of the Bd. 30th September —

From the Collector. 9th Inlons: 29th September 1842. Pro: of the Bd. 29th September —

From the Collector. 10th Inlons: 23d February 1843.

2. From these papers it will be perceived that while Sheristadars attached to the Cutcherries of all other Sub Collectors are in the receipt of at least Rupees 175 per Mensem, the salary of that Officer in Malabar is only Rupees 100 although his labors and responsibility fully equal those of any Public Servant of his rank in other districts, and although the Tahsildars in N. Malabar under his superintendence

superintendence receive on an average a monthly Salary of Rupees 140. This Anomaly, and the inadequacy of the allowance annexed to the appointment, together with the highly respectable character and long services of the present incumbent, have been frequently brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue by the Local authorities in Malabar, but the Board in reference to the Order of Government 14th March 1838, have hitherto felt themselves precluded from recommending the increase of pay solicited, unless the additional expense could be met by a corresponding reduction elsewhere, and without impairing the efficiency of the Establishment.

Inlons: 19th March 1838.

An arrangement was proposed by Mr. Conolly to the effect that on the occurrence of a vacancy the Tahsildarry of Cavay, one of the least important Talooks in the District should be from 132 to 100 Rupees a month,

and

Fort St. George, 23d. February 1843.

and the remaining Rupees 32. added to the Salary of the Sheristadar. This plan has been approved by the Board, and a vacancy among the Tahsildars having recently afforded an opportunity of carrying it into effect, the Board beg leave to recommend for sanction the alteration in the Moyenzabitah specified in the letter of the Principal Collector of Malabar of the 10th. Current Viz.t

	Rs.	
S. C. Sheristadar from	100	132.
Inclusive of Tobacco Commission		
Sahsildar of Caway	132	100.

to have effect from the 1st. Instant.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George, the
23d. February, 1843.

Signed E. C. Lovell
Aj. Secretary.

The

Fort St. George 23d. February 1843.

The Board proceed to take into consideration the Statements noted below and to record their remarks thereon.

63 From the Civil Auditor. Audit of the Accounts of the several Collectors for July 1250.

64 From the Commissioner in charge of Madura. Estimate of Extra charges proposed to be incurred for July 1252.

63-65 Order on the two abovementioned Statements. Ordered that the necessary remarks of the Board be inserted in the proper Column of the Statements, and submitted for the orders of Government.

Read the undermentioned Statements.

66 From the Collector of Trichinopoly. Statement of contingent charges incurred in the 2nd. Quarter of July 1253.

67 From the Secy. to the Government Saving Banks. Statement of contingent charges incurred for the Month of January last.

66-69 Order on the two abovementioned Statements. Resolved that the necessary orders be passed.

69 From the Collector of Vizagapatam. Register of Petitions bearing the Board's endorsements presented to him in the Month of January last.

69-70 Order thereon. Ordered to be lodged in the Office.

Re[illegible]

Fort St. George. 23d February 1843.

Resolved that the following letters be dispatched.

71
Circular to all Collectors and Commrs at Kurnool ---- & Except Sea Customs at Madras.

Circular.

Sir,

With reference to the Circular letter from this Office dated 19th December last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the 4th part of the Sheleton Glossary therein referred to.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George. 23d February, 1843.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Acting Sub Secy.

To

Fort St. George. 23d February 1843.

To The Acting Principal Collector of Salem.

72
To the Ag. Princl Collector of Salem. 22d December 1842. 2d February 1843.

Sir,

With reference to the letters noted in the margin I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will be pleased to furnish the Statements of Contingent Fees charges incurred during July 1251, without further delay.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George. 23d February, 1843.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Acting Sub Secy.

To the Sub Treasurer

73
To the Sub Treasurer.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to remit Rupees 25—6—10 being the amount of stoppages and fines levied on the Writers and Peons of this Office, as noted in the margin, from October 1842 to

Abdulkhader	Stoppage	Rs	14	6	
Casavaloo	fine in October		1		
T. Lovey	stoppage	Do	14	8	4
W. Brown	fine in January 1843		5		
H. E. Boyle		Do	1		
W. Wicker		Do	2		
P. Mooneapah		Do	8		
Goorooswamy		Do	8		
		Rupees	25	6	10

to January 1843 and to request that you will acknowledge the receipt of the same.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
23d. February, 1843.

/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Acting Sub Secretary.

Received the undermentioned miscellaneous letters and Statements.

74 From the Deputy Accountant General — Indent on the Commissary General for the sundry Articles required for binding /100/ One Hundred Books of the Military Department of his Office.

74-75 Order thereon. — Ordered that the Indent be passed and returned.

76 From the Collector of North Arcot. — Abstract of Demand, Collection, and Balance, for the Month of January 1843.

77 From the Collector of North Arcot. — Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January 1843.

78 From the Collector of North Arcot. — Statement of smuggled goods recommended for confiscation for the Month of December last.

79 From the Collector of North Arcot. — Statement of goods released on payment of extra duty for the Month of December last.

From

From the Principal Collector of Canara — Transmitting Statements of Tobacco seizure, and increased duties as fines for the Month of October last, and informing that no goods were confiscated during the same period.

78 Order on the 3 abovementioned Statements. — Ordered that the confiscation and sale of the smuggled goods and Tobacco, and the levy of Extra Duty, enumerated in the Statements, be authorized.

82 From the Collector of Guntoor. — Quarterly account Current of Salt for the Quarter ending 31st December 1842.

83 From the Commissioner in Charge of Madura — Acknowledging the receipt of 8,000 Salt Rowanahs.

84 From the Collector of Rajahmundry — Reporting that the Returns of persons charged with offences and of persons in confinement under Regulation IX of 1822 for January.

2922. Fort St. George 23rd. February 1843.

85

January last have not been forwarded, there being no entry to be made.-

From the Sub Collector in Charge of Tanjore. } Informing that there have been no seizures of smuggled goods in his District in the month of December last.-

" J. Dent

" Walter Elliot

" A. Maclean

Comptr. Wm. Prendergast

2923 Fort St. George 27th. February 1843.

No Diary.

At a Meeting Present.

Monday 27th. February 1843.

John Dent Esqre. Senior Member.

Walter Elliot Esqre. Third Member.

and

Alexander Maclean Esqre. Temporary Member.

G. D. Drury Esqre. Second Member

Absent on special duty.

Minutes of the last Meeting read and approved.-

Read again Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 17th. and entered in Consultation 20th. Instant.-

Ordered that the following letters be sent in Consequence.-

To

To The Collector in the Zillah of Ganjam.

(1)

Sir,

To the Collector of Ganjam
The same to all Collectors
of the Salt Districts except
North Arcot, Nellore & Tanjore.

With reference to your letter of the 24th August last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Most Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant authority for writing off the wastage of salt which occurred in your District in Fusly 1251 amounting to Garce 72-250--

Date	Amount of wastage. G	Mds.	Mds.	S.
Vizagapatam 31st Augt 1842	10	205	5	"
Rajahmundry 23d Do.	110	96	2	1
Masulipatam 23d Do.	147	139	4	"
Guntoor 9th Do.	83	109	"	"
Chinglepute 17th Septr	337	56	2	2/16
Madura 21st July	26	357	"	"
South Arcot 14th Novr	118	95	"	"
	18	94	"	"
	136	189	"	"
Tinnevelly 8th Augt	37	216	"	"
Canara 11th Novr	249	272	"	9/16
	111	283	4	1/8
	361	155	5	3/16
Malabar 23d Septr	10	373	2	1
and Madras 7th Octr	33	199	5	3/4

Gs. Mds. Mds. S.
to Garce 72-250-----

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

(Signed) C. C. Lovell
acting Secretary

From Govt. 17th inst. in Cons. 20th February 1843.

To The Principal Collector of Nellore.

(2)

To the Dy. Collector of Nellore
In Cons. 29th Sept. 1842

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 24th September last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Most Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant authority for writing off the wastage of Salt which occurred in your District in Fusly 1251 amounting to Garce 270-

Mds. Mds.
118-1---- Sanction has also been granted by Government for the sum of Rupees 20-1-1- being the hire of Salt conveyed to the Beach and lost by wastage.-

From Govt. 17th inst. in Cons. 20th February 1843.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
27th February 1843.

(Signed) C. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

To The Sub Collector in charge of Tanjore.

(1-3)

To the Sub Collector in charge of Tanjore.
In Cons. 27th October 1842

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 11th July last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Most Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant authority for writing off the wastage of Salt which occurred in your

† From Govt. 17th inst. in Cons. 20th February 1843.

your District in Jusly 1251 amounting to Garce 67- 286 Mcls — " — " — Nos 1 —

2 In the Statement Sub=
=mitted by you, a deduction of Marcals 251 is made from the gross wastage on account of excess or gain by measurement, leaving a Net wastage of 67 Garce — 35 Marcals — for which sanction is requested - In future the excess should be credited in account, and sanction applied for the total wastage.-

Revenue Board Office -
Fort St. George, 27th February 1843. } (Signed) E. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary.

4 Read the following Extract
From the Sety. Chief Sec. to Government. Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 21st February 1843.

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

Authorizing the Acting Collr. of Tinnevelly to invest certain individuals named by him with the charge of Trustees of the Trichindoor Pagoda, and submitting for the information of Government the correspondence that has passed on the subject. -

(Here enter 6th. February 1843. No 53.)

1. The Most Honorable the Governor in Council is glad to learn from

from the foregoing Proceedings that the inter=
=ference of public officers with the internal af=
=fairs of the religious institutions of the Natives, is now completely withdrawn in the Tinnevelly District.-

His Lordship in Council=
2. will take the opportunity in reporting these proceedings to the Honorable the Court of Directors in continuation of the despatch dated 21st January last, to request their particular attention to the Acting Collector's observations respecting the accumulated sur=
=plus funds in deposit. -

3- His Lordship in Council is of opinion that in expressing his views on this subject, the Acting Collector has not shewn that consideration and judgment which is always required in dealing with questions of this nature in Official documents, which must unavoidably come under the Cognizance of the Native officers of his Establishment. -

(A true Extract)
(Signed) J. F. Thomas
Acting Chief Secretary -

4-5 Order thereon - Ordered that a Copy of the

the foregoing Extract be furnished to the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly for his information and guidance in reference to his letters of the 29th November 1842 and 25th January 1843.

Read the following resolution.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 25th February 1843.

(From Bd 9th Feby)

6

From the Acting Chief Secretary to Government. The Most Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the drawback, amounting to Rupees (226-5-9) on Betel, the produce of the Chingleput District imported into Madras in Fusly 1251. for the use of H. H. the Nabob of the Carnatic.

By order
(Signed) J. F. Thomas
Acting Chief Secretary.

6-7

Resolution thereon. Resolved that a copy of the foregoing order of Government be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Madras, with reference to his letter of the 1st Instant.

Read again letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam containing his report on the Extra sources of Revenue in that District for Fusly 1251. / A.D. 1841/42.

24th October In Cons 3d November 1842.

8

Proceedings thereon. Para 1.

Relative to the Settlement of the Extra Sources of Revenue in the District of Vizagapatam for Fusly 1251. A.D. 1841/42.

Salt.

	Sales	
Fusly 1250	150328 - 2 - 8	
" 1251	136354 - 7 - -	
	13973 - 11 - 8	

The revenue derived from this source exhibits a deficit below that of 1250 / A.D. 1840/41 of Rupees 13973-11-8. which has almost entirely resulted from the diminution in

13th October in Cons 1st November 1841

in manufacture of Salt at the Conadah and Coopilly Cotaurs - where as stated by Mr. Arbuthnot in his Extra revenue Report for Fusly 1250 / A.D. 1840/41, the demand always comes fully up to the supply - Mr. Arbuthnot had however prepared the Board to apprehend some falling off in the Revenue arising from sales at these Pans during the Fusly under review, in the 6th Para of the Report above alluded to, wherein he states that the manufacture at these places was prematurely brought to a close by the severe storm of the 18th May 1841, and that the Monsoon set in before it could be recommenced - The Board observe with regret that the Acting Collector anticipates a still larger loss of Salt revenue in the Current Revenue year, arising not as before from the unfavorable nature of the season, but from the suspension of the most experienced servants at the Pans during the investigation in April and May last, and employment of less competent persons in their room - as the subject of the alleged frauds in the Salt management has been finally disposed of in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue June 30th 1842, the Board do not deem further allusion necessary to it, they

they would also reserve their observations on any decrease, which may be eventually proved to have taken place in the revenue of the present Fusly, until brought to regularly under their review at its close, though they still hope that the loss in this item may not be ultimately so great as seems to be at present apprehended by the Acting Collector.

Sayer. 2. In the Sayer, which with the exception of the Betel farm, was kept under Annamalie, there has been a gross increase of Rupees 2103-11-6 resulting from the late favorable season. The whole of this revenue was realized within the year and at a charge less, apparently, than that of the foregoing Fusly by Rupees 7,740-5-5. This however is not a real decrease, drawback bills to a considerable amount rightly belonging to the disbursements of the Fusly under review, remaining unexamined and unsatisfied at its close. The Board learn with satisfaction that Mr. Smollett proposes to rectify this

Mr
Fusly 1250-33039-12-6
" 1251-35713-8-
2103-11-6.

irregularity in future and to exhibit the real charges of each Fusly in their respective Departments.

Sea Customs. 3. There is a gross decrease under this head as compared with the foregoing Fusly of 2584-10-3, the result of the diminished exportation of cloth to the Eastward. the trade in cloth during 1251 A.D. 1841/42 having been principally confined to exports to Calcutta, on which drawback is granted to the Shippers.

Fusly 1250-20180-3-10
1251-17575-9-7
2584-10-3

A Harry Esqr. 4. This item of Revenue was rented out and produced Rupees 4533-8-0 below that of the preceding year. the whole amount of the rent being realized within the Fusly except Rupees 422-4-4 since brought to account. The Collections on account of old arrears have been Rupees 3306-9-8, leaving the trifling balance of Rupees 51-13-4 only outstanding on account of this Source of Revenue.

Fusly 1250-4709-8-0
1251-4248-6-0
4533-8-0

Stamps. 5. The Gross Stamp receipts have fallen Rupees 2351-9-6 below those of Fusly 1250 A.D. 1840/41, the result of "diminished "litigation consequent on the working of the

Fusly 1250-30938-12-6
1251-28587-3-0
2351-9-6.

the Agency System." the charges however have been Rupees 2094-13-9 below those of the previous year, arising from the smaller quantity of Stamps supplied to Litigants, and afterwards returned for refund. the Net deficit therefore on the year under consideration is only Rupees 256-11-9.

Moturpha- Fusly 1250-6205-9-2
-a 1251-6211-1-11
5-6-10.

6. Although the Gross demand on this branch was a trifle above that for 1250 F.D. 1840/41, the Collections have decreased Rupees 393-6-5 on account of the present Fusly being still outstanding. The acting Collector states it to be due principally by poor traders, from whom it will be hereafter realized as Circumstances permit.-

7. A review of the net Collections of all the Sources of Extra revenue for Fusly 1251 F.D. 1841/42 Compared with 1250, exhibited in the Margin, shews a deficit below that of the previous fusly of Rupees 9597-2-6.

Sources.	Fusly 1250			Fusly 1251			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Salt	130047	7	11	125907	14	9	"	"	"	4139	9	2
Sayer	60042	3	"	71309	5	7	11267	2	7	"	"	"
Sea Customs	18285	7	6	15691	2	7	"	"	"	2594	4	11
Abkarry	39300	2	4	45570	5	4	"	"	"	13729	13	"
Stamps	25673	15	1	25417	3	4	"	"	"	256	11	9
Moturpha	5854	13	4	5706	1	1	"	"	"	148	12	3
	299204	1	2	289602	"	8	11267	2	7	20869	3	1
Jaraipully Offerings	3	2	"	8	"	"	4	14	"	"	"	"
Total	299207	3	2	289610	"	8	11272	"	7	20869	3	1
							Deduct Increase			11272	"	7
							Net Decrease			9597	2	6

8. With reference to the concluding Para. of Mr. Lumsdaine's report, the Board observe that the question of reverting to the system of renting out the Inland Transit duties, in place of retaining them under Annamie Management has already been brought to the consideration of Government, more especially in the letter of their Secretary under date 15th December 1842, and that the revision of the laws and Regulations appertaining to the Sea Custom Department, is at present occupying their immediate attention.-

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

Fusly.-

Scotch Sheriffdom 21st January 1843

Edinburgh Sheriffdom 1851

	Jewelry	Jewelry	Diamonds Pearls
	1850	1851	
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Diamond	150328 2 8	136354 7 "	13973 11 8
Balance on the 11th July	" " "	" " "	" " "
	150328 2 8	136354 7 "	13973 11 8
Current Collection	" " "	" " "	" " "
Extra — Do.	4600 " "	2880 " "	1720 " "
Shares	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total —	154928 2 8	139234 7 "	15693 11 8
Landed	24880 10 9	13326 8 3	" " "
Est Revenue			11354 2 6
Diamond	130047 7 11	125907 11 9	" " "
Balance on the 11th July	83039 12 6	85143 8 "	2103 11 6
Current Collection	670 5 4	" " "	670 5 4
Extra — Do.	83369 7 2	85143 8 "	2774 " 10
Shares	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	" " "	670 5 4	670 5 4
Landed	83369 7 2	85813 13 4	3444 6 2
Est Revenue	12327 4 2	14904 7 9	" " "
	70942 3 "	71309 5 7	11267 2 7

	Jewelry	Jewelry	Diamonds Pearls
	1850	1851	
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Diamond	20160 3 10	17575 9 7	" " "
Balance on the 11th July	" " "	" " "	" " "
	20160 3 10	17576 9 7	" " "
Current Collection	" " "	" " "	" " "
Extra — Do.	" " "	" " "	" " "
Shares	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total —	20160 3 10	17575 9 7	" " "
Landed	18714 12 4	1884 7 "	9 10 8
Est Revenue			
	18285 7 6	15691 2 7	" " "
Diamond	47019 8 "	42136 " "	" " "
Balance on the 11th July	649 15 "	422 4 4	" " "
Current Collection	46469 9 "	42065 11 8	" " "
Extra — Do.	" " "	" " "	" " "
Shares	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	12830 9 4	3506 9 8	" " "
Landed	59300 2 4	45570 5 4	" " "
Est Revenue	" " "	" " "	" " "
	59300 2 4	45570 5 4	" " "
Diamond	30938 12 6	29587 3 "	" " "
Balance on the 11th July	" " "	" " "	" " "
Current Collection	30938 12 6	29587 3 "	" " "
Extra — Do.	" " "	" " "	" " "
Shares	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	30938 12 6	29587 3 "	" " "
Landed	5264 13 5	3169 15 8	" " "
Est Revenue	25673 15 1	26417 3 4	" " "

	Jewelry	Jewelry	Diamonds Pearls
	1850	1851	
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Diamond	20160 3 10	17575 9 7	" " "
Balance on the 11th July	" " "	" " "	" " "
	20160 3 10	17576 9 7	" " "
Current Collection	" " "	" " "	" " "
Extra — Do.	" " "	" " "	" " "
Shares	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total —	20160 3 10	17575 9 7	" " "
Landed	18714 12 4	1884 7 "	9 10 8
Est Revenue			
	18285 7 6	15691 2 7	" " "
Diamond	47019 8 "	42136 " "	" " "
Balance on the 11th July	649 15 "	422 4 4	" " "
Current Collection	46469 9 "	42065 11 8	" " "
Extra — Do.	" " "	" " "	" " "
Shares	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	12830 9 4	3506 9 8	" " "
Landed	59300 2 4	45570 5 4	" " "
Est Revenue	" " "	" " "	" " "
	59300 2 4	45570 5 4	" " "
Diamond	30938 12 6	29587 3 "	" " "
Balance on the 11th July	" " "	" " "	" " "
Current Collection	30938 12 6	29587 3 "	" " "
Extra — Do.	" " "	" " "	" " "
Shares	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	30938 12 6	29587 3 "	" " "
Landed	5264 13 5	3169 15 8	" " "
Est Revenue	25673 15 1	26417 3 4	" " "

Read the following Letter—

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

(9)

From P. B. Smollett Esqre
Acting Agent to the Governor
of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam.

I do myself the honor to forward herewith the usual Annual Accounts exhibiting the result of the management of the Vizeanagrum Estate during the year which expired in July last, viz. Fusly 1251. Submitting at the same time such observations thereon as the opportunities I have possessed enable me to supply.—

Forwarding the usual Annual Accounts exhibiting the result of the management of the Vizeanagrum Zemindary during Fusly 1251.

I Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance—

II Account Current of Receipts and disbursements—

III Comparative Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance between Fusliers 1250 and 1251—

IV Statement shewing the Dowle, Number of Villages, Population, Cattle and Source of Irrigation &c. prepared according to the Form ordered by the Board of Revenue—

Statement

Fusly 1250. Fusly 1251. Average Decrease

Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
6905	9	2	5611	5	6	1293 13 8
252	8	2	393	6	5	140 14 3
3953	1	"	5817	9	7	1354 7 5
"	"	"	"	"	"	" " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	" " "
45	12	4	32	7	6	13 4 10
5008	13	4	5850	1	1	1488 12 3
"	"	"	"	"	"	" " "
114	"	"	"	"	"	" " "
5008	13	4	5850	1	1	1488 12 3
3953	1	"	5817	9	7	1354 7 5
1055	12	4	32	7	6	1488 12 3
33	8	4	2	2	5	7 13 11
4989	6	4	5850	1	1	1488 12 3

V Statement of Balances includ:
ing a Summary.-

VI Statement of Permanent and
Moodul Balances

VII Statement Comparative be:
tween the Kham Dowle and Pishcush
together with the Actual Collec:
tions.-

VIII Statement shewing the Bal:
ances due to the Vuysatydars &c. at the
termination of Fusly 1251.-

IX Statement of Debts against the
Estate and the amount discharged.-

X Account Current shewing the
surplus Collections after deducting charges.-

XI Tellogoo Statement shewing the
Encroachments and Usurpations and
the proportion of Cuttubady fixed on
the Enams and those which bear to
the full Assessment.-

XII Statement of Demand Collec:
tion and Balance of the Retain:
ed Villages of the Zemindary.-

XIII Account Current of the do. do.

XIV Statement Comparative
of Demand, Collection and

1. Balance

Balance of the Retained Villages
of the Zemindary between Fusslies 1250 and 1251.-

2. The Season, as the Board
must be well aware, was more than
commonly favorable, and full advan:
tage was taken by the Cultivators
of the early and seasonable rains
which prevailed throughout the year.
The Settlement was made chiefly
by Mr. Arbuthnot, and completed
by Mr. Conway. I did not receive
charge of the District till the
beginning of April last and had no
concern in its details.-

3- The price of Produce
was much depressed throughout
the year.-

4- The accompany:
ing Statement exhibits at
one view a Comparative
of the Settlement under
all its various heads, in contrast
with that of the preceding year. Its
result will I trust be considered
satisfactory.-

Fusly.

Fort St. George

27th February 1843.

Number	Sources	Fusly 1250 Khan Dowle	Settled Dowle	Fusly 1251 Khan Dowle	Settled Dowle	Increase Khan Dowle	Increase Settled Dowle	Decrease Khan Dowle	Decrease Settled Dowle
1	Moodut Rent	68017 4	68017 4	77205 4	77205 4	9188	9188		
2	Permanent Fixed Do	14034 6	14034 6	8784 6	8784 6			5250	5250
	Total Rented	82051 10	82051 10	85989 10	85989 10	9188	9188	5250	5250
3	Aumany or Ryotwar Enams.	85725 6 6	5611485 3	86943 2 4	75735 7	9317 11 10	189586 11 4		
	Usual	18707 14 6	18707 14 6	18655 9	18655 9			52 5 6	52 5 6
	Newly fixed	28960 12 7	28960 12 7	28112 10 11	28112 10 11			848 1 8	848 1 8
		47668 11 1	47668 11 1	46768 3 11	46768 3 11			900 7 2	900 7 2
	Total Aumany	905294 1 7	60817 4	913711 6 3	797503 4 6	9317 11 10	189586 11 4	900 7 2	900 7 2
4	Agraharum or Shrotrium	20004 5 2	20004 5 2	20004 5 2	20004 5 2				
5	Nuzzers upon Mocasahs	4746 11	4746 11	4746 11	4746 11				
6	Cuttoobadies upon Maniums	1120 9	1120 9	1120 9	1120 9				
7	Moturpha	24036 4	24036 4	24088 6 10	24088 6 10	52 6 6	52 6 6		
8	Remission for Cantonment	1596 2 1	1596 2 1	1596 2 1	1596 2 1				
9	Do New Military Road	697 6 3	697 6 3	697 6 3	697 6 3				
	Total	52201 1 10	52201 1 10	52253 8 4	52253 8 4	52 6 6	52 6 6		
	Grand Total	1039546 13	57430691 2	1057954 8 7	935746 6 10	18558 2 4	198827 1 10	6150 7 2	6150 7 2
				Deduct Decrease				6150 7 2	6150 7 2
				Net Increase				12407 11 2	192676 10 8

She

Polapilly Sautitoor Vellunky Peddypaulem.

5- The Demand under Permanent Assessment was reduced in consequence of the death of D. Venkatapatty Razu, who held the Villages noted in the Margin upon this tenure. On his death, with the Board's sanction, Sautitoor was rented out to Mr. Young. Polapilly was continued on Annual Rent to his wife and daughter-in-law at a fixed Rent. The other Village was brought under individual Settlement.

6- The fixed Rented Demand exhibits an increase upon the year of Rupees 9188- partly arising from the transfer of Sautitoor and Polapilly to this Head as explained in the preceding Para, and partly from the Aumany Villages of Dankanory and Corandah, having also been leased to Mr. Young with a view to the extension of his Sugar Cane and Indigo farms in this District. A few insignificant Villages likewise, which it is needless to particularize were rented out, that being considered the most advantageous method of management as regards them, and this augmented the Rented Demand to the extent indicated above.

7- The Kham Demand under individual

individual Settlement in the year under review was Rupees 866943. 2. 4. and the Settlement effected with the Ryots was Rupees 750735. 4. 7. being an increase in the Settled Dowle in comparison with Fusly 1251 of Rupees 189586. 11. 4. The Birsaul Village of Vellunky Peddapalem, it has been already stated, was brought under Aumany in the Year under notice, and two other Villages previously rented, Buntoopilly and Mukkoomiporum, were likewise for the first time settled individually, and contributed to enhance the Kham Dowle, counterbalanced by the transfer to Rents of some Aumanie Villages as shewn above. The Chief Source of increase, however, was owing to the Season, which led to the extension of Cultivation on lands usually left waste.-

8- Under all the other Heads of Revenue appertaining to the Vizeanagrum Estate, the fluctuations of Revenue are little remarkable, and do not seem to merit notice at my hands. If the Board wish any particular explanation many Source, I will be glad to supply it so far as I am capable.-

9- The result, however, of the year was a gross aggregate Demand of Rupees 1051954-8-7. reduced.

reduced and fixed on individual examination at Rupees 935746.6.10 compared with the preceding year, the gross demand was Rupees 1240711.2, and the Settlement effected Rupees 1926761.10.8. above that of Fusly 1250. This great increase in the Real Settlement principally accured because it was found unnecessary in the year under observation, to grant as in the former, such very extensive remissions for lands Waste, Crops destroyed from drought and such like items of deduction.-

10. But this Settlement was not, I regret to state, realized with punctuality, nor to such an extent as it otherwise might have been in so favorable a year, from causes which I will after-wards shortly explain. The actual results are shewn in the subjoined Statement.-

Sources.

Sources.	Demand Khan Settled Dowle	Demand Settled Dowle	Collections to the end of Fusly 1251. Khan Dowle	Balance Settled Dowle
1 Moodut Rent	77,205 4	77,205 4	75,846 14 3	1,358 5 9
2 Permanent Nirsaul	8,784 6	8,784 6	6,887 1 10	1,897 4 2
Total Rents	85,989 10	85,989 10	82,734 15 13	3,255 9 11
3 Aumany or Ryotwar Enams	8,869,432	4,750,735	7,690,925 11	1,178,618 13
Usual	18,655 9	18,655 9	17,944 7 4	711 1 8
Newly fixed	28,112 10 11	28,112 10 11	23,790 13 1	4,321 13 10
	46,768 3 11	46,768 3 11	41,735 4 5	5,032 15 6
Total Aumany	9,137,116 3	7,973,034 6	7,326,605 6	1,810,510 9
4 Augraharums Shrotriums	200,045 2	200,004 5 2	197,713 8	2,331 6
5 Nuzzers upon Moccasahs	4,746 11	4,746 11	4,210 14 10	535 12 2
6 Cuttoobadies upon Maniums	1,120 9	1,120 9	971 15 8	148 9 4
7 Moturpha	24,988 6	1,024,088 6	1,020,800 8	2,328 7 14 8
8 Remission for Cantonment	1,596 21	1,596 21	1,596 21	
9 Dº New Military Road	697 6 3	697 6 3	697 6 3	
	5,253 8 4	5,253 8 4	4,048 2 8	1,205 5 8
Total Ordinary	10,519,548 7	9,357,466 10	8,534,428 3	1,885,12 4
Extraordinary Tuckavy	64,751	64,751	63,095 14 11	1,655 1 1
Grand Total	11,670,587	10,090,497 6	9,265,387 2	1,905,167 1 5

11. It is seen that though the Current Collections under every Head in the Season under notice amounted to Rupees 8,63,462-8-3. and exhibited a Net Increase on the year of Rupees 1,61,993-1-7. yet still the Collections fell short of the Khan Dowle by Rupees 1,88,512-—-4. and of the Real Settlement by Rupees 7,2303-14-7. Of this balance, Rupees 59,809-15-6 are found on the Ryotwar portion of the Settlement, and Rupees 3,255-9-11 only under Varsaul and Permanent Rents. A considerable portion of the latter too was subsequently recovered, while much of the former remains unliquidated.—

12. The reason was that during the year and at the most critical Season of Collection, the District passed successively through three hands, and during the interval from Mr. Arbuthnot's retirement till my arrival, Mr. Conway had seen occasion to distrust many of the oldest Servants both in the Talloks and in his personal Cutcheery. The displacement of some, the suspension of others and the confusion resulting from the sudden assumption of Office by inexperienced hands, (good Servants are not procurable

here on an emergency) caused much mischief and enabled the Cultivators in many instances to embezzle and conceal the Crops, and to render all efforts abortive to collect the revenues in full at a later period.—

13. Thus in April, when two thirds of the whole Revenues ought to have been realized, there was of the fixed Settlement not less than Rupees 10,000-—-—-outstanding. My best exertions were used to remedy this. I proceeded in person into the Talloks and notwithstanding much vexation both from the conduct of some of the Servants and the passive resistance of the Ryots, I believe as much was brought to account as could with the means at my command, and at that advanced season have been reasonably expected.—

14. Of the balance of Fixed Rents, Viz. Rupees 1,358-5-9. outstanding at the close of the Fasly, Rupees 721-5-3. have been subsequently collected, and a large portion of the rest will be yet realized. Rupees 260-12-7 is due by one Ramachendrabhooputty who is insolvent, his rent is attached, and the balance is the difference between the Collection under Sequestration,

sequestration, and the amount of Rent for the y=
15.
The Nirsaul Balances a=
amounting to Rupees 1897-4-2 are exclu=
sively due by two individuals. Chinnum
Guzza Pulty = Hetia and Saughy Pudmanaen banauzy
= nagrum. The former is a fugitive at Tanjore and
Karaty. the latter, the proprietor of Condakirlah
is much involved in private debt. The a=
Villages of both noted in the Margin are a=
under sequestration, and the balances it
is believed will be shortly recovered.
16
There was a balance of Cuttoo =
=badys on Cranes at the close of the year, a=
amounting to Rupees 5032-15-6. This was
principally due on Cranes on which the
Cuttoobadi was enhanced some years a=
back by Mr. Greeve, which has led in some a=
instances to the desertion and non-cultivation
of the lands by the proprietors.
17.
There was a decrease in the Mo.
=durpha Collections in this Zemindary of
Rupees 1401-10-1. in the year, some part of a=
which it is trusted may yet be realized, but
the falling off is caused chiefly by the poverty of
the Ryots subject to this Cast, whose condition
from bad seasons and diminished trade has
been gradually deteriorating of late years.
18.
I beg leave to submit a figured
Statement shewing the items of Ordinary Collec=
=tions from all sources including Arrears
in Fusslies 1250 and 1251.

Sources.

No.	Sources	Fusly 1250	Fusly 1251	Increase	Decrease
1	Moodut Rent	64,965 9 a	80,358 9 7	15,423 . 7	a a a
2	Permanent Nirsaul Do	9022 2 8	14,364 . 10	5341 11 2	a a a
	Total Rented	73,957 11 8	94,722 10 5	20,764 11 9	a a a
3	Sumany or Royotwar	57,139 5 10	72,870 6 1	15,731 . 3	a a a
	Enams.				
	Usual	17,185 7 8	19,136 8 11	1,951 1 3	a a a
	Newly fixed	25,214 9 8	28,076 13 a	2,862 3 4	a a a
		42,900 7 2	47,213 5 11	4,313 4 7	a a a
	Total Sumany	614,039 7 2	7,7,083 12 a	15,044 4 10	a a a
4	Augrahaarum Shotrums	1998 15 2	2020 2 6	30 3 4	a a a
5	Nuzzeranupon Mocassahs	421 11 8	537 12 9	116 a 1	a a a
6	Cuttoobadies upon Manums	990 1 8	1072 14 8	82 13 a	a a a
7	Moturpha	2297 14 2	2156 9 1	a a a	140 1 10 1
8	Remission for Cantonment	1596 2 1	1596 2 1	a a a	a a a
9	Do. New Military Road	697 6 3	697 6 3	a a a	a a a
	Total	50,456 3 a	50,327 11 4	127 3 2 5	140 1 10 1
	Grand Total	738,453 5 10	915,134 1 9	178082 6 a	140 1 10 1
			Deduct Decrease	140 1 10 1	
			Net Increase	176,80 11 11	

From

19. From this it will be seen that while the Settlement of Fusly 1250 from all sources amounted only to Rupees 7,38,453-5-10, the Collections of Fusly 1251 were Rupees 9,15,134-1-9, shewing a Net Increase on the year of Rupees 1,76,680-11-11-

20. If to the above be added the Extra collection of recovery of Tuckavy Dues the total receipts of the year will be Rupees 1,05,529-8-6 add also surplus on hand at the end of Fusly 1250, and the assets will be raised to Rupees 11,15,143-14-3-

21. The disbursements are shewn in the Marginal Statement. It must be observed that at the close of last Fusly 75000 Rupees of the Government Peishcush had fallen into arrear, and 28,000 Rupees of the Zemindar's personal allowance for the previous year was unpaid.

Disbursements

No.	Description		Amount
1	Ordinary		
	Servants Wages &c.	17642 13 7	
	Vessutton &c.	87414 10 1	135057 7 8
2	Extraordinary.		
	Tuckavy &c.	112530 9 5	247588 1 1
3	Government Peishcush.		
	Fusly 1250	75000	
	" 1251	500650	575650
4	Zemindar's allowances &c.		
	Fusly 1250	28000	
	" 1251	72000	100000
5	G. T. Narraina Rau Dgt.		
	Principal	60000	
	Interest	19844 6 2	79844 6 2
	Total		1103082 7 3

22. From the proceeds of the past year, besides Servants Wages and charges of management, the Government Peishcush current and arrears, with one instalment of Narrainrow's bonded debt, and Interest in full was discharged, and at the close of the Season there was, besides, on hand, the sum of Rupees 1,20,61-7-4-

23. This has enabled me to pay off another instalment of Narrainrow's debt with interest in September last, reducing that Native Gentleman's demand against the Rajah to Rupees 180000-

I was also, with the sanction of Government enabled besides to forward Rupees 20000 to the Rajah at Benares on account of the celebration of the ceremony of Dopanainum on his only son-

24. Independent of the Jeroyetty Villages reported upon, the Zemindar possesses thirteen Villages the proceeds of which defray the charges of his immediate dependents in this District. The Demand, Collection, and Balance on these lands for the year, in comparison with

Fort St. George 27th. February 1823.

with the result of Fusly 1250, is briefly shewn in the accompanying Statement.—

	Villages	Demand	Amount settled to be realized	Collection
Fusly 1250	13	29732 3 11	22577 10 6	21981 25
1251	13	29705 1 "	27575 1 1	24973 06
Increase	"	" "	4967 6 7	2992 4 1
Decrease	27	2 11	" "	" "

25. Two subjects remain, each of which claims some notice, first the future management of this Estate, and second — the enormous Pyotwary Balances outstanding upon it —

26. In reference to the first of these topics much has been written at various times of the necessity of requiring the Zemindar return to relieve the Collector of the details of management of this great property, which now inconsiderately press upon his time to the detriment of his important duties in the Agents' Department —

It

Fort St. George 27th. February 1823.

27. It is an undeniable fact that, if the administration of this Zemindary was committed to competent Native private management, the Collector and Agent would have great cause of satisfaction, because he would thereby escape an immensity of trouble and responsibility for which he receives no remuneration whatever — The resumption of the management by the Zemindar would relieve the Officer in charge of this District of an anxious, irksome and laborious duty, and would leave him greatly diminished labors with the same pay —

28. Shis would be pleasant enough, but it is not likely to happen: there is no prospect, at all events during the life of the existing Rajah, that he will return to his patrimonial Estate and resume its management — It is quite certain, on the contrary, that he does not intend to do so, and there is no immediate likelihood, therefore, that the Collectors connection with the Revenue management of the Estate, will terminate at an early period —

Moreover

29 Moreover it is not, in my judgement, desirable, that the Management of the Estate should be hastily relinquished by the Officers of Government, because I do not know any Native, capable, in the Rajah's absence, to manage with efficiency, what certainly must be regarded as a princely Estate, and, both as regards its extent and fertility, unequalled in the Southern peninsula.

30. The Rajah is willing to give and has in fact given the Collector for the time being, a Carte Blanche to pursue the system of Management he thinks best. Further powers, documentary or otherwise appear to me, to be quite uncalled for. There is no reason for thinking that the Estate will at any time lapse to Government. Its receipts ought to fluctuate from Eight and half lacs in ordinary, to ten lacs in good Seasons, and a surplus might be annually expected of One and half lacs, after payment of expenses of Management, and making an allowance of one lac a year to the Rajah. . . . .

31. But it is still a matter for serious reflection, whether the mode of

Settlement

Settlement heretofore pursued is either the best for the interests of the people, or for the Estate, or whether the Collector might not be relieved, in a great measure from much vexatious detail, by renting out a part of the Estate. When it is considered that besides this Vizeanagram principality, (as large as the District of Chingleput) the Collector has to superintend the Government and Minor's Estates, situated far apart from each other, and has besides, as agent to conduct every Criminal trial, and to hear and determine every Civil Suit originating throughout three-fourths of the District, and that too in a manner as formal and tedious as is observed in the Ordinary Courts, the Board will believe that his situation is not a sinecure.

32. The individual Settlement in truth of Vizeanagrum, which embraces 14 Talloocks, and the necessity of long Circuits which that system imposes, does operate as a great hindrance to the Agents criminal and Civil business, and entails much hardship upon the Suitors, witnesses, and private Agents who must either neglect their affairs,

or

or follow the wandering Court from place to place at considerable inconvenience. The only remedy is to rent out to the Villages or to influential local inhabitants, whose management is agreeable to the Ryots the Villages of some entire Talooks on yearly leases or on leases for a short term of years, and thus to reduce both the extent and duration of the Agents Circuit tours.

33. The System now suggested is approved by the Ryots, its introduction is wished by the Rajah, and it would, if the Rents be fixed at moderate terms, on due consideration of the capabilities and known past value of the Village, prove vastly beneficial to the people. The necessity of doing something to diminish the labor of the Collector is so pressing, that I have been induced to make arrangements for its introduction into two more entire Talooks during the Current Settlement, in a manner which, when the particulars and results are before the Board, I am convinced will meet with their entire approval.

34. The other subject which merits

merits discussion is the arrear of Ryotwar and rented Balances in Vizeanagram.

Ryotwar	1279692-12-7
Rented	28478-12-7
	1308171-9-2

These two together, amount, as noted in the Margin, to the enormous sum of Rupees 1308171-9-2.

35. The Ryotwary Balances have so accumulated during the last 12 Years. They are the difference between the actual Collections of each year and the Jowle of the lands nominally undertaken in each year by the Ryots, not the Balance, as the Board might be apt to suppose, between the fixed Settlement and the actual Collections.

36. The arrear is in a great measure entirely nominal, its continued insertion in the Accounts is not only useless, but is really most prejudicial to the prosperity of the people. The use made of it by the local Officers is to oppress the Villagers. Its detention in account is made the constant pretence to saddle an industrious and enterprizing Ryot with an additional demand in part payment of these balances, whenever from his own exertions or the favor of

of Providence, he is blessed with an abun-
=dant Crop on his fields.—

37. When the Ryots know that abundant produce on their farms will prove of little advantage to their worldly interests, no inducement to industry, or incentive to improvement, exists.—

38. It is essential, therefore, that the whole, or nearly the whole of this enormous balance be written off; for while it is kept in account, the Ryot has no guarantee whatever that he will be permitted to enjoy in any year the fruits of his own exertions, or of his peaceful industry.—

39. It has been the practice heretofore to retain most of the Balances as recoverable, and doubtful, and merely to request sanction to write off Annually a small portion due by dead, and deserted Ryots &c.a. Nothing doubting the Board's concurrence in the propriety of this course, I purpose in a separate communication to solicit sanction to expunge the whole debts up to Fusly 1250, inclusive, with such exceptions only as may seem to be required.—

The

40. The rented debts will be noticed in the same communication, these are nearly all desperate and must be written off.-

41. Mr. Arbuthnot, for whom I am at present officiating, has noticed with approbation the success that has attended the introduction of the agency system. I entirely concur in that Gentleman's views. Perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the tract under the Agents' authority, and the diminution of Crimes of magnitude and atrocity of late years is great. Some part of this decrease is doubtless owing to the plentiful harvests and cheapness of provisions in the past and present years, but much also to the promptitude with which Criminals are tried and the greater certainty of conviction and punishment following their apprehension than prevailed under the system superseded by the present arrangement. In part too the tranquillity of the District may I believe, be ascribed with truth to the large Police Establishment, the entertainment of which was sanctioned under date the 7th December 1841. when for the first time of late years, an adequate force for the preservation of the Public peace was placed at the disposal of the Magistrate of Vizagapatam.-

Vizagapatam District,
Vizeanagrum,
Government Agent's Circuit Office,
10th February 1843.

[Signed] P. B. Smollett
Aff. Agent to the Governor

Abstract.-

2958

Fort St. George

Abstract of Dema[nd] ... minary from ... Fusly

Demand ... y of Fusly 1250.

Number	Sources	Fusly 1244	Fusly 1245	Fusly 1246	Fusly 1247	Fusly 1248	Fusly 1249	Fusly 1250	Total	Total of Arrears and Current
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Moodut Rent	353 2 .	392 8 .	. . .	8805 1 3	2925 11 2	3589 9 8	7650 8 9	32990 7 11	1,10,195 11 11
2	Permanent Ho	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	7476 15 .	7476 15 .	16261 5 .
		353 2 .	392 8 .	. . .	8805 1 3	2925 11 2	3589 9 8	15127 7 9	40467 6 11	126457 " 11
3	Aumany	17,024 15 7	41876 3 1	19,531 8 9	1,25,041 1 3	2,63,039 4 11	1,98,819 7 3	3,10,030 11 10	13,17,116 3 1	22,30,827 9 4
4	Augraharum	" " "	2 9 4	" 6 7	39 6 2	13 9 8	29 1 9	186 3 4	1956 " .	21960 5 2
5	Nuzzers upon N	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1	189 14 5	1081 11 .	1271 9 6	6,018 4 6
6	Cuttorbadies upon	" " "	" " "	6 12 .	6 " "	36 11 5	56 11 5	155 11 4	235 14 2	1,376 7 2
7	Remission on acc	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	15962 1
8	Dr - Dr - by the n	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	697 6 3
	Total	17,378 1 7	42,271 4 5	19,358 11 4	1,33,891 8 8	2,66,009 5 3	2,02,684 12 6	3,33,581 13 3	13,61,067 1 8	23,88,933 3 5
9	Moturpha	2 14 .	561 7 6	349 9 2	548 2 4	2,274 6 10	1,985 13 6	2,515 9 6	8301 " 9	32589 7 7
	Total	17,380 15 7	42,832 11 11	19,708 4 6	1,34,439 11 .	2,68,283 12 1	2,04,670 10 .	3,36,097 6 9	13,69,368 2 5	24,21,522 11 .
	Extraordi									
	Tuckavy	" " "	15 6 5	465 .	97 6 7	1,568 9 11	812 8 10	1,406 2 5	3,946 7 2	68,697 7 2
	Gr	17,380 15 7	42,848 2 4	19,954 9 6	1,34,537 1 7	2,69,852 6 .	2,05,483 2 10	3,37,503 9 2	13,73,314 9 7	24,90,220 2 2

27th February 1843.

12th July 1841 to 11th July 1842 inclusive, or Fusly 1251.—

2959.

Fort St George

27th February 1843.-

Current Revenue.	Fusly 1237.-	Fusly 1238	Fusly 1239.-	Fusly 1240.-	Fusly 1241	Amount Settled On account of Arrears.- Fusly 1242.	Fusly 1243.-	Fusly 1244.-	Fusly 1245.	Fusly 1246.-	Fusly 1247.-	to be realized
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
77,205 4.	" "	49 "	137 14 8	" "	" "	" "	" "	4 8.	" "	" "	132 5.	
8,724 6.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	
85,929 10.	" "	49 "	137 14 8.	" "	" "	" "	" "	4 8.	" "	" "	132 5.	
1,97,503 4 6	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	361 10 11	156 4 2	59 4 7	231 5 7	25,75 16 4	1,34 7 4 5	
20,004 5 2	" "	" "	177 1 10	173 13 3	188 9 1	18 10 6	1 3 8	" "	2 9 4	" 6 7	14 6 2	
4,746 11.	" "	" "	3 " 2	" "	60 "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	
1,120 9.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	
1,596 2 1	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	
697 6 3	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	
9,11,658 "	" "	49 "	318 " 8	173 13 3	248 9 1	380 5 5	157 7 10	63 12 7	233 14 5	25,76 5 11	1,49 3 15 7	
24,088 6 10	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	20 12 10	26 11 4	
9,35,746 6 10	" "	49 "	318 " 8	173 13 3	248 9 1	380 5 5	157 7 10	63 12 7	233 14 5	25,97 2 9	1,52 0 10 11	
64,751 "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	15 6 5	46 5.	9 7 6 7	
10,00,497 6 10	" "	49 "	318 " 8	173 13 3.	248 9 1	380 5 5	157 7 10	63 12 7	249 4 10	26,43 7 9	1,61 8 1 6.	

Fort St. George

27th February 1843.-

Amount Settled to be realized - - - - - - - - /Cont.d/ -
On account of Arrears - - - - - - - (Cont.d) -

Fusly 1248 -	Fusly 1249 -	Fusly 1250 -	Totals -	Total of Arrears and Current -
31	32	33	34	35
784 2 6	99 15 7	3,303 13 7	4,511 11 4	81,716 15 4
" " "	" " "	7,476 15 .	7,476 15 .	16,261 5 .
784 2 6	99 15 7	10,780 12 7	1,19 88 10 4	97,978 4 4
4,729 1 3	6,605 9 5	34,845 8 3	51,451 7 7	8,48,954 12 1
13 1 6	28 9 8	106 15 3	248 14 10	20,253 4 .
" " "	174 " 8 .	986 14 3	1,160 14 11	5,907 9 11
9 12 .	" " "	91 3 "	100 15 "	1,221 8 "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1,596 21
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	697 6 3
5,536 1 3	6,908 3 4	46,811 5 4	64,950 14 8	9,76,608 14 8
94 15 4	125 13 .	500 7 5	768 11 11	24,857 29
5,631 " 7	7,034 " 4	47,311 12 9	65,719 10 7	10,01,466 1 5
1,568 9 11	812 8 10	1,406 25	3,946 7 2	68,697 7 2
7,199 10 6	7,846 9 2	48,717 15 2	69,666 1 9	10,70,163 8 7

Collection. -
On account of Arrears. -

Current Revenue -	Fusly 1237 -	Fusly 1238 -	Fusly 1239 -	Fusly 1240 -	Fusly 1241 -
36	37	38	39 .	40	41
75,846 14 3	" " "	49 " .	137 14 8	" " "	" " "
6,887 1 10	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
82,734 " 1	" " "	49 " "	137 14 8	" " "	" " "
7,32,660 5 6	" " "	" " "	159 15 2	103 2 8	145 7 7
19,741 3 8	" " "	" " "	3 " 2	" " "	60 " "
4,21,0 14 10	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
97,1 15 8	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1,596 21	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
697 6 3	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
8,42,642 " 1	" " "	49 " "	300 14 "	103 2 8	205 7 7
20,800 8 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
8,63,442 8 3	" " "	49 " "	300 14 .	103 2 8	205 7 7
63,095 14 11	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
9,26,538 7 2	" " "	49 " "	300 14 "	103 2 8	205 7 7

Fort St George 27th February 1843.-

Balance on Amount of On account of

Current Balance.	Fasly 1237.	Fasly 1238.	Fasly 1239.	Fasly 1240.-	Fasly 1241.-	Fasly 1242.	Fasly 1243.-	Fasly 1244.-	Fasly 1245.	Fasly 1246.-	Fasly 1247.-
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64.-
1,358 5 9	168 " "	110 2 8	5 1 9	" " " " " "		8171 " "	632 12 "	348 10 "	392 8 "	" " "	8,672 12 3
1897 4 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " " " "		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
3,255 9 11	168 " "	110 2 8	5 1 9	" " " " "		8171 " "	632 12 "	348 10 "	392 8 "	" " "	8,672 12 3
131,051 " 9	" " "	" " "	16,935 4 10	29,093 " 3	35,744 15 9	39,237 10 6	33,217 1 11	16,990 13 "	41,659 7 1	19,357 12 8	12,393 4 14 10
233 1 6	592 3 3	2 " "	14 11 5	468 6 2	510 12 2	13 11 10	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	25 " "
535 12 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
148 9 4	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	6 12 "	6 " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
185,224 1 8	760 3 3	112 2 8	16,955 2 "	29,561 6 5	35,955 11 11	47,422 6 4	33,849 13 11	17,339 7 "	42,051 15 1	19,584 8 8	132,658 11 1
3287 14 8	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	1 11 263 " "	" " "	" " "	214 " "	561 7 6	328 12 4	521 7 "
188,512 " 4	760 3 3	112 2 8	16,955 2 "	29,561 8 4	36,218 11 11	47,422 6 4	33,849 13 11	17,342 5 "	42,613 6 7	19,913 5 "	133,180 2 1
1655 11	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	15 6 5	46 5 "	97 6 7
190,167 15	760 3 3	112 2 8	16,955 2 "	29,561 8 4	36,218 11 11	47,422 6 4	33,849 13 11	17,342 5 "	42,628 13 "	19,959 10 "	133,277 8 8

2964

Fort St. George

27th February 1843

Balance on account of the amount On account

Fusly 1243. 77	Fusly 1244. 78	Fusly 1245. 79	Fusly 1246. 80	Fusly 1247. 81
76 6 6	25 2.	14 9 1	602 3 3	261 2.
76 6 6	25 2.	14 9 1	602 3 3	261 2.
76 6 6	25 2.	14 9 1	602 3 3	261 2.
		15 6 5	46 5.	97 6 7
76 6 6	25 2.	29 15 6	648 8 3	358 8 7.

Vizagapatam 3
11th July 1842. 3 C. C. Jr.

Fusly 1248 82	Fusly 1249 83	Fusly 1250 84	Total 85	Total of arrears of current 86	Remarks
				1,358 5 9	
				1897 4 2	
				3255 9 11	
1,078 10 10	2,148 4 2	9,645 7 8	14028 1 1	78,871 " 1	
				233 1 6	
				535 12 2	
				148 9 4	
1,078 10 10	2,148 4 2	9,645 7 8	14,028 1 1	83,044 1 "	
				3,287 14 8	
1,078 10 10	2,148 4 2	9,645 7 8	14,028 1 1	86,331 15 8	
1,568 9 11	812 8 10	1,220 1 2	3,760 5 11	5,415 7 "	
2,647 4 9	2,960 13 "	10,865 8 10	17,788 7 "	91,747 6 8	

/Signed/ P. B. Smollett
Acting Agent to the Governor.

Fort St. George

Brought forward		915134 19	60614 5 9
	186 1 3		
	63095 14 11	63282 " 2	
Vizt,			
	22 " 3		
pairs to the River channel	54 14 10		
	5 — 13 — 4		
	103 — 15 — 5	109 12 9	186 11 10
elections of C Venkataputty Naidoo	50 " "		
on on the Ryots, Vizt,			
	9 3 9		
	33 5 8		
	8 4 "		
	54 " "		
	27 8 "		
	21 15 "		
	27 14 10		
	10 8 7		
	71 . 5		
	2 " "		
	2 5 "		
	5 4 "		
	6 2 8	279 7 11	
produce of plantain fruit of Stroongavara	1 15 5		
not included in the Double	5 2 4		
	55 9 4		
	" 8 "		
of Guzzapuddynaga	1 3 4		
Dº Dº	7 4 "	7099	
iodo, Vizt,			
	3 2 9		
	20 3 11	23 6 8	
Carried forward	63392 4 4	915134-9	60614 5 9

27th February 1843.

Brought forward		247538 1 1	
Remittances			
By Cash paid into the Public treasury on account of Government Peishcush as follows			
Arrears of fusly 1250	7,5000 " "		
Current fusly 1251	500650 " "	575650 " "	
Disbursed			
By Cash paid the Zemindar of Vizianagaram on account of his subsistence, Vizt,			
current fusly — 1251	7,2000 " "		
In full of 100,000 Rupees for fusly 1250	28000 " "	100000 " "	
Items of charges not belonging to Revenue			
By Cash paid to Goday sooria Narrain Row, Vizt,			
Interest from 12th July 1840 to 11th July 1841. upon the Principal of a Bond dated 15th July 1835 for 300,000 Rupees at 6 per Cent per annum	18000		
Paid Principal upon the Bond for 300,000 Rupees dated	60000 — " "		
Dº — Dº			
Interest upon the same from 12th July 1841 to 30th June 1842 being 187 days at 6 per Cent per annum	1844-6-2		
	61844 6 2	79844 6 2	755694-6-2 100,3082 7 3
By Balance carried to Rest Account		1120617 "	
Carried forward		1115143 14 3	

2967

Fort St. George

Brought forward	63892 4 4-9	60614 5 9
To Cash received from L. Simhadry Pantoo being the Costs of a Summary suit preferred against him for balances due on a Lahavaram Allykanoody pollem Village in the late Chicacole Zillah Court	200 " "	
To Cash Dº being value of Stampt paper for motion presented in Cause Nº 465 of 1838 of the late Vizagapatam District Moonsiffs file	1 " "	
	201 " "	
To Cash Dr being Excess Collections Viz.t		
Rented	1 8 "	
Aumany	21 15-8	23 7 8
To Cash Dº from the redeemed Shurteyanah Hursaul Villages on account of the arrears due to the former Renters at the period of their resumption and included in the following Tanahs Viz.t		
Vizianagrum Tanah	6 10 11	
Bonnungy Dº	26 14 "	
Allamundah Dº	22 15 11	
Nellemookoo Dº	21 2 "	
Yellamunchilly	4 " "	81 10 10
To Cash Dº on account of the amount written of to profit and Loss, Viz.t		
In Bonurighy Tanah	57 8 "	
" Vampandah Dº	34 " "	91 8 "
To Cash recovered being the Embezzlements by the late Aumeens Dec.a in Peddagandy Tanah	2 " "	
		61291-14-10

Deposits

To Cash retained in deposit being the amount collected in the current fusly on account of the increased cuttoobody fixed on the Enam lands of Doorvaw Soolah Yeggarah in Allamundah and Chodangrum Tanahs which Cuttoobody was subsequently remitted as per letter from the Zemindar	144 " "	
To Cash recovered on account of Advances &c.a	1059-7-11	
Total Extraordinary		1,203 6 9
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts in this fusly		10,54,529 8 6
Total Company's Rupees		1113143 14 3

Vizagapatam 11th July 1842.

27th February 1843

Brought forward — 1115,143 14 3

Total Company's Rupees 1115,143 14 3

E. E. J.t / Signed / P. B. Smollett
Acting Agent to the Governor

27th February 1843

of the Vizianagarum Zemmendary in Fusslies 1250 and 1251

Balance of Column No. 27.

Current	Arrears	Total
14	15	16
41620 5 6	3668 - 3	45288 5 9
72303 14 7	14028 1 1	86331 15 8
30683 9 1	10360 " 10	41043 9 11
" " "	" " "	" " "

Excepted /s/ Signed/ P. B. Smollett
Agaunt to the Governor

Statement A

2070.

Fort St. George

in the Vizianagrum Zemundary. — —

Cattle — Cows	Bullocks	Use Buffaloes	Hee Buffaloes	Goats & Sheep	Total	Total Land Gurce.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4528	6276	3268	4033	9527	27632	13119 13:16 32/64
3518	5161	2929	2467	8181	22256	11855 4:14 32/64
4605	5570	3627	3266	12042	29110	16048 7:3 24/64
4149	4420	3122	3284	22519	37494	10073 6:8 32/64
2799	3262	2426	2466	3560	14513	8907 18:1 56/64
3038	4422	2265	2734	2877	15336	8302 10:6 32/64
2110	3113	1784	1866	6906	15779	7445 16:2 8/64
6691	6312	2985	2742	7447	26177	12370 7:15 32/64
6805	7517	3608	2729	10948	31607	12879 13:11 8/64
1050	2333	541	696	2144	6764	4000 24:10:
1817	2534	1286	1408	5179	12224	5501 5:19 40/64
1550	2132	1038	664	5112	10496	2830 21:4:
491	617	377	247	1453	3185	2046 18:3 16/64
230	290	130	6	"	656	1190 15:18 48/64
43381	53959	29386	28608	97895	253229	116571 3:15 40/64
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
43381	53959	29386	28608	97895	253229	116571 3:15 40/64

27th February 1843.

Total Ayacut — Deduct asunfet for Cultivation. 28	Remaining arable land 29	Deduct Enams — Dry Land 30	Wet Land 31	Gardens 32	Total 33
2432 16:17	10686 26:19 32/64	998 15:5:-	3490 4:15:-	280 6:-:-	7468 26:-:-
3136 10:14 48/64	8718 23:14 42/64	998 17:15:-	1819 21:-:-	82 11:10:-	2900 20:5:-
3462 10:5 16/64	12583 27:- 8/64	1297 28:5:-	3369 27:10:-	193 6:-:-	4861 1:15:-
1444 25:15:	8628 12:13 32/64	975 25:10:-	2149 11:-:-	105 5:-:-	3230 11:10:-
1213 22:13:	7693 25:6 56/64	277 26:5:-	2302 22:15:-	25 11:-:-	2806 -:-:-
1244 -16 32/64	7058 9:10 16/64	181 5:10:-	1668 1:10:-	82 10:-10:-	1931 17:10:-
1299 8:17 33/64	6146 7:4 40/64	652 13:14:-	1311 5:6:-	187 11:-:-	2351 -:-:-
2632 14:17 16/64	9737 22:18 16/64	810 28:-:-	2691 1:10:-	132 18:-:-	3634 17:10:-
2097 29:13	10781 13:13 8/64	1150 14:10:-	2188 16:10-	275 13:-:-	3614 14:-:-
897 4:10:-	3103 20:-:-	182 4:-:-	745 7:-:-	59 28:-:-	987 9:-:-
1092 9:5:-	4408 26:14 40/64	499 17:10:-	659 -:-:-	91 6:10:-	1249 24:-:-
365 8.5.	2265 12:19.	597 13:-10:-	206 14:-:-	1 8:-:-	805 5:10:-
325 28.3.	1720 20:- 16/64	307 25:-:-	533 18:10:-	19 15:-:-	860 28:10:-
515.20:7 12/64	674 16:1 36/64	218 13:8:8/64	" "	" "	218 13:8 8/64
22360 34 12/64	94210 25:1 28/64	9149 8:2:8/64	23535 1:6:-	1535 29:10:-	34220 8:18 8/64
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
22360 34 12/64	94210 25:1 28/64	9149 8:2 8/64	23535 1:6:-	1535 29:10:-	34220 8:18 8/64

Number 297

Fort St George

27th February 1843.

Balance on the 11th July 1841 —

Number	Fusly 1241	Fusly 1242	Fusly 1243	Fusly 1244	Fusly 1245	Fusly 1246	Fusly 1247	Fusly 1248	Fusly 1249	Balance Amount found irrecoverable upon investigation, and recommended to be written off as per Account forwarded to the Board	Fusly 1250	Total Collections.	In Fusly 1249.	In Fusly 1250.	Total.	Remainder	Grand Total.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ag																			
A.																			
Cur	8171	632 12	353 2	3928	8805 1	3 29 25	11 2	35	89	9 8		7 6 5 0 8	9 32 9 9 0	7 11 1 5	11 11 4	284	78 12	7 284	78 12 7
												7 1 7 6 15	7 1 7 6 15	7 1 7 6 15					
1 Ta	8171	632 12	353 2	3928	8805 1	3 29 25	11 2	35	89	9 8		15 12 7	7 9 1 0 4	6 7 6 11	11 9 8	8 10 4	284	78 12	7 284	78 12 7
2 C	35590	7 4 39	534	7 33 29	6 13	7 17 02	4 15	7 41 8	76 3 1	19 7	35 1 8	9 12	5 0 4 1 1	3 2 6	3 0 3 9	4 11	19 8	8 19	7 3
												5 19 0 3 0	11 10 1	3 1 7 1 1	6 3 1	3 7 4	2 3 6	6 5	2 9 12 11
3 T	570	122	32	64	1 3 8			2 9 4	6 7	39	6 2	13 9 8	2 9 1 9	1 8 6	3 4	19 5 6		24 8 4	10
b												10 8 1	11	12 7	1 9 6	11 6 0	11 4	11	
C												1 5 5	11 4	2 5 5	11 2	10 0	15		
4 —							6 12	6		30	11 5	5 6	11 5						
a																			
=	36161	3 6 4	737	6 11	33 9	33 15	3 17	37	8 1 7	47	27 1	4 5 19	5 3 3	11 4	13 3	9 1	8 8	26 6	0 9 5 3
5 D												33 5 5	8 1 3 3	13 6	10 7	1 8 5	0 9	22	13 7
6 A	263					214	8 6 1	7 6	34	9 9	2	3 4 8	2 4	2 2 7	4 6	10	19	25	13 6
												25 1 5	9 6	8 5 0	1	9 7	6 8	11	11
7 S																			
8 S	36424	3 6 4	737	6 11	23 9	30 15	3 17	38	0 15	7 42	83	2 11	11 19	7 9	0 8	4 6	13 4	43	9 11
												5 38 0 9	7 6 9	13 6	9 5	6 8	2 5	5 1	6 9 1 9 6

Nagapatam 11th July 1842 C. C. Jr.

/ Signed / P. B. Smollett.

Acting Agent to the Governor.

Statement

2984. Fort St. George No. 10

Dr. Account Current of Ordinary Receipts and Disbursements in the Vizeanagrum Zemmindary for Fusly 1251 or from 12th July 1841 to 11th July 1842 inclusive. Cr.

27th. February 1843.

Ordinary.

Current Revenue of Fusly 1251.

To Cash received as per Demand Collection and Balance.

Land Revenue.

Moodut Rent	75,846 14 3	
Permanent Meersaul Dr.	6,887 1 10	
	82,734 " 1	
Aunamy	732660 5 6	
		815394 5 7
Augraharum Shotrums	19,771 3 8	
Nuzzers upon Mocasah Villages	4,210 14 10	
Cuttoobadies upon Maunimums	971 15 8	
Remission granted by Government for land occupied by the Cantonment at Vizeanagrum	1,396 2 1	
Dr. Dr. by the New Military Road	697 6 3	
	84,642 " 1	
Moturpha	20,800 8 2	
		363442 8 6
Deduct Government Peishcush	500,650 " "	
Total Company's Rupees		362,792 8 3

Vizagapatam 11th July 1842.

Ordinary.

Charges Collection.

By Cash paid Wages to Hoozoor and District Servants	41,243 " 2	
By Cash Dr. Sunderwared	2,895 5 11	
By Cash Dr. Value of Stationery	165 3 9	
By Cash Dr. Additional Goomastahs Vca.	3,339 3 9	
By Cash Dr. Superintendent Bamistry	420 " "	
By Cash Dr. Repairs of Sanks & Watercourses	17,678 1 8	
By Cash Dr. Commission for Fusly 1250	16,077 13 2	
By Cash Dr. Remission to Renters on account of the New Military Road	103 14 6	
By Cash Dr. Travelling Charges to Hoozoor Servants	450 4 "	
By Cash Dr. Contingent Charges	134 " 2	
By Cash Dr. Y. Venkatareddy Puntoolu	1,200 " "	
By Cash Dr. Mahasaldars	8,198 14 5	
By Cash Dr. Mr. Hawkins being a Moiety of the Rent of his house occupied for the Cutchery at 35 Rupees per Mensem	420 " "	
	86,325 13 6	
By Cash Dr. Vufsalloo	59,134 12 9	
	145,460 10 3	
By Cash Dr. Subsistence to the Zemindar	100,000 " "	
		245,460 10 3
Surplus of Fusly 1251		117,331 14 "
Total Company's Rupees		362,792 8 3

E. E. Jr. /Signed/ P. B. Smollett
Ag. Agent to the Govt.
Comparative

2985.

Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

Comparative Statement of Demand the amount Settled to be realized Collection and Balance of the Retained Villages of the Zemindari for Fuslies 1250 and 1251.

		Demand			Amount settled to be realized			Amount of Collection			Balance of Column No. 4.			Balance of Column No. 7.		
No.	Fuslies.	Current	Arrears	Total	Current	Arrears	Total	Current.	Arrears	Total.	Current.	Arrears	Total.	Current	Arrears	Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Fusly 1250	29,732 3 11	19,802 6 5	49,534 10 4	22,577 10 6	3,46 7. 4	22,924 3 10	21,981 2 5	295. 6 9	22,276 9 2	7,751 1 6	19,506 15 8	27,258 1 2	596 8 1	51 27	647 10 8
2	Fusly 1251	29,705 1 "	27,258 1 2	56,963 2 2	27,345 1 1	986 6 4	28,331 7 5	24,973 6 6	637 8 1	25,610 14 7	4,731 10 6	26,620 9 1	31,352 3 7	2,571 10 7	348 14 3	2,920 8 10
	Increase	" " "	7,455 10 9	7,428 7 10	4,967 6 7	639 13 "	5,607 3 7	2,992 4 1	342 1 4	3,334 5 5	" " "	7,113 9 5	4,094 2 5	1,975 2 6	297 11 8	2,272 14 2
	Decrease	27 2 11	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	3,019 7 "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "

Vizagapatam 11th July 1843.

E. E. J.r / Signed / P. T. Smollett
Acting Agent to the Govr
Account.

2986.

Fort St. George

No. 13.

Dr. Account Current of the Retained from 12th July 1841 to 11th July 1842. of Fusly 1251.

Balance of last Fusly Brought forward 598 4 2

Receipts.

To Cash received as per Demand Collection and.

Balance.

Current Revenue ——— 24,97[illegible] 6 6

Arrears Viz.t

For Fusly 1244 ——— 5 15 2

" ——— Dr. ——— 1245 ——— " 7 "

" ——— Dr. ——— 1246 ——— 25 12 8

" ——— Dr. ——— 1247 ——— 4 11 2

" ——— Dr. ——— 1248 ——— 10 10 "

" ——— Dr. ——— 1249 ——— 86 13 2

" ——— Dr. ——— 1250 ——— 503 2 11

637 8 1

Total Ordinary ——— 25,610 14 7

Extraordinary.

To Cash received being the advances made to the Ryots for Fusly 1251 } 1,571 " "

To Cash Dr. being Dr. Dr. for Repairs of Tanks and Water Courses. } 1,649 9 3

Total Extraordinary ——— 3,220 9 3

Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts in this Fusly } 28,831 7 1

Total Company's Rupees ——— 29,429 12 "

Vizagapatam, 11th July 1842. E. E. Jr.

27th February 1843.-

Villages of the Zemindar of Vizianagaram &c

Disbursements.

By Cash paid Wages to English Writer from July 1841 to June 1842 being 12 months at 7 Rupees per Month. } 84 - -

By Cash Dr. for Repairs of Tanks and Water courses Viz.t

Vizianagaram Tanah - - - 65 9 3

Bonunghy - - Dr. - - - - 198 11 10 — 264 5 1

Total Ordinary - 348 5 1

Extraordinary.

By Cash paid Tuckavy for Fusly 1251. Viz.t

Vizianagaram Tanah 1,000 - -

Bonunghy - - - - - - - - 650 - - — 1,650 - -

By Cash Dr. Advances for Repairs &c. for Fusly 1252 - - - - - - - - } 815 - -

Total Extraordinary - 2,465 " "

Total Ordinary and Extraordinary - } 2,813 5 1

By Cash Dr. Guddum Vencatareddy Puntolo, Manager as per order of the Zemindar, Viz.t

In ready Money - - - 20,450 - -

Wages to the Peons - - 3392-15-5 — 23,842 15 5

By Cash Dr. Jumperah Appalanursey -ah being a moiety of the Collections of Beemasinghy Village as per Dr. Dr. } 1,022-12-11

24,865 12 4

27,679 1 5

Balance carried to next Fusly 1,750 10 7

Total Company's Rupees 29,429 12 "

(Signed) O. B. Smollett

Actg Secy to the Governor.

Abstract

Fort St George

27th February 1843

the amount settled to be realized Collection and Balance of the retained Villages of Vizeanagaram Zemindar for Fusly 1251

Demand Arrears Fusly 1244	Fusly 1245	Fusly 1246	Fusly 1247	Fusly 1248	Fusly 1249	Fusly 1250	Total	Current Demand	Total of arrears and Current
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4. 4 9	- - -	201 4 6	9 2 6	104 6 1	201 6 5	153 12 2	674 4 5	4795 6 5	5,469 10 10
412 7 8	28 3 3	1,586 - 1	193 1 4	1,618 13. 8	1,585 15 6	1,218 .10 5	6,643 3 11	2,555 10 3	9,198 14 2
71 3 4	- - -	119 3 9	17 11 7	71 2 -	212 14 5	369 11 8	861 14 9	1,203 8 -	2,065 6 9
60 2 5	- - -	555 10 11	459 3 5	171 2 11	101 15 -	1,352 4 1	2,700 6 9	4,032 3 1	6,732 9 10
18 8 11	8 14 11	84 4 4	- 12 -	16 12 8	122 7 6	9 7 9	261 4 1	180 - -	441 4 1
643 1 11	- - -	209 8 7	132 - 6	560 11 4	340 11 7	614 7 11	2,500 9 10	1,660 5 7	4,160 15 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 5 -	60 4 -	105 5 -
439 3 10	- - -	247 12 8	363 5 4	1,042 1 5	429 5 3	613 6 2	3,135 2 8	3,296 4 4	6,431 7 -
- 4 -	75 12 5	400 - 7	275 14 5	1,622 5 -	281 7 9	2,296 15 8	4,952 11 10	3,838 15 5	8,791 11 3
1,412 5 2	- - -	593 9 3	336 8 5	393 3 6	10 13 2	408 8 5	3,154 15 11	4,543 7 -	7,698 6 11
465 12 -	- - -	155 - 7	122 9 9	443 8 2	403 11 3	713 13 3	2,304 7 -	1,319 2 11	3,623 9 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,150 - -	2,150 - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 11 -	- - -	- - -	23 11 -	70 2 -	93 13 -
3,527 6 -	112 14 7	4,152 7 3	1,910 5 3	6,067 13 9	3,736 - 10	7,751 1 6	27,258 1 2	29,705 1 -	56,963 2 2
- - -	43 9 7	9 4 -	- - -	- - -	6 4 5	41 11 3	100 13 3	1,650 - -	1,750 13 3
3,527 6 -	156 8 2	4,161 11 3	1,910 5 3	6067 13 9	3,742 5 3	7,792 12 9	27,358 14 5	31,355 1 -	58,713 15 5

Balance as per Account settled to be realized.

Of arrears

Fusly 1244	Fusly 1245	Fusly 1246	Fusly 1247	Fusly 1248	Fusly 1249	Fusly 1250	Total	Current Balance	Total of arrears and Current
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
4 49	— —	16 5	— —	— —	— —	1 8 1	1 3 8 26 — 11	134 6 3	160 7 2
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	13 9 7	15 9 7	761 2 1	777 11 11
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	27 4 —	27 4 —
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	52 6	52 6	413 12 10	465 13 4
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	8 15 —	— —	8 15 —	— — —	8 15 —
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 3 10	3 3 10	1753 2	1787 —
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
— —	— —	— —	— —	16 7 9	2 3 6	151 11 8	170 9 11	2671 9 2	4383 1
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	16 7 2	16 7 2	515 11 11	532 6 1
— —	— —	— —	1 — —	— —	1 — —	28 11 9	30 11 9	94 12 —	125 7 9
— —	— —	— —	— —	12 3 11	4 6 —	11 10	27 3 7	178 9 11	205 13 6
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4 49	— —	17 5	— —	— —	29 8 —	29 15 1	268 2 —	3148 11 3	2571 10 7	2920 8 10
— —	43 9 7	9 4	— —	— —	— —	6 4 5	41 11 3	100 13 3	79 — —	179 13 3
4 49	43 9 7	26 4 5	— —	— —	29 8 —	36 3 6	309 13 3	4149 11 6	2650 10 7	3100 6 1

Vizagapatam 11th July 1812. } E. E. Jr. / Signed / P. B. Smollett
Actg. Agent to the Govr. in

...r thereon.
...Boards Letter

Ordered to be sent again in Circulation

Read the following letters

To

J. D. Bourdillon Esqre

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir,

R. T. Porter Esqre Collector of Masulipatam } Para 1 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th Ultimo, in which I am desired to state what rules are now in force relative to the planting of Topes in this District and whether any modifications suggest themselves to me with the view of encouraging its extension for general utility and publick convenience.

Suggesting modifications in the rules now in force for the planting of Topes and submitting a Statement of the Revenue derived from the existing Topes in the Estates under management during the last ten years.

2 The soil in this District except in some Estates is not well adapted for the planting of Topes, but those which do exist are composed principally of Palmera Trees, the growth of which does not require much labor, while the Mango, Country Gooseberry, Tamarind, and Wood Apple Trees grow in particular places only. Since the permanent Settlement in a few instances, Topes have been planted by individuals with the permission of the Zemendars who on such occasions exercised their discretion in granting the land required for the purpose as rent free, or at a fixed money rent, or on condition of allowing

allowing the whole or a moiety of the produce — when the trees should commence bearing. In cases where the Zemindars themselves wished to plant topes they have granted a separate portion of land as rent free and allowed the produce thereof to the persons whom they employed to plant the topes as a remuneration for their trouble until they attained their full growth, leaving it optional with the Zemindars themselves afterwards to dispose of those lands as they might think proper. In places — where Topes were intended exclusively for the benefit of the public the produce has been enjoyed by the Village community as well as by the way farers. Again in case such the topes have been decayed, and no persons could be found to replant them the land occupied as cultivated with the usual dry or wet Crops and the produce enjoyed by the Zemindar. When the Estates belonging to the Proprietors come under Circar — management the previously existing rules are universally followed —

3 It appears that under the disadvantages above enumerated, the planting of Topes has not met with due encouragement

and

and it occurs to me that the following modification of the existing rules would promote the object in view.

4 I would propose 1st/ly that to persons wishing to plant topes consisting of Mango — Trees &c. for the public benefit and convenience a permanent remission of rent on the land appropriated for the purpose should be made.

2nd/ly That persons wishing to plant the topes for their own benefit be charged with a moiety of the Assessment to be fixed on it, making it payable from the date the tope attains its full growth or that one fourth of the Estimated produce be delivered up to the Circar —

3rd/ly That in cases where Topes have gone to decay, and the Original planters cannot be ascertained, or being ascertained, unable to replace them by new ones, the land occupied by them should be brought under cultivation, and the usual Crops raised therein as in other Circar lands.

4th/ly and lastly, That due control should be exercised by the Circar to prevent any damage or other injury to the Topes by the way-farers, and that a register be kept of all Topes coming under the operation of these Rules.

5 I beg to forward a Statement shewing the Amount of Revenue derived from the existing Topes in the Estates under management during the last ten years.

Masulipatam Collah Coll^r Cis^t Cutcherry } I have the honor &c.
at Kykaloor 17th February 1813 } Signed / R. T. Porter.
Collector.
Statement —

Fort St. George 27th February 1813

No. 1

Statement shewing the amount of revenue derived from Existing Topes in the Estates under management in the Zillah of Masulipatam, during the last ten years, Viz.t from Fusly 1242 to 1251.

Fuslies	Fixed Tax on Topes	Sisbon Rented Topes	Sale proceeds of Cocoanuts and other produce of Trees	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Chs. a p	Chs. a p	Chs. a p	Chs. a p	
1242	200 - -	167 1 3	- - -	667 1 3	
1243	200 - -	445 10 1	- - -	645 10 1	
1244	164 1 -	1485 -	121 11 6	771 7 6	
1245	166 7 6	627 12 -	37 11 6	831 15 -	
1246	165 3 -	611 3 3	32 15 11	809 6 2	
1247	167 10 -	539 - -	- - -	706 10 -	
1248	364 4 -	1065 5 2	- - -	1429 9 2	
1249	364 4 -	1297 - -	100 11 6	1761 15 6	
1250	368 10 3	1078 5 4	79 3 -	1526 2 7	
1251	369 7 -	1351 10 6	93 11 3	1814 15 9	

Masulipatam Zillah Collector's Circuit Cutcherry at Kykaloor 17th February 1813.

E.E. C.s Signed J.C. Hodson Collector

Fort St. George 27th February 1813.

To

J. D. Bourdillon Esqr.

Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George.

12

Sir,

From T. V. Monhouse Esqr. Collector of Nellore. Dated 2nd January 1813. Reporting on the rules now in force in this District for the planting of Topes.

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the subject of the planting of Topes.

2. The Board have called for information on two points, 1st In respect to the rules now in force in this District for the planting of Topes, and 2nd ly the practice which obtains as to the taxation of existing topes and Trees.

3. As regards the first point the rules which are now in force are those which were established by Mr. Smalley, by which all topes planted previous to the assumption of the Country are entirely exempt from assessment whether the land under them be cultivated or not, provided it is not effected by means of Circar water and the produce of the trees is taken by the proprietor of the plantation. In respect to topes planted since the assumption Mr. Smalley directed that they should be liable to assessment only in the event of their being cultivated, that the produce

produce of the tope was not to be taxed but to belong exclusively to the owner of the tope- at that time the practice commenced, and subsequently became prevalent, of including the sites of all topes planted subsequent to the assumption in the Ryots Dittum, and thus making them answerable for the assess- ment of the land whether cultivated or not- The reason of this proceeding was the omission on the part of the individual who had planted the tope, to obtain the previous permission of the Circar. It was considered by the parties concerned a great hardship as they affirmed, which is true, that there was then no rule or making the Circar permission necessary for making a plantation, and the topes planted under such circumstances, that is previous to Fusly 1245, in which year the Circar per- mission was first promulgated, as necessary to the planting of a tope, have since been excluded from the dittum, but are chargeable as before with the public assessment if cultivated. Any tope planted subsequently to Fusly 1245 without the Circar permission is chargeable with the land assessment whe- ther cultivated or not.

4. If application is made and a permission granted to plant a tope the land is entirely exempt from payment of revenue, if the site be in Poromboke land, so long as it is not brought under cultivation; if on dry land the party is held always answerable under all circumstances for the dry land assessment, if on wet land the assessment is chargeable only if the land is cultivated unless it has been left untilled from neglect. There has been no instance known of garden lands having been appropriated to the planting of a tope. The produce of the trees is never taxed in this District, but the land which the tope occupies. It is only in unclaimed topes where any thing is realized from the produce of the trees, it being in such cases the only available source of revenue. The pro- duce of such topes is sometimes rented out, at others realized under a manie-

5 I beg to transmit herewith the Statement of revenue called for in the Postcript of your letter. It embraces only the receipts from the produce of unclaimed topes and not the ground rent realized from topes in the possession of their proprietors

as

as I am led to conceive that the former only was intended in the Board's remarks.

6. Since framing my Hoskoumnamah in Fusly 1215. I have seen reason to alter my sentiments on this subject. I am of opinion that every possible encouragement should be given to the planting of topes, as a measure not only in unison with the predilections of the Natives, but also of incalculable benefit to the Country. They prove of benefit to the travellers, furnish wood for building, and tend to preserve the cattle of the Country in a great measure from the prejudicial effects of the hot season. The last is the most important benefit of all for the loss of Cattle is that which presses most severely on the Ryots, and more or less affects the Cultivation, and the revenue. Not only do topes preserve the cattle from the heat during the hot months but afford efficient shelter during the Monsoon, and from the want of them cattle are sent off during the rainy Months to the thickest jungles for shelter.

7. I am of opinion that the planting

planting of topes should be prohibited on the more valuable lands yielding paddy, Garden, or Jaeeb produce, but on permission from the Circar that it should be freely allowed on dry and Pormpoke lands, and should be entirely exempt from assessment. Their sites can only be cultivated for the first four or five Years, after which the ground becomes too much shaded to allow of it. The planting of a tope is attended with some trouble and expense, for the trees have to be watched and watered, for which one, if not two, Servants require to be employed, and it is in most cases necessary to sink a well to obtain water. If the proprietor does cultivate some portion of the land it will scarcely reimburse him his expenses, but under the present rules all is outlay and no return, for though the produce of the trees is his own property when they come to maturity it is only after the lapse of at least 7 or 8 Years, and it is not the practice in such cases for the proprietors to derive benefit from the produce. It is always appropriated to the publics either to travellers to the Village Pagoda or [illegible] those or other

It

It never forms a source of profit to the Proprietor.

8. During the Native Government the permission of the circar was not necessary to plant topes nor were they in any way taxed. There was a perfect freedom in this respect and on the resumption of the District all existing topes were excluded by Mr. Travers from the Goodeenth account of the Village.

9. Under the rules which have been hitherto in force it is not likely that the Natives of this District would have resorted much of late years to the planting of topes, and there have consequently been very few new plantations

plantations. I have no doubt that a return to the system in force during the Native Government confining as I have suggested the planting of topes to Dry and Poromboke lands, would again turn public attention to this mode of benefitting the Country and the people, and be gratifying in a high degree to their own feelings.

Nellore District Kistnapatam Cutcherry 18th February 1843.

Signed J. T. V. Stonhouse
Principal Collector.

Statements.

3003

Fort St. George

No. 1 Statement shewing the amount of revenue derived from Fusly 1242 to 1251 from the produce of Topes in the Zillah of Nellore for 10 years

No.	Talooks	Fusly 1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	Total	Average per Annum
		Chs. A P	Chs. A P	Chs. A P	Chs. A P	Chs. A P	Chs. A P	Chs. A P	Chs. A P	Chs. A P	Chs. A P	Chs. A P	Chs. A P
1	Surnapully	2 8 .	15 . .	22 6 .	198 .	7 8 .	40 12 .	31 4 .	12 11 .	2 8 .	5 15 .	189 14 .	18 15 10
2	Colak	20 13 5	11 . .	. . .	. . .	11 9 5	11 9 5	11 9 5	11 1 5	11 9 5	16 12 5	112 . 11	11 . 1
3	Nellore	161 13 4	132 3 .	132 4 2	1301 .	127 3 .	142 3 .	158 7 .	181 1 4	186 5 4	195 1 4	1550 4 6	155 . 5
4	Talamunchy	2 . .	2 . .	3 . .	3 . .	7 . .	7 . .	56 .	1 . .	1 . .	1 . .	326 .	3 3 9
5	Sungum	1 14 8	. . .	6 12 .	53 .	53 .	53 .	53 .	11 10 .	6 10 .	6 10 .	574 8	6 5 10
6	Cavaly	. . .	. . .	3 8 .	212 .	16 .	86 .	17 4 .	7 12 .	12 13 1	22 11 .	791 1	9 15 5
7	Toomalalalapoor	32 . .	12 8 .	52 . .	358 .	21 4 .	18 4 .	32 4 .	32 4 .	32 4 .	32 4 .	3008 .	30 . 10
8	Goondavole	35 14 .	18 6 .	122 4 .	42 4 10	36 4 .	53 14 10	61 6 10	77 10 10	92 10 10	101 14 10	642 11 .	64 4 4
9	Ravoor	1 . .	1 . .	7 . .	5 . .	1 . .	1 . .	28 .	28 .	1 . .	1 . .	26 . .	2 9 7
10	Calegherry	15 2 .	4 8 .	11 2 .	11 2 .	11 2 .	17 2 .	11 2 .	11 2 .	11 2 .	11 2 .	135 10 .	13 9 7
	Total	279 1 5	229 9 .	363 1 2	258 . 10	235 7 5	305 6 3	339 6 3	357 12 7	360 14 8	397 7 7	3126 6 2	318 1 1
11	Buddapoody	52 12 .	52 12 .	52 12 .	52 12 .	52 12 .	52 12 .	52 12 .	52 12 .	52 12 .	52 12 .	527 8 .	52 12 .
12	Davagoodoor	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
13	Ongole	10 . .	10 . .	10 . .	10 . .	10 . .	10 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	60 . .	10 . .
14	Enamanamellore	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
15	Chendalore	10 8 .	7 8 .	7 8 .	7 8 .	7 8 .	7 8 .	7 8 .	7 8 .	7 8 .	7 8 .	88 . .	8 12 10
	Total	73 4 .	70 4 .	70 4 .	70 4 .	70 4 .	70 4 .	60 4 .	70 4 .	60 4 .	60 4 .	675 8 .	71 8 10
	Grand Total	352 5 5	299 13 .	433 8 2	328 4 10	305 11 5	375 10 3	399 10 3	428 . 7	421 2 8	457 11 7	3801 14 2	389 9 11

Nellore District Kistnapatam Pr. Collr.

Cuttcherry - 18th February 1843. (Signed) J. V. Monhouse
Pr. Collr.

Order.

11-13 Order on the two foregoing letters. Ordered to lie on the table.

To J. D. Bourdillon Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue

14 From W. E. Lockhart Esqre
Acting Prin. Coll. of Salem.

Fort St. George.

Sir,

In reply to your letter calling upon me to expedite the furnishing of the information called for in your Circular letter of the 2d Ultimo, received on the 13th regarding rules for the encouragement of the planting of Topes, I have the honor to inform you that orders were immediately sent to the Tahsildars to prepare the Statements required, but as the Talook Servants are now busily engaged with the Summa Settlement, and the Topes in this district are numerous, they have not yet been received, but I have again called upon them for the information, and I shall address the Board on the subject as soon as possible.

Salem Hillah
Head Quarters Coll. Cutcherry
20th February 1843.

Signed W. E. Lockhart
Acting Principal Collector.

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

15 From J. Bird Esqre
Sub Coll. in charge of Coimbatore

Sir,

I crave the indulgence of the Board for a week or ten days before submitting the report and Statements called for in your Circular letter of the 2d January 1843, with reference to the rules in force for levying tax on topes and trees.

The accounts pertaining to the Principal Collectors Division of the district are incomplete, and further information is required from the Head Shrishtadar who is absent at the extremity of the District employed on the Summabundy Settlement. Whilst the said Shrishtadar is unable to attend his duty from fever and indisposition.

Coimbatore
Prin. Coll. office
20th February 1843.

Signed J. Bird
Sub Collector in Charge.

14-16 Order on the two foregoing letters. Ordered to be recorded.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Nellore containing his report upon the Extra Sources of Revenue in that District for Fusly 1251 A.D. 1841/42.

(Here enter September 30th in Cons. 13th Oct. 1842)

17 Proceedings thereon. 1. There has been an increase inclusive of Extra Collections in the Salt revenue of Fusly 1251 A.D. 1841/42 above that of the previous fusly of Rupees 99,391-3-3.

Relative to the Management of the Extra Sources of Revenue in the District of Nellore for Fusly 1251 A.D. 1841/42

Salt		
Fusly 1250	4,32,381-7-9	
" 1251	5,31,772-11-"	
Increase	99,391-3-3	
Extra Collections		
Refunds of Extra charges	38-12-2	
D. of advance for manufacturing Salt	674-2-11	
	712-15-1	

2. The net increase in the Home Sales of the Fusly under review has been Garees 46-39¼ valued at Rupees 4,854-14-" that in the Inland Sales of Rupees 65,901-5-10. The excess of the Ship Sales above those of the preceding year is also Bengal Maunds 7760, or Rs. 29,196-"-"

3. From the Statement in the 5 Para of

of the letter of the Principal Collector it appears that the Inland sales have increased in every Division, with the single exception of Doogaraujzepatam. The Divisions in which there has been the greatest increase are Pauderty and Tuddah. The former of these the increase is in part attributed to the prevalence of an epidemic among the cattle in the neighbourhood of the Guntoor Cottaurs which drove the Brinjarries to the Pauderty Pans in preference to those of Guntoor. The augmented sales in Tuddah were the natural result of a want of salt in the Cottaurs of Chittoor and Chinglepat which compelled the Merchants to resort to the adjoining pans in the Nellore District. It may be remarked that in Fusly 1250 A.D. 1840/41. the inland sales at Tuddah fell far short of those of the year preceding which decrease was then ascribed to the usual supply being exposed for sale at the Chinglepat Cottaurs. An opposite cause has produced the present increase. The falling off in

† 18944-9-2
* 49760-8-5.

the Doogaraujzepatam Division has been caused by the diminished exportation to the Cuddapah District. the Merchants from motives of convenience or other causes having resorted to other Cottaurs.

There is a decrease in the Total Salt charges in Fusly 1251 A.D. 1841/42 of Rupees 35,745-12-11 arising as stated by the Principal Collector, from a smaller quantity of Salt having been received into Store, thus reducing the charge for the manufacturers share and that proportion of the shipping charges which accrues on the carriage of the Salt from the pans to the Beach platform. It would seem however from the enclosure No. 5 accompanying the report of the Principal Collector that although the quantity of Salt stored and on which Coodewarum and other charges have been paid, is less than that in the preceding year the actual amount manufactured is very considerably more, the Board conclude therefore that the Coodewarum on a considerable portion of the quantity manufactured has not been paid within the year but will

4

Fusly 1250	119,091-15-8	
" 1251	83,346-2-9	
	35,745-12-11	

	Garces	Mds.
Fusly 1251	8,376	380
" 1250	5,375	301.
	3001	79.

will be exhibited as a Charge in the current Fusly 1252. / A.D. 1842/43.

5. It has been before shown that the total receipts from the sale of Salt in 1251 / A.D. 1841/42. were Rupees 5.31772-11-0 which left the Charges at 83346-2-9 gives a net revenue of Rupees 448426-8-3. being an increase above 1250. / A.D. 1840/41 of Rupees 135137-0-2.

Sayer. 6 The Sayer revenue of Fusly 1251. including Arrears and Extra Collections appears to have fallen below that of 1250 / A.D. 1840/41. by Rupees 6220-13-6. The Principal Collector states the chief decrease (7047-7-8) to have occurred in the duty leviable on piece-goods in the grass, the demand for which in the usual markets, has, it is stated, declined materially in consequence of the introduction of those of English Manufacture. The discontinuance of advances for the manufacture of a certain description of Handkerchiefs by some of the leading Commercial Houses at Madras and the consequent check to the production of that article with the failure of the Lamp Oil seed crops, have also contributed to the

the decrease in the Sayer duties. There has also been some falling off in the Inland and Town duties on Tobacco and Betel.

7 The amount of Revenue given up by the operation of the rule exempting from duty the Cloths of Ryots who have no other pursuit than agriculture woven from the cotton produced on their own land was in 1251 / A.D. 1841/42. Rupees 702-3-6 being considerably less than that remitted in Fusly 1250 / A.D. 1840/41 or Rupees 1050. and little more than that sacrificed in 1249 / A.D. 1839/40 or Rupees 622-2-4 The remission on cloths woven by weavers for their own use has for the Fusly under review been Rupees 579-10-11 being less by Rupees 31 than that of 1250 / A.D. 1840/41. and by Rupees 214 of that of 1249 From which it would appear that the operation of these indulgences has been carefully watched and their abuse prevented.

8 Adverting to the Sayer balances outstanding at the date of the Principal Collectors last report it appears that two have since been discharged in full while of the remaining arrear or Rupees 123-9-8

Thy. 87-10-4
31-0-9.
123-9-8.

a

a sum of Rupees 28. has been paid as it would seem in monthly instalments by one of the renters at present holding employ in the Vizagapatam District. The other Renter has absconded and the Principal Collector in consideration that the first mentioned Renter has paid his moiety, and that it "would fall hard upon him were he alone made to pay the whole of the balance merely from the circumstance of the other having absconded" recommends that he be exonerated from further payment. The Board cannot concur in this recommendation. They would observe that the renters are jointly and severally responsible, and that to excuse a sayer renter simply on the ground of his partner having absconded would be of very dangerous precedent. The Principal Collector will therefore realize the balance Rupees 95 from remaining Renter, if he be in a condition to pay it, and if not will report the circumstance that the balance may be written off.

see Para 22 of Report

Abkarry. 9 The abkarry was rented at Rupees 20,824-2-4 being 638-8 above Fusly 1250 A.D. 1840/41 of this there is outstanding only the inconsiderable balance

of 45-11-1 "for the early recovery of which the necessary measures have been adopted."

Sea Customs. 10. The export duties have exceeded by Rupees 1969-9-8 and the import fallen short by Rs. 129-9-5 of the corresponding duties in the former Fusly. The increase is stated to have occurred mainly in grain, saltpetre and Coriander seed. the decrease has been principally in Teakwood.

Moturpha. 11. The Moturpha Settlement is Rupees 395-8-10 below that for Fusly 1250 A.D. 1840/41.

Stamps. 12. The sales of stamp paper have fallen off in comparision with those of 1250 A.D. 1840/41 by Rupees 1201- those of Sayer Rowannahs. have decreased by Rupees 500-3-11 and of Sea Customs increased by 155-3-4 consequent on the corresponding increase and decrease in the import and export duties, as compared with those of 1250.

Ordered that a Copy of the Extract from the Board's Proceedings together with the annexed Comparative statement of the Collections, Charges, and Net Revenue, be submitted to Government, and a transcript of the same be forwarded to the Principal Collector of Nellore for his information and guidance.

Nellore

Fort St. George 27th February 1843

Nellore Fusly 1251.

		Fusly 1250	Fusly 1251.	Increase	Decrease
		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Salt	Demand	431107 8 "	531059 11 11	99952 3 11	" " "
	Balance on the 11th July	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	Current Collection	431107 8 "	531059 11 11	99952 3 11	" " "
	Extra D°	1273 15 9	712 15 1	" " "	561 " 8
	Arrears	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	Total	432381 7 9	531772 11 "	99391 3 3	" " "
	Charges	119091 15 8	83346 2 9	" " "	35745 12 11
	Net Revenue	313289 8 1	448426 3 3	135137 " 2	" " "
Sayer	Demand	109026 12 10	102761 1 10	" " "	6265 11
	Balance on the 11th July	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	Current Collection	109026 12 10	102761 1 10	" " "	6265 11
	Extra D°	256 9 5	350 " 5	93 7 "	" " "
	Arrears	195 4 7	146 11 1	" " "	48 9 6
	Total	109478 10 10	103257 13 4	"	6220 13 6
	Charges	17821 2 4	18089 4 1	268 1 9	
	Net Revenue	91657 8 6	85168 9 3	" " "	6488 15 3
Sea Customs	Demand	7169 7 4	9009 7 7	1840 " 3	" " "
	Balance on the 11th July	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	Current Collection	7169 7 4	9009 7 7	1840 " 3	" " "
	Extra D°	177 13 11	56 " 4	" " "	121 13 7
	Arrears	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	Total	7347 5 3	9065 7 11	1718 2 8	
	Charges	2298 8 -	2294 " "	" " "	4 4 "
	Net Revenue	5048 13 3	6771 3 11	1722 6 8	" " "
Abkarry	Demand	20185 10 "	20824 2 "	638 8 "	" " "
	Balance on the 11th July	154 " 2	3653 4	" " "	1181 12 10
	Current Collection	18638 9 10	20458 14 8	1820 4 10	" " "
	Extra D°	23 3 6	54 " 9	30 13 3	" " "
	Arrears	477 5 11	154 " 2	1069 10 3	" " "
	Total	19139 3 3	22059 15 7	2920 12 4	" " "
	Charges	336	336 " "	" " "	" " "
	Net Revenue	18803 3 3	21723 15 7	2920 12 4	" " "

3013

Fort St. George 27th February 1843

		Fasly 1250		Fasly 1251		Increase		Decrease	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Sundry Small farms & Licenses.	Demand	291	12 4	301	8 4	9	12 "	"	" "
	Balance on the 1st July	"	7 5	20	3 "	19	11 7	"	" "
	Current Collection	291	4 11	281	5 4	"	" "	9	15 7
	Extra Dc.	"	" "	3	" "	3	" "	"	" "
	Arrears	5	3 "	"	7 5	"	" "	4	11 7
	Total	296	7 11	284	12 9	"	" "	11	11 2
	Charges	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	Net Revenue	296	7 11	284	12 9	"	" "	11	11 2
Stamps	Demand	14,618	9 "	13,072	9 "	"	" "	1546	" "
	Balance on the 1st July	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	Current Collection	14,618	9 "	13,072	9 "	"	" "	1546	" "
	Extra Dc.	805	" "	912	8 "	107	8 "	"	" "
	Arrears	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	Total	15423	9	13985	1 "	"	" "	1438	8 "
	Charges	706	15 3	672	1 3	"	" "	33	14 "
	Net Revenue	14717	9 9	13312	15 9	"	" "	1404	10
Moturpha	Demand	21,322	9 9	20,927	" 11	"	" "	395	8 10
	Balance on the 1st July	1486	8 9	1,751	11 8	265	2 11	"	" "
	Current Collection	19,836	1	19,175	5 3	"	" "	660	11 9
	Extra Dc.	"	" "	3	" "	3	" "	"	" "
	Arrears	1371	14 11	387	8 5	"	" "	984	6 6
	Total	21,207	15 11	19,565	13 8	"	" "	1,642	2 3
	Charges	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	Net Revenue	21,207	15 11	19,565	13 8	"	" "	1,642	2 3
Total	Demand	603,722	5 3	699,555	9 7	94,233	4 4	"	" "
	Balance on the 1st July	3034	" 4	2137	2 "	"	" "	896	14 4
	Current Collection	600,688	4 11	695,318	7 7	95,130	2 8	"	" "
	Extra Dc.	2,536	10 7	2,091	8 7	"	" "	445	2 "
	Arrears	2,049	12 5	2081	11 1	31	14 8	"	" "
	Total	605,274	11 11	699,991	11 3	94,716	15 4	"	" "
	Charges	1402	5 3	9 3	104,737	12 1	"	" "	35,315	13 2
	Net Revenue	465021	2 8	595,253	15 2	130,232	12 6	"	" "

Read the following Register

Register

3014

Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

Register of Permits issued for the exportation of Salt to Bengal on Vessels in the Nellore and Angole Districts on account of the Calcutta Indent for the year 1841. / 42 for the Month of January 1843.

18

year & Month	Date of Permits	No.	Names of the Vessels.	Names of the Commanders.	Names of the Ship owners	By whom exported or owners of the Salt.	To whom consigned.	From whom exported	Quantity of Bengal Maunds	Where bound.
January 1843	21st	38	Sloop Stree Krishnamoorty	Chinta Venkiah	Valechetty Soobbaroydoo	Valechetty Soobbaroydoo	Board of Customs Salt & Opium	Gogoolapolly	3,120	
Do.	21st	39	Sloop Stree Venkata Swerloo	Iyanaguddee Atchanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3,240	
Do.	28th	40	Brig Luckhy Belof	Vanmaudy Ranga pah	Master Lauder Saukoop	Master Lauder Saukoop	Do.	Do.	4,800	
Do.	30th	41	Brig Streeramoloo	Patambatoomo Rungapah	Autmakoor Baulah	Autmakooree Baulah	Do.	Do.	2,280	
Do.	30th	42	Sloop Stree Venkata Swerloo	Naugenady Nummiah	Sungum Satiah	Sungum Satiah	Do.	Do.	3,240	
									16,680	

Nellore District.
Krishnapatam.
Pt. Collectors Cutcherry
23d February 1843.

E. E. JP.

/Signed/ T. V. Stonhouse
Pt. Collector

Ordered

3015

Fort St. George 27th February 1843

Ordered that the following address be submitted with the foregoing Register.

To The Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

18.19

Sir

To the Actg Chief Secy to Government. Para 1. With reference to Mr. Pycroft's letter of the 23d Instant I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for transmission to Bengal the enclosed copy of the Register of Permits issued for the exportation of salt to Calcutta from the Port of Nellore during the month of January 1843 in Bengal maunds 16,680.

From Nellore 23d in Cons 27th February 1843.

2. Adding this to the quantity reported in Mr. Pycroft's letter above referred to, the total exportation to the end of January on account of the Bengal Indent for the year 1842, is Bengal maunds 10,32,664.

Revenue Board office
Fort St. George
27th February 1843.

/Signed/ E. C. Lovell
Actg Secretary.

20
From the Pt. Coll. of Nellore.

Read Abstract of Collections and Charges for Fusly 1251.

20. 21
Order thereon.

Ordered to be lodged in the Office.

Read the following Statement.

Statement

3015

Fort St. George 24th February 1843

Statement shewing the Quantity of Salt manufactured on the Gillah of Nellore up to 23d February 1843 on account of the Calcutta Indent for 1841/42 at the undermentioned Stations.

22

Name of Port.	North Latitude	Quantity of Salt manufactured to the 31st December 1842.	Quantity already remaining for exportation.	Quantity manufactured and ready for exportation on the 1st January 1843.	Quantity of Salt remaining to be manufactured to complete the Indent for 1841/42.	Remarks.
1 Nellore	14. 26	3 m.	3 m.	3 m.	3 m.	The within mentioned 240 Bags remaining to be exported are not taken by the 1st day of the Fusly to which 8000 Bs were ordered to be given, as mentioned in the last report, because the could not take more than 5960 Bs. This Weekly report will be discontinued for the present, for there is no more Salt to be exported on account of the Calcutta Indent for 1841/42.
2 Gogoolapilly	14. 39	39.5 84	39.5 84	"	"	
3 Karapilly	14. 44	19.7 63	19.7 63	"	"	
		22,303	22,303	240	240	
				15,1890	15,1650	

Nellore District Treasury
2d Collection Entered
20th February 1843.
Order thereon.

/Signed/ J. D. Winterbotham
Principal Collector.

Ordered to be recorded.

/Signed/ E. C. Lovell
Actg Secretary.

22-23

3017 (24) Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

24

Statement of Salt for exportation to Calcutta from the Port of Covelong in the Zillah of Chingleput up to 21st February 1843.

Quantity of Salt permitted to be exported.	Quantity already exported.	Quantity remaining to be exported.	Quantity actually in Store ready for exportation on the Beach.	Quantity ready in the Golaurs.	Remarks.
For 1841/42. Bengal Maunds.					
5,00,000	277720	222280	73495 1/2	170938 1/2	

Chingleput District.—
Coll.rs Circuit Cutcherry ...
Teroopporoor 23d February 1843

E. E. Fe / Signed / A. Freese
Collector.
Statement

3018. (25) Fort St. George 27th February 1843

Statement of Salt Exportation to Calcutta from the Port of Markanam in the Southern Division of Arcot up to 18th February 1843.

Quantity of Salt permitted to be exported to Calcutta in the year 1843.	Quantity already exported.	Quantity remaining to be exported.	Quantity actually in Store and ready for Exportation.	Remarks.
Bengal Maunds.	Bengal Maunds	Bengal Maunds.	Bengal Maunds	
120,000	"	120,000	120,000	

/ Signed / C. Hughes Hallett
Collector.

Cuddalore
Collector's Cutcherry
23d February 1843

Markanum is about 20 Miles North of Pondicherry; for the guidance of Vessels in making the place a temporary Flag Staff will be erected on the beach, and the union Jack kept flying from sun rise to sun set.—

Applications for Salt to be addressed to the Collector at Cuddalore superscribed "Calcutta Salt Export" and it is requested that the probable date of the arrival of Vessels at Markanum may be stated.—

It will be optional for parties taking Salt to pay for the same at the Collector's Cutcherry or to the Salt Auncen at Markanum.—

/ Signed / C. Hughes Hallett
Collector.
Statement

3019 Fort St. George 27th. February 1843

Statement shewing the Quantity of Salt in Store and ready for exportation at the Beach of Ennore from 20th. to 26th. February 1843.

26

	Quantity of salt permitted to be exported to Calcutta in 1842	Quantity already export=ed.	Quantity remaining to be export=ed for the year 1842.	Quantity actually in store at the Depôt ready for exportation	Remarks
	Bs. Mds.	Bs. Mds.	Bs. Mds.	Bs. Mds.	
Madras.	300000	243926	56074	56074	Quantity of salt Shipped up to the date of last report Bs. Maunds. 236834 The Barques Pathfinder & John J Jameson Completion of their applic=ations Shipped Bs. Mds 7092 243926.

Madras 27th. February 1843. } E. E. P. / signed / A. Robertson Collector.

24. 27

Order on the three foregoing Statements - } Ordered to be sent for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Read

24-27

3020 Fort St. George 27th. February 1843.

Read letter from the Sub collector in Charge of Bellary dated 1st September 1842.

28

Inwds 9th Jany. 1843.

28

Proceedings thereon. P. 1.

Relative to the settle=ment of the Land Revenue in the District of Bellary for fusly 1251 A.D. 1841/42.

In the absence of the Collector the Report of the settlement has been submitted by Mr. Pelly the Sub Collector in charge.

2. Mr. Mellor however completed the Annual Summahbundy of 10 of the Talooks of the Collector's Division, that of the remaining two to the Eastward of the District having been conducted by the Head Assist=ant Mr. Fisher - The 5 Southern Talooks forming the Sub Collector's charge were settled by Mr. Pelly.

The

3. The season was very favorable. The Rains commenced early and were plentiful at a later period. The Tanks were well filled and the Talook of Madakasirah at the Southern extremity of the District, where rain had been wanting in previous years was abundantly supplied. The Crops both early and late throughout the district were "good" and the result, it is satisfactory to observe, has been that the Revenue of 1251 A.D. 1841/42 has exceeded that of all years antecedent since 1229 A.D. 1819/20

	Rupees	A	P
Fusly 1229	2,38,944	11	7
" 1230	2,98,363	12	2
" 1231	2,42,849	5	8
" 1232	2,92,444	7	8
" 1233	1,87,157	10	8
" 1234	2,07,687	10	8
" 1235	2,09,082	1	7
" 1236	2,61,890	6	8
" 1237	1,32,370	2	"
" 1238	2,21,349	9	"
" 1239	1,44,377	11	"
" 1240	1,78,821	5	"
" 1241	1,19,078	1	"
" 1242	1,92,078	3	"
" 1243	2,02,471	1	"
" 1244	1,63,051	12	"
" 1245	2,90,696	2	"
" 1246	2,14,826	15	"
" 1247	2,73,407	6	"
" 1248	1,39,384	13	"
" 1249	2,99,002	1	"
" 1250	2,97,058	8	"
Total	45,28,193	11	8
Average	2,05,826	15	9
" 1251	2,38,764	11	"
Net Increase	2,82,937	11	3

4. It is distressing to remark the prevalence of disease during this period. No Talook was free from Cholera, and fever prevailed to a considerable extent in some Villages. The Sub Collector in the neighbourhood of Anantapoor where he resides successfully made

made use of the means at his disposal for affording relief to the sufferers. Though not reported, the Board conclude that the humane endeavours of the Collector to stay the fearful ravages of Cholera were not wanting. It is known that a Medical Officer is especially attached to the Collector's establishment and under his supervision persons might, it is believed, with advantage be employed for the purpose of distributing the usual remedies for these diseases at the season, when they are generally most destructive. The Government, it is believed would be as willing to sanction as the Board to recommend any moderate expense to be incurred for the attainment of so desirable an object. And the Board will be glad to receive any suggestions from Mr. Mellor for carrying out this plan.

Deaths by Cholera and fever
Fusly 1242 – 12257
" 1244 – 5649
" 1247 – 7538
" 1251 – 8431

5. The average Prices of all descriptions of Grain were unusually low in Fusly 1250 – A.D. 1840/41. In the Fusly under review they have fallen considerably below those of 1250 A.D. 1840/41. The Percentage of decrease in

in Price in the staple Grain products of the District in comparison with the previous feasly is—

	1250 Feasly	1251 Feasly	Decrease	Per Centage
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
January	92 " "	69 4 "	22 12 "	24 12 "
Bajerah	85 10 "	64 14 "	20 12 "	24 4 "
Raggy	82 4 "	67 2 "	15 2 "	18 6 "

6. In comparing the Revenue of $\frac{1251}{AD:1841/42}$ with that of the years $\frac{1232}{AD:1822/23}$ and $\frac{1235}{AD:1825/26}$ It is peculiarly satisfactory to remark that the amount of waste for which the Ryots have been called upon to pay during the last year is so much smaller than in the two years placed in comparison with

with it. With reference to the entire Revenue derived from the Land entered in the Summah-bundy Accounts it Amounts to the small proportion of 1/32 or 1-0-3125 per Cent and when the two items for Reddy Appaum Bunjer and for Ryots Cultivating Enams are deducted the Per Centage is reduced to $\frac{15}{32}$ or 0-46875—

7. It is true the prices in the past year are injuriously low for the Cultivator but in the years of 1232 and 1235 the advantages of higher prices were greatly outweighed by the large proportion of waste then added to the demand he was called on to pay—and had a Course so objectionable been pursued in the past year the most serious effects must have ensued. The addetion of waste in such a season was properly limited to as small an extent as the just rights of Government demanded on the one hand and the interests of the Ryot required on the other and from the examination of the Accounts the Board see reason to be satisfied with the moderation on which it was made in

fasly $\frac{1251}{AD:1841/42}$.

8. A comparison with fasly $\frac{1218}{AD:1808/9}$ the year immediately antecedent to the Triennial lease and before the permanent remissions of 33 and 25 per Cent on the survey rates were brought into operation shews the Revenue of 1251 to be 12 5/16 less than that of $\frac{1218}{AD:1808/9}$—

1218 - 2-66-963
1251 - 2-53-763
less 3-29-199
per centage 12 5/16

9. The effect of these remissions on the whole Zillah has naturally been to increase the Cultivation and thus the present Revenue has advanced by an amount nearly equal to half that of the remission originally allowed—

10. The following Statement gives the comparison between these two years Palookwar—

1218

3025

Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

		1218 Fusly			1251 Fusly			Increase			Per centage	Decrease			Per centage	
	1	2			3			4			5	6			7	
		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs a	Rs	a	p	Rs	a
1	Bellary	157207	5	5	195750	11	0	38543	5	7	24 8/4	"	"	"	"	"
2	Cumpaly	115959	14	0	103427	"	"	"	"	"	" "	12532	14	0	10	13
3	Harapanahully	179016	3	5	106259	3	0	"	"	"	" "	72757	"	5	40	10/4
4	Coodaleege	195909	10	2	141316	6	0	"	"	"	" "	54593	4	2	27	14
5	Hoovanahadagaly	166641	6	7	102744	13	0	"	"	"	" "	63896	9	7	38	5/2
6	Audavany	221403	2	9	202708	6	"	"	"	"	" "	18694	12	9	8	7
7	Goolam	109908	8	5	203024	15	0	93116	6	7	84 11/2	"	"	"	"	"
8	Punchapollem	205286	9	10	147683	15	0	"	"	"	" "	57602	10	10	28	1
9	Goattee	168461	2	5	155709	12	0	"	"	"	" "	12751	6	5	7	9
10	Yadakee	133021	"	10	102212	"	"	"	"	"	" "	30812	"	10	23	2/2
11	Koyiagoorga	167315	5	4	135211	6	0	"	"	"	" "	32103	15	4	19	3
12	Tandaputtry	185055	11	7	141902	11	0	"	"	"	" "	43153	4	7	23	5
13	Anuntapoor	186247	2	2	138328	2	0	"	"	"	" "	47919	"	2	25	11/2
14	Panagundah	137691	11	5	132577	15	0	"	"	"	" "	5113	12	5	3	11/4
15	Coodeecondah	112032	1	11	91675	13	0	"	"	"	" "	20356	4	11	18	2/2
16	Madacaseerah	78862	0	1	100904	9	0	21042	8	11	31 4/2	"	"	"	"	"
17	Darmavaream	149941	0	2	137326	2	0	"	"	"	" "	12611	14	2	8	6/2
	Total	2667963	0	6	2338763	11	0	155702	5	1	" "	484901	10	7		
												Deduct Increase			155702	5 1
												Net Decrease			329199	5 6

12 5/2

The

11. The 3 Talooks of Bellary, Goolam and Madekaserah shew a large increase above the revenue of 1218 Fasly / A.D. 1808/9 five Talooks the Revenue of the two years are nearly equal—In seven it has remained almost stationary—while in the remaining two it has retrograded—It would in the opinion of the Board be desirable that this examination should be followed up with a view of ascertaining the effects of these remissions on the different parts of the District, and the cause of the falling off in the two Talooks above noticed which should be especially and carefully investigated as well as the very large increase in Golam—The attention of the Collector is therefore directed to this subject—

12. In the 55th para of the Principal Collector's report on the settlement of 1231 Fasly / A.D. 1824/25 Mr Robertson refers to the depressed state of the three Talooks of Hurpunhully, Koodligee and Howenhadagully and relates the measures he had, during that year, adopted for their relief—The moderation

of

+ Cumply Advance Gooty Penaconda Durmaveram Coodligee Punchapollem Yadakee Roydroog Tadputry Amantapoor Codecondah Harapanahully Hoovanahadagaly

30th Septr embons 22d Decr 1825—

of the survey rates in them as admitted and improvement in proportion to other Talooks might have been expected—

13. In the 6th para of his report, Mr Pelly has explained at some length the nature of difference between the extent of land agreed for at the season of Cultivation and that entered in the Jummabundy Account, and according to the instructions of the Board has submitted Copy of the Circular order to the Tahsildars which Mr Mellor in stated he had issued prohibiting the practice of retaining in the Ryots "agreement, and, afterwards excluding "from the Puttahs, lands not under "tillage"—

1250 Fasly / A.D. 1840/41

14. The Board objected to this proceeding under the impression that it was intended thereby to strike out of the account those portions of a Ryots holdings agreed for but left waste—The more fitting time for the requisite enquiry into such cases being clearly the period of Jummabundy under the

explanation

explanation now afforded by Mr Petty this does not appear to have been the intention or effect of this order. The object of the Amildowle is to ascertain at the commencement of the season the quantity of land each Ryot is able and willing to cultivate and the entry in it of such as has been for several years waste, and which there can be no fair prospect of the Ryot Cultivating with the mere view of swelling the accounts leads to no benefit.—

15. Of the reductions from the Amils. dowle in the present year amounting to Rs 145588 about 8000 Rupees only is for dry lands Rs 103761 for Teerwah and Fusul Jastee, leaving Rs 33827 for wet land. The Amildar's accounts taken by the Cursums at the commencement of the Cultivating season was for land the assessment on which amounted to Rs 3393167. It was first reduced previous to the Summahbundy to Rs 3214779 and during its progress by deductions under the Head of Caboolaty Bunjer amounting to 161499 to Rupees 3083080 shewing a decrease of 310087 on the original

original Cursums accounts. The first deduction was made previous to the preparation of the Puttahs for Ryots who were present at the commencement of the Cultivating season but who left their entire lands waste, for Fusul and Teerwah Jastee which did not exist but was entered according to the actual Cultivation and settlement of the previous year. The 2d deductions were entered in the Puttahs and made at the period of Summahbundy according to the actual state of the Cultivation of each Ryot as then ascertained.

16. The necessity for the distinct production in the Reports of the Original Amildars Sagoovaly account, which is so far fictitious in as much as it contains entry of land which subsequent enquiries proved in many instances was never intended for Cultivation, and the engagements of parties who have entirely failed to perform them, is not apparent. Much misapprehension and much correspondence and explanation would it seems to the Board have been avoided if the

the Sagoobady Doule as revised previous to the Summahbundy had been alone referred to—.

17. For the Collector's own information and as a guide for his proceedings the original as well as the revised accounts are of course requisite—His attention is by the former attracted to the state of each Ryots' holdings and the maintaining waste, for some undue advantage notes intended, to the prevention of its Cultivation by others is checked—

18. The Government having however so frequently approved by their Proceedings on the settlements of Bellary of the adaption of Mr Robertson's form of accounts and the cause of the discrepancies between the Amil Doule and the Summahbundy being now so thoroughly explained the Collector will continue the present system—The Board approve of the order issued to the Tahsildars which appears to have been in accordance with the practice during Mr Robertson's Management though not fully so explained by Mr Mellor in his report for

fusly

fusly 1250 / A.D. 1840/41

Para 17

19. By the account submitted in this para it appears that about 20 per Cent of the land cultivated in the past season was included at the time of survey under the different heads of waste and resumed Enam—The land entered in the year of Survey as Cultivated land is as 30,58,671 the portion of this land Cultivated in the year 1251 / A.D. 1841/42 is 23,71,104 shewing a decrease of 6,87,567 or 22½ per Cent—

20. In the Statement No 9 is appended a Memorandum shewing—that out of 49,868 Rs of expired Cowle land 39,920 Rs was fully reclaimed 9,076 Rs partially and 872 not cleared at all—It is not however stated what portion of these two last items is held under Kazem Cowle the provisions of the Cowlenamah are that such lands as are not reclaimed at the expiration of the Cowle shall be held by the Durkastdar at full rent till they are fully reclaimed—

Para 19.

21 By the same note it is stated that 41,366 Rs are occupied by the same

inclosure 4 Oct 1841

same Ryots or original Cowledars and not by other Ryots. The Board would wish to be informed whether the lands stated to be partially reclaimed or not cleared at all are held by the Original Ryots or by others and if by others in what proportion, and also whether the terms of the Cowle with regard to lands only partially cleared or not cleared at all were enforced. The report called for on this description of Cowle has been received from the Collector, and the whole subject will receive immediate consideration in a separate communication.

22. In Statement 8 under the head of wet land granted on Cowle, It is observed that in one instance land granted for 3 years at progressive Cowle has received remission in the 3d year at the rate of 1/2 the full Assessment and at a similar rate to that given in the 2d year of the next item. This would appear to be either a departure from the provision of the Cowle sanctioned, or an error in the Accounts and the Collector will be so good as to explain the circumstances under which this

this remission has occurred. On reference to the Statement of Cowles in force in fusly 1250 / A.D. 1840/41 the same item appears and the same remission allowed.

20. 23. The Board in their Proceedings
12th May 1842. on the settlement of fusly 1250 / A.D. 1840/41 objected to the mode of giving Moonasib remissions for highly assessed lands on the grounds that the 1/3 and 1/4th established remission should be calculated on the amount remaining after the deduction for Moonasib. Mr Pelly has now explained that this is in fact done, that the net Moonasib remission only appears in the account and that this arrangement has been adopted since the year 1234 / A.D. 1824/25 when Mr Robertson reported the alteration to the Board. On referring to Para 8 of Mr Robertson's report of 1234 / A.D. 1824/25 and to the accounts accompanying, the Board perceive that the Moonasib Cummee he refers to is not that for highly assessed lands or Bareeteeum Cummee but is the usual discretionary and temporary remission which the Collector is authorized to make to poorer Ryots for various causes which may appear to him at the time of settlement to call for such indulgence. The Bareeteeum Cummee of 1234 / A.D. 1824/25 is entered separately in the accounts for that year from the sum of 5462 Rs and amounts to 922 Rupees.

24. By the following Statement prepared in the Office of the Board from the accounts furnished by the Collector it appears that in the year under review the remissions for lands highly assessed amounted to the unusual sum of 31389 Rs and that these remissions have been progressively increasing for several years.

Fuslies

3034

Fort St George

27th February 1843

Fasslies	Remissions: Granted usually as a kayem Moonroosub Cummee for high taxed lands	Remissions: Granted occasionally to poor Ryots &c as Hungamee Inoondsub Cummee	Total	Deductions made for too highly assessed Lands	Deductions called on Khuttah Sewcoof	Total	
				5	6	7	
1 — 1232 —			13506 4 0	730 15 7	11,886 5 8	26123 9 3	
2 — 1233 —			14069 10 1	673 4 6	11,443 4 8	26,186 3 3	
3 — 1234 —			5,152 5 10	922 " 7	12,365 6 9	18739 13 2	
4 — 1235 —			4,833 9 2	632 9 10	12,647 7 4	18,113 10 4	
5 — 1236 —			6,753 2 8	601 7 9	11,165 1 1	18,519 11 6	
6 — 1237 —			6930 13 6	568 13 5	9,409 7 5	16,909 2 4	
7 — 1238 —			11,662 1 8	745 7 9	14,908 7 10	27,316 1 3	
8 — 1239 —			14,947 13 7	781 15 8	16,070 2 10	21,800 " 1	
9 — 1240 —			18288 15 3	618 4 2	23,612 6 2	42,519 9 9	
10 — 1241 —			17,816 7 9	858 2 10	23,123 13 10	41798 3 5	
11 — 1242 —			16,642 6 6	903 1 11	18,237 10 "	35783 2 5	
12 — 1243 —			19,452 6 6	1283 6 7	13,526 15 "	34,262 12 1	
13 — 1244 —			19,385 14 6	1192 14 2	12,621 2 6	33,199 15 2	
14 — 1245 —			21,006 2 11	1356 9 2	7,870 2 4	30,232 14 5	
15 — 1246 —	23,246 5 3	1,918 13 8	25,165 2 11	" " "	" " "	25,165 2 11	
16 — 1247 —	25,981 12 "	2,243 3 4	28,224 15 4	" " "	" " "	28,224 15 4	
17 — 1248 —	26,858 2 "	2,534 14 "	29,393 " "	" " "	" " "	29,393 " "	
18 — 1249 —	28,450 8 "	2,058 3 "	30,508 11 "	" " "	" " "	30,508 11 "	
19 — 1250 —	28,701 3 "	2,179 12 "	30,880 15 "	" " "	" " "	30,880 15 "	
20 — 1251 —	31,389 5 "	1,920 7 "	33,309 12 "	" " "	" " "	33,309 12 "	

S.G.B

Para 14. 17th Sept. Cons: 28th May 1836.

25. Mr. Robertson in his report on the Settlement of 1246 F.S. 1836/37 stated that "the head of Cattle "Sowkoof had been omitted agreeably to the "Board's orders and in its stead that he had "opened a new one to shew distinctly the extra "remission allowed on account of high assess- "ment which heretofore was blended with "the usual abatement of rent allowed to poor "Ryots".

26. Previous to 1246 F.S. 1836/37 it is remarkable that under this one head in which the two items were then blended. The amount on no occasion exceeded Rs. 22,362 and in years previous to that of 1245 F.S. 1835/36 it was considerably less. The large increase in amount now appearing in subsequent years would lead to the supposition that the Item of Kutla Sowkoof was only abolished in name and that the actual remissions which were given under it have since its abolition from the accounts been merely transferred to the item of ordinary Moonasib Cumma on high assessed lands. In order to shew exactly the nature of the items included under this head. the Board request that in

future accounts the remission for high assessed lands on the original assessment and the Moonasib remission after the deductions of 33 & 35 per Cent may be separately shewn.

27. By the practice at present existing as Mr. Pelly exemplifies in the supposed Case of the original term on two Acres of well land being 20 Pagodas. The actual remission for heavy assessment is not truly given. It is by this process made less than it really is whereas the 1/3rd remission is made more.

28. The Board would further wish to be informed whether a comparison with the accounts of 1218 F.S. 1808/9 of the Village of Mopadi when the remissions for high assessed lands were first made, has or shewn the amount to be in the proportion given, if not, how the result was obtained.

29. The gross Settlement for the year was Rs. 32,47,579 being an increase on that of the year 1250 F.S. 1840/41 of Rs. 96,503 obtained by a gross increase of land paying full rent

Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

rent to the amount of Rs. 131,361 and a decrease for Cowle and for land held at reduced rate amounting to Rs. 35,355.

30. From this gross amount were made the usual deductions the chief items being 1st the established remissions on the survey rates of 33 and 25 per Cent which from increased Cultivation ex-
1250- 6,30,851.
1251- 6,74,291.
Increase 43,440.

-ceeded the amount of the previous year
1250- 2,72,160
1251- 2,10,182.
Decrease 61,978.

2nd deduction for lands unsown, those with other items enumerated in the Statement attached to the Collector's re-
Para 12.

-port make the total deductions 10,95,399 or 47,986 less than in the year preceding additions being made for concealed cultivation and taxes on Enam land including Quit rent amounting to 18,987 deducting therefrom certain allowances to Pagodas of 3,289, the Net demand of the year stands at 93,38,764 nine by 141,703 or 6½ Per Cent than that of the year preceding.

31. Among the items of decrease Viz. relinquished from the failure of rain or from flood 15,800 is paid to be the loss from actual failure of rain.

Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

32. Notwithstanding the favorable character of the season, as reported in the 7th Para of this letter, the Board are aware that loss to some extent on this account must always be expected in Bellary where the rains are known to be so partial and where their failure at the proper period so materially affects the Cultivation. In the present year this item is compa-
-ratively trifling and the Board do not doubt the correctness of the cause assigned.-

33. There is an increase of 2,761. in the number of individual and of 197 of Goonchee Puttahs in the year 1251 A.D. 1841/42. The total number of Puttahs being 91,554- 3,247 Ryots for want of means and other causes threw up their lands but this de-
-crease was met by an accession of 6,205 New holders of Puttahs. The large proportion both of those who occupied their usual farms and of those who increased their Cultivation during the year is a satisfactory proof of the ability of the inhabitants of this

Fort St. George 27th Febuary 1843.

this District to avail themselves of favorable seasons.

34. The remissions in the actual cultivation amount to 8,85,217 the Assessment of what was actually sown at the Immalundy being 29,07,813 and the estimate for the Nyzak Crop to be sown being 9,53,67- Of the Ryotwary demand 20,19,619 is on the same lands occupied in the two years under comparison and 135,057 on increased Cultivation in $\frac{1251}{A.D.\ 1841/42}$.-

35. The punctuality with which the Revenue has been realized in the Fusly under review is highly creditable to the authorities of Bellary and bears further gratifying evidence in support of the remarks of the Board in their review of the Settlement of the year $\frac{1249}{A.D.\ 1839/40}$ "that the resources of the "District had not been impaired by the "calamitous season of Fusly $\frac{1248}{A.D.\ 1838/39}$. In that disastrous year remissions were promptly and not sparingly granted to the distressed cultivators and the liberal policy then adopted

Proceedings 18th March 1841.

Fort St. George 27th Febuary 1843.

has been fully rewarded by the results of subsequent years.-

36. In the Fusly just expired out of a demand of 23,38,763. the balance at its termination amounted to 28,659 Rs. reduced by the Collections of the Month immediately succeeding that period to the small sum of 6275 or $\frac{4}{10}$ or 023 Per Cent on the demand.-

37. The total demand for the year inclusive of the Extra sources of Revenue amounting to 8,92,774 and exceeding by 14,112 those of $\frac{1250}{A.D.\ 1840/41}$ 32,31,538- making the total increase in favor of $\frac{1251}{A.D.\ 1841/42}$ 153,817.-

38. With arrears of former years 17,473 Rs. extraordinary Revenue 50,603, and recovery of advances 85,398- the whole Collections of the year were 33,53,968 Rs.-

39. The charges for the same period less than the year previous by 10,544 were 4,37,121 or 13 per Cent on the Gross Collections. Deducting the items for repairs of Tanks and water courses, advances for Cultivation and allowances for the support of charitable and religious Institutions amounting to 190,332. the above per centage would

† 51,292-4-9.
° 81,525-5-8.
‡ 67,515-2-2.

Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

would be reduced to 7 — 5 — 9.

40. The accounts of the Village of Boorapella in the Punchapollum Talook which have been this year furnished, are open to some of the objections urged by the Board against those of the Village of Mopady submitted in $\frac{1250}{A.D.\ 1840/41.}$ — In Boorapella it is observed that no item of remission save the usual 1/3rd and 1/9. sanctioned deduction from the survey rates is to be found, and as it is the object of the Board in calling for the detailed accounts of a Village to have before them those of one, as far as practicable, embracing all items of remissions and different description of cultivation, they desire a Village affording such information may as far as practicable be selected in future.

41. Mr. Pelly concludes his report by furnishing two Statements, the 1st shewing the proportion which each class of land cultivated bears to the whole cultivation of the year, and the 2nd the average rate per Acre of the Cultivation of a series of 20 years commencing from the

Fort St. George. 27th February 1843.

the return in Fusly $\frac{1232}{A.D.\ 1822/23.}$ to Ryotwary Settlement. The results intended to be arrived at by these accounts would have been more correctly shewn had they been formed on the actual cultivation of the year — But they include the quantity of Waste land remitted at the time of settlement under the Head of Shamilat and Cabooliaty Buniyer. The following Statements prepared in the Cutcherry of the Board and commencing from the year $\frac{1247}{A.D.\ 1837/38.}$ exhibit in another form the proportions of the average rate Per Acre of each Class of land. They call for no particular observation except to remark that the extent which the Nunjah Cultivation in this District bears to the Poonjah is as 8 to 92 whilst the average teerwah of the former is 9 — 9 per Acre and of the latter 1 R. and the total Revenue ows from the former Rupees 1,80,000 and from the latter 17,60,000 or in the proportion of 46 to 54. — In other respects they exhibit the favorable condition of the cultivation of the District. —

Stat.t para 9.

Fusties.

3043.

Fort St. George

Poonjah

27th February

Garden

Punjah

Fuslies.	Black Land	Mixed Soil	Red Land	Total average of Dry land	One Crop	Two Crops	One Crop	Two Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1247	1 9 3	13 - -	6 2	- 14 8	4 3 4	8 6 -	9 9 3	11 8 1
1248	1 9 5	13 - -	6 4	- 14 10	4 2 10	8 3 4	9 8 -	11 8 10
1249	1 9 -	13 - -	6 -	- 14 -	4 3 -	8 3 -	9 13 -	11 8 -
1250	1 9 -	13 - -	6 -	- 14 -	4 3 -	8 5 -	9 9 -	11 9 -
1251	1 9 -	13 - -	6 -	- 14 -	4 3 -	8 4 -	9 13 -	11 7 -
1247	1 9 3	13 3	6 5	- 15 6	4 3 7	8 6 8	10 4 5	11 13 -
1248	1 9 5	13 - -	6 11	- 15 9	4 5 3	8 6 -	11 1 7	12 3 6
1249	1 9 5	13 - -	7 7	- 15 3	4 4 4	8 4 4	10 12 1	11 15 6
1250	1 9 3	12 11	6 1	- 15 -	4 4 3	8 5 5	10 11 4	11 15 -
1251	1 9 2	12 9	5 9	- 14 4	4 2 11	8 4 9	10 10 2	11 12 -

Engagements entered in P.B.C.

As now prepared.

3044

Fort St. George

27th February 1843.

	Punjah						Punjah					
	Black Land		Red and mixed.		Total.		Irrigated by Tanks.		Nullah		Well	
	Extent of Land	assessment	Extent of Land	assessment	Extent of Land	assessment	Land	assessment	Land	assessment	Land	assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	A G L	Rs As										
1247	32 3 "	32 8	59 36 "	21 11	91 39 "	54 3	3 26 "	19 11	1 3 "	13 2	2 22 "	13 "
1248	32 20 "	33 12	59 39 "	22 7	92 19 "	56 3	3 " "	16 5	1 35 "	13 13	2 26 "	13 11
1249	32 " "	33 2	60 13 "	21 14	92 13 "	55 1	3 9 "	18 4	1 34 "	13 7	2 24 "	13 5
1250	31 28 "	33 6	60 39 "	22 5	92 27 "	55 11	3 2 "	17 9	1 30 "	13 7	2 21 "	13 5
1251	30 23 "	32 6	61 35 "	22 "	92 15 "	54 6	3 16 "	19 6	1 29 "	13 6	2 17 "	12 14
1247	34 30½ "	33 8¼	57 1¼ "	20 12½	91 13¾ "	54 4¾	3 9½ "	19 6¾	1 11¼ "	13 6	2 10½ "	12 14½
1248	34 30½ "	34 1½	57 11½ "	22 4½	92 8 "	56 6	2 6½ "	13 10½	2 ¾ "	15 2¼	3 ½ "	14 12¾
1249	34 7½ "	34 4½	57 15½ "	21 2½	92 6 "	55 7	2 15½ "	17 3¾	1 11¾ "	13 11¼	2 11¾ "	13 6½
1250	34 ¾ "	35 9	59 1¼ "	22 3½	93 2 "	57 12½	2 5¼ "	15 ¼	1 12¾ "	13 13¾	2 9 "	13 5½
1251	32 3½ "	33 10¾	60 8½ "	21 12¼	92 12 "	55 7	3 1¼ "	18 8¼	1 19¼ "	13 8	2 6½ "	12 8¾

Engagements entered into by Mr. Pelly

As now proposed

&c.

Fort St. George 27th Febuary 1843.

42. The Board have much pleasure in recording their approbation of the management of the District of Bellary during the past year. They notice with much satisfaction the interest which Mr. Petty has taken in the District and the favorable mention which he has made of the services rendered by Mr. Fisher the Head Assistant.

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

Read the following letter.

29 From the Dy. Pl. Coll. of Cuddapah

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

Sir,

In reference to your letter of the 9th Instant, I have the honor to forward a revised Indent in Duplicate for stationery for the current year.

2. It appears to have been customary in this Office to indent for a half

Fort St. George 27th Febuary 1843.

half supply of biennial, and 1/5th supply of Quinquennial Articles, in each year instead of for a full supply once in 2 and once in 5 years.

Cuddapah District,
Princl. Collrs. Office,
Vempilly, 22d Febv. 1843.

(Signed) W. H. Arbuthnot
Acting Princl. Collector.

Order thereon.

29. 30

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter and the revised Indent which accompanies it be transmitted for the information of the Military Board. The Acting Principal Collector will discontinue the present practice in his Office of indenting for a half supply of biennial, and 1/5th supply of Quinquennial Articles in each year. The total quantity required should be applied for according to the periods fixed in Para 7 of the Rules for the issue of stationery, dated 17th May 1841, published at page 407 of the Official Gazette of that year.

Read the following letters.

31 From the Commissr. in Kurnool

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

Sir,

I have the honor to request that I

Fort St. George 27th. February 1843.

I may be favored with copies of the following correspondence relative to Bamgunapilly, which is missing from the Records furnished me by the Acting Principal Collector of Cuddapah.

1 Letter from the Collector of Cuddapah to the Board of Revenue dated 21st. Novr. 1832.

2 ——— Do. ——— dated 3d January 1833.

3 ——— Do. ——— dated 2d April 1833.

4 ——— Do. ——— dated 8th June 1833.

5 ——— Do. ——— dated 3d July 1833.

6 Statements enclosed in Collectors letter to the Board dated 12th March 1836.

7 From Collector to the Board dated 6th January 1832, referred to in the Secretary's letter to the Collector dated 29th March 1832.

2. I am now en route to Bamgunapilly, and wish to have every particular before me previous to attempting to restore regularity in the rendering of accounts for the benefit of the Naval only, I shall feel greatly obliged by the early transmission of the Statements in No. 6, and of the others as soon as convenient.

Karnool Commissioner's Office,
Yeldoorty, 11th February 1843.

/ Signed W. H. Bayley
Commissioner.

Order thereon.

(Read again in Cons. 2d March) 31-32

Ordered to be brought forward at a future day.

Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

33

From the Commissr. in Karnool

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

Sir, With reference to your letter of the 26th January 1843, I beg to state that I have no copy of the order of Government dated 5th January 1836, in my Records, and shall be obliged by your transmitting one to me, that I may know to what your letter refers.

Karnool,
Commissioner's Office,
Cherkulpad,
15th February, 1843.

/ Signed / W. H. Bayley
Commissioner.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

33. 34

To the Commissr. at Karnool

To The Commissioner of Karnool.

Sir, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of

3049. Fort St. George 27th. February 1843.

Inclos: 27th Feby. 1843

of your letter of the 18th Instant No. 5
and to transmit as therein requested
a copy of the order of Government
dated 5th January 1836, with the
papers therewith connect-
-ed, as noted in the an
margin.—

To Govt. 28th December 1835.
From Govt. 5th inclos: 11th January 1836.
Circular 11th April 1836.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
27th February, 1843.

Signed T. Pycroft
Actg. Sub Secy.

Read again letter from the Collector of Chingleput dated 8th and entered in Consultation 16th Instant.—

Ordered that the above-mentioned letter be submitted with the following address.—

To.
J. T. Thomas Esqr.
Acting Chief Secretary to
Government.

Sir,

To the Acting Chief Secy. to Government.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to ac-
acknowledge

3050 Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

acknowledge the receipt of
your letter under date 18th
October 1842, forwarding
for consideration and
report the within Petition
from Runiga as an my Invadily
Son of the late Zemindar
of the Commuttoor Estates.—

2. I have further ac-
the honor to inform
you that the subject
has been submitted
for investigation to the
Collector

3051. Fort St. George, 27th February 1843.

8th Sulons: 16th Feby: 1843.

Collector of Chingleput, from whose Report, herewith transmitted, it will be seen that the allegations and demands contained in the Petition have been severally examined in detail, and found to be utterly devoid of foundation. The Board would beg to refer to Mr. Sreeve's report as containing the fullest elucidation on all points connected with the Statements of the Petitioner.

Revenue Bd. Office,
Fort St. George,
27th February, 1843.

/ Signed / S. Dycroft
Ag. Sub Secy.

Read

3052 Fort St. George 27th February 1843

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

Read the following letters

36

From A. Sreeve Esqre
Collector of Chingleput

Sir,

Para 1

Reporting the quantity of inferior salt for which a reduced rate of Coodewarum had been allowed to certain manufacturers at Calumbaukum

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th Instant communicating the sentiments of the Board of Revenue on the subject of a Petition presented to them by certain salt manufacturers of Calumbaukum attached to Covelong, in which letter the Board express their belief, that I had received into store so large a quantity as 750 Grases of inferior salt &c at a lower rate of Coodevarum, and state their opinion that much blame attaches to the local Superintendents of the salt pans, for not bringing the subject to my notice at the time of &c manufacture and also call my attention to the subject with a view to prevent a recurrence &c of the like during the present year.

2. Had the Board, however previous to thus expressing these sentiments, done me the favor to demand an explanation of the facts of the case, they would have ascertained how

ORIGINAL DESTROYED

Fort St. George 27th February 1843

how little blame was to be attached to the Local superintendents; for the quantity which was found to be of inferior quality, and for which a portion of the Coodewarum has been withheld, amounted only to 69 Garces and 45 Mercalls. The quantity was collected within a few days from an extensive tract of Salt Pans, and the Peishcar at Covelong immidiately reported the circumstance to me; when, considering it would bear hard upon the Manufacturers to destroy the salt which though inferior was not unfit for Inland sales without allowing them any remuneration, I ordered it to be received into store and paid for at the reduced rate of 7 Rupees per Garce, as a warning for the future. The total quantity of Salt manufactured at those pans was 780 Garces but of this 69-45 only was of inferior quality.

Chinglepat District
Collectors Circuit Cutcherry
Teroopooroor 21st February 1843

/ Signed / A. Freese
Collector

Resolution thereon.

36 · 37

The Board of Revenue are pleased to learn from the above communication that the quantity of inferior salt received

into store is so much less than they had been led to suppose from the Petition alluded to, and that no blame attaches to the local salt superintendents.

To C. C. Lovell Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

38

From A. Freese Esqre
Collr of Chinglepat } Sir

I have the honor to report for the information of the Board of Revenue that sheik Enam Saib, Tahsildar of Teroopooroor Talook, was suspended by me on the 10th Instant, in consequence of certain Charges of Malversation brought against him having been in my opinion fully

fully established. a Translate of the Proceedings held under Regulation IX of 1822, is under preparation and will be submitted as soon as practicable.-

Chingleput District
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry
Terosporoor 23d February 1843.

(Signed) A. Freese
Collector.

38-39

Resolution thereon. Before passing any orders on the foregoing communication the Board will await the receipt of the Proceedings promised in the foregoing letter, which they trust the Collector will submit at an early date.-

Proceedings

Read Letter from Acting Principal Collector of Tanjore reporting on the settlement of the District for Fusly 1251

(Here enter No. 52)

40

Proceedings Relative to the settlement of the Land Revenue in the District of Tanjore for Fusly 1251 / 1841/42

Para 1. The season commenced most favorably and advantage was taken of the early rains, and ample supply of water in the rivers. The N E Monsoon rains which fell at the period of Harvesting the Car Crop, are stated to have partially damaged it, and those which fell later in the season are reported to have caused the too rapid growth of the Paddy plant, and thus to have diminished, in comparison with the previous year, the quantity of grain produced. Excessive local rains together with surplus waters from the Western and higher parts of the Province caused Considerable damage to the low lands situated in the 4 Eastern Talooks. During the very high Freshes in the early part of the season the efficacy of the subsidiary works for the relief of the Cauvery was satisfactorily tested, and but for them "the Cultivation depending on

Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

"on the rivers within the Delta must have sustained Considerable damage-

2- In accordance with instructions the Acting Principal Collector annexes to this Report Statements of the result derived "from the Coleroon annicut both exclusive and inclusive of Fusly $\frac{1246}{1836/37}$ - In the former case shewing that the average quantity of land cultivated in 5 years subsequent "to the construction of these fine works "exceeds the average of the 6 years preceding their construction by 4,501 Valies at a beriz of 1,54,411— or $5\frac{3}{8}$ per Cent, and in the latter that the average of 6 years exceeds the same period by 3,243 at a Beriz of 1,11,270, or $3\frac{7}{8}$ per Cent- The increase it is observed "has been gradually progressive, and in the year under review the quantity of land "brought under cultivation exceeds the average of the 6 years before compared by 6,229, yielding a beriz of 2,13,701 or $7\frac{29}{64}$ per cent, and the "Cultivation and beriz of Fusly $\frac{1244}{1834/35}$ the highest of the series taken into comparison by 4403, at Rupees 1,51,056 or $5\frac{5}{32}$ per Cent-

Fort St. George 27th February 1843

3- The Board observe that the "amount entered as the standard has been also exceeded in the past year both in extent and beriz- They do not exactly understand how this standard has been arrived at. It has remained stationary during the last three years, or since the statements regarding the anicuts have been furnished in their present form, and as it has always been the practice in Tanjore to make all increase of Cultivation in Wolongoo Villages a permanent adition to the original standard fixed in fusly $\frac{1232}{1822/23}$ - The correctness of the entry of this unvaried amount in three successive years would seem to admit of some doubt- The Acting Principal Collector is therefore requested to afford in his next year's report some explanation of the nature of this standard-

4- In whatever away these statements are examined the result is highly satisfactory- They cannot fail to prove beyond further question the benefits conferred on this Province by the anicut and its subordinate works, whereby the advantages of good seasons such as the last have been fully secured to so large a portion of the cultivable wet land of this

Fort St. George 27th February 1843

this Province, the land holders as well as the Government mutually sharing in them-

Fasly	Sanjak Cagayet Sta C					Sanjak						Total			
	Valies	M	G	Valies	M	G	Valies	M	G	Valies	M	G
1241	89,847	14	4½	2,357	5	5 32/16	4,131	4	9 6/16	118,829	9	8½
1242	92,038	3	18½	23,202	19	9 3/8	4,861	"	15½	124,102	3	4 6/16
1243	94,778	8	23 8/16	24,106	7	7 7/8	5,107	11	3 5/16	119,412	1	6 12/16
1244	92,930	14	6 8/16	25,039	16	5 2/16	5,274	17	2 10/16	123,251	13	15
1245	92,212	8	38	25,388	8	1 6/16	5,348	2	1 6/16	122,998	19	6 4/16
1246	89,067	14	5 5/16	24,949	1	6 11/16	5,431	11	8 6/16	118,426	8	11 9/16
1247	94,102	12	1 3/16	25,537	5	5 2/16	5,512	14	2 4/16	125,182	11	7 1/16
1248	94,345	9	55	25,812	2	2 8/16	5,516	12	5 8/16	125,736	5	2 5/16
1249	95,782	15	8 12/16	26,218	9	2 12/16	5,643	15	2 10/16	127,655	"	5 5/16
1250	95,511	10	22½	26,345	19	2 12/16	5,554	9	2 10/16	128,811	19	2 10/16
Total	92,241,124	1	3 11/16	2,550,000	12	2 11/16	5,303	19	2 10/16	12,304,18	18	2 10/16
Increase	92,612	8	13½	250,000	1	2 11/16	5,330	"	2 10/16	12,304,41	17	8 10/16
1251	98,570	19	3½	21,552	18	5 11/16	5,811	8	6½	130,935	1	2 11/16
Increase	59,558	10	3 2/16	1,452	17	1 14/16	481	"	1 4/16	7,893	8	3 4/16

5 The amount of land actually Cultivated exceeded by 2123 Val that of the previous year, 1859 of this being wet Cultivation. The Total extent Wet, Dry, and Garden being 130,935. A reference to the accounts of previous years shews that this amount has not been exceeded for 10 years-

6- The proportion of Wet Cultivation depending on rivers affected by the anicut is 91⅛ per Cent of the total wet Cultivation of

Fort St. George 27th Febraary 1843.

Fasly 1250-88471
" 1251-89,810
Increase 1339 or 1½ PCt.

of the District, the former being in the past year 89,810 and exceeding this description of Cultivation in the preceeding year by 1339, or 1½ per Cent- the latter 98,560, not depending on these works therefore there is wet Cultivation to the extent of 8740 and the portion

Fasly 1250-8187
" 1251-8740
Increase 553 or 6¾ PCt.

of the increase of Fasly 1251 A.D. 1841/42 on 1250 1840/41 would be 553 or 6¾ per Cent The favorable nefs of the Cultivating season in respect to the abundance of the local rains is thus manifest-

The following Statement exhibits the extent of Cultivation in the last six years under the influence of, and independent of, the anicut-

	Influenced by anicut			Not influenced by Anicut			Total		
	Valies	M	G	Valies	M	G	Valies	M	G
Fasly 1246	80,537	"	"	7,416	"	"	87,953	"	"
" 1247	86,692	"	"	7,380	"	"	94,072	"	"
" 1248	87,183	"	"	7,106	"	"	92,289	"	"
" 1249	88,253	"	"	7,486	"	"	95739	"	"
" 1250	88471	"	"	8,187	"	"	96658	"	"
" 125	89,810	"	"	8,740	"	"	98,560	"	"

The Increase in the latter it is observed is 6 3/4 per Cent. whilst in the former it is only 1 1/2 per Cent. whilst the Board therefore are prepared to acknowledge all the advantages which have been derived from the annicut they are disposed to think that the Increase is in part referrible to the general favorableness of the season. It would be satisfactory to the Board in the future reports to have, as is the practice in other Districts, accounts distinguishing the different descriptions of Nunjah Cultivation under the separate Heads of irrigation by Rivers by Tanks, or by wells

8- The average produce of the Sumany Villages fell short of that of the same Villages in the previous year by 18 1/4 per Cent. The Cause of this decrease of produce in a season so favorable is not particularly explained, though it was generally stated in the 2nd para of the report that the Pesanum Crops were less productive than in the previous Fusly from over plentiful rains.

9- 27 of these Villages were, it is observed, Sumany in both fusles, and 27 were partly under Sumany and rented under the Boards orders in last and Sumany in this Fusly.

The

The rents under the Boards orders were in the previously entered into after a tolerable correct judgment was formed of what the outturn of the crop would be, and the result cannot expected to have been much above what it would have been, had these then remained under Sumany. The Condition therefore of the Villages classed under these two heads may be said to have been much the same in both years, and such as to admit of a just Comparison of their outturn. In the five Villages rented in last year, and Sumany in this, a Considerable decrease of produce was to be expected.

The full average of the rented amount in the former year being placed in comparison with that of the outturn when left in Sumany from deminished produce in the latter.

10- As far as can be ascertained from the accounts, it would appear that the

Statement No. 2. average Produce per Valey of the 2 first descriptions of Villages was Cullums 132-10 in 1251/1841/42 and 158-8 1/2 in 1250/1840/41 and of the last kind 112-3- in 1251/1841/42 and in 1250/1840/41 116-7-

11- The Inarginal Statement Shews

Aumany Villages
Average produce per Valey-

Fasly 1241-141-2-1-
—"— 1242-123-6-15/16
—"— 1243-105-10-1/2
—"— 1244-113-5-"
—"— 1245-98-8-3/4
—"— 1246-100-"-1/4
—"— 1247-112-11-1/2
—"— 1248-123-"-"
—"— 1249-141-"-"
—"— 1250-160-"-"
Total 1219-9-15/16
Average 121-11-1
F 1251-145-"-"

Shews the average outturn of the Aumany Village during the last ten years, by which it will be seen that tho' it is less in $\frac{1251}{1841/42}$ than in $\frac{1250}{1840/41}$, it exceeds the average of the years preceding it

12- Consequent on the favorable season both in Tanjore and the neighbouring Districts, the price of grain fell considerably during the year it being less in comparison with $\frac{1250}{1840/41}$ by 30 3/4 per cent and with the standard prices by 43 3/4 per Cent-

13- The destribution of the Villages was but slightly altered- In the 4 first of the 8 classes into which the 4,726 Villages comprising the District are divided no change has taken place- an accession of 16 to the number, Coloongoo rented, and of three to Coloongoo rented the commutation price not affected by current prices, is reported and a decrease of 16 in the Villages rented for one year per order of the Board, and of 3 in the number of Aumany Villages which have been in the past year reduced to the small amount of 59- The different changes which have caused this result are detailed by the Collector and call for no comment-

14- The Collector reports in the

the 12th para his plan of procedure with respect to the renting of Aumany Villages for one year under the system proposed by the Board-

7th March 1842- It has not been in strict accordance with their wishes as expressed in the proceedings on the "settlement of $\frac{1250}{1840/41}$ which were approved by the Govern"ment, and was only resorted to after every endeavour to get the Lands rented Coloongoo had failed- As the Collector has expressed his intention of inviting proposals for these rents at the commencement of the season in $\frac{1252}{1842/43}$ the Board need not repeat their directions- they observe that Mr. Bishop, as well as his immediate Predecessor is of opinion that the effect of the adoption of this part of the Board's orders will be to check the resort to the Coloongoo rent, and the Board are aware that to a certain degree they may have such a tendency, but they conceive that only a part of the evils of the Aumany system which were so forcibly described by Mr. Kindersley in his letter of the 16th July

do Cons. 26 July 1838 1838, are averted by leaving these Villages "rented till the end of the season, and they were desirous that the utmost relief should be afforded as far as was compatible with the

the interests of Government - It will be by an abuse of the intended advantage and indulgence that the result anticipated by Mr. Bishop will ensue, and they look to the vigilance and discretion of the Collector of the District to counteract this tendency to unnecessary sacrifice on the part of the Government - Their orders, he will remember, had special reference to those Villages which had been for a series of years under Aumany and where the Woolongoo standard had been stated to be too high to admit of their being rented except perhaps in extraordinary years - They objected to Mr. Kindersley's proposition for the reduction of this standard, and it was with a view of avoiding a sacrifice of the principle of the Woolongoo settlement, and at the same time getting rid of the peculiar evils of a division of the crop that the Durkast system was advocated - The resort of the aumany Villages therefore to which their orders especially referred to Woolongoo was nearly hopeless in ordinary seasons, and when Villages usually under Woolongoo rent revert to Aumany the Collector must be cautious in accepting proposals for the rent under the Board's orders which would substitute

this system for the Woolongoo - In their Proceedings of 1st June 1837 the Board gave great latitude to the Collector in accepting or rejecting the terms offered under this system of rents and they think that by the exercise of due discretion on his part the anticipated evils may be averted -

15- It is satisfactory to remark that under the operation of the plan the Aumany Villages have been reduced to 59 - The number in former years it will be observed by reference to the marginal statement having much exceeded that amount - The Board are of opinion that all might be absorbed if in cases of pertinacious refusal to accede to fair terms on the part of the heeraseedars themselves, the rents were given to others - They would not wish such a measure to obtain generally, but they would sanction it as an exception to the rule, and they think that improved cultivation and general improvement of the Villages altogether might be expected by the Renter, whether or not the owner engaging his Rent at the beginning of the Cultivating season and thereby being interested in the land being fully and properly cultivated -

Aumany		Villages
Fusly	1242	419
"	1243	392
"	1244	360
"	1245	352
"	1246	352
"	1247	320
"	1248	308
"	1249	122
"	1250	62
"	1251	59

The

Fort St. George 27th February 1843

Cultums
Fusly 1250 403561
— 1251 417057
13496

18- The result of these Rents in 1251/1841-42 shews an increase in the grain amount over the previous year of 13496- The grain amount of the year was 417057 being 19692 or 32/100 per cent below the grain standard- The extent cultivated was 3049, being 425 or 12 per Cent below the standard extent of land-

17- In examining the account of the Sumany Village of Paumballa of the Trivalore Talook submitted with the Collector's report it is observed that the car produce was estimated at 817 Culs, the actual produce was 760, shewing a decrease of produce below estimate of 7 per Cent- In the Pesanum the estimate was 1535 the actual produce 996 or below the estimate 36 per Cent- So considerable a discrepancy between the Estimate and actual produce of the Pesanum Crop has doubtless attracted the attention of the Acting Principal Collector, but it is hoped that similar differences have not been general during the year, or it would lead to the inference that the falling off of produce of Sumany Villages in 1251/1841-42 in Comparison with 1250/1840-41 is partly to be attributed to frauds in harvesting the Crop- The average produce of the Sumany Villages 1250/1840-41 was doubtless unusually

Car & Pesanum
Average for Fusly
Cultums. Rs.
Car 203 — 8 1/2
Pesanum 134 — 4 1/2
Deduct 5 — 5
Sumany 32 — 3 1/2
Centage

Fort St. George 27th February 1843

large but the two seasons were not so dissimilar as to account entirely for the dissimilarity of Crop-

18. Out of 4726 the total number of Villages 173 being those rented for the year under the orders of the Board and those under Sumany being deducted there remained 4553 entitled to claim remission, of these remissions for short produce was granted in 277- The number under Woolongoo which received remission was 131 The total amount granted in remission was 44451 or 1 7/16 of the settlement-

19 The per Centage on each Class of Villages is shewn in the following Statements.

	Dittum	Remission	Centage
Woolongoo Rent	970110	12935	1 5/16
Ditto the commutation price not affected by current price	36776	1826	4 15/16
Field assessed	944274	1808	0 3/16
Gross Beriz	718671	9557	1 5/16
Money Rent	351030	16733	4 12/16
Grain Rent	18635	1592	8 8/16
Total	3039496	44451	1 7/16

The

20. The Talooks of Mayauveram and Cottat-tum were exempt from all deductions on account of remis-sion and very trifling deductions are observed in Trivady, Puttoocottah, Sheally, and Prallum. The chief part of the remissions was given in 4 of the Eastern Talooks whereas the Acting Collector states the low lands which receive the surplus waters from the Western and higher parts of the Province in addition to the local rain suffered considerably from the increased quantity of water poured into them. The remissions were given in conformity with the direc-tions of the Board as approved by Government, and the Board see no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with their distribution. They will merely remark with reference to the state of the Talooks that have suffered more than others by inundation during the local rains of the N. E. Monsoon that sanction has lately been solicited for improving the drainage of this part of the province in a manner that they have reason to hope will tend to diminish the loss so frequently caused by inundation in this particular locality.

21. The aggregate amount of the Revenue derived

derived from all sources during the year was 44,10,492. being a decrease of 22,7,168 on the Revenue of the preceding Fusly. The separate Report on Extra Sources of Revenue submitted by the Acting Collector has already been received under date 28th November last. It remains here only to notice the land Revenue which inclusive of the resumed Cauvelly fees amounted to 34,95,226. less by 22,6,09 than that of Fusly 1250/1840/41.

22. There are only 2 items of increase, 1 by extended cultivation 30,996. the other under the head of Sundries 6,685 being comprised of the following.

	Increase			Decrease			
By one crop Land having yielded a second crop	3,105	8	5	"	"	"	
Teerwa Tasty	102	13	1	"	"	"	
Tope Land cultivated with Poonjah	38	11	6	"	"	"	
Ditto Ditto cultivated with Bagayet	"	"	"	145	9	4	
By gradual increase of assessment on Cole Lands	1,805	1	8	"	"	"	
Decrease in the offers received for Jungle rent	"	"	"	323	5	"	
By lands formerly irrigated by manual labour now watered by Channel	1163	11	10	"	"	"	
Beriz of productive Trees	852	7	1	"	"	"	
Increase in the offers of rent on the Gardens received in exchange from his Highness the Rajah	71	2	6	"	"	"	
By sibbendy charges saved this year	14	6	"				
	7153	14	1	468	14	4	6685 Net Increase

The

23. The chief item of decrease is on Price and amounts to 2,53,006 - and affected the Revenue in 1777 Villages. The average rates of the year were, as was before observed 4 3/4 per Cent below the standard rate and were 30½ per Cent below the average rates of Fusly 1237 A.D. 1827/28 the lowest on record since the introduction of the Wooloongoo system in 1232 1822/23 - The decrease in Nunjah produce is chiefly in the Aumany Villages and in Villages rented under the Board's orders and has already been noticed. The decrease in Warum is satisfactorily accounted for. The increase occasioned by increased extent of land brought to account is the result of improved irrigation and favorable season.

24. Of the demand of land Revenue 34,05,226 - 30,80,132 were collected within the Fusly leaving a balance at its termination of 3,25,094 - Subsequent Collections to the 1st December last, as observed by the monthly accounts from that District, have reduced this amount to 2,53035.

As per Demand Collection and Balance up to 30th November 1842.

25. In the 30th para of his report the Acting Principal Collector has stated in detail the causes which have operated in the past year

year to retard the collection of Revenue - On the 28th May 1842 Mr Bishop addressed to the Board the letter which for the information of Government is submitted together with the Board's reply on the subject of the depressed state of the Merasidars of the field assessed Villages who had not the measure of relief which in years of low prices under the terms of their agreements their Fellow Landholders of the Villages under Wooloongoo rents enjoy. The extraordinary depression of prices and the difficulty even at these depressed rates of finding a Market for their grain in a Country where nice cultivation predominates to so great an extent as in Tanjore rendered it imperative in the opinion of the Board to make an exception to the strict rule, and they did not hesitate to accede to the proposition of the Acting Principal Collector for a postponement of the Kists in the Villages circumstanced as above stated. The amount outstanding on this account at the date of despatching the report was Rs 2,35,918 and the Acting Collector states that "he anticipates little difficulty in realizing the whole of this balance under more favorable prices

In Lr 2d June 1842.

Proceedings of the Bd 23d June 1842.

prices" in the current fusly.

26. Of the remaining uncollected revenue 4,872 is a balance in the Codarumbum Villages situated in six Talooks for waste lands brought to account under the provisions of the Wooloongoo rents to which by the instructions of the Board these Villages reverted in the year. The subject of these Villages has been discussed at great length in the Proceedings of the Board and in Mr. Kindersley's report for the Fusly 1241 / A.D. 1831/32. The present Acting Principal Collector promises a separate report on these Villages which it is hoped will be speedily submitted. In the mean time the Board will refrain from further remark on the annual continuance of large balances against these Villages than to state their opinion in general that the system under which they are now managed which requires so considerable a portion of the revenue demandable on them to be merely nominal must be defective and calls for scrutiny and change.

18th March 1833.

31st Augt in Cons 13th Septr 1832.

27. In the 33? Para of the Report the Acting Principal Collector notices a balance of 2664 Rupees stated to be due in the Rented Villages the Crops of which were left uncut by the Meerasidars

Meerasidars in consequence of their falling below the Dittam and Kept under the management of the Circar. The nature of this balance requires further explanation which the Collector is requested to afford. The Board suppose them to be Woloongoo rented Villages where remission was claimed on account of short produce but which on being harvested under the superintendence of the Government servants produced more than the amount at which it is the practice of the District to consider remission due.

28. The total Collections both of arrears and Current Revenue within the Fusly amounted to Rupees 31,00791.

29. The outstanding balances of the years preceding 1251 / 1841/42 remain still unadjusted. The Acting Principal Collector has furnished to the Board a statement of those, but as the information regarding them was not deemed sufficient a further reference has been made to the Acting Principal Collector which it is hoped will be satisfactorily replied to as speedily as circumstances will permit, as the Board are desirous of submitting

submitting to Government at the earliest possible period their sentiments with regard to their retention or remission.

30 The Board observe with satisfaction the favorable mention made in this report of the Acting Sub Collector Mr. Daniel. They beg to bring to the notice of Government the high commendation bestowed by the Acting Principal Collector on Mr. Cooke the Head Assistant whose assiduity in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him is highly praiseworthy. The Board are also gratified to learn that the Head Sheristadar Goondapah maintains under Mr. Bishop the high character given of him by that Gentleman's predecessors in Office, and lastly they have much pleasure in recording their entire approbation of the management of the District by Mr. Bishop the Acting Principal Collector.

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

J.G.B.

Read the following letter.

To J. D. Bourdillon Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(41)

From J. F. Bishop Esqre
Sub Collector in charge
of Tanjore.

The Tahsildar of Paupanassem Appoo Row whom I have suspended has been committed to take his trial before the Court of Circuit for joining in a flagrant case of conspiracy, where guilt was attempted to be proved against innocent parties, who were opponents to the accusing party in a Civil case. From all the proceedings which have been taken in the case there appears not the smallest reason to doubt the Cooperation of the Tahsildar with the false complainants who are committed for perjury and conspiracy. The Tahsildar has been suspended, and under the circumstances of the case I request the sanction of the Board for his dismissal as a warning to others, though in recommending this I do so with concern, Appoo Row having served the Company long and faithfully. Nevertheless the present case is one of so glaring a nature that indulgence would be misplaced.

Tanjore Cutcherry
21st February 1843.

(Signed) J. F. Bishop
Sub Collector in charge.

Ordered

3077. Fort St. George 27th. February 1843.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.-

41-42

To The Sub Collector in charge of Tanjore.

To the Sub Collr. in charge of Tanjore.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st. Instant requesting sanction for the dismissal of Appoo Row Tahsildar of Paulpana, recently committed on a charge of conspiracy to take his trial before the Court of Circuit, and in reply to inform you that the Board consider it would be more expedient to await the issue of the investigation before the Circuit Judge before authorizing the absolute removal of Appoo Row from Office. you will therefore be pleased to consider him for the present as still under suspension, and when the result of his trial be known, will report the same to the Board for their final orders on the subject.

Revenue Board's Office,
Fort St. George,
27th. February 1843.

/ Signed / C. C. Lovell
Sy. Secretary.

Proceedings.

3078. Fort St. George 27th. February 1843.

W3/

Proceedings.-

Relative to the management of the Extra Sources of Revenue in the District of Canara for Fusly 1251.-

W. 3rd. Jan. 1843 No. 2
W. 15th. Novr. 1842

Read again letter from the Principal Collector of Canara containing his report on the management of the Extra Sources of Revenue in that District for

43

Salt.

Fusly 1251.-
A.D. 1841/42.

Para 1.

The sales on account of Salt in Fusly 1251. amounted to Rupees 319036-3-6 which sum, as shewn in the Margin, exceeded the Collection from

1251.---319036-3-6.
1250.---313875-12-6.
Increase 5160.7.-
5 years average--296507-4-8.
Increase or above--22528-11-10.

this source of Revenue in the preceding year by Rupees 5,160.7.- and the average of the past five years by Rupees 22528.11.10. This result is stated to be chiefly attributable to the facilities offered to trade by improvement in the means of communication through this part of the Country, and particularly to the completion of the Mercara Road and Agumba Pass, and the Collector remarks that "the traffic over the former time is rapidly increasing as its advantages become more generally known.-

2. The present increase in the fusly under review would appear to be owing to an excess of Rupees 866-13-11. in the sales for Home consumption and an excess of Rupees 4293-9-1 in those for Inland Trade as exhibited in

in the abstract Statement appended to para 5.

3. It is satisfactory to observe that the Establishment of the new Tannahat Mahal abolished at Malapoor in Ankola has been attended with such successful results as are shewn in the statements furnished by Mr. Blair. In his report on the Extra Sources of Revenue in this district for fusly 1250 A.D. 1840/41 the Collector observed that from the opening of the Agumbah Ghaut, and the road leading thereto, the export by this route was likely to exceed 200 Garce a year, these anticipations would appear to have been well founded as the quantity exported in fusly 1251 A.D. 1841/42 amounted to upwards of 175 Garce and there was reason to expect, it is added, that the sales at this Depot would continue to increase on the communication with the Coast being completed.

15th in Cons. 28th October 1842

4. The Gross Collections in the Salt Department including Current and Extra Revenue were Rupees 310,310-10-11 being above the Gross Collections of fusly 1250 A.D. 1840/41 by Rupees 5,127-13-7. the charges amounted to Rupees 61,238-7-8. Shewing a decrease of Rupees 29,878-7-11 Compared with those incurred in fusly 1250 A.D. 1840/41 which was owing chiefly to the disbursements for the purchase of Salt having

Purchase of Salt. 1250. 15,217-6-3. 1251. 30,796-2-9. 34,621-3-6.

having been greater than in the year under review by Rupees 34,621-3-6. Deducting the charges the Net revenue was reduced to Rupees 258,072-3-3. which however exceeded the net revenue

† Net Revenue 223,065-13-9.

of fusly 1250 A.D. 1840/41 by Rupees 35,006-5-6.

Land Customs para 9. 1250 Rs. 28,259-11-7. 1251 " 29,534-15-6. 12,662-" -11.

5. The Collections under the Head of Sayer or Land Customs, were above those of the year immediately preceding & that under report by Rupees 12,662-" -11 and also exceeded the average of the last 5 years by Rupees 12,185-11-5. as shewn in the Marginal Entry in para 9 of the Collectors letter.-

6. The above increase resulted entirely from the large exportation of Betel Nut and Pepper (owing to the productiveness of the Crops) which took place in fusly 1251 A.D. 1841/42 there being a falling off in the duties collected from all the other articles subject to Sayer duties as particularized in the Table subjoined to para 10.-

Increase 23,878-11-9. Decrease 11,218-13-10.

Gross Collections. 29,537-11-2.

7. In the Gross Collections in the Land Customs Department there was an increase in favor of the year under review to the amount of Rupees 12,513-15-9 and in the Charges for the same period a decrease of Rupees 517-11-11.

Charges 1,017-9-11. Salt 11.

owing

owing to a less Expenditure under the Head of Drawback. The Net revenue therefore exhibits an increase of Rupees 17,686 4 8, the Net revenue in fusly 1250 being Rupees 237,880 6 2 and in the succeeding year Rupees 255,566 10 10.

8. The Collections from this branch of Revenue tho they exceed the average of the Collections during the 5 former years by Rupees 56,183 3 9, yet exhibit a decrease compared with fusly 1250 A.D. 1840/41 of Rupees 17,121 11 7. This is attributed to the exportation by land of a large quantity of Betel Nut, the failure of the Cardamum Crop, and the diminished sales of Sandalwood in Mysore, together with the effects on the Cotton trade from the depressed state of the market for this staple in England and China. The fall in the price of rice also tended to reduce the Collections from that Item. The statements annexed to para 12 shews the increase to have amounted to Rupees 32,147 7 9 and the decrease for the reasons above stated to have been Rupees 213,604

making

Sea Customs. para 11.

Collections 1250. 286726. 8. 10.
1251. 269604-13. 6.

average — 213,421-9. 9.

making the decrease in the total Collections Rupees 17121 11 7.

9. The Gross Collections including Extra Dues were Rupees 27,1130 13 9 but owing to the charges having been greater by Rs. 113,358 14 1 than in fusly 1250 the net revenue was reduced to Rs. 88,929 4 8 or Rs. 130163 3 less than in the year preceding A.D. 1840/41.

Charges
1250-88,842-11-8.
1251-18,220-9-1.
Loss-113,358-14-1.

10. The above large excess in the disbursements appears from Column 11 of Enclosure No. 5. to be owing to the Drawback paid in fusly 1251 being greater than the amount under this head in the previous year by Rupees 113,516 4 1. Upon this point the Principal Collector is altogether silent in his Report. It would have been more satisfactory had he explained the particulars of this large increase of charge which he has omitted to do. The Board desire that full and specific information on this point may be now submitted.

The amount of Drawback allowed in fusly 1250 being
Rupees ----- 49,069-10-7.
Fusly 1251 ----- 162,585-14-5.
113,516-4-1.

11. In consequence of brisk competition for the purchase of the Abkarry Farms, the Demand from this source exceeded those of fusly 1250 by Rupees 7,228. A.D. 1840/41.

Abkarry
1250-52,926-12-0
1251-60,154-12-0
Loss-7,228-0-0

12. The Board are glad to observe that the fiscal rules sanctioned in fusly 1250 for A.D. 1840/41 regulating the price of Arrack and Toddy have

Para 13. have been found not only to raise the revenue but to allay the dissatisfaction which previously prevailed among the Toddy Drawers in this District.

13. There being no charges to be deducted the Gross receipts formed also the net revenue and amounted to Rupees 61270-4-10 or Rupees 8928-11-1 above the like Revenue of the preceding year.

Sundry small Farms & Licenses
Ferry Farms 5782-4-
Sunglets &c. 4123-14-5
10406-2-5

14 The demand under these heads was Rupees 10406-2-5 being composed of the items entered in Margin. The bids for the Ferry farms exceeded those of fusly 1250 by Rupees 1026-8 and owing to the tax on the manufacturers of Palmira Jaggery having been more generally levied, it appears that in the second item entered aside, there was an increase over the Collections from this Source in the preceding year of Rupees 392-1-8.

15. With reference to the Principal Collector's observations in para 16 of his report on the subject of the revenue derived &c. from the manufacture of Jaggery, the Board see no objection under the explanation therein contained to this tax being enforced in future under its more appropriate

head of Moturpha a professional Tax, it para 16. being in point of fact a demand on the manufacture and not upon the farm in the District of Canara.

16. The Gross receipts under the several heads of Sundry small Farms and Licenses amounted to Rs. 20,623-5 of which Rs. 10,425-14-1 was the value of certain Coin the produce of the Amends vee Island, which tho' purchased in fusly 1250 / A.D. 1840/41 was not sold until the year under review. The

Charges
1250-1882-3-5.
1251-8038-11-7.
756-11-2.

charges exceeded those of the previous fusly by Rupees 756-11-2, after deducting the charges the net revenue was reduced to Rupees 11,984-1-10 and exhibited a decrease of Rs. 7336-10-1 below the like revenue of fusly 1250 / A.D. 1840/41 in which year it amounted to Rupees 19,320-11-11.

Moturpha Settlement
1250-10698-5-2
1251-13782-3-14
3083-14-2

17. The Settlement of the Moturpha revenue exhibits an excess of Rupees 3,083-14-2 over that of fusly 1250 / A.D. 1840/41 as shewn in the margin, resulting mainly from the additions authorized by the orders of Government. Of the total settlement the sums of Rupees 12,107-5- was realized within the fusly leaving a balance outstanding at its close of Rupees 1674-13-5. of which Rupees 1486-10-8 have been subsequently collected.

Rec'd 24th March 1843
in Cons. 9 Jany. 1842.

under

Tobacco. 18. Under this head there has been a considerable decrease, the revenue having fallen below that of the average of the five preceding years by Rupees 3895-6-9. this is ascribed by the Principal Collector to "the low prices obtainable for the grain of the District, which diminished the means of the Ryots for the purchase of Tobacco. The Board remark that this cause may have impaired the resources of the cultivating Ryot, but must have in an equal degree enhanced those of that large proportion of the population of Canara, which is unconnected with agriculture, they conceive therefore that other causes not adverted to must have contributed to produce the decrease in question.

Stamps. 19. The sale of Stamps in the year under review exceeds that of 1250 a.D. 1840/41 by Rupees 3501-13-- and of the average of 3 fusles by Rupees 4,481-10-2.-

Balance. 20. Of the total demand for fusly 1251 a.D. 1840/42. amounting to Rupees 1,28,795-11. 10, there remained uncollected at the close of

of the year only Rupees 5930-7-2 of which all but Rupees 223-2-9 have been subsequently realized.

Arrears. 21. Of the arrears of Exctra Revenue on account of a.D. 1250 and previous fusles being Rupees 15,693-5-- outstanding at the commencement of the year under review, there remains now uncollected only the trifling balance of Rupees 67. this is very satisfactory.

22. Under the explanation given by the Principal Collector the Board beg to recommend that the sum of Rupees 22, alluded to in the concluding Para of his report may be written off as irrecoverable.

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

Canara.

3087

Fort St. George 27th. February 1843.

Canara. July 1251.

	July 1250	July 1251.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs a/ Rs	a/ Rs	a/ Rs	a/ Rs
Demand	3,13,875 12 6	3,19,036 3 6	5,160 7	
Balance on the 11th July				
Current Collection	3,13,875 12 6	3,19,036 3 6	5,160 7	
Extra Dr.	307 - 10	274 7 5		32 9 5
Salt — Arrears				
Total	3,14,182 13 4	3,19,310 10 11	5,127 13 7	
Charges	9,11,16 15 7	6,12,58 7 8		2,98,784 11
Net Revenue	2,23,065 13 9	2,58,072 3 3	35,116 5 6	
Demand	2,82,579 14 7	2,95,241 15 6	12,662 - 11	
Balance on the 11th July				
Current Collection	2,82,579 14 7	2,95,241 15 6	12,662 - 11	
Extra Dr.	643 5 10	495 4 8		148 1 2
Sayer — Arrears				
Total	2,83,223 1 5	2,95,737 4 2	12,513 15 9	
Charges	45,342 14 3	40,170 9 4		5,172 4 11
Net Revenue	2,37,880 6 2	2,55,566 10 10	17,686 4 8	
Demand	2,86,726 8 10	2,69,604 13 6		17,121 11 4
Balance on the 11th July				
Current Collection	2,86,726 8 10	2,69,604 13 6		17,121 11 4
Extra Dr.	1,710 9 10	1,526 - 3		184 9 7
Seabuntom — Arrears				
Total	2,88,437 2 8	2,71,130 13 9		17,306 4 11
Charges	68,842 11 -	18,220 9 1	1,13,358 14 1	
Net Revenue	2,19,594 7 8	88,929 4 8		130,665 3 -
Demand	52,920 12 -	60,151 12 -	7,228 - -	
Balance on the 11th July	2,213 - 1	3,653 4 6	1,440 4 5	
Current Collection	50,713 11 11	56,501 7 6	5,787 11 7	
Extra Dr.	169 14 3	257 11 9	87 13 6	
Abkarry — Arrears	1,457 11 7	4,510 13 7	3,053 2 -	
Total	52,341 5 9	61,270 - 10	8,928 11 1	
Charges				
Net Revenue	52,341 5 9	61,270 - 10	8,928 11 1	

Northborough Feb^y Term 1843.

Duty 1850 Yearly 1851 Arrears Expenses

	A	R	P	£	S	D	£	S	D
Grand				1019	7	5	108	11	
Allowance the 11th July				434	9	4	167	11	11
				2762	11	1	275	18	1
Amount Collection				4	12	10	3	11	10
Ditto				1398	4	5	139	15	7
				7202	18	4	720	13	5
Total				1882	3	5	188	11	7
Clarges				1320	11	11	132	4	1
Net Revenue				1062	12	6	106	5	6
Grand				1282	3	4	128	4	2
Allowance on the 11th July							194	9	9
Amount Collection				1062	12	6	106	5	6
Ditto				1398	4	5	139	15	7
				2460	16	11	246	1	1
Total				1318	15	4	131	16	4
Clarges				1282	3	5	128	4	2
Net Revenue				3597	12	9	359	14	11
Grand				1282	3	4	128	4	2
Allowance on the 11th July							194	9	9
Amount Collection				1282	3	4	128	4	2
Ditto				1398	4	5	139	15	7
				2680	7	9	268	0	11
Total				1318	15	4	131	16	4
Clarges				1282	3	5	128	4	2
Net Revenue				3597	12	9	359	14	11

Grand
Allowance the 11th July
Amount Collection
Ditto
Total
Clarges
Net Revenue
Grand
Allowance on the 11th July
Amount Collection
Ditto
Total
Clarges
Net Revenue
Grand
Allowance on the 11th July
Amount Collection
Ditto
Total
Clarges
Net Revenue
Grand
Allowance on the 11th July
Amount Collection
Ditto
Total
Clarges
Net Revenue

Carried to the following Statement.

3089 Fort S. George

Statement Shewing separately the Collections on account
Collection and Balance under the several Heads of
Compared with the average Collections of the same period

27th February 1843

of the several Items included in the Statement of Demand
Extra Revenue from 12th July 1842 to 31st January 1843 &c
during the preceding Fusles.—

(44)

	Fusles	Salt	Piece Goods	Gruff Goods	Betel Tobacco Gunjah and Bang	Total	Abkarry	Sundry Small Farms and Licences	Stampt Papers & Cadjans	Grand Total
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
From 12th July 1842 to 31st January	1249	56801 11 6	66262 1 9	129547 1 10	135885 . 8	331694 4 3	276432 7 8	5609 10 9	3118 2 .	673656 4 2
	1250	50053 9 7	59642 12 6	102725 15 4	138166 11 6	300535 7 4	283840 2 10	5659 7 8	4047 . 6	644135 11 11
	1251	69433 16 10	51115 13 1	146348 11 1	135936 15 4	333401 7 6	280504 12 10	5832 9 1	4735 . .	693907 13 3
		176289 4 11	177020 11 4	378621 12 3	409988 11 6	965631 3 1	840777 7 4	17101 11 6	11900 2 6	2011699 13 4
Average Collections		56763 1 8	59006 4 5	126207 4 1	136662 14 6	321877 1 .	280259 2 5	5790 9 2	3966 11 6	670566 9 9
Actual Collections from 12th July 1842 to 31st January 1843	1252	109625 8 6	46965 15 11	145159 15 1	146501 . .	337627 . .	317187 3 10	5790 7 11	3440 8 6	773670 12 10

Madras 22d February 18

E. E. J. / Signed / A. Robertson
Collector

Ordered

Order thereon

(44. 45)

Ordered to be recorded.

The Board proceeds to take into consideration the Statements noted below and to record their remarks therein.-

(46) From the Pt. Collector of Nellore. Statement of Sundrawans charges incurred under Estimate for Fusly 1251.-

(47) From the Pt. Collector of Tanjore. Statement of Charges incurred under Estimate for Fusly 1251.-

(48) From the Pt. Collector of Tanjore. Statement of Charges incurred without Estimate for Fusly 1251.-

(46. 49) Order on the three 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 Govt.-ment.-

(50) Read the undermentioned Statements.

From the Sub Collector in Charge of Tanjore. Statement of Contingent Charges not exceeding 20 Rupees each incurred in the 2d. quarter of Fusly 1252.-

(51) From the Supt and Treasurer of the Government Bank. Statement of Contingent charges incurred during the Month of January 1843.-

(50-52) Order on the two abovementioned Statements. Resolved that the necessary orders be passed.-

(53) From the Asst. Pt. Coll.r of Cuddapah. Read Register of Petitions bearing the Boards Endorsements presented to him for the Month of January last.-

(53-54) Order thereon.- Ordered to be lodged in the Office.-

Resolved

Resolved that the following letter be dispatched.-

(55) To the Actg. Chief Sec.y to Govt. in Cons.s 31st May 1841.

To The Acting Chief Secretary to Government.-

Sir,

Para 1. Adverting to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 21st. May 1841, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit for the orders of the Most Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Statement compiled in their Office shewing the result of the sale of the Porto Novo Ploughs therein referred to-

2. It will be seen that the entire cost of these Ploughs and the expenses incurred in their transport to the different Districts amount to Rupees 9640-11-7, and that the sums realized by the sale of part of them amount to Rupees 1175-5- leaving a balance or deficiency of Rupees 8465. 6. 7.

3. Government will observe that there are still 266 Ploughs remaining unsold in the Districts noted in the Margin, for which no price could be obtained tho' every endeavour had been made to dispose of them even as old iron.-

From Ganjam 28th Sept.r in Cons 10th October 1842.
" Vizagapatam 17th " " 31st January "
" Nellore 8th " " 22d November 1841
" Cuddapah 14th " " 23d August "
" Chingleput 19th October " 4th Nov.r "
" Salem 5 October " 6th October 1842.
" Trichinopoly 28th Sept.r " 6th October "
" Madura 26th Sept.r " 3d October "

(Signed) C. C. Lovell
Actg. Secretary.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George 27th February 1843.

Statement-

3092

Fort S. George

27th February 1843

Statement shewing the entire cost of Port Novo Iron Ploughs and of the expences incurred in the transport Ⓒa to the different Districts, the sums realized by the sale of a part of the Ploughs said the number remaining on hand.—

Districts	Ploughs fitted with wood at Rupees 18 each.		Ploughs unfitted with wood at 10 Rupees each		Total	Expences incurred in their transport Ⓒa to the different Districts	Grand Total	Sums realized by the sale Ⓒa of the Ploughs	Remainder	Nos. of Ploughs remaining on hand for which no offers were received the put up for sale as sold Iron	Remarks.
	No.	Value	No	Value	No.	Value					
Ganjam	3	54	37	370	40	424	47 3 6	471 3 6	.. .. ..	40	
Vizagapatam	3	54	37	370	40	424	50 4 8	474 4 8	5 28 15 ..	445 5 8	35.
Rajahmundry	3	54	37	370	40	424	50 2 4	474 2 4	40 30 11 ..	443 7 4	"
Masulipatam	3	54	37	370	40	424	25 5 5	449 5 5	40 70	379 5 5	"
Guntoor	3	54	37	370	40	424	67 11 1	491 11 1	40 71 5 7	420 5 6	"
Nellore	3	54	37	370	40	424	29 15 2	453 15 2	.. ..	453 15 2	40
Bellary	3	54	37	370	40	424	141 8 5	565 8 5	40 69 1 6	496 6 11	"
Cuddapah	3	54	37	370	40	424	60 4 9	484 4 9	2 31 15 7	452 5 2	+ 38
Chingleput	3	54	37	370	40	424	111 14 9	535 14 9	5 91 10 1	444 4 8	35
North Arcot	3	54	37	370	40	424	43 7 6	467 7 6	39 55	452 7 6	+ 1
South Arcot	3	54	37	370	40	424	.. .. ..	424	+ 40 17	407	"
Salem	3	54	37	370	40	424	47 2 9	471 2 9	3 33 8 6	437 10 3	37 +
Tanjore	3	54	37	370	40	424	26 3 10	450 3 10	38 48 14 ..	401 5 10	2
Trichinopoly	3	54	37	370	40	424	29 2 9	453 2 9	1 18	435 2 9	39
Madura	3	54	37	370	40	424	249 .. 10	673 .. 10	34 83 13 3	589 3 7	6
Tinnevelly	3	54	37	370	40	424	19 4 8	443 4 8	40 147 7 ..	295 13 8	"
Coimbatore	5	90	55	550	60	640	.. .. 14 ..	640 14 ..	60 124 12 10	516 1 2	"
Canara	3	54	37	370	40	424	38 15 4	462 15 4	40 100 7 5	362 7 11	"
Malabar	5	90	55	550	60	640	74 1 10	714 1 10	60 152 11 3	561 6 7	"
Expences incurred by the Iron Steel Company	.. .. ..		.. .. ..		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	40	40	.. .. ..	40	"
Total	61	1098	739	7390	800	8488	1152 11 7	9640 11 7	527 1175 5 ..	8465 6 7	273
								Deduct Number missing			7
								Not Number on hand			266

+ In the enclosure A of the letter from the Collector dated 12th September 1840 the total cost is stated to be Rs. 474. 4. 8. and in the enclosure No. 1 of his letter dated 17th January 1842 the Cost is stated to be Rs. 473. 4. 8. the difference Re. 1. .. .. seem to be an omission.—

+ of these 4 are missing.

+ This was broken on wing it.—

+ These Ploughs were sent by mistake to the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras by whom they were sold.—

+ These two were sent to the Rajah of Tanjore, without any Charge being made.—

Resolved

3093 Fort S.t George 27.th February 1843

Resolved that the following letter be dispatched -

To The Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot -

56

To the Coll.r in the S.th D.n of Arcot -

Sir,

With reference to the Board's endorsement dated 11.th August 1831 on Petition No. 637 of 1831. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying Petition No. 249 of 1843 and to request that you will be pleased to report what you may have done on the case of the Petitioner -

Revenue Board Office
Fort S.t George 27.th February 1843

Signed T. Pycroft
Sec.y Sub Secretary

Received the Undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements -

57

From the Collector in the S.th Dn. of Arcot - Report of Persons suspended or dismissed under Section VII Regulation VII of 1831, for the Month of January last -

(Vide Pro 27.th Feb.y in Dy. Cons 2.d March)

58

From the Collector in the S.th Dn. of Arcot - Abstract of Demand, Collection and Balance for the Month of January last -

59

From the P.l Collector of Canara - Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of January last -

From

3094 Fort S.t George 27.th February 1843

From the Coll.r of Chingleput - Abstract of Demand

60

Collection and Balance for the Month of January last -

From the Commissioner in charge of Madura - Abstract of

61

Demand, Collection, and Balance, for the Month of January last -

From the Collector of Madras - Abstract of Demand,

62

Collection, and Balance, for the Month of January last -

From the Coll.r of Rajahmundry - Abstract of Demand,

63

Collection, and Balance, for the Month of January last -

From the Coll.r of Rajahmundry - Statement shewing the

64

average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January last -

From the S.th Coll.r in the S.th Dn. of Arcot - Statement shewing

65

the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January last -

From the P.l Coll.r of Canara - Statement shewing the

66

average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January last -

From the Coll.r of Chingleput - Statement shewing the average

67

Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January last -

From the Commissioner in charge of Madura - Statement shewing

68

the

69 the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January last.—

From the Collector of Madras. Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of January last.—

70

From the Pt. Coll. of Canara. Transmitting Statements of Tobacco Seizures and increased duties as fines, for the Month of November last, and informing that no goods were confiscated during the same period.—

71

From the Asst. Pl. Coll. of Cuddapah. Statement of Goods recommended for confiscation for the Month of January last.—

72

From the Asst. Pl. Coll. of Cuddapah. Statement shewing the levy of additional duty on certain Articles for the Month of January last.—

73

From the Commissioner in charge of Madura. Statement of Goods recommended for confiscation for the Month of January last.—

74

From the Pl. Coll. of Nellore. Statement of Goods recommended for Confiscation for the Month of December last.—

75

From the Pl. Coll. of Nellore. Statement shewing the Goods on which double or treble duty has been levied for the Month of December last.—

From

From the Coll. of Trichinopoly. Statement of Goods recommended for Confiscation for the Month of January last.—

76

Order on the Seven abovementioned Statements } Ordered that

76-77

the confiscation and sale of the smuggled articles as well as the levy of double or treble duty, enumerated in the abovementioned Statements, be authorized.—

78

From the Coll. of Ganjam. Intimating that certain Returns for the Month of January last are not sent. there being no entry to make.—

79

From the Pl. Coll. of Nellore. Register of Certificates issued for the exportation of Salt on account of the Chittagong Indent, for the year 1842/43, in the Month of January last.—

80

From the Pl. Coll. of Nellore. Statement shewing the quantity of Salt in store and ready for exportation on account of the Chittagong Indent for 1842/43 at the Ports from 1st to 8th February 1843.—

81

From the Pl. Coll. of Nellore. Statement shewing the quantity of Salt in store and ready for exportation on account of the Chittagong Indent of 1842/43 at the Ports from 9th to 15th February 1843.—

From

3007 Fort St. George 27th February 184

82 From the Collector of Trichinopoly - Transmitting Return
of Persons charged, and of those in confinement
under Regulation IX of 1822, for the Month
of January last -

83 From the Jr. Collr. of Tinnevelly - Acknowledging the
receipt of 8000 printed Salt Rawannahs -

84 From the Jr. Collr. of Vizagapatam - Acknowledging
the receipt of 32 Printed Forms of Demand
Collection, and Balance, Statements, and R
of Extra Sources of Revenue -

" Ditto

" Fallon Ditto

" A. Maclean

Compd. Blanchard