Block 7
Rack No. 47
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Serial No. 1866
Book No. 16072

9367 Fort St George 3d July 1843

Diary

3d June Received the following letters

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George

Sir,

(1)
From the Asst Pol Collr of Madura

I have the honor to report that I have this day delivered over charge of the District to Mr W. Elliot the Sub Collector, and enclose his receipt for the Cash in the Treasury amounting to Rupees 324,557-6-5

Madura
26th June 1843

Signed/ W. A. Morehead
Acting Princ. Collector

No 1
Duplicate

Received from Mr W. A. Morehead Acting Principal Collector of Madura and Dindigul the sum of Company's Rupees 324,557-6-5 Three lacs twenty four thousand five hundred and fifty seven annas Six and pice five being the amount in the Treasury on the 26th June 1843.

Madura
26th June 1843

Signed/ W. Elliot
Sub Collr in Charge

To

9368 Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

2

From the Sub Collr. in charge of Madura

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this Day received charge of the Districts of Madura and Dindygul from Mr. W. A. Morehead together with the account of Cash in the Treasury as prescribed by Section LXIX Regulation II of 1803 for which my receipt have been passed according to instructions of Government dated 17th Instant.

Madura 26th June 1843

/Signed/ W. Elliot
Sub Collr in Charge

Order on the two foregoing letters

Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government.

1-3

9369 Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

At a Meeting Present

Monday 3rd July

John Dent Esqr, Senior Member
A. Robertson, Esqr Second Member
and
Walter Elliot Esqr, Third Member

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Read the following Extracts

4

From the Chief Secy to Govt Stating that Government is of opinion that the Board ought to have the Means of Controlling the payment of Drawback and see that money is paid under that head in conformity with Regulation

Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 15th June 1843

Read again letter from the Civil Auditor dated 24th March entered in Diary to Consultation 6th April 1843.

Read also the following Letter from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Stating with reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consn of the 5th April 1841 that the Board are not prepared for stated reasons, to entertain favorably the proposition of the Civil Auditor that Disbursements on account of Drawback should for the future be checked and annually reported by them for the special sanction of Government.

/Rove entd 13th April 1843 No 86/

The

9370

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843

Para 1— The Most Noble the Governor in Council is of opinion that, as a matter of revenue the Board of Revenue ought to have the means of controlling the payment of Drawback and see that money is paid under that head in conformity with Regulation and that this might be sufficiently provided for by requiring Registers of all Certificates of Drawback to be transmitted from all Districts in which Drawback is allowed, in any form which may seem to the Board the best calculated to secure the object in view. These Registers should be forwarded to the Civil Auditor for his information who will continue the present system of auditing and checking in detail the payments in account of Drawback, as described in para 3 of his letter of the 24th March 1843.

To the President & Members
of the Board of Revenue

/ A true Extract /
/ Signed / G. D. Drury
Chief Secretary

4-5

Order thereon
(Read again in forward Con.— 10 July)

Ordered to be brought at a future meeting

Extract.

9371

6

From the Chief Secy to Govt. Approving of the instructions issued by the Board to the Principal Collector of Madura for exacting the full assessment on the portions of lands granted to the disbanded Sepoys of the Ramnad Sibbendy Corps which have passed into other hands than those of the original Grantees.—

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 24th June 1843

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

Submitting with reference to a letter from Government dated 18th Instant transmitting for report Petition No 418 of 1843 complaining of the levy of full teerwah upon portions of lands granted to the disbanded Sepoys of the Ramnad Sibbendy Corps which have passed into other hands by purchase mortgage or otherwise

/ Here enter 30th March 1843 No 147 /

Extract from the Boards Proceedings dated 7th October 1841 upon a reference from the Principal Collector of Madura on this subject.—

Para 1 It appears that in consequence of the disbanding of the Ramnad Sibbendy in 1808, the Government in compliance with the wishes of such of the men as were desirous of engaging in Cultivation authorized the grant of waste lands in the Districts of Madura and

and Immovable. These lands were assigned to the parties on "Fixed Cowles" which were reserved for the benefit only of the original grantees and were not intended to devolve to their heirs or others coming into possession of the lands by purchase or other means, who could have no claim to the same indulgence

2. The Most Noble the Governor in Council approves therefore of the instructions issued by the Board of Revenue to the Principal Collector of Madura under date the 7th October 1841 for exacting the full assessment on those portions of the lands in question which have passed into other hands than those of the original grantees

3. Ordered that the following Endorsements be communicated to the Petitioner Bava Saib and others with reference to their Petitions dated 30th January and 14th February 1843 No 446,—

"The Cowles for the lands referred to by the Petitioners having

been granted for the benefit only of the original grantees the Most Noble the Governor in Council sees no grounds for extending the indulgence to their heirs or to those who have obtained portions of the lands by purchase or otherwise"

/A true Extract/

/Signed/ G.D. Drury
Chief Secretary

To the President and Members
of the Board of Revenue,

Ordered that a copy of the
Order thereon
foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation be furnished to the Sub Collector in
charge of the Madura District for his information and guidance with reference to the
Board's proceedings under date 7th October 1841—

From the Chief Secy to Govt

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 26th June 1843—

Read the following letter from the
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Submitting a further report
from the Collector of Guntoor regarding
the effects of the storm on the night of the
22nd Ultimo, and recommending for special
sanction an advance of 300 Rupees made
by the Coll.r to the poorer inhabitants to
enable them to rebuild their Dwellings, also
recommending that the Collector may be per-
mitted to return to certain Lumbadies the value
of 43¼ Garce of salt they purchased on that day
the whole of which was lost—

/Done entd 8th June 1843 No 271/

She.

9374 Fort St. George 3rd July 1843

The Most Noble the Governor in Council grants special sanction for the advance of Rupees (300) three hundred, made by the Collector of Guntoor to the poorer inhabitants of that District to enable them to rebuild their dwellings but declines acceding to the recommendation conveyed in the concluding paragraph of the above letter.—

/ A true Extract /

/ Signed / G.D. Drury

Chief Secretary

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence,

(8-9)

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

To the Collr of Guntoor — in Corr. 8th June 1843

From Govt. 26th June 1843 No 692 in Corr. 3d July

To the Collector of Guntoor

Sir

With reference to your letter of the 3d ultimo No 47, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Most Noble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant special sanction for the advances of Rupees 300 made to the poorer inhabitants of your District to enable them to rebuild their dwellings, but has declined acceding to your recommendation in favor of the party of Lambadies whose salt was lost in the storm of the 22nd May last—

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 3d July 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell

Acting Secretary

Read—

9375 Fort St. George 3rd July 1843

Read the following Resolution

Extract from the Minutes of Consultations dated 29th June 1843 (From Board 12th June)

(10)

From the Chief Secretary to Government—

The Most Noble the Governor in Council sanctions the charge reported in the foregoing proceedings amounting to as. P nine and pice four annas 9. 4

/ A true Extract /

/ Signed / G.D. Drury

Chief Secretary

Ordered that the following letter be sent in consequence

To. The Principal Collector of Coimbatore

(10-11)

To the Pr. Collr of Coimbatore — dated 29th May last 1832 A

in Corr. 12th June 1843.

From Govt. 26th June 1843 in Corr. 3d July No 710

Sir

With reference to your letter of Revenue to inform you that the Most Noble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the charge of Rupees 9 as 4 P being the value of certain Tobacco forwarded by you for the inspection of the Board.—

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 3d July 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell.

Acting Secretary

Rec.

9376 Fort St George 3rd July 1843

Read the following Resolution
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.
dated 1st July 1843.

12 / From Bd 8th May /

From the Chief Secretary to Government — — — } Resolved that Mr Daniell be considered to have acted as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Sanjore retrospectively from the 2d August 1842 until the 18th January last, the date on which he was relieved by Mr Bishop from that duty

/ True Extract / Signed / G. D. Drury
Chief Secretary

12-13

Order thereon — Ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolution of Government be furnished to the Collector of Chingleput with reference to this letter of the 5th May last and for communication to Mr Daniell

Read the following letter

To
C. C Lovell Esquire
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George.

14

Sir,

From R. T. Porter Esqre — Collector of Masulipatam } Para 1.

Reporting that the Purganahs of Pertapaud and Goondoogolanoo and the Mootah of Chavendra have been made over to Rajah Sobanadry apparow Zemindar of Noozeed subject to the orders of the Board, as he has agreed to pay an annual Sum of Rupees 68900 on account of Peishcush from the Commencement ensuing Fusly, pending the preparation of the subdivision accounts, and the determination of the permanent assessment.

With reference to the 2d Para of my letter dated the 7th April last; I have the honor to report the arrangements made for the disposal of that portion of the Nedadavole Zemindary, which, according to a Compromise entered into between the Zemindars of Nedadavole and Noozeed was to be made over to the latter --

2- Upon being informed of the purchase of the Nedadavole Zemindary on account of Government and of the instructions conveyed in the despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors dated the 24th August 1842, the Noozeed Zemindar addressed an Arzee to me, praying that the Purganahs of Pertapaud and Goondoogolanoo, and the Mootah of Chavendra, might be made over to him, at as early a period as possible, in order to enable him to take measures for the Cultivation of those Estates from the commencement of the ensuing Fusly (1253. / A.D. 1843-44.)

3. As it is impossible that the Subdivision Accounts by which the permanent assessment on these Purgunahs is to be apportioned, can be prepared, and receive the sanction of the Board as required by the provisions of Regulation XXVII of 1802, within the time specified, a proposition has been made by the Zemindar, the particulars of which are fully detailed in the address, Copy and translation of which and of my reply thereto, are herewith submitted for the Consideration and orders of the Board.

No. 1 & 2

4. It will be seen that the Zemindar in Consideration of immediate possession being given him, agrees to pay from Fusly 1253 A.D. 1843-44 until such time as the Peishcush is definitively settled, an annual sum of Rupees 18,000. this amount being calculated on the average Collections of a certain number of years, as shewn in the accompanying Statements, and to make good any difference that may be found between his actual payments, and the amount which may be ultimately fixed according to the Subdivision Accounts.

Vide Cl. 27 Statement B

5. Considering it extremely desirable that this arrangement, whereby the realization of a fixed amount of Government Peishcush is

substituted for the uncertain proceeds accruing from Aumany management, should, if approved by the Board, take effect from the commencement of the ensuing Fusly, I have ventured, as the Cultivation Season has already arrived to allow the Zemindar to take partial Charge, in anticipation of the Board's sanction so as to enable him to make his own arrangements for Cultivation and Management for the ensuing Fusly whilst the Circar Servants will Continue to secure the produce and Collections of the Current Fusly 1252 until the 25th August next.

Vide 1842. 49.

6. I trust that the above arrangement will meet with the approval of the Board and that I may be furnished with their instructions upon the subject for Communication to the Zemindar at as early a date as may be convenient.

Masulipatam Zillah ----
Collector's Circuit Cutchery ---
at Gollapollem, 23d June 1843

/ Signed / R. T. Porter
Collector.

No. 1

Translation of an Arzee addressed to R. T. Porter Esqr. Collector in the Zillah of Masulipatam of Rajah Sobanadry apparow Bahadar Zemindar of Noozeed.

Dated 9th June 1843.

1. With reference to the Proceedings of

of the Board of Revenue dated 12th January 1843, Conveying instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors and of the Government, you were pleased to Communicate to me by an Enget-namah dated 1st February 1843, in which you stated that the Contents of my Petition dated 28th August 1841, which has been submitted by the late Collector to the Superior authorities, and by which I agreed to receive the Purganahs, Vizt Pentapaud, Goondoogolanoo and also the Mootah of Chavendra consisting of 8 Villages appertaining to the Estate of Nedadavole in satisfaction of the whole amount of the debt due to me by Narrain Apparow Zemindar according to a Rauzeenamah entered into in Cause No 6 of 1835 of the Provincial Courts file have been duly approved of—

The Purganahs of Nedadavole Pentapaud Baburzilly and Goondoogolanoo and the Moottahs of Chavendra and Umberpettah appertaining to Nedadavole Estate having on 7th April 1843 been put up to public auction in the Cutcherry of the Collector of Masulipatam on account of the sum of Rupees 5,00,539—4—4, the

Amount of principal and interest due to me according to the aforesaid Rauzeenamah No 6, and for Rupees 5,33,817—11 on account of the Government Peiscush including interest due thereon and purchased by Government for 800,000 Rupees. I have according to the conditions already entered into by me, and to my Arzee dated 19th May 1843, agreed to assume the management of the said Pentapaud, Goondoogolanoo Purganahs, and the Moottah of Chavendra and to forego all demands regarding the debt in question, and also of my own free will agree in your presence as follows, Vizt—

Before all the Purganahs—

2.

composing the Nedadavole Estate are subdivided and a correct Settlement of Peishcush is concluded, you are to fix a reasonable amount of Peishcush thereon and grant possession thereof to me. In such case it will be convenient for me to take measures for the Cultivation of the said Purganahs. If it is not done so it would impede the progress of Cultivation and the consequent improvement of the sist thereof.

As I am responsible for the

3.

discharge of the Peishcush which may be correctly

correctly fixed on the 3 Purganahs, Vizt. Pen-
-tapaud and Goondoogolanoo Purganahs, and
Chavendra Mottah, I solicit that you will
grant me possession of the Estate in question
according to the following conditions subject
to the approval of the Board of Revenue af-
-ter the preparation of the subdivision accounts
and the determination of Peishcush Vizt.-

4. Pending the preparation of
the subdivision accounts and the fixing
of the Permanent assessment on all the Pur-
-ganahs, I hereby agree to pay into the Treas-
-ury the amount of Peishcush which may
with reference to the average Collections of
a certain number of years, be proportionately
fixed temporarily to be paid annually from
Fusly 1253, Vizt. Company's Rupees 68,000- according
to the following Kistbundy, and will continue to
obtain receipts for the same--

	Cha	as	p
15th October	4,250	"	"
15th November	4,250	"	"
15th December	4,250	"	"
15th January	8,500	"	"
15th February	8,500	"	"
15th March	12,750	"	"
15th April	12,750	"	"
15th May	8,500	"	"
15th June	4,250	"	"
Total	68,000	"	"

5- After the subdivision accounts
for the whole Purganahs shall have been
prepared and the amount of Peishcush fixed
under the orders of the Board of Revenue,
I agree to pay, according to the Kistbundy,
the Peishcush which may be so fixed
on the Purganahs Vizt. Pentapaud, Goon-
-doo-golanoo, and Chavendra the manage-
-ment of which is to be assumed by me,
together with the difference between the
payments as above detailed and that
of the Permanent Peishcush which may
be so fixed- If the preparation of the sub-
-division accounts of the said Purganahs
as well as the fixing of the permanent
assessment thereon correctly under the or-
-ders of the Board of Revenue be not com-
-pleted before the end of Fusly 1253, and
if the Peishcush so fixed falls below
the amount now agreed to be paid by
me, the difference should be re-imbursed
to me in the ensuing Fusly 1254 if I shall have
paid more than the said amount-

6. The arrears due for
Fusly 1252 and for the previous years according to
the

the Summabundy by the Ryots of the Pur-
-ganahs of Pentapaud Goondoogolanoo and
Chavendra Moottah now to be taken Charge
of by me; shall be collected by the circar,
and I shall have no concern for the same,
and I agree that I shall not therefore in-
collect them - as from the late famine
the Ryots have been brought to a greatly-
reduced condition, it will not only subject
them to further distress, but also bring
the Villages into ruin after they come un-
-der my management and impede the re-
-gular discharge of Peishcush, were they to be
oppressed for the payment of arrears due-
by them for Fusly 1252, and for the previous
Fusslies - The extreme distress of the --
Ryots of those Purganahs while under--
Circar management as well as that of
the Purganahs under my Charge is well-
known to you - For the due realization of
the said arrears, I beg to suggest that a cor
-rect account of the Nett amount due by-
the Ryots (after deducting what may have
been already collected by your Servants) on

account

account of Fusly 1252 and for previous years
upto 25th August 1843, should be framed --
both by your Servants as well as those on my
behalf, distinguishing the recoverable from
the irrecoverable balances due from deceas-
-ed, emigrated, &c Ryots, that a Copy there-
-of should be kept in my professions, and --
that such sums as may appear recoverable
be collected by me from the Ryots according
to their circumstances in life, and remit-
-ted Monthly to your Treasury -- By adopting
this course, it will remove all impediments
to the progress of Cultivation and the re-
-gular discharge of Peishcush-

7. I beg that the portion of
Moturfa which is paid for the Nedar-
-dawole Estate may be paid to me in the-
same proportion as the payments may be
made by me on account of Peishcush --

I agree to abide by the orders of the Board-
on the subject --

8. I also agree to continue
without fail the Enams, the Ryots share,
Grain allowances, &c in the Purganahs now
to be assumed by me as heretofore according

to

to the provisions of the permanent Settlement and will improve the Purganahs.

9. On the completion of the subdivision accounts, and when the amount of permanent Peishcush shall be determined, I shall deliver the Cabuleat and obtain Sunnud. i. Milkeut Istemrar from the Honorable Government.

10. If I should fail to pay regularly to Government the payments as above stipulated from Fusly 1253 according to the Kistbandy, the rules in respect to Revenue

Revenue Defaulters will be enforced according to which I shall bind myself to act. Consequently I beg you will issue the necessary orders to deliver to me immediate ly the management of the said Purganahs of Pentapaud Goondoogolanoo and Chavendra Moottah.

11. With reference to the actual Collections of those Estates and Moottahs the amount now agreed to be paid by me appears to be large, I therefore beg that in determining the

the amount of Peishcush upon the average actual Collections of former years - after deducting 1/3 d. you will fix the 2/3 rds to the Circar on the Purganahs of Pentapaud Goondoogolanoo and Chavendra Moottah at such a sum as I may by your favor be enabled to discharge the Circar Peishcush and Charges of the Establishment regularly as well as to support my dignity and respectability, and recommend it for the approval of the Board of Revenue.

12. As I bind myself to abide by all such orders as the Board may hereafter issue on the Subject, I beg to solicit that you will grant me possession on the said Purganah and Moottah.

(Signed) Rajah Sobanadry Apparow.

Translation

No 2.

Translation of an Enoyetnamah issued by R. J. Porter Esqre Collector of Masulipatam to Rajah Sobanadry appa Row Bahader Zemindar of Nouzeed Dated 9th June 1843.-

In your arzee addressed to me on the 9th Instant, you have stated that instructions have been received from the Government, and the Board of Revenue, conveying the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, to deliver over to you the Purganahs Vizt Pentapaudoo and Goondoogolanoo appertaining to the Zemindary of Medadavole, as also the Mootah of Chavendra consisting of 6 Villages in satisfaction of a debt due to you by Rajah Narriah Apparow Zemindar on your foregoing all demands regarding the debt in question agreeably to the agreement entered into by you and the latter Zemindar, and according to the Arzees presented to the Cutcherry on the subject, after the Estate shall have been put up to auction for the debt due to Government and to yourself, since purchased for a sum of Eight Lacs of Rupees, and after the said Purganahs

of

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

of Pentapandoo and Goondoogalanoo as well as the Mootah of Chavendra shall have been subdivided and the Peishcush fixed on the same, and you further stated that as delay as would take place in preparing the subdivision accounts and the fixing of a reasonable Peishcush subject to the approval of the Board of Revenue, and as the commencement of Fusly 1253 is near at hand, it would occasion a loss of sist if the cultivation is not taken care of from the present time, that you will therefore pay annually the sum of Sixty Eight thousand Rupees on account of Peishcush from Fusly 1253 according to the Peishcundy- that in the event of the amount which may be hereafter fixed after the preparation of the subdivision accounts being greater than the said amount the difference will be paid by you, that you will moreover pay the amount of Peishcush which may be so fixed, that if the amount of the permanent Peishcush that may be fixed after the subdivision accounts shall

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

shall have been prepared should fall below the amount now agreed by you, the difference should be reimbursed to you, that you will have no right to the current and arrears of sist due by the Ryots, and that the Circar professes exclusive claim to the same, that the balance which may be outstanding by the 25th August of Fusly 1253, after deducting the Collections made by the Circar, should be correctly ascertained in Communication with your own servants, and that an account should be taken for such sums as can be recovered which will be collected by you and remitted to the Circar.-

The arzee will be forwarded to the Board of Revenue and their orders will be communicated to you - I have now however issued orders to the Circar servants to deliver over to you the said Purganahs of Pentapandi, Goondoogalanoo and Chavendra Mootah agreeably to your application in order that you may take care of the cultivation &c. from the commencement of the ensuing Fusly.-

The

Fort St. George 3d July 1813.

The Sircar servants now employed in those Purganahs will continue to secure the produce, and make the collections on account of fusly 1252 until further orders - you will also employ your servants in those Purganahs to take care of the cultivation from the commencement of fusly 1253 &c and manage their affairs &c subject to the orders which may be issued by the Board on the subject - as soon as possible after the preparation of the subdivision accounts for the said three Purganahs and approval by the Board of the permanent assessment fixed thereon - the circumstance will be communicated to you, and you will pay the Peishcush so fixed - Till then, you will pay according to the Paithindy as above agreed to the sum of Rupees 69000 — " — "

You will continue the

Fort St. George 3d July 1813.

Cranams, Mocassahs, agrahanums, the shares to the Poyts, Grain allowances, &c in those Purganahs according to Mamool, and the provisions of the Permanent settlement, and improve the lands --

You will administer the affairs of the said Purganahs and live happy -

(Signed) R. J. Porter

Collector -

Statement

9394 Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

Statement shewing the average Collections of the Nedadavole Zemindary as per accounts of the Circuit Committee, as well as the amount of Peishcush fixed thereon.— No. 3.

No.	Names of the Purganahs.	average A.D. 1776 to 1783 as per accounts of the Circuit Committee. On account of List	On account of Village charges.	Total	2/3ds of the average Collections entered in Col. 4	Amount remitted at the time of permanent settlement	Proportion of the original Peishcush of 210000 Rupees fixed on the Nedadavole Zemindary to the collections entered in Col. 7.	Remainder	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	8	7	9
		C.Rs a. ps	C.Rs a. ps	C.Rs a. ps	C.Rs a. ps	C.Rs a. ps	C.Rs a. ps	C.Rs a. ps	
1	Nedadavole Purganah	85090 7 5	4590 3 11	89680 11 4	59787 2 2	1234 10 8	58352 7 6	56410 11 —	It appears from Statement A which accompanied the letter from the Secretary to the Special Commission dated 19th March 1803 that the sum of Rupees 210000 was fixed as Peishcush for the Zemindary of Nedadavole consisting the Purganahs of Nedadavole, Pentapaud, Balmurzully and Goondoogolanoo as well as one Timberpettah Mootah, whereas on the back of the Permanent Cowle granted for the said Nedadavole Zemindary, the Villages appertaining to the aforesaid Purganahs as well as of Chavendra 7 Villages appertaining to Charmahal Meadoor & Vizianoy belonging to other Zemindars are superscribed but no Peishcush for the last mentioned Villages was added thereto, and it appears moreover from the letter addressed to the Board under date 15th July 1829 and the Board's Proceedings dated 20th June 1831, that the Villages are to be continued in the enjoyment of the Zemindar without any payment of Peishcush thereon. Consequently the Peishcush of 210000 Rupees is proportionately distributed over these Villages also and the particulars thereof are stated in this account.— Statement No. 2 will shew the proportion of Peishcush which may be assessed on these Villages with reference to their average Collections. Further explanation regarding these Villages will be submitted in a separate report relative to the subdivision accounts.—
2	Balmurzully Do.	104931 13 11	4254 10 4	109186 8 3	72791 — 3	1503 3 7	71287 12 8	68679 14 —	
3	Timberpettah Mootah	28895 13 —	3974 1 5	32869 14 5	21913 4 3	452 8 5	21460 11 10	20675 7 —	
	Total	218918 2 4	12818 15 8	231737 2 —	154491 6 8	3190 6 8	151301 — —	145766 — —	
4	Pentapaud Purganah	44840 15 10	6227 13 6	51068 13 4	34045 11 3	703 2 —	33342 12 3	32122 10 —	
5	Goondoogolanoo Do.	34631 9 10	4201 10 4	38836 4 2	25890 13 5	534 9 8	25356 3 9	24429 — —	
	Total	79475 9 8	10429 7 10	89905 1 6	59936 11 8	1237 11 8	58699 — —	56551 10 —	
	Total	298393 12 —	23248 7 6	321642 3 6	214428 2 4	4428 24	214000 — —	202317 10 —	
6	Chavendra Mootah consisting of 6 Villages not included in the permanent Settlement of Nedadavole Estate	10147 6 6	— — —	10147 6 6	6964 15 —	— — —	6964 15 —	6710 6 —	
7	Vungoor Village in the Vizianoy Purganah which is at present attached to Timberpettah Mootah but not included in the permanent Settlement of Nedadavole Estate	1513 15 2	— — —	1513 15 2	1009 4 9	— — —	1009 4 9	972 — —	
	Total	11961 5 8	— — —	11961 5 8	7974 3 9	— — —	7974 3 9	7682 6 —	
	Grand Total	310355 1 8	23248 7 6	333603 9 2	222402 6 1	4428 24	221974 3 9	210000 — —	

E. E. J.

(Signed) H. J. Porter
Collector

Masulipatam Zillah
Coll.r Circuit Cutcherry
Gollapollem 23 Sept.r 1843

Statement

Fort St. George

No. 4

Proportionate Amount

3d July 1843.

of Peishcush to be fixed on the two separated portions

mittee from A.D. 1776

the ge tions tain	Amount remitted at the time of Perma: nent settle: ment.	Remainder	to 1788.- Proportion of the original Peishcush of 210000 Rupees fixed on the Nabob: vole Zemindary to the Collections entered in Col.7	For 8 years from 1230 to 1243 Fus. Average Gross Collections	2/3rds of the Average Gross Collections	Proportion of the Peishcush	For 12 years from 1236 to 1247. Average Gross Collections	2/3rds of the Average Gross Collections	Proportion of the Peishcush
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	a/c	C/Rs	a/c	C/Rs	a/c	C/Rs	a/c	C/Rs	a/c
				C/Rs	a/c	C/Rs	a/c	C/Rs	a/c
				146738	" "	18115 11	15 "	12 1007	15 4
				63262	" "	94387 5	6 6	2924 4	4 7
				210000	" "	279394 6	18 9	32 13	8 210000

11 5 3190 6 8 15 2310 4 9

10 8 1237 11 8 6 663 15

6 1 4428 2 4 2 1974 3 9

9396 Fort St. George

3d July 1843.

of the Nedadavole Zemindary as per accounts taken by the Circuit Committee as well as those from Fusly 1236 to 1251.

For 5 years from Fusly 1241. to 1247.			For 5 years from Fusly 1243 to 1247.			For 12 years from Fusly 1240 to 1247 for which the last division accounts are now under preparation.			average of the 2/5ths of Collections.		average of the proportion of Peishcush Amount	
Average Gross Collections	2/5ths of the average Gross Collections	Proportion of the Peishcush	Average Gross Collections	2/5ths of the average Gross Collections	Proportion of the Peishcush	Average Gross Collections	2/5ths of the average Gross Collections	Proportion of the Peishcush	Total amount of 2/5ths of the average Gross Collections entered in Cols 7, 10, 13, 16, 17, 19, 22,	Average at 1/6th	Total as per Col. 8. 11. 14. 17. 20. & 23.	Average at 1/6th
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s	Cl.s a.s
7,74,966 9 ~	1,16,644 6 ~	1,42,578 3 6	1,85,333 13 10	1,23,555- 4 7	1,43,442 1 4	1,56,092 6 3	1,04,061 9 6	1,43,140 ~ ~	7,38,675 4 8	1,23,112 8 9	8,54,438 2 4	1,42,406 5 9
92,737 4 ~	55,158 2 8	67,421 12 6	85,996 ~ 3	57,330 10 10	66,557 11 8	72,431 12 8	4,828 7 13 9	66,560 ~ ~	3,49,906 7 8	58,301 1 4	4,05,561 13 8	67,593 10 3
25,7703 13 ~	1,71,802 8 8	2,10,000 ~ ~	2,71,329 14 1	1,80,886 9 5	2,10,000 ~ ~	2,28,524 2 11	1,52,349 7 3	2,10,000 ~ ~	10,88,581 12 4	1,81,413 10 1	12,60,000 ~ ~	2,10,000 ~ ~

+ Proportion of the Peishcush on Pentapaud & Grondoogodavaru Purganahs and the Inamtah of Chavendra ——— 67593 10 3
Excess to make it a Round sum ——— 406 5 9
Amount agreed by the Zemindar of Inorjeed to be paid from the Commencement of Fusly 1253 ——— 68000 ~ ~

Masulipatam Zillah Coll.rs Circuit Cutcherry at Gollapollem 23d June 1843

(Signed) R. J. Porter
Collector.

E.E. J.C.

Resolution thereon. The Board approve

(11-15)

of the arrangement which the Collector of Masulipatam has entered into with the Zemindar of Nozeed for the purpose of fulfilling him, from the beginning of the ensuing fusly, in possession of the portion of the Zemindary of Nedadavole which has been ordered to be made over to him.—

The Board do not doubt that Mr. Porter will expedite the preparation of the Sub-Division accounts, and give effect to all measures necessary for the final settlement of this question with all practicable despatch.—

Ordered also that the following address be submitted in Consequence:—

To

(14-16)

To the Chief Sec. to Government submitting a letter from the Coll.r of Masulipatam reporting the arrangements which he has made for the disposal of that portion of the Nedadavole Zemindary which in virtue of a Compromise entered into between the Zemindars of Nedadavole and Nozeed was to be made over to the latter stating that the Board have sanctioned the Coll.rs Proceedings & that on the receipt of the subdivision accounts they will again communicate with the Govt on the measures to be concluded for the final adjustment of the subject now under report—

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

G 3 1
From Govt. Cs. in Lrs 22. Decr. 1842. Para 10
To Do. 20th April 1843
From Do. 23d in Dr. Con.d 29th May "
23d June in Lrs 3d July 1843.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you for submission to the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Masulipatam, reporting the arrangements which he has made for the disposal of that portion of the Nedadavole Zemindary, which, in virtue of a compromise entered into between the Zemindars of Nedadavole and Nozeed was to be made over to the latter.—

In Lrs 22 Decr. 1842

2. The sale of the Nedadavole Zemindary having taken place as directed in Para 39 of an Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors under date 24th August 1842. and the Estate having been purchased on behalf of Government, it will be seen from Mr. Porter's letter that the Nozeed Zemindar addressed to him an Arzee praying that the

Rangeenamah

Rauzeenamahs of Pontapaud and Goondegolam with the Mootah of Chamendra which under the instructions contained in the Extract already referred to were to be made over to him, might be put into his profession at as early a period as possible, that he may be enabled to adopt measures for the cultivation of those Estates from the commencement of the approaching Fusly:-

3. It being impossible that the Sub Division accounts by which the Permanent settlement is to be apportioned on these Perganahs, can be prepared and sanctioned within the time specified, and it being also of primary importance that the present season of cultivation should not be suffered to pass away and Government be exposed for another Fusly to the disadvantages of an unseen management, the Collector has been induced to allow the Zemindar to enter upon partial charge of the Estates soas to enable him to frame his own arrangement for the coming Fusly on certain conditions which are set forth in Para 4. of Mr. Porter's letter.-

4. These are that until the Peishcush be definitively settled the Zemindar shall

shall from the commencement of Fusly 1253 pay annually Rupees 68.000 being the amount calculated on the average collections of past years and shall further make good any deficiency which may eventually be found between his actual payments and the amount which may be ultimately fixed according to the Sub Division Accounts, being of course entitled to receive credit for the difference should it prove to be in his favor.-

5. Taking into consideration the urgent nature of the case, and under the impression that the arrangements now concluded is most to the advantage both of Government and the Nuzeed Zemindar the Board of Revenue have thought it advisable to convey to the Collector their sanction of his proceedings, which they trust may also meet the approval of Government. Mr. Porter has been instructed to expedite the preparation of the Sub Division accounts on the receipt of which the Board will have the honor of again communicating with Government on the measures to be concluded for the final adjustment of the subject now under report.-

as per Statement No 3 No 4.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

(Signed) C. C. Lovell
Act. Sec.

Read the following Statement

Statement

9402 Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

Order thereon. Ordered to be sent for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(17-18) Read the following letter.

To C. C. Lovell Esqre.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(19) Sir,

From the Collr. of Bellary. On the 27th October 1806 Government conferred on Trimul row the then Rajah of Anagoondy and his heirs the Village of Nimbapoor in the Kumply Talook of this District as Enam for the support of the Pagoda of Ragoonat swamie, the favorite Image of the samstanum and granted a Sunnud to that effect bearing the same date, a Copy of which is lodged in the Records of this Office, the original being held by the present Rajah of Anagoondy Trimuldavaroyal. The Village thus granted continued to be managed for the benefit of the Pagoda, under the Superintendence of the Rajah until 1841. when Pumpapaty Rauz the former Dalavoy incurred the displeasure of his Master, and the Saghire Villages of this Family within the limits of His Highness the Nizams Dominions on the left bank of the Tom-budra River, Anagoondy &c. were resumed by that Government

Reporting the circumstances under which a Village called Nimbapoor in the Bellary District, granted in 1806 the Enam for the support of the Pagoda of Ragoonat Swamy at Anagoondy on the left bank of Toombadra in His Highness the Nizams Limits, has been placed under Circar Management in 1841, Submitting for decision a proposal to resume the Village above and to pay the proceeds thereof for the support of the Pagoda.

Statement Showing the quantity of white Salt in the Billah of Nellore as per Contract for 1843 at the undermentioned Gola in the Collectorate for 1843 at the undermentioned Gola in the Collectorate of the Ceded Districts.

No.	Name of Gola	North Latitude	Quantity of Salt remaining to be exported from the Gola on the 1st July 1843	Quantity of Salt manufactured and remaining to be exported from the Gola on the 1st July 1843	Quantity of Salt already exported from the Gola on the 1st July 1843	Quantity of Salt remaining to be exported from the Gola on the 1st July 1843
1	Elapuddy	14° 44'	21128 4/12	32155 1/2	7506	24649 1/2
2	Gogoladdy	14° 39'	15000	15000	3800	11200
3	Kaviery	14° 37'	22500	22500	3800	18700
4	Sanna Cheruvoo	14° 36'	38000	38000	3800	34200
5	Kalingalatoor	14° 10'	26580	26580	6655 1/2	19924 1/2
			3,80,000	1,69,295 1/2	Nellore Revd. Collr's Cutchery 29th June 1843	

C. C. Lovell Esqre. Secy. to Bd. of Revenue &c. &c. &c.

Government, and I received information that the Poojah and Ceremonies in the said Pagoda at Anagoondy for the support of which Nimbapoor was granted as Enam had altogether ceased to be performed. I considered it therefore unauthorized to continue to pay the proceeds to the Family. This arrangement was further rendered necessary by the fact of certain Arabs deputed by the Meyah of Gungavaty (a Mussulman) under orders of the Nizam's Government having entered Anagoondy with his Troops and driven out of that Village Pumpapaty Rauz and his People, committing great distruction in the Pagoda, and making away with several Idols and Utensils &c. The Collections of Revenue from the Village were placed in Deposit pending the settlement of the dispute. These Collections up to the end of March 1843 amounted to C. Rupees 2668. as shewn in the following Abstract.-

Fusly	Total Beriz	Balance outstanding	Actual collections to the end of March 1843
	C.R.	C.R.	C.R.
1251	1727	143	1584
1252	1718	634	1084
Total	3445	777	2668

2. The present Dalavoy (Minister) Rungarauz

Rungarauz has, on behalf of the Rajah, now reported that the Saghire Villages of Anagoondy &c. have been restored to the sumstanum by his Highness the Nizam's Government and requested that the Villages of Nimbapoor, within my limits granted for the support of Ragoonat swamie Pagoda at Anagoondy may also be restored to them agreeably to the terms of the Sunnud, together with the Money in Deposit that they may be enabled to conduct the ceremonies and Festivals as before.-

† The words used in the Sunnud are "That the produce of the said Village of Nimbapoor "shall be invariably "& solely appropriated "for the support "of the Pagoda of "Ragoonat swamie".

3. While the Anagoondy District was in the possession of a man of a different creed and the ceremonies of the Pagoda at an end, it was necessary to prevent the funds being misappropriated, and I was in fact upon the point of writing to the Board on the subject, recommending that the Village should be resumed altogether, when the Resolution of the Nizam's Government to restore the Town of Anagoondy to the rightful owners, together with the Villages appertaining thereto, has entirely altered the position of affairs. The Rajah has already restored the Worship in the Pagoda

Pagoda for the support of which the Village was granted. The summuds of the Nizam's Government restoring Anagoondy &c. to the family have arrived, and they have taken possession from the Meyah of Gungavaty who received his order to retire.

4. Under these circumstances there would appear to be no longer any obstacle to the restoration of the Village; But before doing so, I would beg to refer the Board to the letters noted in the margin* and to request their consideration to the following Proposal.

5 Nimbapoor, It will be observed by a reference to the Map is a small Village on this side of the Toomabadra and near the Anagoondy Gate. Shortly after my arrival in this District, I discovered that contrary to the terms of the Summud the administration of Police, and in fact the entire control in this Village was left in the hands of the Anagoondy Family. As this was evidently not only never contemplated, but an express stipulation to the contrary entered in the summud. I replaced all Police authority

*Letters from the Magistrate of to the Chief Secretary to Govt. dated the 1st & 4th October 1841.
Reply from Govt. dated 12th Oct. 1841. No 401.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Political Dept. dated 17th Nov. 1841. No 448.

in the hands of the Amildar of the Talook.

6. The question now remains to be determined whether it would not be advisable to take the present opportunity of resuming the Village altogether, paying over the proceeds, as in the case of other Dawasums, to the holders of the summud. The part of the Nizam's Dominions bordering on this Talook is ruled over by turbulent Chieftains under no Control or authority whatever, and this Nimbapoor has always been a place of resort to all the disaffected & Vagabonds who may wish to sojourn there. In fact the correspondence above alluded to will shew the events that took place in that Neighbourhood, and I believe I should have no difficulty in persuading the Anagoondy Family that this arrangement should take place. The Stringent enforcement of the New Passport Regulations might no doubt have considerable effect but my proposition is, that the Village should be entirely resumed that the proceeds should be paid over also the amount in deposit.

7. The Grounds upon which I

I would recommend this deviation from the course hitherto pursued are as follows.—

In the first place the affairs of the Anagoondy Family have undergone great change since the Period when the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck then Governor of Fort St. George, granted this sunnud; The present Rajah is a minor and is in fact no Rajah of Anagoondy only by name. There is question therefore whether the manage= =ment of a Village on this side the Frontier can safely be entrusted to a Rajah residing on the other. The words of the sunnud as above quoted are, "that the produce of the said Village of Nimbapoor shall be invaria= =bly and solely appropriated" for the purpose therein specified. In the 2nd place, I consider it exceedingly inexpedient that a single Village should thus be made the scene of plots and disturbances in a District belonging wholly and entirely to this Government. In the 3rd place,

I consider the determination of the Nizam's Government to restore the Anagoondy Vil= =lages to the Family as an arrangement not to be relied on as stable, having myself witnessed during the few years I have been connected with this District not less than three different decisions on this point. Should the Village be again restored to the Rajah which is not in the least improbable, the an intole= =rant Mussulman, will again eject the Idol from the Pagoda, and it is for this Government to determine whether a Village within the Company's limits ought to be subject to changes of this nature, and whether it is consistent with the system of non. interference with Pagoda Worship now ordered; were the Village placed under the Collector the changes that may take place would no longer affect it, as it would merely involve the necessity of Keeping the Proceeds in Deposit till the lawful claim to them was.

was established. It may for instance be fairly urged that the duties of the Pagoda having been suspended the claim to the sum in deposit is not tenable, but I would recommend that this favor be accorded on condition of the Village being wholly given up to the management of the Collector of Bellary. In times of internal commotion the possession of even this petty Village by another Government might be of serious inconvenience, and I should be glad, if the Board agreed with me in recommending that the arrangement I have proposed should be adopted, I should find no difficulty in carrying it into effect.-

Bellary District
Coll.r Office on Circuit
at Canalapoor
3.d June 1843

/ Signed / A. C. Mellor
Collector

Order thereon. Ordered to be brought forward
(Read again in at a future meeting
Con 15th July)

19-20

To
E. b. Lovell Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George -

21

Sir,

From the Coll.r of Bellary - Submitting a proposal for the consideration of the Board of Revenue for the entertainment of Scavenger Establishment in certain Towns of the Bellary District together with a Statement shewing the expense & Copy of correspondence passed between the Superintendent of Police & the Collector of Bellary -

Para 1- Agreeably to the instructions contained in Mr. Boardillon's letter of the 9th February last I have the honor to transmit a Statement shewing the Towns to which I propose to assign a Scavenger Establishment in this District their population, the amount of local taxes in each and the sum required to maintain the same.-

1 Bellary
2 Adonee
3 Gooty
4 Sandpatty
5 Anuntapoor
6 Dhurmaverem
7 Raidroog
8 Hospett
9 Rumply
10 Pamody -

2.- The number of Towns is ten, Of these Bellary and Anuntapoor are the only places the main streets of which are in straight lines, the Streets of the other Eight are irregular and narrow.-

3. The number of Houses in the whole ten Towns is 18,987. and the inhabitants are 90,365 The total Collection of Mohaturpha for Fusly 1851 is as entered in Column 13 of the Statement Rupees 41,958 and the estimated charges for Keeping up the Establishment in view averaging 4 per Cent of these

Vee sabady 18466
Baghire D.o 23492
41958.

these taxes, is Rupees 1815.-

	No.	Average Wiraptr. Cart per mensem	Amount
		CRs. A. P.	CRs. a. p.
Carts	6	7 " "	42 " "
Sweepers	48	2 4 "	105 " "
			147 " "
or Per Annum			1764 " "
Add Tools and implements			51
		Total	1815 " "

The Merchants and Handicrafts residing in the General Military Cowle Bazar of Bellary having been included in the Military Re=gister, pay no tax to the Circar (with the ex=ception of a few weavers who are taxed with a trifling amount of 51 Rupees) whilst on the other hand the proportion of the pre=sent Estimate on account of these Merchants and Bazarmen Amounts to Rupees 131.- These are the only class of People upon w= whom I could venture to propose any levy of addi=tional tax, and on this point I request to be informed of the Sentiments of the Board.- The are the only Persons who could afford

it, but on the other hand, in a large Military Cantonment it is for the consideration of the Government whether the Keeping clean the Streets is not matter of Public advantage and therefore to be borne by the State.-

4.- There is a Small and totally inadequate Establishment Kept up now at Bellary under the exclusive control of the Superintendent of Military Police, and the immediate management thereof is intrusted to the two Military Cutwals of Brucepett and Cowle Bazar. There are two Platform Carts Supplied by the Ord=nance Department, 4 Bullocks and 2 Drivers out of the Public Cattle, and the Sweepers are 4 in number, at 2 to each of the places, their pay at 3½ Rupees per Month is paid by Government through the Commissariat Department. It is of cours= proposed to continue them as usual.- This Small Establishment is assisted by 8 C= Convicts allowed by the Zillah Judge. From the want of Sufficient number of Carts & c= they are unable to pick up the Masses of Rubbish in the Several Streets. In fact they are confined to the main Roads and my.

my Estimate comprises therefore the additional Number required to perform the work thoroughly-

5. When this Establishment is completed, and the fund allotted, the general Superintendence may be safely entrusted to the Tasildar of each Talook, and the Keeping the respective Towns clean shall then devolve on the Cutwall of each place, with the exception of Raidroog, where there being no Cutwall the Tasildar must appoint a Peon to that especial Duty. But Bellary being a Military Station I think it advisable that the revised Establishment should be retained under the Superintendent of Military Police as at present-

6. A set of Rules for the execution of the duties connected with the Establishment will be transmitted to the Amildars, and the points upon which I intend to insist will be explained by the letter addressed to the Superintendent of Police, Copy of which and of the reply is herewith sent. There are at Bellary numbers of Public Cattle, and four ad-

the very considerable reduction in the amount required for the Bellary Station, but as this is a point upon which I can give no orders it will be proper to call upon the Military Authorities of the place. The Board will be glad to hear that the Amildars enter most fully into the Matter, one and all strongly urging the necessity of the arrangement, their Estimates however of the Sum required were so heavy that I could not submit them, and the present plan is adopted to introduce one uniform practice into all the large Towns.-

7. With reference to the concluding Para of the Board's letter I merely introduced the quotation alluded to as a proof of the actual State of the Matter, and not as giving any opinion as to its cause. The very last however to which I should look to as probable would be that assigned in the Journal.-

Bellary Collector's & Magistrate's Office 22d June 1843.-

(Signed) A. Mellor
Collector & Magistrate

Statement-

Fort St. George

No. 1.-

a Scavenger Esta-

3d. July 1843.-

blishment for Sweeping and removing the Rubbish.

tion of July 1850.-

Motur.	Others who pay no to Government.-					Motorpha Collections in each of the Towns for July 1851.		
No. of Persons	House	House owners	Total House owners	No. of Persons	tax whatever	Vepalady	Bazar Vepa. Lady.	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5,196	1,989	2,006	3,047	14,340		3,638	3,231	6,869
9,144	3,030	3,197		14,547		u	51	51
14,350	3,328	6,244		28,887		3,638	3,282	6,920
23,494	6,358	3,822		16,755		3,845	8,053	11,898
7,821	3,186	1,072		4855		1040	551	1,591
2,540	987	1,095		5367		1,733	912	2645
1,836	1,024	1101		4912		641	269	910
2,808	1,023	1,288		5,831		1,331	1,087	2,418
2,159	1,245	984		4,854		969	731	1,700
2,140	954	1523		6,319		1,363	1,829	3,192
2,055	1,497	1,753		7,782		3,372	4,968	8,340
2,823	1,753	1,069		4,803		534	1,810	2,344
1,667	960	13,707		6,478		14,828	20,210	35,038
25,849	12,629	19,951		90,365		18,466	23,492	41,958
49,343	18,987							
8,934	1,685	2,110						
2,315	588	649						
3,531	444	477						
2,104	645	700						
3,672	571	584						
2,714	504	520						
4,264	606	620						
4,959	806	806						
3,136	402	463						
35,629	6,251	6,929						
41,022	11,525	12,091						

9.4.16

Fort St. George

and Filth accumulating on the Public Roads of

Estimated charges for the Establishment of Sibbendy

Hired Carts			Sweepers		
14	Rate of Hire per each Cart per Mensem.- 15	Total hire for the whole number of Carts per mensem.- 16	17	Monthly pay of each Sweeper.- 18	
No.	CRs.	CRs.	No.	CRs.	A P
2	12	24	3	3	8 0
2	12	24	3	3	8 0
4	12	48	6	3	8 0
2	7	14	6	2	0 0
1	7	7	5	2	0 0
1	7	7	5	2	0 0
1	7	7	5	2	0 0
"	"	"	4	2	0 0
"	"	"	4	2	0 0
"	"	"	4	2	0 0
"	"	"	4	2	0 0
6	7	42	42	2	0 0
6	7	42	48	2	3 0

Bellary Collector's & Magistrate's Office 22d June 1843. } E. E. per —

3d July 1843.-

Principal Towns in the Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts.-

Scavengers.-

Total pay per Month	Total per Mensem	Total per year	Sundry expences for Pickaxes and other tools per annum	Total	Percentage of charges of a year on the collection of Motorpha revenue.-
19	20	21	22	23	24
CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs. A P	CRs.	CRs.	
10 8 0	10 8 0	126 0 0	5	131	2
10 8 0	10 8 0	126 0 0	5	131	0
10 8 0	10 8 0	126 0 0	5	131	2
21 0 0	21 0 0	252 0 0	10	262	4
12 0 0	26 0 0	312 0 0	5	317	3
10 0 0	17 0 0	204 0 0	5	209	13
10 0 0	17 0 0	204 0 0	5	209	8
10 0 0	17 0 0	204 0 0	5	209	23
10 0 0	17 0 0	204 0 0	5	209	8
10 0 0	17 0 0	204 0 0	5	209	6
8 0 0	8 0 0	96 0 0	4	100	3
8 0 0	8 0 0	96 0 0	4	100	1
8 0 0	8 0 0	96 0 0	4	100	4
8 0 0	8 0 0	96 0 0	4	100	4
84 0 0	126 0 0	1,512 0 0	41	1,553	4
105 0 0	147 0 0	1,764 0 0	51	1,815	4

Note The Estimate for Brucepett & Cowle Bazar consists of only the additional assistance required independent of the two Carts and four Sweepers already employed by the Commissariat Officer. In the event of the additional Four Carts required in Col.n 14 not being supplied by that Officer, the charge for the same entered in Col.n 16 Viz.n CRs. 48 per Mensem or 576 Rs. per annum would increase the Estimate from CRs. 1815 to CRs. 2391.-

(Signed) A. Mellor.
Coll.r & Mag.te

No. 2.

To Captain C. Rowlandson
Acting Sub Assistant Commissary General Ceded Districts,
and Superintendent of Police
at Bellary.

Sir

It being contemplated to maintain a Scavenger Establishment for the purpose of keeping the large towns of this District clean, I have the honor to request that you will favor me with the information required on the undermentioned points accompanied by such suggestions as you may have to offer, furnishing me at the same time with copy of any rules that may exist in your office regarding certain Scavenger's Carts which are reported to be under your charge for the Sweeping and Cleansing of Brucepett and Cowle Bazar.-

1st. How many Scavengers Carts are at present Kept up.2

2d. Of what description they are whether Platform or Box carts.2

3d. What is the Cost of making each Cart.2

4 Whether the Carts were made under the

the Superintendence of your Officers, or Supplied by Contracts, If the latter at what price for each cart.2

5th By whom the Bullocks and Drivers are supplied, and at what expense. If your Office Supply the Drivers.- and Scavengers what pay has been fixed to each per Month.2

6th How many Scavengers are attached to each Cart, and whether the Driver is not one of them.2

7th What Establishment is allowed to Superintend the location and the work of these Carts, and at what Pay to each per Month.2

8. Whether the forage &ca for the Bullocks are Supplied from purchases made by the Office, or furnished by Contractors, and what will be the expense monthly under each of these arrangements.2

9th What Number of Carts is detached to each Division or Pettah.2

10. How often in a day (whether in the Morning alone or both Morning and evening) they go about and remove the Rubbish.-

Whether

Fort St.e George 3d July 1843.-

11th Whether the present number of Carts is deemed Sufficient for both Pettahs with reference to the population at each place.-2

12th What System obtains at present, whether the Scavengers remove the rubbish collecting on the Public Streets and Sweep them merely, or whether they clean also the lanes and narrow thorough-fares,2 and further whether they level the Sides of the Streets.-

13th Do the Sweepers and Drivers receive into the Carts the Contents of Private Privies, or only the Sweepings of the Streets.-

14th By whom the refuse of the Drains and other liquid filth is removed.2 If by the Sweepers whether any convicts are allowed to assist them in cleansing the Drains &c.-

15th What becomes of the Sweepings - are they Sold when accumulated.-2

Bellary Collr.s and Magist.tes Office 21st April 1843.

(Signed) A. Mellor
Collr & Magistrate.

To A. Mellor Esqre
Collector and Magistte of Bellary

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 21st Instant I have the honor to furnish the

Fort St.e George 3d July 1843.-

the following replies to the queries therein contained.-

1st Two Scavenger's Carts are Kept up at present.-

2d They are Plat-form Carts.-

3d Unknown.-

4th Supplied by the Store Department on Indent.-

5th The Bullocks and Drivers belong to the Public Cattle Department, and no additional expense is incurred on their account.-

6th The Driver is the only Scavenger attached to a Cart, but he is assisted by 4 Convicts allowed by the Zillah Judge. Besides 2 Sweepers are employed at Government expense, each at 3½ Rupees per Mensem, in Sweeping the principal Streets in each Pettah. They were formerly paid by the Collector but have been transferred to this Department in the year 1822, being Solely attached to the Police Establishment which was transferred to the Commissariat Officer in the Same year

7th There is no additional Establishment maintained for the purpose of

of Superintending the location and work of the Carts as the Cutwall and the Peons attached to each Pettah supply the want-

8th. The forage to the Bullocks on work is allowed from the quantity purchased for Public Cattle. No additional expense therefore is incurred on this account.-

9th. Only one Cart is detached to each Pettah.-

10th. The Carts ply from 7 to 12 and from 2 to 6 Oclock.-

11th. One Cart is not sufficient 3 to each Pettah are required to discharge the duties efficiently.-

12th. The rubbish Collecting in the Principal Streets is removed by the Scavengers every day that which collects in the Narrow Streets and lanes is removed occasionally. the Convicts level the Streets.-

13th. The Contents of the Private Privies are never received by the Driver into his Cart, this important work being performed by a class of people called "Hallal Kores" at the expense of the owners themselves.-

14th. There are no proper Drains in Bellary

Bellary but if there is any prospect of erecting them the Scavengers or the convicts allowed for their assistance will of course clean them-

The liquid filth formed in the Streets at present is removed by the Convicts attached to the Cart.-

15th. The Sweepings are thrown away as there is no demand for them in Bellary

There are no particular rules regarding the Scavengers Carts in my Office-

The only thing occurring to me to Suggest is that there should be 3 instead of 1 Cart for each Pettah. I presume that of course they will remain under the entire charge of Superintendent of Police and I should think at Military Stations where Cattle &c. are available for nothing (as they must be kept up) any material change is not desirable.-

Commissariat Office
C. D. Bellary
25th April 1843.

(Signed) C. Rowlandson.
Ag. S. A. C. G. C. D.

Order thereon,

Ordered to be sent again in Circulation.-

Read.

21. 22

Read the following letter-

To

E. C. Lowell Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

23

Sir,

From W. U. Arbuthnot Esqre
Acting Principal Collr
of Cuddapah - - - -

Para 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an Extracte from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 8th June 1843, which contains their observations on my last Summahbundy Report.-

Submits some remarks on the subject of after remissions and requests to be informed with final orders on the subject.-

2. As it is very desirable that the question of after remission should be finally disposed of, and the the orders of Government should be received in time to be acted upon during the next Summahbundy. I take the liberty of Submitting a few observations on the subject.-

3 The System, which I adopted in the present Summahbundy is as follows.-

4 In all cases, where the Village authorities admitted the practicability of additional cultivation, this was entered in the Puttahs of the Ryots

Ryots and included in the Summahbundy Beriz- But when upon enquiry it appeared doubtful whether the additional cultivation could be carried on, it was excluded from the Settlement, but a separate Memorandum was recorded, and at the close of the Summahbundy, an order was issued to the Tahsildar either to proceed in person, or depute one of his Subordinates to the Villages, where additional cultivation was anticipated, to see that this was not neglected, and that it was brought to account as soon as commenced upon.-

5. Having made these preliminary enquiries, I do not propose admitting any after remissions.-

6. Though much attention was bestowed on this subject, and though no anticipated cultivation was entered without the concurrence of the Village functionaries, and generally of the Ryots themselves, still I have found it necessary to order the collection of a portion of it to be suspended.-

7. It is true, that this necessity has

has arisen from the very peculiar nature of the past Season - There was a heavy fall of rain in the Month of January / a most unusual occurrence / inconsequence of which a good deal of land within the beds of tanks usually cultivated in January or February was flooded, and unavoidably left waste. This had been entered in the Puttahs of Ryots, and under the old system would have been an after remission, but according to the proposed arrangement, I have ordered the realization of the Amount to be suspended, and it will be regarded as a balance.

8. Then again in regard to Fussulgasty or the additional Assessment imposed, when 2 Crops are raised on one Crop land. at the time of the Summabundy in the Talooks first settled, the 1st. Crop is not reaped, and it is entirely optional with the Ryots. to raise a 2d. Crop or not, as they may feel disposed. If the additional assessment be imposed at the time of Settlement and no second Crop be cultivated, this must be remitted.

In

In this case also, I have adopted the plan above described.

9. But if the former system of including all anticipated cultivation in the Puttahs be reverted to, and the practice of making after remissions be discontinued, the consequence will be that, there will be large balances outstanding at the end of each fusly, and as a portion of these will be due by the better class of Ryots, and be of that description which is not properly recoverable, I fear an opening will still be left for exactions, and frauds on the part of the Village and Talook Servants.

10. The demand in each year varies according to the nature of the season, and other circumstances beyond the control of the Revenue Authorities, but the punctual realization of that demand is an object, to which every Collector attaches much importance, and he is therefore reluctant to introduce a system which will have the effect of retaining objectionable items in the demand, and of thus increasing the outstanding balances at

at the close of the Fusly.-

11. The principal objection to the system of after remissions, I understood to be, the opportunity they afforded to the Village, and Talook Servants to make unauthorized and fraudulent exactions, and this it was my object to guard against; in the system which I proposed to introduce.-

12. The Board are under a mis-apprehension in supposing that the amount of cultivation discovered after the Settlement is credited to Sewai Jamah, or Extra Collections.-

13 All cultivation not entered in the Curnums Monthly Account, but brought to light by the Carkoon or Hillady before the Summabundy is entered in the puttahs of the Ryots, and included in the Summabundy Beriz - but all discovered subsequently to the Summabundy and previous to the close of the Fusly, is credited to the proper head, and included in the Kistbundy Beriz, while only cultivation brought to light after the end of the Fusly, when the accounts

accounts have been closed is credited to Sewai Jamah.-

14 The Summabundy Beriz is in fact nothing more than the aggregate of the sums entered in the Puttahs of the Ryots, while the Kistbundy Beriz which is a Statement of the adjusted demand exhibits any addition (as it formerly exhibited any deduction from after remissions) that may be made upto the close of the Fusly.-

15. The Southern Talooks in this District are thickly interspersed with hill and Jungle, the cultivation is very late, and is generally carried on in little patches here and there - The average number of fields in each Talook is upwards of 9,000 so that the examination of the Villages occupies much time - and notwithstanding the late period at which the Settlement is usually commenced, the examination is never completed at that time - The demand in Villages not examined is regulated by the Monthly Returns of cultivation, and the viva voce investigation of the Inhabitants, and all additional cultivation discovered by

by the subsequent examination of the Government Servants is entered as Sankyjasty - It is not owing to any deficiency in the enquiries at the time of Settlement, but to the character of the People, and the nature of the Country, that concealed cultivation is so common, in the Southern Talooks; nor were after remissions ever admitted in them; these were confined to the Talooks first settled -

16. I do not anticipate that there will be any difficulty in carrying out the views of the Board of Revenue, but I am anxious that the effect of doing so, should be taken into consideration and that the subject should be exhibited in every part of view before final orders are passed, and that these orders should be received in time to be acted upon, in the ensuing Summabundy -

Cuddapah, Pr. Coll.s Office, 21st June 1843. } / Signed / W. M. Arbuthnot
A.g Principal Collector.

Proceedings thereon. The Board are glad to observe that the Acting Principal Collector has been able to adopt the greater number of the suggestions for dispensing with the practice of after remissions contained in their Proceedings of the 8th June -

Stating that the Board are glad to observe that the Acting Principal Coll.r of Cuddapah has been able to adopt the

(23 24)

The

the greater number of their suggestions for dispensing with the practice of after remissions and recording certain observations on the subject -

Board -

Para 8.

2. The arrangement for treating as a balance, land usually cultivated but unavoidably left unsown from unseasonable rain or other calamity seems proper - From the extraordinary nature of the case, it is not probable that recourse to this mode of relief will often be required, or if so, that the amount best be large -

3. With reference to two crop land, the Board are of opinion that the ryots occupying it are bound to raise both Crops, if there is a sufficient supply of water - And that they can only claim remission when there is a failure of the means of irrigation - True it is optional with them to raise one or two as they may feel disposed, but they must pay for two. A remission of the Government dues being entirely an act of grace, should only be granted when good cause has been shown that circumstances over which the ryot had no control deprived him of the means of discharging them -

Para 9.

4. The Board are unable to perceive why the discontinuance of after remissions should entail the creation of large balances as a necessary consequence. The Sawnee Chitta should include all anticipated cultivation, the Summahbundy Kisal Chitta only such as appears to the Collector to be tolerably sure of being actually cultivated. The

greater

greater number of ryots cultivate the same lands from year to year - They do not willingly leave any portion unsown should they be forced to do so from unforeseen calamity it can be but rarely to a small extent and consequently the amount of balance should be very trifling.

5. The Board are perfectly satisfied from the anxiety evinced to put a stop to the practice that Mr. Arbuthnot has given his best attention to the subject and they are content to leave the further prosecution of the matter in his hands. They Concur entirely in the sentiments expressed by him in the 10th para of his letter and are unwilling to press the adoption of any rules which may seem to him likely to cause any considerable arrears. They will only add that as the general circumstances of the Bellary District are in all respects similar to his own and that as the system there in force neither requires a resort to after remissions nor is attended with an accumulation of arrears the Acting Principal Collector might obtain some useful hints by ascertaining in what respects the arrangements of the two Districts differ on the points under discussion.

Read

Read the following letter.

To E. C. Lovell Esq.re
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

25

From A. Freese Esq.re Coll.r of Chingleput
Submitting further information relative to a piece of land at Thomas Mount claimed by His Highness the Nabob and returning the Title Deeds.

Sir,

Parat.

With reference to your letter of the 11th Ultimo, forwarding certain Documents and requesting me to specify the Title deeds under which His Highness the Nabob claims the Gardens &c.a marked A, B, C, D in the plan attached to my letter of the 22d December 1842 I have the honor to state that the title deeds contained in the packet No. 5 of the 3 Gardens at St. Thomas's Mount appear to be the bills of sale of several pieces of land included in the "Oroor Bagh" which has been in the possession of His Highness for many years and within the Compounds of which the garden in question is situated but in consequence of the Gardens and boundaries specified in those old bills of sale having been consequently much altered, it is now impossible to distinguish any particular portion of the lands. From the information however obtained from the oldest inhabitants of the place and a reference to the Pallaveram Tyc. and Zemindars' accounts of Gardens it is

supposed

supposed that the Gardens above alluded to and now in the possession of Mr. Taynton form part of the 2nd. and 3d. pieces of ground specified in the bill of sale marked No. 4 in the said packet and stated to be situated between the Gardens of His Highness the Nabob and Dawsonne Drake Esqre. who was formerly the owner of the land lying to the east of the Magazine mentioned in the plan above referred to.

2. The three packets of papers which accompanied your letter under reply are herewith returned.

Chingleput District,
Collr's Cutcherry
Pullecarnay 26th June 1843.

Signed A. Freese
Collector

Read again also a letter from the Collector of Madras dated 1st. and entered in Consultation 11th. May last.

Ordered that the following address be submitted together with the foregoing letters and the correspondence therein referred to

25-26

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Secy. to Government submitting with reference to the Extract from

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under

From the Minutes of Consultation dated 1st. Apl. last. Letters to the Coll. of Madras and Chingleput stating that the original title deeds of His Highness the Nabob's property situated within the limits of Madras have been transmitted to the Government Agent at Chepauk and forwarding the Documents connected with the property situated in the Saghire. Also furnishing explanation regarding the Piece of land claimed by Mrs. Taynton.

Read 3d. July 1843.

under date the 11th. April last and in reply to forward for the information of the Most Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying letters from the Collector of Madras and Chingleput.

From Coll. of Madras
1st. inst. 11th. May 1843
From Coll. of Chingleput
5th. inst. 11th. May 1843
From Coll. of Chingleput
26th. June 1843.

The box alluded to in the above extract as containing the Title deeds of all the landed property belonging to His Highness the Nabob was with its contents forwarded by the Board to the Register of Government Grants. From Mr. Robertson's letter it will appear that all the original deeds relating to property within the limits of Madras have been transmitted to the Government Agent at Chepauk. The other documents to which he refers being connected with property situated in the Saghire were forwarded to the Collector of Chingleput and returned to the Board with his letter of 29th. Aug. 1842. This from some oversight they were not submitted to Government with their Secretary's letter of 10th. October 1842. The Board beg now to forward them.

In Cons. 22nd. Sept. 1842.

In forwt 23d Feby 1843.
Letter from Coll.r of Chingleput 26th June 1843.

them. The plots of ground referred to in Para 2 of the letter from the Collector of Chingleput dated 16th February 1843 and distinguished in the plan by the letters A, B, C, D would appear to form part of the 2nd 3rd pieces of land specified in the bill of sale marked W.4. which is contained in Packet No 5 of the documents now forwarded.

3. The Board beg to refer to Para 2 of Mr. Freese's letter of the 5th May as furnishing explanation on the points adverted to in Para 2 of the Minutes of Consultation now under acknowledgement.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
3rd July 1843.

(Signed) E. C. Lovell
Acting Secy

Read the following letter

27

From the Coll.r of Chingleput

To E. C. Lovell Esqre
Acting Secy to the Board of Revr
Fort St. George

Sir,
Para 1. In reply to your letter of the 26th Instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Board that there is now in store at Covelong about 60,000 Bengal Maunds of Salt above the Indent

Indent of 300,000 Maunds for 1843 and to that unless there are unseasonable rains the additional quantity now required can be manufactured and supplied within the present Official year.

2. Should the Board see no objection, about 30000 Maunds can be immediately removed from the Salt Depot at Vallore and exported at the foot of Ennore at a charge not much exceeding that incurred at Covelong. Any additional charge will be more than covered by the difference in the rates of Customs prevailing at the two Salt Pans.

Pr Garce Rs a. R
Covelong 13 2 8
Vallore 9 - -
Differences 2 8

Chingleput District,
Collector's Cutcherry,
Pallecarnay
30th June 1843.

(Signed) A. Freese
Collector

Ordered that the foregoing letter be submitted with the following address

27-28

To the Chief Secy to Government

Sir,
Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from the Collector of Chingleput for the information of the Board

9437. Fort St. George 3d July 1813.

Most Noble the Governor in Council

with reference to the Board's letter

under date 26th Ultimo Para 5.

2. It appears that the

Collector is already provided with

90,000 Maunds of Salt above the

quantity originally required for

exportation from that

District and hopes to be able

to furnish the whole of the

20,2000 Bengal Maunds

required to supply the

deficiency apprehended in

the Manufacture at Madras

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
3rd July 1813.

Signed C. C. Lovell
Actg. Secretary

Ready

9438. Fort St. George 3d July 1813.

Read the following letter

29

From W. Babington Esqr
Actg Coll.r of North Arcot

Sir,
Para.

+ No. 1640 of 1812.
" 250 of 1813.
" 673 of 1813.

To C. C. Lovell Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

With reference to the Board's en-
: dorsements on the enclosed Petitions + I have the honor
to annex translation of Mr. Goldingham's Sakeed,
against which the Petitioner's complain. The Sakeed
sets forth the reasons which induced Mr. Goldingham
to subdivide the Inaam in question.

It appears that a Claim to this
2.
Inaam as noticed in Mr. Goldingham's Sakeed was
decided in the Zillah and Provincial Courts at Chit-
: toor in the years 1812 and 1813. If these claims are cog-
: nizable by the Civil Courts, I think it would be better
that the Collectors did not interfere. The Number
of Inaams in this District of every description is very
large and the deaths of the Original Inamdars and their
immediate successors given rise to an enormous
number of claims, in deciding which, a great part
of the Collector's time is occupied, and this
part of his business is every year on the increase.

North Arcot
Coll.rs Cir.t Cutcherry
Pullecondah, 15th June, 1813.

Signed W. Babington
actg Coll.r

Translation

Fort St. George 3d July 1843

Translation of a Sakeed issued by J. Goldingham Esqre Collector of North Arcot to the Tahsildar of Sholingur on the 25th August 1842. No. 303.-

On the subject of the Complaint preferred by Sied Ameed and Mahomed Shabash & Claiming the right of the Mushroot Vega in the Musjeed at Codacal for which the Village of Arioor is granted as a Dehaut Enam and the Complaint from Vuzeerabebee, stating that Sied Ally unjustly enjoys a Moiety of the Enam, while she has a right to the whole. The Cauzy of Arcot on order, reported on the 7th February 1841 that the original incumbent Shaik Muccloom had four Sons, Viz. Mullick Sheriff, Bavah Sheriff, Hossain Sheriff and Ally Sheriff, that those individuals enjoyed the Enam and died, that the Complainant Sied Ameed is Son Sied Ameen who is Son of Shah Beebee great granddaughter of Sheck Muccloom the original incumbent, that one Sied Mahomed is one of another wife of Shah Bebee's husband, Viz. Anshabebee, that the Complainant Mahomed Shabash is the original incumbent's Granddaughters Grandson and son of the late Syee Mahomed, that one Rader Pauchais the grandson of Ebraim Sheriff's 1st Wife and Ebraim Sheriff is grandson to the original incumbent, that the Defendant Sied Ally is the original incumbent's Granddaughter's Grandson, that the two last mentioned individuals, Rader Pacha and Sied Ally at present enjoy the Enam

Fort St. George 3d July 1843

Enam. That Rader Pacha does not attend to the duties of the Musjeed, nor is he competent for the purpose, that Sied Ally has deserted the Musjeed and taken employment with the Nabobat. Madras, that he visits the place once a year merely to receive the Money. That the Complainant's claims are preferable to that of these two individuals, that Vuzeerabebee only posesses the decision of the Court and nothing else, that she is only the 2d Wife of the original incumbent's Grandson the late Ebraim Sheriff, that she had a son named Shaik Muccloom, who is dead, and that he the Cauzy cannot conceive how and on what grounds she claims a right to the entire Village.-

You yourself have reported that Sied Ally did not attend to his duties in the Musjeed, and have also by an Ouzee dated 27th January 1841 No. 23, reported that Sied Ally has not attended to his duty since the beginning of the year, that he was gone to Madras without leave, that a Fakeer named Sied Hoossain is engaged in cleaning and keeping a light in the Musjeed, but gets no payment, that a Naib conducted the duties in the preceding year and Sied Ally gave him no pay, that the usual Prayers are not performed in the Musjeed.

It appears by a Sakeed dated 6th June 1832 No. 168, that Sied Ally has a right to a moiety of the Claim on the Musjeed and the Naib Sheik Seillaman on account of the Minors Rader

Padsha

Fort St. George 3d July 1843

Padsha and Mahomed Ahmeen Sons in law to Vuzeera-
bebee son the late Sheik Muedoom to the other half,
that it was afterwards ordered that until the two Mi-
nors attain their proper age, their shares be enjoyed
by their Grandmothers Vuzerabebee and Rabecabebee, and
which appears to be in force to this day.

With regard to the Statement of the Defendant
Sied Ally that Complainants Sied ahmed, the original
incumbent's Great Grandaughter's adopted Son's Son and
Mahomed Sabash Vera have no concern whatever. It ap-
pears by the decision of the Provincial Court of appeal
No 81 of 1813 produced by himself that in consequence of Sheik
Muedoom the Son of Sheik Ebraim being a Minor, his
Cousin the Appellant Meeram Sheriff had a right to
perform his duties until he attains his proper age,
and that the respondent Sied Ahmed was child of a
Man adopted by a girl descended from a daughter
of the original incumbent, and not a relation of the
original incumbent, and therefore without any claim
whatever. Thus Sied Ahmed is known to be a person
without just claims, that he is only the Son of Shabe-
bee's husband's wife as per the Cauzy's report, and that
he is not in existence.

It appears from the genealogical tree bearing the
signature of Sied Ally dated 31st December 1829 that the four
Sons of the original incumbent, Shabash Hoossain,

Mullick

Fort St. George 3d July 1843

Mullick Sheriff, Dadah Sheriff and Ally Sheriff have
enjoyed the Enam in four equal shares, and the relationship
appears to be according to what is stated above in regard to
Sied Ahmed, Mahomed Sabash and the Defendant Sied
Ally; and it is further known that the Complainant Vu-
zerahbebee is the Wife of Ebraim Sheriff.

The connexion of another Complainant named Sied
Mahomed is not alluded to in the genealogical tree, nor
that of Khader Pancha yet the Statement of the Defendant
in direct opposition of the genealogical tree, that the present
Complainant Sied Ahmed's Father was an adopted Son is
not at all credible. Hence from the aforesaid reasons, and
from the several documents obtained during the course of the
Cauzy's enquiry it appears that the Complainant Sied Ah-
med has a two fold claim, Viz. In the father's side
he is the grandson of Shahbebee granddaughter of Ally
Sheriff, grandson of the original incumbent; and
by the mother's side he is the original in-
cumbent's Son Mullick Sheriff's Great
Grand daughter Joheerain Saibah's Son; He
is therefore entitled to one share, Mahom-
ed Shabash is entitled to 1 share, because he
is the original incumbent's Son Bavah
Sheriff's grand Daughter's grandson,
Defendant Sied Ally is entitled to
1 share, because he is the original
incumbent's Son Hoossain Sheriff's
daughter's grandson, and Khader
Padsha alias Khader Pauch, and
Mahomed

Fort St. George 3d July 1843

Mahomed Ahmeen are entitled to 1 share, because they are the original incumbent's Son, Mulluck Sheriff's Great Grandson & Brain's sheriff's Daughters Sons, and as these individuals are the descendants of the four Sons of the original incumbent, they have also equal Claims.

Sied Ally invariably neglected the performance of the Musjeed duties, altho' he was warned to attention by repeated injunctions. The claim rests solely on the conducting the services of the Musjeed, when that is disregarded, the claims must be set aside. But by the appointments of the individuals, descendants of the original incumbents, it is hoped that the duties of the Musjeed will be regularly and punctually performed, and with that view it is hereby ordered that the duties be divided into 4 Shares, as above stated, and the Money of the Enam Village be accordingly shared, provision should be made to those who have a right to look to the individuals of each share for their subsistence as per Manual, and they should be directed to attend at the Hazoor annually with a List, shewing that the Mushroot duties have been punctually performed and to receive their payments.

The Statement of Vuzeerabebee that she has a right to the entire Village is grounded upon

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

inasmuch that her husband, not herself, was a descendant of one of the four Sons of the original incumbent, and on that claim 1 Share has been allotted to Kader Paucha and Mahomed Ameen, beyond which she has no claim and of which she should be made acquainted, at the same time until Kader Paucha and Mahomed Ameen are competent for the duties, their share should be enjoyed by Vuzeerabebee and Rabeabebee. Should Sied Ally not personally perform the services of the Musjeed, he should be informed that he will lose his right thereto, and you will also report to Hoozoor if the duties of the Mushroot are neglected by any one of the Sharers.

(Signed) J. Goldingham
Collr.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

To The Acting Collector of North Arcot.

29-30.

To the Actg. Collr. of North Arcot

Requesting him to forward the original Grant of the Dehat Enam of Arioor with a genealogical tree shewing how the several claimants and those now in possession of the Enam are descended from the original Grantee and to furnish certain information on the subject

Sir,

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 16th Ultimo, forwarding in reference to the Endorsements on the petitions noted in the Margin, a translation of Mr. Goldingham's to Reed regarding the division of the Dehat Enam of Arioor which the petitioners are understood to complain of.

The

9445.

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

subject & ob-
serving that
claims to ser-
vice Enams
&c. are not
now subject
to the cogni-
zance of a
Civil Court
the power
to decide on
them being
reserved
by Reg. IV of 1831
exclusively
to the Govern-
in Council.

2. The alteration made by Mr. Goldingham in the distribution of the Enam is understood to have been founded on the opinion that the incumbents, Kader Pancha and Sied Ally had forfeited their right thereto by neglecting to perform the services required by the terms of the grant. If this was the case, it appears to the Board that the authority of Government was requisite to enable Mr. Goldingham to dispossess them and confer their Shares in the Enam on others.

3. The Board request that you will forward the original grant or a Copy of it with a genealogical tree shewing how the several claimants and those now in possession of the Enam are descended from the original grantee, and that you will explain the nature of the services at present required to be performed, and how far they have been neglected; and whether it is necessary to make provision for the continued performance of them in case the late incumbents or either of them should be considered to have forfeited their right to participate in the Enam.

4. From the remarks in the concluding paragraph of your letter, it appears to have escaped your notice that claims to Service Enams &c. are not now subject to the cognizance of a Civil Court, the power to decide on them being reserved by Regulation IV of 1831 Exclusively to the Governor in Council.

Revenue Bd. Office, ----- } (Signed) C. C. Lovell.
2d. July 1843 } Secy.

9446

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

Read the following letter

To

E C Lovell Esquire

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir,

31

From W. Babington Esqr. Actg Coll. of North Arcot

Para 1. With reference to your letter of the 23d. March 1843, I have the honor to submit for the approval of the Board of Revenue a statement exhibiting the fixed Valuation proposed to be put upon the several sorts of sugar in this District.

2. With reference to Para 4 of your letter under reply, I have to observe that I have found on enquiry that the prices of sugar in this district at the producing season instead of being lower than at other times are rather higher, the reason being that the people set great value on the white colour of the sugar which colour it becomes somewhat loses by keeping.

North Arcot
Collectors Cutcherry
Godiattum 26th June 1843.

(Signed) W. Babington
Acting Collector

Statement.

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

Resolution thereon. The Board sanction the tariff prices of sugar proposed in the foregoing letter.

Read the following letter

To

E. L. Lovell Esqre

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(33)

From the Collector of Salem

Sir,

With reference to your Circular letter of the 1st Instant requesting to know whether there are any ready Money allowances granted to the families of Poligars &c. and others in this District in lieu of resumed lands, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Board that no such allowances are granted in this Collectorate.

Salem Gillah
Cofsoor
Prnl Collr Cutcherry
28th June 1843.

(Signed) W. E. Lockhart
Acting Collector.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Order thereon

(33-34)

Read the following letter

To

E. L. Lovell Esqre

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(35)

From the Actg Collr of Tanjore

Sir,

In reply to your letter of

---

94 L8

Fort St. George 3rd Sept. 1842.

Statement shewing the Amount Value of Sugar (per Candy) to be fixed for 2 years in North Arcot.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Amount fixed on the Value per Candy for 2 years ending 31st August 1844	Amount Value per Candy for 2 years ending 31st August 1844 as per Letter from the Board of Revenue dated 25th March 1843	Average Value of 3 years preceding the Year in which the Amount was fixed	Amount Value per Candy for 2 years ending 31st August 1844 as proposed by the Collector	Amount Value per Candy for 2 years ending 31st August 1844 as fixed by the Board of Revenue	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 North Arcot	70	55	58	55	55	This Amount Value of Sugar is proposed to be fixed with that Collectorate at Rs. 55 per Candy for the 2 years ending 31st August 1844
2 Chingleput	55	42	41	45	45	
3 Salem	40	35	31	40	40	
4 Coimbatore	25	25	23	15	15	

(Signed) W. Darling Ford
Acting Collector

Classification of Sugar.

1 N° Clayish or pure White sugar

2 Particularly refined

3 Pure dry and granulated (the sugar of Commerce)

4 Coarse dry sugar, long grained

Actg Collr's Office
Cutcherry
Fort St. George
26th June 1843

E. E. Ford

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843

of the 8th. Instant, I have the honor to inform you that Appoo Row Tahsildar of Pauparaosem was acquitted by the Circuit Judge and no remark appended to the acquittal.—

With reference to the irregularity in his police proceedings as mentioned in my letter of the 7th. May, I have the honor to forward to the Magistrate by the Acting Criminal Judge of Combaconam in forwarding Appoo Row to be prosecuted for Conspiracy.—

Tanjore
Kodiconal 23d. June 1843

(Signed) J. F. Bishop
Acting Collector

Extract of a letter from the Acting Criminal Judge of Combaconam to the Acting Magistrate of Tanjore dated 1st. February 1843. No. 40.

1. He omits in his report that he was at the Prosecutors Village and at his house or Choultry at the time the Horse was stolen.—

2. He took no steps to find the Horse or the thief.

3. He omits to mention that the

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843

the 1st. Prisoner arrived at Paupanasam on the night of the 10th. and that he immediately took a deposition from him in his own house.—

4. He omits in his report and denies in his deposition that he sent the 1st. Prisoner on the next morning to Caroopoo Moopen's house at Cabistalum in Charge of Soadurshana Iyengar.—

5. He omits that a second deposition was taken from him on his return and that the Original one was destroyed.—

6. He states without sufficient grounds that the three Prisoners are bad Characters in a separate report intimating that they are old Offenders and that Justice requires that they should be severely dealt with.—

7. Do. That the knife with which the Horse's tail was said to have been cut was produced by the 1st. Prisoner.—

8 Do. That the Horse was produced at his Cutcherry on the 11th. whereas it was never produced there at all but stood for four or five days at Cabistalum.—

9 Do. That the summons and warrant sent to the Court are originals and

and not copies which is belied by their fresh unfolded appearance as well as by the evidence.—

10. Dr. That he first heard of the robbery on the 11th instead of the 9th.

11. He did not call the Prosecutor to appear in person. Prosecutor said he &c was unwell, but in so grave a matter a deposition ought to have been taken &c from him.—

12 He sent word to the Prosecutor to make his complaint.

14 States that the depositions of Venedatchellum and Aroonachellum were given on the 15th but they were dated the 11th of January.

15. In the 1st Prisoners deposition his Caste and employment are misstated. If he really confessed the crime there was no occasion whatever to lower himself by saying he was of the Vellia caste and a Coly instead of the Cowkeeper caste and the son of a Servagar in personal attendance on the Zondaman Rajah.

16. The Tahsildar is an intimate friend of the Prosecutor and saw him on the

the morning after the theft. Where was every reason to think the complaint false, and yet he sent word to the Prosecutor to frame a charge against the Prisoner, illegally imprisoned them, and finally sent them to this Court knowing that they were innocent.—

(True Extract)
(Signed) J. J. Bishop
Acting Magistrate

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

To

The Acting Collector of Tanjore.

(35 - 36)

To the Dy. Collr. of Tanjore.

In Cons. 31st July 1843.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your dated 23d Ultimo the information therein afforded not appearing to be conclusive as &c regards the culpability of Appoo Row the Tahsildar of Pourpanassem the Board wish to see the Proceedings of the Criminal and Circuit Courts in his case you will therefore be pleased to apply for either the Original Proceedings or Copies and submit them

them to the Board with your own opinion thereon.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
3d. July 1843.

(Signed) E.C. Lovell.
Acting Secretary

Read the following Letters

To
E.C. Lovell Esquire
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

37

From the Collr. of Trichinopoly

Sir,

I have the honor to report on petition No. 1829 of 1842 from Pauspro. Reddy representing himself to be the Meerasee Puttah Manigar of Cottapollum in Tonore complaining of having unjustly been dismissed from Office.—

2. The facts of the case are as follows. on the death of the late Mooneiff of the Village the Petitioner made application to succeed him and on the understanding that he was possessed of land assessed at the yearly sum of Rupees 93. and was otherwise competent he was appointed. His appointment was soon complained of and on enquiry being made it was found that his condition as a land holder had been greatly misrepresented and that he was hardly able to read and write. under these

their circumstances the office was conferred in a person whose influence in the Village and general competence entitle him to the distinction.—

The Petitioner has no hereditary claim to the office.—

Trichinopoly
Collrs. Office
23d. June 1843.

(Signed) A.S. Onslow
Collector

Order thereon

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petition No. 1829 of 1843.—

37. 38

The Board having considered this petition and the Collector's report thereon, see no reason to interfere in favor of the Petitioner.

To
E.C. Lovell Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

39

From the Collr. of Trichinopoly

Sir,

With reference to the Board's endorsement of the 26th. July 1842. on Petition No. 1050. and of the 23d. January 1843. on petition No. 1864 of 1842. I have the honor to state that the petitioner Sesharaya Moodelly appears to be of

unsound

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

unsound mind I have enquired into his causes of Complaint more than once in my capacity of Magistrate and find nothing in them deserving attention.—

Pulicat
Collector's Office
23d. June 1843.

(Signed) A. P. Onslow
Collector

Order thereon

39-40

Ordered that the following endorsement be passed on Petition No. 1864 of 1842.—

"It appears from the Collector's report on this petition that he has more than once enquired into the charges preferred by the petitioner but has been unable to discover any grounds for them".

Read the following letter.

To

E. C. Lowell Esqr.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

41

Sir,

From the Collr. of Pulicat 23 June 1843
Regarding the arrangements of pay to the Village Moonsiffs and Curnams throughout the District.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th Ultimo calling upon me for a Statement to exhibit the

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

the financial result of the measures proposed in my report of the 18th August 1840, upon the subject of the remuneration of Village Moonsiffs and Curnams of the District of Pulicat and pointing out that in the said report the average revenue of the District is stated at two different sums.—

2. The average gross revenue is correctly stated in para 33. of my report Viz. Rupees 157,126-13-7.—

3. The accompanying Statement No. 1. exhibits what will be the financial result of the measures I propose for adoption in the event of its being determined to remunerate the Village Moonsiffs with a regular stipend. Viz. an additional charge on the revenues of the State of Rupees 23352. per annum being a per centage of Rs. 1-7-9. on the revenue (taken on an average of 5 years at Rupees 157,126-13-7) instead of Rs. 1-8-0 as stated in my report of the 18th August 1840.

and

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

and less consequently, than the limits prescribed by Govern=
=ment. Viz. 2 ½ Cent.

4. In regard to the remuneration of the Cavilgars or Village Watchers I endeavoured to shew in my report above quoted that it is impossible to make any material improvement in the present system without very greatly exceeding the amount to which it seemed to be the wish of Government that the expence should be limitted. Viz. 1 per cent on the revenues, for I cannot devise any method by which I can add to its efficiency at a less per Centage on the revenue than Rupees 3. 5. 9½. Indeed it was shewn in my former report that the present allowan=
=ces exceed 1 per cent. It being thus impossible to adopt the sum prescribed to the measures required a finan=
=cial result is unattainable - but I clearly stated in my report the expense at which the system might in my opinion be placed on an efficient footing.—

5. I now submit a Statement* in which the present expenses incurred on account of Village Watchers and the additional expense required to give to each Village a sufficient number of Watchers at the monthly pay of Rs. 2 each is exhibited from which it will be seen that an annual additional expense of Rs. 21273-14-2 must be incurred being a per Centage on the gross revenue taken at Rs. 15,71,126 of Rs. 1-5-7½ the per centage of the present expence on the revenue being Rs. 2—2 making a total per centage of Rupees 3-5-9½.—

6 It must be borne in mind that when the Collection of the Cavil fees devolves on the officers of Government

* See Extract Proceeding Board of Revenue dated 4th March 1839 Para 13.

* No 2

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

Government very considerable fluctuations must therefore be expected as has been exemplified in the case of the ancalore and Cudiampollam presumed Cavil Lands and fees and the Men Cavil emoluments.—

7. The amount of Collections now in deposite on account of Men Cavil fees Rs. is Rs. 8564 - 6¼ The Settlement made under the instructions contained in the orders of Government under date the 5th of April 1839 - directing the immediate resumption not only of the fees of the Men Cavilgars under whatever denomination at present le=
=vied by them but also of their Enams is exhibited underneath.—

Men Cavil allowance Difficulty

	Inland	In Grain and ready money	Total
Conaud	349 2 .	1756 15 „	2106 1 .
Difficultly	799 3	1.9499 „	4 10298 3 5
Mooseny	. . .	46 6 8	46 6 8
Coulgoody	76 13 8	1984 4 1	2061 1 9
Tonnore	. . .	717 4 10	717 4 10
Volcondapooram	810 1 9	834 5 4½	1644 7 1½
Total Rupees	2035 4 6	14838 4 3½	16873 8 9½

* No 3

8. The details of the Collections will be found in the accompanying Statement*.—

9. I have before addressed the Board on the subject of Collecting the fees and ready money allowances received by the Men Cavilgars from the Villagers and I trust that I shall not be deemed importunate in again requesting definite instructions. The Villagers continue, I have every reason to believe, to fee the Men Cavilgars and they will continue to do so till the question shall have been decided. I have issued many proclamations prohibiting the practice but without avail.—

I have &c.
(signed) A. D. Onslow
Coll.r

Statement

Trichinopoly Collector's Office 19th June 1843.

9459 Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

No. 1. Statement shewing the Financial result of the proposed amount of Salaries to the Village Moonsiffs in the District of Trichinopoly.—

Number of Village Moonsiffs	Rate of allowance proposed to be given P. Annum	Amount Total Rs. Annum	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
7	42 " "	294 " "	Average Revenue of five years Rupees 15,71,126-13-7
14	39 " "	546 " "	
43	36 " "	1548 " "	
63	33 " "	2079 " "	
125	30 " "	3750 " "	The proposed disbursement bears on the above Revenue Rs. A. P. a per centage of 1-7-9
57	27 " "	1539 " "	
71	24 " "	1704 " "	
176	21 " "	3,696 " "	
90	18 " "	1,764 " "	
110	15 " "	1,650 " "	
231	12 " "	2772 " "	
148	9 " "	1,332 " "	
113	6 " "	678 " "	(At 15,24,128-2-10½ the per centage would have been Rs. A. P. 1-8-8).
Total 1256	" " "	23,352 " "	

Trichinopoly
19th June 1843.

E.E. Fs/ Signed A. D. Anslow
Coll.r

Statement

9460- Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

No. 2. Statement shewing the Financial result of the proposed amount of salaries to the Village Watchers Compared with the amount at present enjoyed by them in the District of Trichinopoly.—

	Number of Cavelgars to be Employed	Proposed annual amount of allowance Calculated at the rate of 24 Rs. each	Amount of allowance at present enjoyed by them.	Excess in the proposed allowance above the present Income.
1	2	3.	4	5
		Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.
Coyaud	446.	10704 " "	7,698 4 10½	3,005 11 1½
Vellicutty	200	4,800 " "	3,306 4 "	1,493 12 "
Moosery	161.	3864 " "	2443 2 6	1420 13 6.
Soulgoody	581.	13944 " "	9335 11 2	4,608 4 10
Torriore	192	4,608 " "	1533 5 2½	3074 10 9½
Wodiarpollam	276	6624 " "	3204 6 "	3419 10 "
Arraalore	229	5496 " "	3423 9 9.	2072 6 3.
Volicondapooram	117	2,808 " "	629 6 4½	2,178 9 7½
Total	2202	52848 " "	31,574 1 10	21273 14 2
Per Centage on the average Gross Revenue of the District being Rupees 15,71,126-13-7			3 5 9½	2 " 2 1 5 7½

Trichinopoly
19th June 1843.

E.E. Fs/ Signed A. D. Anslow
Coll.r

Statement

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

Read the following letters

To C. C. Lovell Esqre

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(43.)

From the Princl. Collr of Canara ... } Paral

Forwards Mr Lushington's report and appendices on the several charges of extortion against Balkrista Row the suspended Taksildar of Sondah Taluk and expresses his concurrence in that Gentleman's opinion regarding the evidence in these charges. Requests the Board's Instructions as to the expediency of subjecting Balkrist Row to the full penalty to which his misdeeds render him liable under Regulation IX of 1822.

see para 9794

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 31st March last, I have now the honor to submit for the consideration of the Board the report of the Additional Sub Collector on the case of the suspended Taksildar Balkrustna Row, together with its accompaniments. As these latter are so voluminous, I have not thought it necessary to have them copied in my Office.

2. The very full report contained in these papers of Mr Lushington's proceedings upon the several charges against the Taksildar will I trust furnish every information which the Board can require on the subject.

3. It will be observed that the first complaint against the Taksildar was received by me, in an Anonymous petition. As accusations in this shape against public servants, often originate in malice and as a public inquiry on no

no other grounds would generally be
injurious to the public service, I did not
deem it advisable to cause any notice to
be taken of the Petition until I had an
opportunity of ascertaining whether there
was any foundation for the allegations
contained in it. From the information
subsequently obtained, being led to believe
that there were good grounds for suspecting
that the Tahsildar had been guilty of
corrupt practices. I forwarded the petition
to Mr. Lushington, with a request that
he would take such steps as might
appear advisable, for obtaining evidence
on which charges might be framed
against the Tahsildar.

4. The result of Mr. Lushing-
ton's investigations leaves not a doubt
in my opinion that Balkrist Row
has been guilty of corruptly receiving
large sums of money through the
agency of the Patels and Shanbogues
of the several Maganies in the
Sondah Taluk who have extorted
the same from the Ryts under
colour of the distressed circumstances
of the Tahsildar. From the
nature

nature of the case, and the manner
of in which the various charges have
been brought forward, it seems incredible
that there should have been any collusion
on the part of the Patels and Shanbogues
to form a conspiracy against the
Tahsildar, and I therefore consider
the defence set up by him unsupported
as it is by a shadow of evidence to
be perfectly futile.

5. The fact of Balkrist
Row having been since the commence-
ment of the investigation of the charges
against him convicted and sentenced
to punishment for the crime of
forgery, renders it unnecessary to say
any thing regarding his dismissal
from employ. But I am certainly inclined
to think that in causing unauthorized
collections to be made, not sanctioned
by the Regulations and intended for
his own personal use Balkrist Row
has rendered himself liable to the
penalties which Regulation IX of 1822,
provides for such offences, and as
it

it is to be believed that he has amassed considerable sums by his nefarious practices it seems very desirable for the sake of the example as if for nothing else, that he should be made to suffer the full penalty of his misdeeds. I have therefore the honor to request the instructions of the Board on this point.

6. With respect to the system prevailing in the Sondah Talook detailed in the Additional Sub Collectors report relative to the supply of Coolies for the public service and for private individuals and the exactions from the Ryots of that part of the District which it gives rise to it is my intention to communicate with Mr. Huskington with the view to the adoption of some measures by which the evil may be greatly checked if not put a stop to altogether.

Signed / H. M. Blair
Principal Collector

Print. Coll. Mr. Cutcherry
Mangalore
14th June 1843

No. 1.

To The Principal Collector of Canara,

Sir,

I have the honor to dispatch to you my report showing the result of my investigation into the charges against Balakrist Row the late Tahsildar of the Sondah Talook of having exacted large sums of money from the Ryots in Fusly 1251. a perusal of the report will show you that it has been drawn up at different periods the greater portion having been written before Balakrist Row's conviction before the Court of Circuit of the crimes of forgery and you will also observe that the report upon the late Tahsildar's proceedings in the Sirsee Magnee which I submitted for your information some months before I commenced my enquiry into the matters which led to Balkrist Row's transmission to the Criminal Court on the charge of forgery, has been embodied in my general report with very little alteration.

2. These remarks are intended to explain my having entered into what may

may at this period appear a needless
of lengthy detail, but as communicated
to you in my letter under Date the 13th
May when the greater portion of this
Report, and its several accompaniments
referring to the transactions in individual
Mogannies were already drafted, it was
my intention to have submitted it to you
before the trial in the Circuit Court had
taken place.

3. Under existing circumstances
as it has not appeared to me necessary
to transmit to you my voluminous
Canarese proceedings, and although
English translations have been made
of several papers with the intention of
forwarding them with my report, the
copying them out would create much
delay and my General Report and the
several papers comprising the appendix
contain such full details that I do not
think it worth while to attempt to have
these transcribed.

4. I presume that no objection
now exists to confirming Shreemanje
now the present Acting Talookdar

Sonda in the appointment.

Seedapore Canara, 3d June 1843.

/Signed/ J. D. Lushington
Additional Sub Collector

No. 2,

To H. M Blair Esqre
Principal Collector of
Canara,

Sir,

In submitting for your information the Proceedings held by me in reference to the various matters which have come forward against Balkrist Row the Talookdar of the Sondah Talook with my opinion thereon, it appears to me advisable to embody in one Report the result of my investigation into the charges which originally led to his suspension from office as communicated to you in my letter under Date 4th July 1842, and which relate to his having caused arrangements to be made through the leading Patails or Shanbogs of every Mogany under his charge during the Summabundy Tour of 1841-42, for the exaction of large sums of money from the Ryots for his individual benefit, and in a separate letter, to notice all other matters

matters of a different character which have been established against him and which exhibit the malpractices of which he was guilty when holding the office of Tahsildar of this Talook

2. With this view I propose devoting this Report to the subject of the exactions above alluded to and any other matters directly connected therewith, and as I believe that I shall most easily convey to you a clear view of the manner in which these exactions have been obtained by placing before you in full detail the result of my investigation into the charge in one particular Mogany I have determined to pursue this course after which an abstract can be given shewing the transactions which from my examination are proved to have taken place in other Moganies, but before doing so it is desirable to place on record some remarks explaining the system which has been in existence in this Talook from time immemorial in regard to the annual collection by the Potails from the Ryats, of sums of money as contributions for various purposes

purposes and which affords such facility for the illegal collection through this agents by a Principal Native Officer of Money for his personal benefit in the manner which is proved to have been resorted to, to so great an extent by this Tahsildar.

The Division of the Sonda Talook which is under the direct management of the Tahsildar generally consists of Garden Moganies. The Proprietors of these Gardens are almost universally Haig Bramins and although there are several men of very considerable affluence among them, the Majority are very poor and nearly all the produce of their Gardens passes into the hands of their Potails who are themselves Merchants, or through the Potail into the possession of the foreign dealers or of the Sircar Soucars. At least nine tenths of the Ryats do not pay the amount of the Assessment on their Gardens directly themselves, in proof of which remark I have entered a statement in the Margin

Statement shewing the amount of the Summoodlums of the Hurrah Pergunnah in Fasly 1251. Specifying the Number of Ryots who pay the Revenue directly themselves, and the number who pay by Assignment upon others.

Total number of Ryots	No. of Ryots who pay their Revenue directly to the Circle Officers	No. of Ryots who pay their Revenue by Assignment upon others	Amount
			B.C. fs a
1377	14	1363	6235 9 5
			B.C. fs a
637	14	623	141 87
			B.C. fs a
1014	14	1000	377 11
Total number of Ryots			
408		454	

Margin shewing the relative numbers of those who pay the Revenue by Assignments upon others and of those who pay Directly themselves in the large Mogany of Kurrood but when the Collection of the Kists commences the Shanbogue receives from them an order for the payment of their Revenue on either upon the Potail or some of Merchants who has received their produce and after the necessary deductions from the price of the produce has been made on this account or for other public purposes specified by the Potail a nominal adjustment of accounts takes places. The effect of this system carried out with gross fraud superadded

Note + The usual rate of Interest is 1 Rupee per Koon or 25 per Cent upon transactions within the year, at the close of which the Potail makes the Ryot execute a bond for the balance and thus when the Ryots produce becomes insufficient to meet the increasing demand against him, he is usually led either to mortgage or sell his lands to the Potail and becomes his tenant or if the Ryot refuses, the Potail sues him in the Court and as the existing Regulations forbid any enquiry into transactions previous to the execution of the Bond the usurious rate of Interest does not fall under the cognizance of the Court The Extracts from Addy Hoolly & Venkamma Hegodey's accounts

to the exaction of an usurious rate of interest has been to place the Ryots in a state of almost slavish dependence upon the Principal Potails, who in many cases receive the whole of their produce and according to the agreement made between them just give them sufficient for their subsistence. For the cultivation of their gardens they are dependent in addition to their own exertions chiefly upon the labour of bodies from below the Ghauts, who come up during the dry season in large Gangs as the hired servants of some contracts, for the Balaghaut does not afford a working population at all adequate to the demand for labour in the Gardens.

4. The greater part of the land holders being of the Brahmins class, whenever a demand is made for coolies either for the Collector's Cutcherry or the march of troops, or for other public objects the Cooly contractor is called on to assist and to prevent the

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.—

accounts illustrate these remarks as regards Interest and also the Brokerage levied by the Potails in the passage of the Ryots produce through his hands and all the accounts which I have seen exhibit the same system # Appendix D. 5.

the necessity of their being themselves pressed as bodies the Potails engage on behalf of the Proprietors of the Gardens to give a certain sum of Money to the contractor to induce him to bring forward all his bodies. This is one of the causes of the annual contribution among other subscriptions towards any religious festival presents to their Priesthood and other charitable Donations may be mentioned. The Principal Potails determine among themselves the rate which is to be levied in satisfaction of the sums which have been nominally expended by them and when a Potail calls upon the Ryots to contribute for his repayment, they have no check upon his accounts and it cannot be doubted that gross abuse prevails and that the Potail receives for more than he has expended. As a class the Garden Proprietors of the Sondah Talook are a patient and submissive race whose chief desire is to remain in quiet possession of their gardens and to come into collusion as little as possible with the

Note
For further details on this Head, see my Memorandum upon the Papers found in the possession of Rodgeelyk Ammayah Hegady which accompanies the proceedings held in regard to the Kurrah Mogany Appendix D. 4.

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.—

public authorities, I believe that since the British Government took possession of the country, although at times they have suffered from the rapacity of some of the local officers they have never been known to league together for the purpose of bringing forward unfounded complaints against Public officers and a set of people more unlikely to enter into a general conspiracy with that object, I have never met.—

These preliminary remarks appears a necessary introduction to a detail of the result of my investigation into Balkrist Rowjee's proceedings in any one Mogany, and I now turn to that of Sirsee, in which he stands charged with having at the time of the Summakbundy in Fusly 1251. caused arrangements to be made through the Shanbogs and the Principal Potails for the collection from the Ryots for his personal benefit of the sum of 200 Rupees, of which

5

sum

sum 150 Rupees were to be collected and made over to Canhally Simmap Hegadey, from whom Balkist Row had previously borrowed money, and 50 Rupees to the Sirse Shanbog Soobroyah on the same account and as he is unable to bring forward any more substantial defence in refutation of the evidence adduced against him than the unsupported assertion that all the charges are utterly false and the result of a conspiracy it is necessary to show in what manner they originally came forward, as I entertain the strongest conviction that in the first instance very great efforts were made by the leading Ptails many of whom had abundant reason to wish to remain as they had hitherto been, on the best terms with the Tahsildar to prevent any parties coming forward with complaints.

6. In the Month of March

Appendix A. I received from you a Petition (anonymous) which had been addressed by you in January, complaining of the Proceedings of Balkist Row and stating among other matters that

through the leading Ptails all of whom were on the best terms with him for having large sums of money in the two Moganies of Kurroor and Heroor of which alone the Summahbundy had then been made, and that the contributions would fall exclusively on the poorer Ryots and that the same course would be pursued in other Moganies, and I now observe that in an anonymous Petition of an earlier date addressed to you when in consequence of the death of the Buntwal Tahsildar several Tahsildary changes were expected, it was mentioned among the reasons which led the Writers to wish for the removal of the Sondah Tahsildar to another Talook, that he had a project for raising large sums of Money during the ensuing Summahbundy— The Petition requested that you would yourself, come, and having collected the Ryots examine them by their most solemn Oath in the Munjagunnie Pagoda when the whole of the truth would come to light, or that at all events the Tahsildar might be removed to some other

Talook

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

Talook &c.

7. As no complaint of this nature had at this time been preferred to me I certainly did not place any very great faith in the Statements which it contained - but on speaking to Candy Row the Sheristadar of my Cutcherry, he told me that reports similar to those contained in the Petition were prevalent. I also heard the same from the Principal Sudr Ameen at Seerey on my conversing with him on the subject - When I received the Petition in question, I had just returned to Sondah from the Soopah Talook where I had passed 2 Months, immediately preceding which, I had been for a Month at Honore, and my Sheristadar informed me that he had only heard these reports on his return to the Sondah Talook, at which time the Talsildar had completed the Summabundy Tour during which all these arrangements are said to have been made.

On the 17th April I

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

x Appendix B

received an anonymous Petition a translation of which accompanies the report referring to the Petitions addressed to you, and giving a general outline of the manner in which the contributions were levied by the Peons from the Ryots on account of the Talsildar but without referring to any particular parties - This Petition being anonymous and evidently written in a disguised hand a part from the suspecion which naturally attaches to such production from the facility with which private enmity can employ them, as the means of making an unfounded attack upon the character of any Public Officer of which instances have not been uncommon in Canara, there appeared to me a difficulty as to the manner in which any enquiry should be commenced in regard to a Petition of this character, a public one, until I had obtained some accurate data whereon to proceed, was clearly calculated to defeat the object of the Writers if the Statements in their Petition were true

true and as no complaints came before me during the Summakkundy of the Sondah Talook. when few persons except the Potails attend and I had then to proceed with as little delay as possible for the Settlement into the Bilgy Talook where I remained until the beginning of June, no direct steps had been taken in the matter of this Petition until I returned to Sirsee - Seeing now when the general truth of the contents of these anonymous Petitions has been fully verified that I did not at the moment attach to them so much importance as they demanded, I trust, I may be permitted to mention that at the time I received these Petitions, as you are well aware I was constantly subject to attacks of Fever, and expected daily to be compelled to apply for permission to quit my post with the view of obtaining medical aid, and this uncertainty undoubtedly in some degree influenced my conduct.

9. About the time of my return to Sirsee a sudden demand for

K.R.

for Coolies arose in consequence of the March of the 30th Regiment 3 Companys of which passed through the Sonda Talook and it was this circumstance and the fresh demand upon the pockets of the Ryots, nominally on this account, which came upon them just at the close of the season when their Potails were preping them for the contribution already agreed upon, and among others for the unusual one for the Tahsildar which first brought the matter forward in any tangible form - The first authentic complaint referring to the demand for Money on account of the Tahsildar - filed before me, was in a petition as presented on the 15th June by a Woman, Jon Nursee, residing in the Sirsee Mogny, but as I shall have to refer to this in detail hereafter, I shall now merely say that an essentially incorrect abstract of the contents of the Petition, which was presented to me in the evening with several others on various matters, having led me to suppose

suppose that it was merely a complaint from a Ryot against the Potail on account of his having importuned her for Coolies or for Money in lieu thereof. I referred it to the Talook Shirestedar, the Tahsildar being occupied in arrangements to meet the demand for Coolies and Carriage for the Troops—

10. After the lapse of a few days 15 or 20 Ryots from the Sondah Mogany came before me in Cutcherry and verbally stated that they had grievances to complain of against some of the Public servants, and on my speaking with them privately they all stated that the Revenue Monegars, Shanbogues and their Potails had importuned them for contributions which they had arranged to give to the Tahsildar, and that they had paid as much as was in their power, but that fresh demands were made on this account, and also for the march of the troops which they could not meet. Other parties also complained, and on the 22nd of June Heggarney Gooroopah

Note For further details see Report on the Sonda Mogny — Appendix F.

Gooroopah a Merchant of Sirsee who also possesses considerable landed property came forward with a Petition charging the Tahsildar with various malpractices and referring to the system by which he had exacted large sums from the Ryots having borrowed money from the leading Potails and then re-obtained from them the engagements which he had written after inducing them to agree to an arrangement for levying the contributions from the Ryots. and also stating that he had taken advantage of the demand for Coolies to have large additional sums levied nominally as an inducement to the Coolies to proceed, but really to be appropriated by himself and his subordinate Agents— Among several others matters there was one

Appendix C. Statement in Gooroopahs' arzee in regard to his being in the habit of taking money as an advance from the Treasury which made me feel it necessary to examine the Tahsildars' Cash Chest, when a deficiency of Rupees 48-4-2 was found, of the circumstances connected

connected into which I have already fully apprized you—

11. As soon as my investigation into this deficiency would permit from the Statements of the Ryots, and the enquiries which I made in various quarters it appeared to me desirable at once to summon some of the Principal Potails and Shanbogs from several of the Chief garden †Mognies— On calling on the Potails to state what had occurred in their Mognies, they all gave statements leading to the same conclusion, although the circumstances differed in different mognies. Viz.t that the Tahsildar had borrowed large sums of money from them, and that at his instigation they had agreed to give back the engagements at the Jummabundy and that arrangements were made for collecting the amount of his debt to them from the Ryots— In other instances where no money had been previously borrowed by the Tahsildar from the Chief Potails, money had been levied and paid directly to the Tahsildar— In almost every case

†Kuroor
Herroor
Baloor
Sirsee
Sondah

their Statements were colored as much as possible in the Tahsildar's favor— it being declared that the contribution had been given to him with the general assent of all parties of their own accord, because he had recently had marriages in his family as a kind of marriage offering or that as all Brahmins are entitled to expect alms and assistance from Brother Brahmins it was a Charitable and pious voluntary donation and it appears that many believe that spiritual benefit will result to them from such an act, apart from all temporal advantages that they may also have had in view by thus securing the favor of the Head of the Taluk— Not one of the Potails expressed a wish to make the slightest complaint by virtue of their official position they, their relations and dependants are generally exempt from the annual contributions and I have not the slightest hesitation in declaring that these Potails many of whom are men of considerable affluence possessed of land paying to Government from

from 2 or 300 Rupees per Annum up to 1000 Rupees and of high standing in the District were manifestly averse to be examined on these points, although they would not so compromise themselves as to deny what was now becomming notorious, and which could in many cases be proved by the whole body of Ryots in their Villages, these men were suddenly summoned from their homes at the distance of 20 or 30 Miles apart and brought direct to my Cutcherry by my Dheloyets, and there is not the slightest ground to suspect any general collusion even had there been any object to induce them to league together for improper purposes, and it is my firm conviction that they only admitted what had taken place on seeing that further attempt at concealment would probably bring injury upon themselves.—

12. Having given this detail of the manner in which these charges orginally came forward, I will now state the nature of the evidence oral and documentary by which the charges against Bal

Bal Krist Row in the Sirsee Mogany are supported, merely adding to the above observations that I suspended him from office on the 3d July.—

13. A few preliminary remarks upon the circumstances of the Sirsee Mogany are desirable- The garden estates of this Mogany according to the survey accounts contain about 2½ Lacs of sooparee "Doi Jars" or sets of sooparee trees- of these nearly 2 Lacs are contained in the 4 large "Bagees" or Divisions of Tarneshy Bagee Tircunhully Bagee, Bettully Bagee and Kulla Bagee, each of which comprises several smaller hamlets- The Potails of these 4 Bagees are of the 1st Hootkum Devapah (acting Potail) of the 2d Paddegerry Eerup Hegadey of the 3d Weeranhully Shiva Ramayah, and of the 4th Canhully Timmup Heggady The last named is possessed of very large landed property in several Moganies, is a merchant on an extensive scale, and is by far the most influential man in the Sirsee Mogney- There are 2 Shanbogues

Pootayah

Pootayah and Soobrayah both of whom possess landed property- the former to a considerable extent, and have large houses in the town of Sirsee.—

Names- Canhably Timmap Hegadey Hooteena Deraypah Puddeguery or Vencapah Sheranally Shiva Ramayah Mootonseroo Gunapaya and others named in the 21st Parah.—

14. From the Statement of these parties and of several others who have been examined on the same point, it appears that on the close of the Sunakbundy of the Sirsee Mogny in the Tolook Cutcherry, the Potails called on their Ryots along with them to the house of the Shanbogue Pootayah, when the Potails and Shanbogues spoke with the Ryots, and told them that the Tahsildar had contracted heavy expenses in the Marriages of 2 of his children, and that contributions had been raised for him in several other Mognies and that it was necessary that the same should be done in Sirsee and after some demur on the part of the Ryots they consented to raise a sum of 200 Rupees at the bidding of the Potails and Shanbogues the Principal Potails Canhally Timmap Hegadey, Hootheen Devapah Puddeguery Veerapas relative of Vencapah

Note. Very few Ryots attend- it was on reality settled by the Potails and the Shanbogues.—

Vencapah with one or 2 others and the Shanbogues went to Balkrista Rows house, the hour being about 10 or 11 P.M. and after talking with him it was determined that of the sum of 200 Rupees 150 should be received by the Potail Chanhally Timmap Hegadey in liquidation of money due to him from Balkrist Row, and that the remaining sum of 50 Rupees should be given to the Shanbogue Soobraw who had lent that sum of Money to the Tahsildar about a year before, and who held his engagement.—

15. The apportionment of this sum of Money to the different Bagees was subsequently determined between the Potails and Shanbogues as follows—

From Wullabague Canhally Timmap Hegadey was himself to collect. - - - - - - - - - -	11½	7H.
From the Potail of Kulkeny Village	2-	7H.
The Potail of Tornashee Bagee was to collect and give over to Canhally Timmap Hegady ——	12½	7H.
and the Potails of Teercumhally Bagee	11½	7H.

making

making 37½ Hoons or 150 Rupees which was were to be received by Timmap Hegadey — The shanbogue Soobrow was to receive the remaining 12½ Hoons from the Betully Bagee Potail and 2 or 3 smaller Villages which were added to it, as this Bagee only contains 35,000 trees, while the others contain 50 and 60,000 respec= =tively Canhally Timmap Hegadey states that he has himself received 24 7/8 as agreed upon from the Potails of Parnashee and Teercunhally Bagee, and that from his own Bagee he has collected the whole of the 11½ Hoons, or placed it to the account of the Ryots with whom he has dealings.— When first called before me the Canhally Hegadey stated that the remaining 2 Hoons which were to have been paid to him by the Kulkoony Potail Mootenseros Gunapaya would be realized without difficulty but that individual has since refused to pay the Money, as apparently in consequence of the pre= =sent investigation, although he admits that he was present at the meeting

at the Shanbogue Poollayas house and that he afterwards understood that 2 Hoons had been set down to his share. It is to be observed also that Balkrist Row admits that he owes 100 Rupees to this witness— The Canhally Potail thus acknowledges that he has received 35½ Hoons from the Ryots in liquidation of money due to him from the Sondah Tahsildar.—

16. It is stated that the money which was to have been made over to the Shanbogue Soobrow has not been collected— and this he asserts to be attributable to his having been engaged in superintending the erection of a building for my Cutcherry establishment during the months of May and June, and to his thus having been unable to look after his own interests— The Potails of Bettuly Bagee, who is only about 20 years old as having succeeded to the post on the death of his father during the past year has not yet acquired much influence over his Ryots, and states that he found they would not agree to the contribution and

and told this to the Tahsildar, and also to Timmap Hegadey, but that further efforts were to have been made when these were interrupted by the Commencement of my investigation which is generally supported by other statements.—

17. In proof of the receipt of Timmap Hegadey from the Potails of Tomashee and Tercumbully Bagee of 24 Hoons it appears in the Shan=bogues Hatkarrada, that on the 15th June Timmap. Hegadey having already paid towards the Kists due from him for his own lands, and for those of other Ryots for the payment of whose Revenue he had accepted an assignment the sum of Hoons 39—7—8— subsequently made a further payment of 24 Hoons— which he states he received on this occasion from the Potails of those two Bagees when they come to the Cutcherry in this occasion with their Kists— This statement is entirely corroborated by those persons on this point, the one having paid 12½ the other 11½ Hoons, and there is

not the slightest ground for questioning the correctness of this entry made by the Shanbogue Puttaga in the Book of which each page bears the impression of the Tahsildar's seal, and the Sheris=tadar's signature further attests the correctness of the delivery into the Cutcherry of the separate sums in question.—

18. The collections of these sums from the Ryots have not been made separately, but in each Bagee the contribution for the Tahsildar has been added to the various other items of contribution such as for Cooly hire and Charitable donations as above ex=plained— according to the Potails statement the amount which it was last year arranged to levy from the 3 large Bagees was as follows.—

From Pallabagee ------ 46 Hoons
From Tornashee Bagee ---48 Dº
From Tercanbully Bagee --- 47— 8—5

Each of these Potails when first questioned by me, declared that it was not usual to frame any "aswaree" or contribution Lists— In the further investigation of the

the matter lists were produced by Canhally Timmapa Hegadey for the Walla Bagee and by Puddegapery Eerapah for Tirumhully Bagee. On the first of those lists I place no faith, and believe that it was prepared because I had expressed my conviction that such lists were in existence - the real list having been kept back because the contents were such as the Potail did not wish to produce for public inspection - The second list found in the house of Eerapa Hegadey under circumstances calculated to excite suspicion in some degree (it being the only document of recent date, while all the others with which it was placed were very ancient) contains an entry of 11½ Hoons having been paid to Canhally Timmapa Hegadey on account of the Tahsildar - Altho' for some reasons I thought it was very unlikely that this list had been fabricated for the occasion, I was unable to see in it those proofs arising from difference in pen and ink which might be expected of

Note- On this point see my Reports upon the Karroor Magany drawn up subsequently to this one Sirsy - - Appendix D & E.

of the various items had as asserted by the Writer been entered on several different occasions I therefore as you may recollect sent this Paper to you with a request that you would obtain the opinion of some of the Head servants of your Cutcherry on this point, the statements of the Head Sheristadar the Nail Sheristadar and the Amanie Head Accountant certainly appear to express their opinion that signs are visible as if the whole contents of the list had not been entered at the same time While therefore I do not consider this list altogether free from suspicion I am not by any means convinced that it is not genuine. -

The Acting Potail of Tornashee Bagee Hootun Devapah for some time declared that no list had been prepared and kept in his Bagee although he admitted that at a meeting of the Ryots he produced his own Memorandas and informed them of the amount they would have to pay and gave in a list showing the sums which he

19.

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

he had collected. but through the enmity
of Belgondie Veerapay the son of the
party in whose name the Potailship
stands, I obtained a clue which led
to the discovery of a list in the possession
of a Ryot Sham Buttum Murreapah, of
the genuineness of which there is not
the slightest reason to question. It is
shewn to have been written at the
time when the Potail Koottin Devapah
assembled the Ryots at the Moondaycheruk
Devastum for the purpose of apportioning
the years contribution in his Bagee by one
Gunnapa butt of the Honore Talok who
was present on the occasion, and who
had proceeded into the Honore Talook
some time before my examination
commenced. In this the Talsildar's
name is not entered but there is
an entry in the Words "Dodda Durrum"
large charity 12½ Hoons, and from the
undoubted genuineness of the Paper and
all the circumstances connected with
it, and the statements of all parties
who were present when it was drawn
out

See Para 25.

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

out it is clear that this entry was on
account of the contribution for
the Talsildar.—

20. In this Bagees the
annual contributions are apportioned to
the several Ryots according to the
number of the Betelnut trees in their
respective Gardens of which they have
a rough account upon which these com-
putations are framed. The total amount
of the contribution for the year having
been determined upon the rate at
which it will fall upon each thousand
trees is then computed, and the collections
made accordingly. thus in 2 of these
Bagees, it fell at the rate of 1 Hoon
upon 1000 trees, and in Seringhully Bagee
at 1½ Hoon—these contributions being
discharged by the Haig Brahmins alone.
and all the Potails dependants, and various
other parties having been excluded from
time immemorial from the exaction.—

21 In proof that these collections
are actually made, I obtained the accounts
of the Conkally Potail Timmapa Nagadey
who has extensive dealings with almost
every

every one of the Ryots in his division.- In fact almost the whole of their produce goes into his hands and he supplies them with their chief necessaries both in food and cloths- In his accounts- which although reluctantly produced bear internal evidence of their being genuine, there is an entry on the credit side with each Ryot of the amount of "Aswaree" contribution which he has to pay for the year- I also summoned- before me the whole of the Ryots of the Tornesky Bagee, and the Tercunhully Bagee, and have obtained from each Ryot a Statement of the sums they have paid to their Potails during the last year as "Answaree" contribution they all declare that in this year the rate has been higher than usual in consequence of the contribution for the Tahsildar to which they only assented at the importunity of their Potails and because they believed it would be less to their detriment to pay the sum demanded than to refuse, and it will be observed that the amount levied for the Tahsildar is about

Note
I believe that these Ryots in the neighbourhood of Erey are generally more aware of the different items forming the years contribution than those in the more remote Villages who have little intercourse with others than their neighbours and the Potails-

Guddadah Pu: Sah Bhutt
Abreah Nur: Sinyah Potail
Pyndum Soobaya Kurselee Gun: napa Butt
Abreah Shunk Krah ayloked
Nursayah Toome Cumaney Nar: napah Sem Butt Narnapah.

¼ of the entire contribution- The names of those from Tornashee Bagee who- state that they were present at the Shanbogue Pottayas house when the amount of the contribution was fixed are given in the Margin.—

22- I have referred above to a complaint preferred before the present investigation commenced by Jon Nursee a Woman possessed of a garden in the Tornashee Bagee, setting forth that the acting Potail Hoothin Devapah had caused the Cograncee to ill-treat her, because she had declared her inability to pay any sum towards a contribution for the Tahsildar, and that she had dready paid her share of the annual levy for Coolies &c.a This Petition would of course have never been forwarded by me for enquiry to the Taluk Sheristedar had I been aware of the real nature of its contents.- The abstract which had been made in my Cutcherry merely stated that she had paid the Summabundy and that now the Potail was importuning her for more and did not contain any allusion to a contribution for the Tahsildar,

or

or her being called upon to pay her share of the general levy at the rate of 1 Hoon per 1,000 trees as set forth in the Petition - In presenting this Petition she was accompanied by Belgondee Veerapah to whom I have alluded as the enemy of Hoothen Devapah the present acting Potail. —

23. The Sheristadar after examining the Complaint, the 5 Witnesses named by her and the Defendant Hoothen Devapah forwarded his proceedings to me with a report in accordance with the Statement which has been delivered before him, and I only then became aware of the nature of the Petition which I had referred to him for enquiry. —.

24. Before the Sheristadar the complainant denied all knowledge of any demand having been made for a contribution on account of the Tahsildar and stated that the introduction of this matter in her Petition must have been the invention of the Writer, adding, that having already contributed for

for Surbaggy in Cash and being again called on by the Potail to supply men or money, she had complained with the view of being freed from further importunity - The Defendant the Potail denied all knowledge of any demand having been made for money for the Tahsildar as did all the Witnesses - The Potail further denied the existence of the system of raising "aswaree" Collections in his Village for any purpose whatever, as did 4 out of the 5 Witnesses who were examined — Sheristedars' proceedings reached me on the 20th June at the time when from the Statements of the Sondah Ryots above alluded to, I saw abundant reason to believe that some systematic exactions had been made from the Ryots. —

25. In the course of this and subsequent formal investigation, I called all these parties before me, when Jon Nursee at once stated that the contents of her Petition were strictly true, and that the deposition which she delivered before the Sheristedar denying all the knowledge of the Chief part of its contents, was

was given at the instigation of Canhally, Timmap Hegadey Paddeguery Cerapah and the other principal Hegadeys of the Maga= =ny who had taken her aside in the Cutcherry where she had been detained 2 days and threatened her with detention there for a long period, and other evils, if she did not deny all knowledge of the contents of her Petition as far as the Tahsildar was concerned, and at the same time promised that if she did this, no further call for money would be made, that she accordingly made the statement dictated by them before the Sheristedar. The Witnesses also state that although they were not within hearing of what passed between her and the Potails, they saw her called aside and spoken to, by them after which she gave her Deposition and told them that she had stated, and her reasons for so doing, all this I believe to be quite true, and although at first sight this may seem to have little connexion with the Tahsildar it is of considerable im= =portance when it is considered that

Bal

Bal krist Row states that these charges have been brought against him through a conspiracy on the part of the Potails- On this occasion Hoothin Devapah one of the Principal Potails is the Defendant the charge being that he has ill ill-treated one of his Ryots who refused to con= =tribute towards the levy for the Tahsildar he unhesitatingly denies the charge, and states that he merely asked her to supply a Cooly- This person from whose family the Potailship had formerly been taken away was appointed to act as Potail on in September last year on the strong recommendation of the Tahsildar as a far more fitting person for the office than Belgoondee Veerapah referred to above, the son of the actual incumbent who is prevented by age and infirmities from discharging the duties of the Office- It is only when the system which has been so unscrupulously carried on has been brought to light by others that this Potail reluctantly admits the truth and it is proved by his own statement as well as by the testimony of every

Ryot

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

Ryot in his Paper that he has acted a leading part throughout the whole transaction and among those who have been examined and who have both by their own showing as well as by the Potails Lists contributed towards the Tahsildar's levy are the Witnesses who when examined by the Sheristedar in Jon Sursee's cases, denied all knowledge of the circumstances stated in her Petition the correctness of which is now affirmed by every Ryot.- In all this there is nothing like a conspiracy on the part of the leading Potails to get up false charges against the Tahsildar - they were deeply interested in keeping on friendly terms with him, and appear to have exerted their influence to smother the truth rather than to have willingly taken any part against him —

26. The substance of the defence which Balkrist Row has brought forward in reply to this mass of evidence direct and circumstantial may be stated in a few words — he states in that he has never either himself or through others endeavoured to induce the Ryots

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843

Ryots to agree to any contribution on his account, and that the whole is a conspiracy got up, he believes, at the instigation of Candy Row the Sheristadar of my Cutcherry - He admits that he owed 150 Rupees to Canhally Timmap Pegadey and states that he discharged the debt in Cash, and received back his written engagement, this being the reply which he has given to all similar charges+ Immediately on suspending him from Office I took a general statement from him in reply to the allegations which had been made before me in which I asked him to name his creditors the amount of debts which he had discharged since the commencement of Fasly 1253. informing him that he was at liberty to state as much or as little or such a subject as he thought proper. This appeared to me a requisite preliminary to the investigation of the charges from any particular Magany. He gave the answer above stated in regard to all the parties for the liquidation of his debts to whom it is alleged that

+ See my Report on the Kurroor magany —

that contributions have actually been so raised adding that it was utterly out of his power to declare when and where he paid to the Potails the money due upon their bonds and received back his engagement. When making his defence in the Sirey Magany in regard to the discharge of his debt to Timmup Hegady. He stated that he believed about 4 or 5 Months had elapsed since he paid him, but in proof of this he has no accounts to produce asserting that he has never been in the habit of keeping accounts and no Witnesses. In support of this assertion, he has only one point to urge, Viz^e, that the written engagement has been restored to him, and thus that it was unnecessary to keep any account.—

27 In regard to the amount for which the engagement was so written there is also a difference in the Statement of Balkrist Row and Timmup Hegadey. The former asserting that it was for 150 Rupees the latter asserting that the Tahsildar borrowed from him

× Note.

When commencing my inquiries I did not think it right to subject the Tahsildar to the disgrace of having his house searched and felt that at a later period this would be useless with the view of obtaining the accounts as they would no undoubtedly have been removed or destroyed. On sending him as a Prisoner to the Criminal Court on a charge of forgery I thought it right to take possession of all his Papers even on having his house searched although there were found no accounts or documents of recent date, a book was found containing many other papers & accounts kept by him when he was Tahsildar of Mangalore and of Coorg, with books of receipts &c^a for that period and as that from these Papers there cannot be the slightest doubt that he was then in the habit of keeping full accounts of his expenditure or circumstance which apart from the improbability of his assertion as justifies the inference that he pursued the same course at Sirey, while it proves the falsehood of his Statement that he had never kept accounts. Had he produced the documents received back by him from the Potails they would probably have shown that no interest had been charged, and also in many instances that the debts were cancelled on the dates on which he pleaded the Magany in which his creditors resisted for the Timmabunny and would thus in all probability have afforded strong evidence in support of the truth of the Potails assertions.

him 200 Rupees and wrote an engagement promising to repay him in January 1842. The inmates of the Potails house and his nephew, who has also charge of all the accounts connected with his extensive dealings make the same Statement, and I do not see any reason for discrediting it. In regard to the restoration of the engagement Timmup Hegadey declares that after he had received 24 Hⁿ from the 2 Potails of Timashee and Turcinhally Bagee he was requested by Balkristrow to let him have back the engagement who at the same time promised him that he would let him have the remaining unpaid portion 50 Rupees in a few days that he sent to his houses for it and on receiving it gave it to the Tahsildar in the Cutcherry, this Statement is confirmed by his son in law Potail Vigre-sher Hegadey who accompanied him, but whatever may have been the private arrangement about this 50 Rupees it does not in any way effect the main charge against the Tahsildar, nor does it shake my belief in the truth of the Potails Statement of the amount of the

the debt—

28. The Shanbogue Soobrow still posses the Tahsildar's engage-ment for 50 Rupees borrowed in April 1841 not bearing interest in which he promises to pay him whenever he asks for the money.—The Shanbogue states that he on more than one occasion before the Summabundy asked the Tahsildar to let him have the money, and finally the arrangement above stated was made—Balkristarow denies having been asked to pay until the present investigation commenced. The impressions on my mind is that in the first instance the sum of 200 Rupees arranged as the contribution from the Sirey Magany was all to have been made over the Timmapa Hegady in fact that in a private conference between him and the Tahsildar, he had promised that he would endeavour to arrange so that his debt to him for that amount might be liquidated in this manner, and that it was only at the interview at the Tahsildars house when the Shanbogue

Shanbogue Soobrow also advanced his claim for payment that it was agreed that of this 200 Rupees, 50 should be made over to him, reserving the balance thus due to Timmapa Hegadey to be settled hereafter. This state-ment is made by the Shanbogue himself.

29. Balkristarow has also in his defence placed great stress upon the fact that the Statements of the Potails and Shanbogues do not agree in regard to there having been any previous conference with him on the subject of the collection of a contribution, before as they assert they met to-gether at the Shanbogue Pottayas' house to discuss the question—On this point for instance Canhally Timmapa Hegadey states that the Tahsildar spoke to him, Tornashee Bagee Hosthin of Devapah the 2 Shanbogues and Paddagnery Vencapah in the Cutcherry which is not confirmed by those persons Hosthin of Devapah stating that the Tahsildar about 15 days before the Summabundy called him to his house, and spoke to him on the subject when

when he promised to see what could be done, and the Shanbogues also asserting that he spoke privately to each of them - These discrepancies not only admit of explanation, but in themselves afford striking proof, were any such wanted that the statements of the Potails and Shanbogues do not arise from any conspiracy - In such a case where the parties are men of considerable intelligence as in the present instance, there is usually a manifest preparation of all parties on some particular points - No traces of any such are evident in the investigation before me - that there was a meeting at the Shanbogue's house, when the arrangement was made, is proved by the concurrent testimony of all parties Potails and Ryots and also that the leading Potails went to the Tahsildars' house and further that the Collections have been made from the Ryots has been proved beyond the shadow of doubt, but there has been none of that preparation of Statements, and minute exactness which invariably marks

marks a fabricated case -

30. There are other points which have tended to produce these discrepancies more materially than any failure of recollection of the exact details of a transaction which occurred about 5 Months before the parties were examined in regard to it, and I chiefly attribute them to the unwillingness of these parties, who are all Government Servants, to depose to facts which while condemnatory of the Tahsildar equally criminate themselves, as without their ready agency this system of exacting money from the Ryots on the Tahsildars account could never have been carried into effect and would never have been arranged - That throughout the whole transactions Conkally Sinnaya Heyadey has been the leading character and that nothing of importance is undertaken in the circy Magany without his full assent is declared by every one and it must here, to be mentioned that he possesses large estates also in the Kurroor Magany and was present at the

Fort St George 3d July 1843.

the Summabundy there at the houses of Annaya Hegadey at Kodyherbyle on when it was arranged that the Tahsildars debt to Seercoonky Gunnapah Hegadey one of the principal Potails in Kurroor should be discharged by the collection of money as a charitable donation from the Ryots- In his first statement before me at a period anterior to the Tahsildars suspension he stated that on this occasion Balkrist Row told him that he must see on whether he could not manage matters in the same way for the Discharge of his / Balkrist Rows / debt to him / Canhally Timmap Hegadey / in the Sirey Mayany From the Statements of the other Potails of the Sirey Mayany it is manifest that Timmap Hegadey had spoken to them on this subject some time before the Summabundy was held, and I believe that his subsequent Statement that the Tahsildar spoke to him and the other Potails at the same time on the Cutcherry

Fort St George 3d July 1843

is a fabrication resorted to with the view of preventing it being seen that he took the leading part and that he was a more willing agent than the rest in forwarding the Tahsildars schemes—

31. In all this there is nothing bearing the semblance of a conspiracy!- The Tahsildar appears to have told this Potail that from his having borrowed large sums of money elsewhere he should not have it in his power to discharge his debt to him for a long period unless he could manage to raise money in liquidation of it by this scheme. The Potail regarding his own interest at once acceded to the proposal and took active steps to prevent its failure Among all these leading men there is not one who as far as can be gathered from the investigation, and Balkrist Rows endeavours to damage their testimony is on terms of enmity with the Tahsildar— The Statement of the Shanbogue Pootaya at whose house the consultation took place, has evidently been given with the view of making it appear that he had as little as possible to do with the arrangement— whereas I am convinced that he took an active part, wishing to retain the favor and support of his Superior, and I may add that while I was engaged

+ Appendix C

engaged in preliminary enquiries, this Officer was named in Petitions presented to me as being actively engaged in endeavouring to prevent any+ parties coming forward, and I think this was in all probability the case until he saw that matters had come to a crisis, and that the truth could be no longer concealed—

32. In consequence of Balakista Row's Statement that Candy Row the Sheristadar of my Cutcherry had investigated his enemies to join together to effect his ruin, I asked him if he wished to put any question to Candy Row in proof of this assertion, but he declined to do this, and had further no Witnesses to be examined on this or any other point nor could he adduce any proof of my Sheristadar being actuated by+ feelings of enmity towards him, and the reason assigned is a most frivolous and inadequate one, and had never any existence until it was framed and brought forward on this occasion—

I believe that this Statement has been made in consequence of my having in the preliminary examination made use of my Sheristadar as the fittest person through whom I could put my assertions to the Ryots and Peti+

I summoned, and as the man attached to my+ Cutcherry from whom on account of his high rank his general character, and the respect entertained for him by the people of the District, I hoped that I might obtain true information of any facts+ which had come to his knowledge, and facts of importance were certainly brought to my+ knowledge by him—one of which will be in+stanced in my remarks upon the proceedings in the Heroor Magany—Candy Row had also been employed by me in examining the+ Drafters of the Kurroor Monegar Sheevapah which were sealed when found in the Cutcherry on the 22nd June on the occasion alluded to, in the 10th Para, and which brought to light notes in Balkrist Row's hand writing, shewing that he had been in the habit of obtaining from the Monegar portions of the Revenue Collections in his hands, and of Employing them for his+ private use, and the public accounts examined by Candy Row also brought to light temporary+ mis-appropriations of public property by Bal+-krista Row, and many other gross mal+-+practices— The assertion that Candy Row, has endeavoured to induce any party to make+ false Statements against Balkrist Row, I+ believe

believe to be as unfounded as it is malicious, a last resource resorted to by an utterly unprincipled Public Officer, when he saw that his extensive malpractices, and his iniquitous abuse of the power derived from his Official position could be no longer concealed.—

33. I may here also place on record that 2 or 3 times while the preliminary examination was being carried on and indeed in the very commencement, Balkristnow came before me and voluntarily stated that he was sure that "in "consequence of his efforts to procure Coolies for "the March of the Detachment his enemies would "fabricate all kinds of Calumnies against him" "and that he understood there would be stories "Circulated of his having raised money during "the last year from almost every Mogany!" I am now convinced that he attempted to make it appear that there was much greater difficulty in procuring carriage &c. than in reality existed and forseeing that his malpractices were about to be brought forward he attempted this piece of policy— The purport of his words was this "there will be so many false charges brought "against me from all quarters, that my "enemies will hope to prejudice you against

"me and by the number of their accusations, they "trust that you will be led to believe that some "of them must be true" The object of such a singular speech made voluntarily and unsolicited by me was self evident, and as subsequent events have proved could only have proceeded from a consciousness of guilt—

34 That these matters were originally brought to my notice by parties who were not actuated by friendly feelings to the Tahsildar is undeniable, but this is no argument that they are false, and it is equally unquestionable that the Potails by whose evidence the charges have been fully substantiated were not Among his enemies— The petitions addressed to yourself 6 Months before my inquiry commenced, stated that nearly all the Potails of rank and opulence were on terms of friendship with the Tahsildar this has been fully verified in my investigation — and his exactions have not affected them except as being the means through which they were themselves enabled to further their own interests, and to enrich themselves at the Expense of the Ryots— The unsupported and extremely vague assertion that the whole is a conspiracy on which the Tahsildar Balkrist

Balkrist Row rests his defence has been shewn to be utterly irreconcilable with the various facts elicited in the inquiry and which would fully establish the change in this Mogany alone, even if it had not been proved that a system in existence similar to that above described though varying in detail, had been pursued in every Mogany of which this Tahsildar made the Junmahbundy in the past Fusly—

35. In concluding these remarks which in my desire to expose with clearness the system which has been pursued have been carried to a considerable length, I will state concisely what I consider to be established against Balkrist Row in the Sircy Mogany. It has been fully proved by the concurrent testimony of the Chief Potails the 2 Shanbogues and many Ryots that on the completion of the Sircy Mogany Junmahbundy they all assembled at the Shanbogue Pottaya's house, that there it was arranged that 200 Rupees should be raised from the Ryots for Balkrist Row in the plea of his having been put to great expenses on the occasion of two marriages in his family in the previous year, that the Potails and Shanbogues there

then proceeded to the Tahsildar's house when it was arranged with him that of this sum 150 Rupees should be paid to Canhully Tunnap Hegadey and 50 Rupees to Shanboque Soobrow towards the discharge of his debts to them— that of the former sums nearly the whole has been collected from the Ryots and that unforseen circumstances alone and the commencement of my inquiry prevented the collection of the whole Amount of 200 Rupees.

General Report upon the result of the investigation into Balkristarow's proceedings in the other Moganies—

36. Having thus placed before you in full detail the facts which I consider to have been Established against Balkrist Row in the Sircy Mogany, in doing which I have described the system in existence in the Sondah Talook, which admitted of such arrangements being made and carried into effect, I shall now give a general abstract of what I consider to have been proved in these Moganies in regard to the contributions from which a full investigation have been made, and also of the Statements given before me in regard to other Moganies in which there has been no detailed examination in the presence of the defendants, referring to the several Moganies in the order

order in which the Summahbundy was made.—

Kurroor—
Amount of contribution—
Rahngoad division
Rupees 300—

37 The first Mogany of which the Tahsildar made his Summahbundy in fusly 1251 was that of Karroor, the largest and richest Mogany in the Talook. Early in the Month of December he proceeded to the house of the Rahngoad Hegady the most influential family in that Division of the Mogany. From this person Balkrist Row had borrowed 250 Rupees at the time of the Marriages his residence at the house of the Rahngoad Hegady; & that 300 Rupees should be levied from the Ryots of the 2 Bagues constituting that division, of which 250 Rupees were assigned over to the Rahngoad Hegady, and 50 Rupees to another creditor Ajeeboll Soobagah Hegady, a person of wealth and influence, and the Potails have taken steps for the due enforcement of this arrangement.—

Rodagheebyle Division—
Rupees—150-0-0
Total Rs 400—

Thence he proceeded to the House of Rodgheebyle Annayah Hegady for the Summahbundy of the remaining portion of the Kurroor Magany and there caused arrangements to be made for the Collection from the

Ryots of a contribution of 140 Rupees on his account, which were assigned over to his creditor Sherecoolly Gunnapayah and this Arrangement has been enforced.—

+ Appendix
Rahngoad Division } D
Rodgheebyle Division } E

38 A report containing a sketch of my proceedings and embracing very full details of all that occurred in the Kurroor Mogany has been drawn up, and accompanies this letter to which I beg to refer you.+ I have already informed you that Balkrist Row has been committed for trial before the Circuit Court in company with the 2 principal members of the Rahngoad family the 2 Shanbogues of the Mogany Rodgheebyle Annayah Hegady and others on a charge of their having all been concerned on the occasion when the above arrangement for his benefit was made, in the perpetration of a most infamous forgery with the view of transferring to the Rahngoad Hegady an Estate valued at about 1,000 Rupees. As this matter is now removed from my hands, and it rests with a higher tribunal to determine whether there is proof that Balkrist Row gave his official aid to this crime, knowing that the paper which he attested was a forgery, I will abstain from further comments upon his conduct

Fort St. George 3d July 1843

conduct here, but from the Report drawn up for the information of the Principal Sudr Ameen of Sircy when I transmitted this case for trial which details the circumstantial evidence against him, you will see the reasons whichever compel me to believe it to be impossible that Balkrist Row was not knowingly accessary to the forgery.

Note. A translation of this report accompanied my letter of the 13th May.

39. After the completion of the Herroor Mogany Dummahbundy, Balkrist Row proceeded for that of Herroor to the House of Hofstoat Gunnapah Bhutt the most influential Potail in the Mogany. The result of my enquiry into his proceedings in this Mogany shews that on his importuning the Potails for a contribution of 200 or 300 Rupees they pleaded the poverty of their Ryots, but eventually assented to contribute their Potails salary amounting to about 100 Rupees, which was assigned over to Hofstoat Gunnapah Hegady in liquidation of money due to him from Balkrist Row it is asserted that a further sum of 5 Hoons was to be paid to the Tahsildar when the Potails received their salaries on coming at the close of the season with their last Kists, but these arrangements had not been carried into effect when my enquiries commenced, the Potails pay not having been disbursed from the Cutcherry up to that period.

Herroor Mogany Amount of Contribution Rupees 120.

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

†Appendix F

†A full report accompanies my 40. proceedings in this Mogany; but as I have referred above to Balkrist Row's attempt to impute to Candy Row the Sheristadar of my Cutcherry the crime of having induced parties to league together to get up false charges against him and Balkrist Row had never pretended to assert that Candy Row was in any way hostile to him until the matters detailed below had come to my knowledge through his means, it appears necessary to allude to them shortly in this Report. Evidence that the Arrangement for the liquidation of Balkrist Row's debt to Hofstoat Gunnapah Bhutt had been made in the manner described above was delivered before me by the Mogany Sharboque about 7 P.M. on the 28th June, at which time the Tahsildar Balkrist Row came to my house on the plea of having some instructions to request, and it cannot be doubted that he was well aware what parties were in attendance before me. On the following Morning Candy Row informed me that at a late hour of the previous night Balkrist Row had paid to Purrum Bhutt the Brother of Gunnapah Bhutt the sum of 100 Rupees, and on my immediately summoning Purrum Bhutt he

he fully admitted both the previous arrangement, and that the Money had been paid to him through a Merchant in Sercee at 11 P. M.— From the manner in which this payment had been made, it was utterly impossible that this fact should be disavowed by Balkrist Row, although he of course denies all knowledge of the previous arrangement, but I consider it to be most certain that this payment was thus made because my enquiries had commenced; and that Balkrist Row hoped in this manner to be able to gain over the Potails and to prevent their disclosing the arrangement which had been made in the Heroor Mogany. This endeavour was rendered futile through my immediate examination of Purrum Bhutt in consequence of the information which I had derived from Candy Row, whose duty it was to communicate to me the intelligence which had reached him, and it was only after this matter had been brought to my knowledge in the manner above described that Balkrist Row for the first time ventured to assert that any hostility existed towards him on the part of my Sheristadar. The chief reason of his

his having thus charged Candy Row with having incited parties to come forward with false Statements against him may in my opinion be found in the fact, that the parties, whose testimony constitutes the direct evidence against him in almost every case, are the Principal Potails and most influential inhabitants of the whole Talook and he could not frame any more feasible plea in support of his vague assertion that they had all conspired to get up false charges against him while he held the Office of Tahsildar, than the allegation that they were incited to do this by an Officer of higher rank than himself the only Officer who holds such a position being the Sheristadar of my Cutcherry—

From Hofstoal Balkrist

Baloor Mogany Amount of Contribution Rupees 60

Row proceeded to Heggarbyle in the Baloor Mogany where it appears to have been arranged with the Principal Potails, that a subscription of 15 Hoons should be raised for him, the Mogany being very small, of which sum 5 Hoons were paid at the time by the leading Potail Curjiguey Purrum Bhutt— Balkrist Row had no creditors

creditors among the Potails in this Mogany and immediately on the completion of the Summahbundy he obtained from Vaikoontapah a Merchant of Neelcoond, who receives a large portion of the produce of Herroor and Balour, and pays large sums to the Revenue Collections on this account the Sum of 10 Hoons informing him that he would have it paid on his account into the Treasury at the period of the next remittance in January. This he failed to do, and subsequently told the Mogany Shanbogue to make good the arrear of 10 Hoons which had thus arisen by obtaining from the Potails the remaining portion of the sum which they had arranged to contribute, but as this had not been effected when my enquiry commenced the 10 Hoons remained uncollected up to the end of the Fasly. My Report on this Mogany will shew you the extent of the examination held, which although it might have been more full, was quite sufficient to convince me that the arrangement had been made as asserted by the Shanbogue and Potails and that Balkrist Row

+ Appendix G

was himself the direct cause of this arrear of 10 Hoons in the Balloor Mogany, which he has failed to make good under the idea that the Shanbogue would obtain that sum from the Potails—

From, Neelcoond Balkrist 42.
Row proceeded to Manjigoony and in the house of the Shanbogue Narnapah held the Summahbundy of the Maganies of Munjigoony and Devanhully, on the 2d January 1842 no detailed investigation in the presence of the defendant has been held in regard to these moganies, but I do not see the slightest reason to discredit the Statements given before me in the commencement of my enquiry early in July by the Revenue Monegar, the Shanbogue Narnapah and 4 Principal Potails of the Munjagony Mogany, from 3 of whom the Tahsildar had at the time of the marriages in his family borrowed 195 Rupees; to that effect that, on their being importuned by Balakrist Row for a contribution from the Munjogony Mogany they agreed to pay 50 Rupees which they Collected from the Ryots and paid to the Tahsildar through Cocund Badapah. In the

Munjegoony Magany 50
Devanally ditto 25
Rupees 75

Teppar Veere Badra
Hebara Veera Bapayah
Bundal Do Veera Badra
Coorsee Do Veera Badra

1st 40 Rupees
2d 80 ditto
4th 75 ditto
195

+ Note In a case examined by the Hail

the small and very poor Mogany of Devan-
-hully it is asserted by the Monegar Kristnapah
that 25 Rupees was arranged as the contribution
but no further examination was taken on
on this point—

From

Nail Sheristadar it has been fully proved
that this Cocund Badapah having engaged
to pay 25 Pagodas to the Munjagony Pagodah
on account of one Mateesp Vencapah by two
instalments namely 12½ Pagodas on the 15th
February 1250 and 12½ Pagodas on the 15th
February 1251 failed to pay the 1st instalment
of 50 Rupees at the time in consequence
of his giving that sum as a loan to Bala-
-krist Row, who did not attempt to enforce
the engagement until he visited Munjagony
on this occasion on the 3d January 1251 when
the debt of 50 Rupees was liquidated and
when he issued a Takeed to the Pagodah
Monegar directing him to collect the 2nd
instalments at once which was done
on the 10th February - The Nail Sheristadar's
examination was not in any way directed
to the contribution arrangements on the
Munjagony

43. From Munjugoony Balkrist Row
proceeded to Cheggy-hullee in the Shantapoor Mogany
and my original information of what occurred
there was derived from Statement given before
me on the 3d and 4th July by the Revenue Mone-
-gar Krishnapah and one of the Principal
Potails Cudboll Gopayah Hegady. The Monegar
stated that while the Tahsildar was at
Shegehully he learnt from the 3 Principal
Potails Cudboll Gopayah Hegady. Hanjee
Timmayah and Hakeere Devapah from the
1st of whom Balkrist Row had previously
borrowed 100 Rupees and from the 2nd 50 Rupees
that on his pressing them for a contribution
of 150 or 200 Rupees they agreed to raise 100
Rupees for him, which they had paid.

This.

Munjagony Mogany, and he does not appear
to have been aware that these 4 Potails
had stated before me that they had given
50 Rupees on account of the Tahsildar to
Buddapah and therefore no reference is made
to them, but there appears to me no reason to
doubt that the payment to Buddapah by the Potails
named.

This Statement was corroborated by that of Cudboll Gopayah Hegady as far as regards the arrangement for raising a contribution of 100 Rupees, but he declared that he had not yet levied this sum from the Ryots nor had he paid 100 Rupees to the Tahsildar, nor had the Tahsildar repaid 100 Rupees due to himself 75 Rupees borrowed from Heakeree Denapah and 50 from Timmayah. This Potail had been named in one of the Petitions presented by Goorapah alluded to in the 10th Parah on the 28th June as one of the Active Agents of Balakrisb Row in endeavouring to suppress the truth, and as I have received several Petitions from Ryots of this Mogany complaining of sums having been levied from them on account of a contribution for the Tahsildar by some of these

named was made in consequence of this loan of 50 Rupees, which had been taken by Balkrisb Row under these circumstances, and that the nominal payment to him by Balkrisb Row on the 3d of January of 50 Rupees was in reality the assignment over to him by the Potails of this sum

After the above

these 3 Chief Potails and I have also obtained from a Minor Potail in this Mogany a Memorandum given to him by the Magany Shanbogue showing the sums he was to collect from his Ryots apportioned upon their Jummabundy payments and which is undoubtedly genuine, I believe it to be utterly false as asserted by Gopayah Hegady that he has not caused money to be collected from the Ryots on this account.

+ Kulmucky Timmayah

Balkrisb Row admits having borrowed 100 Rupees from this person, and 50 Rupees from Heajee Timmayah, and in corroboration of the truth of the Statement contained in Goorapahs Arzee. I have also discovered that this Potail with

Motensurroo.

before the despatch of my report I had occasion to visit Munjagong for the Jummabundy and called on Cocund Buddapah to state in what manner the sum of 50 Rupees due to him from the Tahsildar had been liquidated when he stated that Balkrisb Row had never himself paid him any money but merely requested him to receive the 50 Rupees

contribution

Motensurroo Gunnapayah referred to in the 15th Para were parties to a transaction by which Balkrist Row in the commencement of my +enquiry obtained 720 Rupees from one Ambkhand Apoo Hegady of the Kurroor Mogny, on placing in pawn Gold ornaments worth about 800 Rupees, which is corroborated by the Statement contained in Gooroopahs Arzee. It appears to me that when Gopayah Hegadey found that information of the transaction which had taken place had reached me from another party, he would not compromise himself by denying the arrangement, but with the view of preventing my instituting any examination among the Ryots "&c" of his Mogny merely admitted that the arrangement had been made, but denied its having been carried into effect.

+ July 6th two days after his suspension from office

Constribution from the Munjagoony Mogany inliquidation of his debt to which he assented, and that he had received it from the Principal Potails. This is corroborated by other parties and the facts asserted in the commencement of my examination by the other Potails are fully established.

effect. Hendereo Deviapah has also had dealings with Balkrist Row in obtaining for him Gold and Silver.

Magnies under the management of the Soudah Monegar. Munshee Soudah Buntenhully Jeuloor.

44 After the settlement of these Mognies Balkrist Row proceeded into those under the management of the Revenue Monegar soon Narnapah consisting of Munshee Soondah Buntenhully and Jeuloor. I have stated in an early part of this Report that the Ryots of the Soudah Mogny were those who at first came before me with complaints in regard to the contributions which the monegar Shanbognes and Potails were endeavouring to exact from them on account of the Tahsildar Balkrist Row Unwilling as the Soudah Monegar was in the first instance to disclose what had taken place in his Division, when he saw that matters were coming to a crisis and that information was reaching me from other quarters supported by documentary evidence which would inevitably criminate him by showing the activity which he had displayed as the Tahsildars' agent in carrying out his grasping schemes he appeared to

to have thought that it was desirable to disclose all that had taken place with his knowledge, and he accordingly on the 4th. of July gave a Statement fully corroborative of the truth of the complaints of the Soudah Ryots, and detailing what had occurred in the other Magnies within his jurisdiction.

Soudah Mougars Statement Appendix H. 4

45 From this it appeared that Balkrist Row first went to Hoolicul for the Jumnabundy of the menshee Mogny, when after an endeavour to obtain 100 Rupees it was arranged that 30 Rupees should be raised from that mogny, which he / the Mougar / subsequently obtained from the Principal Potail Timmana Bhut, and paid to Balkrisb Row. From Hoolicul the Tahsildar went to the house of Hoolgole Vencap Heegady for the Jummabundy of the Soudah mogny which was held on the 10th March, when it was arranged in the first instance that a contribution of 33 Hoons which was subsequently raised to 50 Hoons should be collected from that Mogny, portions of which were collected by the Mougar, and placed to the

Menshy 30 Rs

Soudah 200 Rs

credit of Balkrisb Row. From Hoolgole Balkrisb Row went to the house of Vishneshwarah Heegady for the Jummabundy of the Burtenhully Mogny, when it was arranged that a contribution of 200 Rupees should be raised for him from that Mogny, of which 30 Pagodas were to be levied by 3 of the Principal Potails, and the remaining 20 by the shanbogue Poondlicapah. after this he proceeded to the house of Govind Bhutt Potail of Brolecop for the Jummabundy of the Issaloor Mogny, where it was arranged that 120 Rupees should be levied as the contribution from that Mogny.

Burtenhully 200 Rs.

Issaloor 120 Rupees

Menshee Soudah 46 In regard to the Menshee mogny there has been no further detailed investigation

† Appendix H A separate † Report shows the nature of the investigation held in regard to Balkrisb Rows proceedings in the Soudah Mogny, from which I consider it to be clearly established that an arrangement for raising a contribution of 200 Rupees from that mogny was made at his investigation, and that one Village, that of Soudah alone, for which the sum apportioned amounted to 16½ Rupees, having been excluded as the Tahsildar appeared the hostility of the Potail, who had previously

previously made complaints against him, arrangements were made for collecting the remainder. amounting to Rs. 45-8-12 or Rupees 18 3/2 the whole of which would in all probability have been realised had not the Ryots complained of the exaction.

Burtenhully 47. Before the Revenue Monegar had declared the transactions which had taken place in the Burtenhully Mogny, I had received a Petition from Hossanghee Vencapah an enemy of the Potail Vishweshwarah Hegody at whose house Balkrist Row had resided, stating that this Potail had compelled the Ryots to agree to a contribution of 200 Rupees, and the shanbogue Poondlicapah, whom I questioned on the subject on the 4th of July, generally corroborated the statement alleging that he had understood from the Potails that 200 Rupees were to be levied from their mogny but denied having himself taken any part in levying the contribution, an assertion which I believe to be utterly false.

Ysoulor. 48 In Ysoulor my investigation has clearly proved that the Sondah Monegars statement that 30 Hoons were fixed as the contribution from this mogny was correct and

I consider it to be established that these 30 Hoons were paid to the Tahsildar by the Shanbogue Ramayah, who himself collected the money at a regular rate of apportionment from the Ryots in liquidation of the money thus given by him to the Tahsildar. A separate Report has been drawn up in regard to this Mogny.

† Appendix I

49 The above remarks will show you that my detailed investigation has only embraced 2 out of the 4 Mognies under the charge of the Sondah Monegar Soor Narrapah, but as the truth of his Statement has been fully established by a full examination in the 2 Mognies of Sondah and Ysoulor, I do not see the slightest reason to doubt the correctness of his statement in regard to the arrangement for raising a contribution from the remaining Mognies of Menshee and Burtenhully, corroborated as it is by the system pursued elsewhere, general report, and in the case of Burdenhully by the complaint of Hossanghee Vencapah and the reluctant admissions of the Shanbogue Poondlicapah and I therefore believe that arrangements were made for levying from these 4 Mognies the sum of 533 1/2 Rs. nominally

Menshee 30 Rs.
Sondah 183/4 Rs.
Burtenhully 200 Rs.
Ysoulor 120 Rs.
533 1/2

Fort St. George 5th July 1843.

nomenally on account of the expenses incurred by Balkrisb Row at the time of the marriages in his family. I may here observe that about the time of these marriages Balkrisb Row strongly recommended to my predecessor Mr. E. Maltby that this monegar Soor Narnapah who had been for some years at Malghee in the Banavessy Peishcars Division might be transferred to the Soondah Division, a request which was complied with, and I see little reason to doubt that in recommending the transfer of this party who is a Brother of the shanbogue of Issoloor, he believed that he would find him a more willing and effective agent in carrying out his schemes for obtaining large contributions from the Ryots than the Officer who had for some years been stationed at Soondah. To the best of my recollection also he had frequently spoken to me in favorable terms of this monegar Soor Narnapah.

50 After the completion of the Jummabundy of Issoloor, Balkrisb

Fort St. George 5th July 1843.

Row came into Sirsee, and there held the Jummabundy of the Sirsee and Shevallee mogues. The matter established in Sirsee is detailed above. From the inquiry made in

Shevallee 100 Rs. regard to Shevallee it appears that when Balkrisb Row visited Manjegoony for the Jummabundy of that Mogny, he sent for the Shevallee Shanbogue Narainapah and the Principal Potail Doniguday. Iggupah, and pressed them to raise a contribution for him, when Iggupah engaged to obtain 100 Rupees, which was collected at the rate of 5 Annas per Hoon from the Ryots apportioned upon their Jummabundy payments. In his deposition given before me on the 4th of July Iggapah stated that when he came to sirsee for the Jummabundy he paid to Balkrisb Row the sum of 100 Rupees as the contribution from his Mogny. That this arrangement was made, and that the contribution was collected from the Ryots is further established by the statement of Canhally Sunnap Hegody the leading Potail

in

Fort St. George 3d July 1813.

in the sirsee Magny refered to above, who holds lands in shevallee, and of the shanbogue Nursapah, and although no answer has been taken from Balkrist Row in regard to the alleged occurrences in this Mogny and the examination made is comprised in the details above given, I do not see the slightest reason to doubt the truth of this statement of the transactions in that Mogny.

51. The above detail will convey to you my opinion formed on the investigation which I have held of the extent of the contributions which Balkrist Row arranged to levy for his own benefit, through the Potails, shanbogues, and a few leading Ryots from the body,

	Amount of Contributions arranged to have been raised from the 12 Magnies. Ps.
Kurroor	450
Herroor	120
Ballor	60
Munjegoony	50
Devanally	25
Shenally	100
Shanboor	100
Menshee	30
Soudah	183½
Burtenhally	200
Soloor	120
Sirsee	200
	1625½ Ps

Fort St. George 3d July 1813.

of the people in every Mogany under his charge during the Fasoomdindy Year of the season 1251. on the plea of his being heavily embarrassed in consequence of his marriage expenses encreasing altogether to Pagodas 1628½ and his endeavours having been directed to obtain a large sum. Large portions of this sum are shewn to have been collected, but if I am correct in assuming it to be proved that he had made arrangements for extracting that sum, the offence of which he had been guilty is not in any way affected by the amount actually realized up to the date of the commencement of my enquiries. From the extent to which he had borrowed money, as proved by the Statements given before me from the principal persons in so many Magnies; and large as are the sums of money which he is shewn by this Report to have borrowed, my examination has proved that he had borrowed money from other influential Ryots whose names have not been given; in fact, had he really been in want of money, it would have been ready for him to obtain a loan from some of the rich Merchants in Sirsee,

* Potails The Potails who admit having collected and paid to him or placed to his credit in liquidation of money due to them the sum of Pagodas 1149½ but undoubtedly much more has been collected.

9

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843

be full reason to believe that at the time when he contracted those debts, he had planned that scheme for procuring large sums of money from the Ryots on the plea of the marriages in his family; knowing the facility with which under the existing system the Ryots could resist contributions from the Ryots, and the readiness with which it was probable that they would fall into his views the doing which was alike calculated to secure for them a fair share of profits and the continuance of his friendship.

52

In commenting on Balkrishna Row's defence in the Charges against him in the Sardee Megany Slave Trust clearly shows as well from the manner in which the matters came forward, as from the evidence in support of them, the futility of his charges and utterly unsupported plea, that those charges are all false, and the result of a conspiracy got up through the influence of one Shanbhogdar, a man who hung after the transactions which constitute the offence had been reported to the Principal Collector, had been on any than unfriendly terms

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.-

with him; and who took no part whatever against him, until information had reached me from many quarters, and spoke only those acted in strict accordance with my instructions. Indeed had any Shanbhogdar been Balkrishna Row's enemy and been anxious to bring forward any matter calculated to injure him, I am convinced that it would not have been difficult for him to have obtained full information of his malpractices, and to have communicated it to me at an earlier period, as a knowledge of the system which had been practised through so many agents was not confined to merely a few individuals; and if any blame attaches to Candy Row, it is on account of his not having been sufficiently ready to bring to my notice the reports of Balkrishna Row's proceedings which had reached him, rather than that I had heard from other quarters led me to speak to him; rather than from his leaning taken too active a part against him - but with the many very good points in his character as a Public Servant holding a high position, he in his official conduct carries it too great a length this in itself laudable

Fort St George 3d July 1843.—

laudable principle of not wishing to bring evil upon any man, and I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion, formed after the close of my investigation, that this consideration was not without its weight in preventing him from coming forward before I called upon him to do so.—

Conclusion of Report written after Balkrist Row's conviction before the Circuit Court of the Crime of Forgery.—

53 My Report upon Balkrist Row's contributions to faction proceedings had reached this point, when as the case of forgery upon which he had been sent as a Prisoner to the Court of the Principal Sudr Ameen at Verdee had been committed for trial before the Court of Circuit, and I learnt that there was every prospect of the case being disposed of at the Sessions which were immediately about to be held, it appeared to me desirable to allow this Report to remain incomplete until the trial had taken place.—

54 As it had resulted

Fort St George 3d July 1843.—

full conviction of Balkrist Row, and in his being sentenced to punishment proportionate to his crime as communicated to you in my letter under date the 13th instant it would be superfluous in me now to add any lengthened remarks in illustration of the extent of his guilt in connexion with the proceedings to which alone this Report refers, as this conviction and sentence of course preclude the possibility of the Public Service being again disgraced by the re employment of a man who has been guilty of such an act of heinous villany.—

55.— Had the result of the trial been different, owing to the want of direct evidence in a case of so complicated a nature, and where the parties accused possessed such immense influence, it might have been advisable for me to allude in detail to other circumstances which render his conduct in exacting money from the Ryots the more disgraceful, for thoroughly unjustifiable as it would have been under any circumstances and proving his utter unfitness for future employment

supplement, would be resorted to this
step to escape from his embarrassments
when hampered with debts, contracted
from necessity, to enable him to celebrate
the marriages in his family in a style
in conformity with the usage of persons
of his class in Hindoo Society, it is the
more infamous when it is indisputable
that this person, who as a needy foreigner
was introduced into this district about
13 years since, had amassed a large amount
of property in Jewels and Gold and Silver
Ornaments, an object to which his grasping
efforts appear at all times to have been
directed.—

5th. — — — I have ascertained from
the Accounts of only 3 or 4 persons in Sirur
that Balkrist Row had obtained from
them Gold to the value of about 4,000
Rupees, and he appears to have purchased
and made up Gold Ornaments to the
value of about 5,000 Rupees—When the
power which his office and his friendship
with the Principal Patels gave him is
taken into consideration, there can be

little doubt that he has also obtained gold
and silver of considerable value from the
Ryots whose distressed circumstances com-
pelled them to part with their valuables
of this kind, this being the manner in which
it can be obtained on the most favorable
terms, and I am convinced that the amounts
above specified, but which in itself shews
how unnecessary it was for him to borrow
money from the leading Patels throughout
his Talook, a measure which he depends on the
ease of his having no cash at command,
never having saved any money, is but a small
portion of the property of this kind which
he has amassed.— I have already referred
to this having in the commencement of my
examination raised a sum of 1720 Rupees by
pawning some of his Jewels, and from other
information which I see no reason to doubt, I believe
that at this moment after having raised a further
sum of 3,000 Rupees since that period, there is in this
Talook alone in the possession of one of his most influ-
ential partizans Gold and Silver belonging to him
valued at more than 6000 Rupees.—

Para 43.

67. It might have been desirable for me also to adduce proof of what this character had hitherto been in this respect which would not have been a task of difficulty, but his present position renders this unnecessary - and in regard to the charges of extortion discussed in the report, the only further observation which it appears to me necessary to make is that the manner in which the contributions were paid in accordance with an artfully planned system through the Agency of the principal Potails with the pretended assent of the whole body of Ryots, appeared to me to render the offence of which Balkrist Row had been guilty in some degree dissimilar from that specified as the 2d Class of offences cognizable by Collectors under Section 2, Regulation IX of 1822, and thus to forbid my legally passing a decree against him sentencing him to pay any amount exceeding double the amount of the Money which had been unduly raised on his account.

68. That the Money was "unduly received" and was in most cases

paid by the Ryots through fear of and solely at the dictation of their Potails and that virtually was obtained by extortion cannot be doubted, but as the contribution for the Tahsildar was not collected by itself but conjointly with other sources of annual contribution, and it would be almost impossible to ascertain how much each Ryot had paid solely on this account, I some time since formed the opinion that it would be impracticable to effect a restoration to the Ryots of the sums which they had paid on this account, and my further investigations had only tended to strengthen me in it.-

59. As it may be assumed that had not the system of the Potails raising annual contributions from the Ryots been in existence, no Tahsildar would have dared to have attempted to raise a regular Ryotwar contribution for his personal advantage, or that at all events it would have been sure to be followed by immediate discovery on the first attempt to enforce the arrangement,

it is of course desirable should it be found practicable to abolish the existing system, but I regret to feel that it is hopeless to do so altogether, although gross exaction may be in some degree checked, but the great body of the Ryots are in such a state of slavish dependence upon the leading Hegadeys, who by loans for marriages or other ceremonies, prepayments for their Land Revenue, upon which usurious rate of Interest has been calculated, frauds in their accounts and similar measures have obtained an entire control over their property that in many cases the evil of their position would probably be aggravated rather than amended by direct interference on the part of the Collector.—

60. That the Garden Ryots of the Sunda Talooks are in general in a state of lamentable poverty is undeniable that many of the leading Polygars, their friends and the most ready Agents of the Pallayats

Pallayats are tyrannical oppressors, but it is easier to point this out than to devise a remedy. Were I to be of opinion that any large remission of the Land Revenue would tend to raise them from their present impoverished condition, or that this state had been in any considerable degree brought about by over taxation, I should not hesitate to recommend such a course, but I believe that this would be of very little avail, and that this amount lost to Government would eventually go into the Pockets of the most affluent Polygars without benefiting those for whose good it would be intended.—

61. If such a remission could be granted as would free the Ryots from the amount of their nominal debts (which were the accounts to be properly sifted from the commencement, would probably be found to be 2 or 300 per Cent more than they have ever received, after allowing a fair rate of interest) insofar at the same time we could effect a change in

in the character of the people and also effectually control the Patails accounts, they would in a few years be in a similar state of dependence at the close of each year, the Patails are in the habit of obtaining engagements from the Ryots acknowledging the amount of their debt. Many of these engagements are undoubtedly given with reluctance under a degree of compulsion rather than from free will the Ryot feeling that too large an amount has been charged against him, too low a rate allowed for his produce - but from his illiterate character he is unable to check the Patails accounts, and as after such an engagement has been executed the sum specified will be exacted rigidly even by the Courts without any examination of the previous adjustments of accounts, he suffers of necessity and virtually becomes entirely dependant -

62 I think that the investigation which I have made, commencing as it did with Balfrish Read engagements

scheme for raising money from the poorer Ryots, which was first put into operation through the influence of the Rahmgood Hegady perhaps the most influential family in the Talook, and whose example was speedily followed in all the other Mangaries; and terminating with the joint conviction of the crime of forgery of Balfrish Row and their Hegady with their several accessaries will have been productive of some good in showing the Ryots that if they dare to come forward to complain of acts of oppression received at the hands of their Hegadeys, or any of the Public Servants acting in conjunction with them, they will be enquired into, and where it is possible will receive redress -

63 I find in a case of the particulars of which I have already fully informed you as a single instance, showing the character of one of these Hegadeys, and the support he derived from

from the Public Servants, many of whom besides those who have even met with their just punishment must have been fully cognizant of and therefore accessary to this Crime, and I fear that others of a similar character have been perpetrated by the same parties in collusion as well as by many others in this Talook, and deeply as it is to be regretted that there is little prospect of bringing all such Offenders to justice, it is to be hoped that the example which has now been made of such influential parties will tend to check the commission of such crimes in future, by shewing that however high the rank of the offenders, & however great their skill and activity; and I do not believe that there is now in the District of Canara any Head of Talooke who in shrewdness could compete with the

late Tahsildar of Soondah, such crimes cannot always be perpetrated with impunity and in his removal both on account of his acts of insatiable rapacity of many grossly unjust deeds, and of his friendship with and support of all the influential Hegadays, the province has been freed from a man who to them has been truly a scourge.—

54 I will only add that under existing circumstances it does not appear to me necessary to place before you a detailed report upon all the other malpractices of various character of which Balkrish Row has been proved guilty as promised in the 4th Para of this letter—but should you call for such, or any proceedings, either can be submitted to you.—

5. With regard to the delay which has taken place in bringing

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

bringing to a close the investigation into the charges against Bodkrist Row as noticed in the letter of the Board of Revenue under date 6th December 1842. I will only add that should the Board after all that has taken place, under a consideration of the nature of the examination as shewn in this Report, and the other Papers now submitted in addition to my former letters on this subject, think to call for any further explanation I shall be ready to furnish it.—

Additional Sub Collector's Cutcherry, Seedapoor, 29th May 1843.—

/signed/ J. D. Lushington
Addl. Sub Collector

/True Copy/
/signed/ H. M. Blair
Asst. Sec.

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.—

Appendix A

Translation of Petition received from the Principal Collector on the 29th March 1842.

The Petition of poor Ryots of the Sanda Taluk they pray that it may be translated and the Contents perused by the Collector, and the enquiry made by him in person, having come to the spot for the period of two months.—

We had formerly sent a petition praying that we might be relieved from the oppression caused to us by the Tahsildar of this Taluk but we find that no orders have yet been passed upon that Petition.—

The Tahsildar on pretence of Jummabundy having come to the house of Canagode Hegadi in the Carroor Mogany procured 500 Rupees—He next came to the house of Codghybyle Hegadi and having staid there, got 200 Rupees. He then came to the house of Hortotta Hegadi, and obtained 230 Rupees—In this manner he raised contributions and made Money from the poor Ryots.—There remain 15 other Moganies from which he will procure contributions to the extent of 2000 Rupees He is kind to, and keeps friendship with the

the Head inhabitants of our Country.-

In the year Nandana in which Roots occurred Mr. Cameron came over to Munjugoony in this Talook, and having staid in the Bungalow made proper enquiries and restored tranquility into the Country. Do Dore (you) now come and stay in the Bungalow - Here is our Venkatramma Deo whom we are worshipping - ourselves our Gowdas and the poor Rayots should all be made to stand before that Deity the Pruksud should be brought into a Hall, and you (Dore) should sit there, and examine them all as to the amount levied by contributions, when every thing will be known to you.-

We are poor people and are now quite tired with and sick of having paid contributions (Cundda) since the arrival of this Tahsildar into the Talook - Our complaints are not enquired into neither are they examined by the Officer in charge of the Talook, but the Complaints have

been referred to him - He being a clever lawyer, is able to write one thing for another thing, and speaking in the Hindoostany language, palliates all the Complaints - Thus all just enquiry and due redress are prevented. -

Whenever we may have to prefer Complaints regarding leaves of the Jungle Water, land disputes, thefts murder, House breaking &c. such complaints are not immediately enquired into, but allowed to lie over for six or twelve Months. - If any one privately presents him with some thing his case is immediately taken up and examined as he likes - all other cases which he likes not, are not investigated for a considerable time - such are still in arrears - If the Complaints that have been reported upon are each looked over, it shall be known when the Complaint was given in, when each of the deposition was taken, and when the report made - He has further wrought a good friendship with the Moonshies

and

and avails himself of their assistance. If the Tahsildar continues in this Talook such a dis= credit will fall upon you as if you had &c killed us poor ryots with poison. No notice is taken under the Company's Govern= =ment and there is no Gentlemen to prevent all these abuses. The same oppression and &c trouble which we underwent during the Government of the Mysore Rajah and Tippoo Sultan are now come upon us and being unable to brook all these troubles we are daily weeping and pouring forth our prayers before God to avert this Calamity. We are like unto Women who understand neither Re= =gulation nor rules. It is now near 50 years since the Company acquired the Country but as yet you cannot un= =derstand what we may represent to you, nor can we understand your language, such is our intellect or ignorance. It will be well if you send another of a different Caste who may do justice to the people. Many Tahsildars arrived here by your order, but none yet raised contributions from us. Since the ar= =rival of this Tahsildar, nothing less has befallen us than what was or

usually experienced under the Sukkidars (Tahsildars of smaller divisions) of Tippoo's Government, who first of all imposed fines and contributions on the royets still serious things have occured here. Our present and former Arzee &c must be duly perused, proper enquiry &c made into his Acts, and should he even meet with your approbation, we pray that he may at least be promoted and put in some other Talooks in order to relieve us from his oppression. Should you therefore come to Munjagoony for 2 Months as Mr. Cameron did during the Coots to restore peace, and assembling all the rayots and Gowdas examine them in the presence of that Idol, all truth will come to light. If you refer this Arzee to any others instead of yourself coming the business will be spoiled, &c and all posible means employed to con= =ceal the truth. If you feel any in= =terest for us, you must come over to this Talook in person. If you made the Jummabundy and sent another Tahsildar here, and every royet was examined separately upon each &c

subject

subject, all secrets will be at once dis=
=closed.- The Moonshies are all informed
of every thing.- They have a share too in
the Contributions.- The Moonshies being
kept a part and the Tahsildar removed to
a distance and the enquiry taken up, all
the abuses, contributions, false reports,
will be clearly proved and known - such
has been the evil consequence of his
having been long left in the same Ca
Talook - you think that he behaves Ca
himself with the same integrity as
you do yourself, and a handsome
pay has therefore been allowed to the
Brahmin, but he does not refrain
from his natural wickedness - We
have never before seen a Tahsildar
like this man.- If you make your
enquiry according to the regulations
and rules he is too cunning, and the
ends of justice will be baffled - The
enquiry must be conducted without
his Knowledge, he being taken at a
distance - one by one should be sent
for and examined separately.- The
Talook

Talook Moonshies Monegars and Shan=
=bogues are aware of all the circumstances
but are afraid to come forward.-

(True Translation)

(Signed) J. Lushington

Acting Sub Collector.

Appendix B

Translation of a Petition received at Ca
Neeleoond on the 17th April 1842 sent through
the Sirsee Post office.-

April 1842 - Petition from many Ryots
of the Sonda Talook.-

We have addressed 2 or 3 Petitions to the
Huzoor regarding the acts of oppression com=
=mitted by the Principal Person in this Talook.
We understand that they have been forwarded
to you - but there is no appearance of their Ca
having been enquired into - and we suppose
that they are not inquired into as they are Ca
anonymous, but the reason of no name
being given in the Petitions is shown
below - and on the same account as we
do not know the state of "Durbar ke hakeekut"
Cutcherry, no names are now given, Ca
but the contents of the Petitions are not
the less true, the Tahsildar having Ca
borrowed Money to the amount of 2 or 3000
Rupees

Rupees from the leading men throughout the whole Talook has caused it to be apportioned in a general Coolwar levy at the rate of 3 or 4 Annas to each Hoon, and having made the leading men his Assignees has obtained a receipt. The leading men in the Villages deduct it from the Money which has been collected, the reason of the Mookelepars giving so much assistance to him is with the views of getting back the Money they have lent, and because they may manage to get a share in the profit; the State of the case being thus endeavours are made to prevent the Ryots making any outcry by keeping watch over them, and by persuasion of every kind. - We all &c being debtars, are dependent upon our Chiefs and under their influence, but if we &c make any Complaints, and they are not properly enquired into by you, the Tahsildar and the Principal Persons in our Villages will manage so that we shall have to starve. This fear is the greatest - and if we remain silent, we cannot pay for Surharay and Puttee a large sum of money in addition to the amount of our Jummabundy.

If you intend to secure the good of the poor people there will be stronger proof by documents than even from depositions, and if search is made in a few places there will be no difficulty in finding lists and accounts. if you take up this matter with heart, and issue proclamations and commence enquiry there will be no difficulty in all the people coming forward to present matters, or any one of us will come before you, and make the complaint, and will state the places which ought to be searched for the discovery of Jadasts and Lists - If this is not to be done there remainder nothing for us but to be ruined. Further the Principal Persons in the Villages &c have spread abroad a report that as the Tahsildar is heavily embarrassed with debt, this mode of raising contributions has been adopted with your sanction, and we must suppose this to be the case - for if it were false in the same manner as Mr. Cameron and more recently Mr. Anderson &c were

were in the habit of obtaining information privately from different people in the Villages and attending to it, the person in Authority ought to do likewise, and if you seek for information you will find it in the same way and the whole will become known. - If you do not take these matters into your consideration, and use complain, those who have committed Malpractices will be encouraged to proceed further. - These Circumstances are known to all the principal servants, and are matter of notoriety. - If nothing had occured there is no reason to suppose that such reports would have been so universally spread abroad. - If having the good of the Ryots at heart, you are either propose to have search made, or to institute enquiry, if a Proclamation is issued information will be privately conveyed to you of the places in which a search ought to be made, and when the documents are procured you can proceed as may appear proper to you, and the happiness of the Ryots will be secured. - If this is not done

the credit or discredit of having ruined the Ryots will be proclaimed to the world. - Further if you consider the matter you will be able to determine, whether the Tahsildar when he has borrowed large sums of money from the Potails and given them written engagement is likely to discharge his duty without favor and partiality. - If you institute enquiry the documents will be produced, and this Petition is written in the hope that you will institute a detailed investigation with the view of securing for yourself the reputation of having regarded the welfare of the Ryots and having saved them. -

(True Translation)

(Signed) J. Lushington

Acting Sub Collector. -

Appendix C.

Abstract of Arzees presented by Goorapa.

22nd June 1842

I will prove the circumstances and facts hereunder stated, if inquiry be made into them, before the matter becomes known and published. -

1st Tahsildar Balkristarow has taken

taken money from the Talook Treasury. The cash balance in his Talook Treasury should at once be examined. Tahsildar Monegars, and Shanbogues have all combined together, and appropriated to their use, the collections made by them, and have written false balances against the Rayets. The balances ought to be inquired into individually. -

2d. The Tahsildar and Shanbogue Poottaya on pretext of repairing the road of the Chinnputna Bazar collected from the Bazarmen 150 Rupees. It is now four months since it was collected, but it has been misappropriated, not having been carried yet to account. -

3d. The Officer Commanding built a Bungalow here at an expence of about 350 Rupees. He wished to dispose of it when Tahsildar falsely said there were no buyers, and took it himself for 175 Rupees only or for less. The Officer Commanding relied on his word and became a loser. -

4th. If all the Shanbogues of

Potails and Rayets were summoned and examined separately, it will be clear that the Tahsildar obtained all his private ends views in the discharge of his public duties as well as all the particular collections made from them besides the Jummabundy money due by each will be known. -

5th. The Coolies of one Circar Mogney were quite enough for the movement of a Detachment for one stage from Circar to Banwaspy notwithstanding this Tahsildar required Coolies from Circar, Isloor, Burthenhully, Sondah, and Menshee, and collected on this pretext 100 to 150 or 200 Rupees from each of these Mogneies. Shanboque Poottaya and Tahsildar have been collecting about 150 Rupees from the resident and foreign merchants on pretext of Bullocks for Detachment, by employing Peons for the purpose of about a fortnight. - This money is not expended. - On pretence that Coolies are not procurable here, Bullocks and Carts belonging to foreigners were stopped, of which some have been released after realizing their private views and others are still lying exposed to rains. - My own servants and warn out bullocks which were sent into

into the Villages for pasturage have been sent for and detained I pray they may be released. I have given my aid for the surbarāi of Ballor Mogny, but in consequence of my preping him for payment of balance of accounts with me, Sahukdar troubles me. I shall to these circumstances be carefully enquired into many other facts will come to light. –

Arzee dated 24th and received 25th June 1842

1st Ult. After the Taluk Treasury was sealed at night, Sahukdar came soon to know that the Arzee first given in was presented. He consequently sent for all the Shanbogues and Monegars who are living around his house and caused all the lists of Ajmaees, and the amount of its collections, to be immediately destroyed, and thus frustrated all endeavours of detection. – As the Monegar's box has been sealed at night, if it were carefully examined thro' the Sheristadar of the Cutcherry, some traces may perhaps be forthcoming as to the frauds committed in the collections by the Shanbogues, Monegars, and Sahukdar. It should therefore be examined in your own presence. –

2. On the 23d Instant, the Sahukdar sent the account of Collections made from the Bazaarmen and the

amount collected to Hemchetty Madi-vallapah, thro' Ballapah Sayer Gomastah and Shanbogue Poottaya, with Cs direction that he should state that the said amount of collections remained in his hands, but I desired him not to enter upon such business, that it might be inquired into. –

3. I now produce a list furnished by Monegar to Aershanboya the Cs agent for Hoombunna, for payments by him on account of his Havalahs. – Here is an entry in this account of 21-5-15 which is a sum that Sahukdar undertook to pay to him. – The village Hatkurdas should be sent for and carefully examined to see if this amount has been collected or how. –

4th On the 23d instant when you had been at the Taluk Cutcherry, Sahukdar falsely stated that owing to the pressure of procuring supplies, he had been unable to sign the Hatkurdas for 12 days back. – The Hatkurdas should therefore be immediately sent for and

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

and examined.—

5. One Kenchee deserting her husband called Konan-timbi Nellapa, had come to Sirsee - In spite of your order to send her back as applied for by the Darwar authorities, she has been detained in Custody and batta paid her for four or five Months. The Tahsildar falsely reported, denying either or that she had been in confinement, or that any batta had been paid her - All the Cutcherry people and many other persons have seen her placed in confinement.— If the duftar of Police Moonshee be sent for, and inquiry be made into the subject, it will be fully known to you - she has only been sent off, when her husband humbly entreated for her transmission.—

Proved to be true
Signed) T.L.

Arsee
29th June 1842

1. The deficiency in the Treasury consequent on misappropriation, has been proved. There remains now other items into which enquiry should be made.—

2. Kurroor Bomegar Shanpah and Gomastah Lukmaya his brother are confidential friends of the Tahsildar who transacts every business thro' them

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.—

Shivapah's box which has been sealed, should be carefully examined thro' CundeRow and Gomastahs, himself (Petitioner) being permitted to be present at the time - when all accounts or papers will be discovered shewing what sums have been paid by Monegar to the Tahsildar out of the land revenue collections, and what sums have been omitted from the Halkurdars.—

3. Tahsildar makes use of intimidation towards those rayets who are coming forward to complain against him, thro' the two aforesaid friends; Shanbogue Bottiya of Sirsee, Potail Gopaya Hegadey of Cadakal, Hasunghi, and Timapa Shanbogue Narnapa of Munjagoony, Sookdar Venkapa a Comedwar, and Shanbogue Ballapa of Soondah.— It is therefore necessary that a change should be made for a month at least, by sending Tahsildar to Banwasy and Potdar to Sirsee for making revenue and collections - when all frauds committed in the collections will be brought to light.—

4. There occurred a case in which a woman hung herself, sheristadar has been deputed to inquire into the case, and the Tahsildar remained, that he might cheat the complainants or dispuade the complainants from the design of prosecuting him.—

5. There is some balance to be collected on account of the subscriptions for the Tahsildar, and this being the last time when the balances of revenue are fully

fully recovered, it is proposed to make good the balances of the subscriptions, at the same time from the pay of Potails &c. which it is now time to disburse. It is therefore urgently necessary that the business of this place should be conducted by the Peishcar of Bamandy.

6. A list will be produced of such persons who should be examined - they should be sent for and examined one by one. The above mentioned six persons should be placed separately.

Arzee 30th June 1842

In Cheytra or Vysakha of the Plavah year, the Shee which was purchased for the Ashtalunds of Madhoorkeshwa at Bamandroy was seemingly made over to Shanbogue Soobraya, and made away with by the Sahsildar. It is not known what more he has taken. The accounts &c. should be seen sent for and examined.

Proved to the true. (Signed) J.L.C.

The Heelals (Lamps or lights on the long sticks) and Boodrungays (oil pots, small with a hollow Bill to pour out) belonging to the Mungagoony Pagoda have some months ago been taken away by the Sahsildar. An examination should first take place of the articles now present in the Pagoda compared with its Inventory. Then the Pagoda Servants and other people may afterwards be examined when every thing will be made known.

(True Abstracts)
(Signed) J. Lushington

Appendix D

Report upon the proceedings held by the Additional Sub Collector on the subject of a contribution having been levied from the Ryots of the Kurroor Mogny for the benefit of Balkrist row the Sahsildar of Sondah in July 1351.

Kharagpad Division

Preliminary Remarks.

*Note. The Report upon the Sonda Mogany was originally written in a separate form immediately on the close of my examination of the proceedings in that Mogny but has been now embodied in my general report.

My report upon the proceedings in the Sirsi and Sonda Moganies shows how the charges of this nature originally came forward - and it is intended in this report to show in detail all that has transpired in connexion with the Kurroor Mogny from the statements of the Ryots who had complained between the 20th and 27th June and of other parties questioned in connexion therewith it appeared to me manifest that some systematic exactions had been practised, and on referring to an anonymous Petition against Balkrist row the Sahsildar of Sonda which was forwarded to me by the Principal Collector on the 27th March and which had reached him more than two Months before that period it appeared that among other matters alledged against the Sahsildar it was asserted that when he visited the House of the Cangoud Hegadey for the Summabundy of a portion of the Curroor Mogny he procured from

*Appendix A Reference to Petitions addressed to the Principal Collector.

Sirsi

him 500 Rupees and on proceeding to the House of Kandyby bayl Army Vegadey on the same Mogny obtained 300 Rupees that he then went to the House of the Hofplook Vegady in Kerur and obtained from him 250 Rupees all which sums were to be raised by contributions from the Ryots- and that he had made arrangements to pursue the same system in all the other Mogneys of which the Jamabundy had not been made at the date of the Petition and would raise therefrom contributions to the extent of 2000 Rupees.

Preliminary examination Statements of Canhully Tamaja Vegadey-

2- Canally Tamaja Vegadey the leading Ryot of the Serse Mogny had in his statement given before me when summoned on the 29th of June from which it appeared that the greater portion of the Contribution from the Serse Mogny had been assigned over to him declared that he was present also at the Jammabundy at Coddergabayl in the Karur Mogny when it was arranged that a Contribution should be raised for the Tahsildar as a Charitable donation in that portion of the Mogny which was assigned over to his Creditor Markelly Gunnapaya. and that he then understood that a similar

arrangement had been made in the other Division of the Mogny at Khangoad and that the Contribution had been assigned over to the Khangoad Vegadey the Principal person in the division.-

Statements of parties from the Kurrur Mogney-

3- On this I sent for the Khangoad Vegadey and Sherakaly Gunnapaya they both appeared before me on the 3d of July on questioning Khangoad Lucmy Nurnapah the most influential Member of the Khangoad family the Potail being an infirm Old man he stated that the Tahsildar having in the previous year at the time of the marriages in his family borrowed from him 250 Rupees came to his House for the Jammabundy in December 1841 that on this occasion he requested him and others to endeavour to raise a Contribution for him on account of his marriage expences when it was arranged that 300 Rupees should be levied from the Ryots of the Khangoad division of the Mogny. who pay about 3500 Hoons a proposition to which the Ryots agreed. He added that of this sum 250 Rupees were to be collected by him and to be considered as liquidating the Tahsildar's debt-

Note The actual Jamabundy paid by the Ryots of this Division comprising their Buggies of Corumbe and Gullagay is only 2500 Hoons the amount named is that portion

after deducting the share of Potails and other privileged classes upon which the Varradah is annually made.

debt and the remaining 50 Rupees were to be collected by Iyabal Soobey Hegady a rich and influential person residing on the Neighbourhood of Khangoad who had formerly lent to the Tahseldar 50 Rupees of which 30 had been repaid leaving a Balance of 20 which was to be liquidated in this manner. That the documents which the Tahseldar had executed were torn and given back and that three Contributions had been levied from the Ryots at the rate of 10 Rupees to 100 Rond Jemmabundy payment of the whole of his 250 Rupees had been received and that any sum thus realised or remaining to be collected in excess of the 300 Rupees went to pay the expences of the ashtabund of the Sonshaw gar Dooreaus and to other public objects.

Statement continued.

Sherakelly Cumapaya Hegadey when examined on the same date stated that 3 years since the Tahseldar Balkrist Row had borrowed from him 30 Rupees. that on the occasion of the Marriage in his family he borrowed from him a further sum of 25 Rond when a pucka engagement for 25 Rond was written that when the Tahseldar Balkrist R

came for the Jammabundy of the Remaining portion of the Karoor Mogny to Koddagibayl. he informed him that it had been arranged to raise a contribution for him on account of his embarrassment arising from his marriage expences in the Khangoad portion of the Mogny and asked him and some other Potails to endeavour to effect a similar arrangement in their division a proposition to which when urged by Hannally Timmapa Hegadey who had come over from Cunhully to the Jumabundy, they assented, and agreed to levy 180 Rupees on this the Tahsildar asked him to receive this in liquidation of a portion of his debt, and as annoy Hegadey of Koddagebayl in whose house the Tahsildar was living and who is the leading Potail in that division stated that he would be answerable for the payment of this sum of 180 Rupees and the Tahsildar named Lucmee Nurnapa as his guarantee for the balance of 60 Rupees this making up - - - - - - - - 180 Rs. the amount of the debt. he assented to this arrangement upon Lucmee Nurnapa giving him a written engagement for the 60 Rupees when he gave a receipt to the Tahsildar. He added

added that from Luamee Nurrapah he had received the sum of 20 Rupees and from Annoy Vegadey about 130 including the amount of the Contribution which fell to the share of his people and which he would himself collect.

Statements Continued

5. This statement was fully corroborated on the 4th of July by Kuddagebyl annoy Vegadey who added that the apportionment had been fixed at the rate of 8 or 10 Rupees per 100 Koms and on my directing him to produce a list showing the Village apportionment and the sum Collected if he had such in his profession produced a paper purporting to be such on the 12th of July.

A further statement containing very full details as to the manner in which the Contribution had been raised in his Village was given before me on the 7th July by Bully Luamee Nurrapa an influential member of the family of the Patail of Teggully in the Kharigaad division of the Karor mogny who had himself also sent 100 Rupees to the Tahsildar on the previous year which although the promised term for repayment was in January had not been

repaid but about 10 days before my examination commenced after he had several times in vain asked him for payment the Tahsildar agreed to pay the sum towards his Summabundy payments and this sum was subsequently paid through a Merchant of Sirse long after it ought to have been paid. The Mogny Shamboy Shanu Row was also examined on the 5th of July when he stated that although he had not himself been present when the Tahsildar spoke with the principal Persons both at Kharigaad and Cuddagebyl, he understood from them that after a larger sum had been asked it had been agreed that 650 Rs should be collected from the entire Mogny for the Tahsildar.

6. The above details the extent of my preliminary examination into the transactions which had taken place in the Karor Mogny. I had also several verbal Communications from other parties stating that the Contribution had been levied but as I had the statements in writing of the Chief agents admitting this it did not then appear to me necessary to make any record of such Statements.

Result of preliminary enquiry

7. The result therefore of my

Enquiries into Balkrist rows proceedings in the Kurroor Mogny 3d July 1843

my enquiry into the proceedings of the Tahsildar in the Karoor Mogny up to the date of his suspension from Office brought before me the following matter resting upon the testimony of the Principal Potails at whose house he resided or with whom he had entered into pecuniary engagements.

First. That when he visited the Ahouse of the Schangaud Hegaday arrangements were made for the Collection from the Ryots of the two Buggies of which the Summabundy Accomt of a Contribution of 300 Rupees, which sum was assigned over to the Schangaud Hegaday and Ajubal Seshaya Hegaday in liquidation of the Tahsildars debt to those persons.

Coimbedee and Guttagan

Secondly. That when he visited the House of Koddagetyl Annoy Hegaday for the Summabundy of the remainder of the mogny an arrangement was made at his instigation for the Collection from the Ryots of that division of the sum of Rupees 180 which was assigned over to Sheraskally Gunapaya Hegaday in part liquidation of the Tahsildars debt to him.

9. These facts thus deposed to before

Facts deposed to corresponding with the Contents of Petitions addressed to the Principal Collr 6 Months before.

me in the end of June were in substance such as were reported to the Principal Collector six months before at the time of their occurrence. none of the parties examined had the slightest wish to complain against the Tahsildar they spoke of the arrangement made as a voluntary and not unmeritorious act which had been agreed upon in consequence of the marriages which had taken place in the Tahsildar's family and the debts which he had been led to incur on this account.

During the months of the

10.

out in Tents, I was fully engaged with the examination of various other matters against the Tahsildar and other current business and on the close of the month of October. I pitched my tents in the Karoor Mogny and commenced an investigation into the matters which had come forward.

Proceeded into the Kurroor mogny for the investigation in October.

In Balkrist rows deposition

11.

given before me on the 6th of July he admitted that he had borrowed money both from the Schangaud Hegaday and from Sheraskally Gunapaya Hegaday stating that the sum borrowed from the former was 300 Rupees and from the latter only

Balkrist rows partial admission of his debts & his statement that he was unable to prove when & where he had discharged them.

only 100 Rupees. He declared that he had discharged both these debts by direct payments in cash, but expressed his inability to state when and where these payments were made. He denied all knowledge of any arrangement having been made for raising a Contribution in his behalf. The matters affecting him would therefore appear to comprise the following points and the 2 divisions of the money will be treated separately.—

Statements of the two Points which the investigation comprised as regards Balkeistrow. The circumstances in the body shall be Division of the Kurroomulloguey to be treated in a separate report.

First. Is it established that he himself took any step towards effecting an arrangement by which sums of money were to be levied from the Ryots

Appendix F.

Secondly. Have sums of money been levied from the Ryots in accordance with any such arrangements?

Proof of the first point.

12. The first point that the Tahsildar himself endeavoured to induce the leading Potails to agree to such an arrangement rests upon the testimony of three persons corroborating each other, Cavgoor Soonee Nunnapa Coopan Hegadey & Gudial Soobaya Hegadey, who all state that when the Tahsildar was at the house of the

December 1841. he prefsed them to endavour to raise some money for him as a Charitable donation, on account of his being encumbered with debts in consequence of the expenses attending on two marriages which had taken place in his family. that they spoke with other Potails, and that it was then arranged that a sum of 500 Rupees should be collected on this account from the Ryots of the 2 Baggies of Ormondee & Guttagee. One Potail of no note Walkunny Kursinaiya who had in the first instance asserted that he was present when the Tahsildar spoke to the above 3 Persons adhered to this story but I believe this to be utterly false and that he was subsequently afraid to admit this.

Proof of the 2d point 13.

In proof of the second point the Potails named in the margin all concur in asserting that at the Jummabundy or shortly after it they were informed by the Khungoad Hegadey of the proposal which had been made, that as the Chief Potails who generally manage all matters connected with the annual Contributions

Ormmundee Bagee.
1 Berbeeah Potail Gunnapa Butt.
2 Virgaddy Potail Sheevyah
3 Adjeeball Potail Gaveshaya
4 Eedeara Potail Vencapah
5 Jagunhully Potail Gunnapah
6 Hunnycoop Potail Gunnapah
7 Sabrayya Potail Gunnapah
8 Balligar Potails brother Imbayah
9 Todagunny Potail Gunnapa Butt
10 Mushegaundy Potail Kursayah
11 Jareehully Potail Ramayah
12 Walkunny Potail Kurshmayah
13 Addyhully Potail Vencana Hegadey
Guttagay Bagee
14 Narrehullada Potail Gunnapiyah
15 Shelow Potail Keshwayah
16 Muttehully Potail Soonee Ramayas
Soon Narsimayah
17 Todagaddy Narsim Hegadey
18 Todagaddy Potail Mulgudday Doorapah.

contributions were in favor of it, and they gene-
rally act in accordance with their wishes in
all such matters they expressed their assent
to the arrangement and either requested the
parties in whose favor the assignment had
been made to assist them in the Collection
or exerted themselves for that purpose. Several
Ryots also who have been examined admit that
they were informed by their Potails that a
Charitable donation to the Tahsildar on account
of his marriage expences formed a portion of
the year's contribution.

Remarks pre-
liminary to
commenting
upon the evi-
dence of the
each princi-
pal Witness.

14. After this abstract of the
Evidence I shall offer such detailed Comments,
as the various Statements and accounts produced
in support thereof appear to me to call for, and
I must preface these Comments by observing
that my enquiry has, in a considerable degree,
been extended beyond the points specified
above as it was clear to me that unless a
System was in force permitting such an
arrangement for levying a contribution to
be made without any very unusual pressure
upon the Ryots which was calculated to prevent
any outcry such would never have been attempted
and by the Head of the Taluk and

of my enquiry into the proceedings in other
respects I was convinced that the Ryots are
cheated and plundered by their Potails in a shame-
ful manner not only through exactions annu-
ally levied for public objects, but through the
system prevalent in this Talook by which
the Potails are the chief receivers of the pro-
duce of the Ryots and make arrangements for
the payment of their Summabundy, by which
they have the means of defrauding them
grossly in their accounts. My enquiry was
in a great measure directed to expose
this System with the view of, if possible,
devising some check to it, and hence the
reluctance of nearly all the Potails to state
fully and truly all that they knew. The contri-
butions fall almost exclusively upon the
Ryots except in the case of a Potail having
obtained possession of a land belonging to a
Ryot which had hitherto been liable to the
annual Varradah and I consider that as
asserted in the Petitions addressed to the Hon. Col. Co.
it has been fully proved before me that the
Tahsildar and the most influential Potails
with other public Servants were all in good
terms together, and aided and assisted each
other

other. In any comments which may be made upon the description which have come forward in the investigation of this case: it ought also to be kept in mind that at the moment when I am drawing up this report the Tahsil=dar Balkrist Row, 2 Members of the Khangoad family Coopan Hegadey and Luxmee Nurna=pah the 2 Shanbogues of the Karoor mogany Coddagebayl annay Hegadey and 3 others are in the Sessee Jail having been committed for trial before the Circuit Court on a charge of having been parties to a most infamous forgery with the view of transferring to the Khangoad Hegadey an Estate valued at about 1000 Rupees which by the admission of one of the Shanbags the Writer made after the fortunate discovery of the draft of the forged Deed which afforded internal evidence of the fabri=cation was fabricated at Langoad on the 15th December at the time this arrangement for levying a sum on behalf of the Tahsildar was made.-

Evidence of Khangoad Luxmee Nurnapa.

15.- Although Balkristrow both in his statement on the 6th July and after the completion of the examination of the evidence in this mogny in his defence asserted

Proof of the sum lent to Balkristrow having been 250 Rupees.-

the sum lent to him by Khangoad Luxmee=Nurnapah was only 200 Rupees it appears to me to be clearly established that the sum lent was Rupees 250 as asserted by Luxmee Nurnapah. In his Original Statement before me Luxmee Nurnapah asserted that the engagement for Rupees 250 was written in the name of Coopunna Hegadey the nominal head of the Khangoad House of Kalguddy Devapah and Mutteahully Parmayah two other leading char=racters, the sum entered to these names being 100 Rupees to Coopana Hegadey and 75 Rs. to each of the others.- This is fully corroborated by the statements of both those parties and they produced their accounts with the Khangoad Hegadey in which allusion was made to this sum.- The explanation of this arrangement is thus given by Luxmee Nurnapah that not having himself the ready cash at the moment when the Tahsildar requested the loan but having in his hands produce (Pepper) belong=ing to both those parties as well as his own he disposed of some of the produce to Vittal row a merchant in Sirsee and having obtain=ed 250 Rs. from Nakottee Venkatramaniah caused Vittal row to pay him that sum and on

or giving the 250 Rupees to the Tahsildar obtain-
-ed from him an engagement in which a por-
-tion of the sum was acknowledged as due
to those 2 persons That 250 Rupees were obtained
from Nakottee Vencataramanah and that Vittul
row paid 250 Rupees to him on account of Khangoad
Lusmee Nurnapah is proved by an entry in
the accounts of Vittul row dated ~~March 28th 1841~~
Chitra Sood
3d. Pluvah. No deposition from Vencataramanah
appears on the proceedings as when summon-
-ed he stated his recollection of the transaction
adding that his account Books for that year
had been forwarded to his employer in the Dhar-
war District. It was my intention to have
caused him to write for his accounts, and to
have taken a deposition from him but as the
point was not of any great importance it
subsequently escaped my recollection.

Comments on Lusmee Nurnapahs evidence.

16. It is of course a mere as-
-sumption, but from the matters which have
subsequently come forward and the terms on
which the Tahsildar and Lusmee Nurnapah
were together, it appears to me very probable
that at the time the money was lent there
was an understanding between the parties
that

that it should be collected hereafter from
the Ryots, & that this introduction of the
names of 2 other principal persons in the
engagement was with the view of ensuring
their assistance in such a project as they
are the Principal persons in the Guttegun-
Bagie. I certainly do not think that the
explanation of this circumstance given by
Lusmee Nurnapah and Coopanna Hegadey
and supported by the 2 parties concern-
-ed, while it leaves no doubt on my mind of
the fact of 250 Rupees having been borrowed,
and an engagement having been executed
as stated by them is in itself trustworthy-
There is another point of which I find that
I did not at the time make any memorese
record. When examining Khangoad Lusmee
Nurnapah, I asked Balkrishnow whether he
intended to state positively that the sum
borrowed was only 200 Rupees and not 250 as
asserted, as enquiry on this point would be
needless if he admitted the larger sum. His
verbal answer was that he thought it was
200 Rupees but having no accounts and being
much engaged at the time he may have been mistaken
In his subsequent defence he asserted the sum
was

was 200 Rupees, but nothing has come forward to lead me to believe this to be correct, and I am inclined to think that as in several other instances he has named a lower sum with the view of making it appear that the sums which he had borrowed were not so large as they appear to have been.—

comments continued

17 In his first deposition before me in July Hahngoad Lusemee Namapah stated that he had no account of the Vil. large apportionment of the contribution — not being in the habit of keeping such — but that the years contribution had been apportioned at the rate of 10 Rupees to 100 Hoons, a similar desire on the part of the Potails of the Serkee Mogny to withhold their Accounts had been exhibited to such a degree that I fett it would be difficult to induce the Potails to produce them, and accordingly on going into the Karoor Mogny my first effort was to endeavour to obtain accounts which were free from suspicion — As I was not then so thoroughly aware as I now am of the manners in which the Potails enrich themselves at the expense of the submissive Ryots, I — did not like to resort to the extreme measure

General determination of the Potails to withhold the production of their accounts.

sure of searching the houses of the Hahngoad Kegadey, or any other principal Potails, although I now feel that it would have been much better had I given way to no such scruples — am I at all surprised at the Potails determination if possible not to produce their true accounts — In nearly all cases a dislike to produce household accounts for public examination may be expected, but where there are — such as to prove gross extortion superadded to usurious interest at the rate of — 25 per cent, there is abundant reason — why those who keep such accounts should refuse to produce them — It is sufficient — before entering into detail to state that the accounts which clearly prove a collection on behalf of the Tahsildar were compulsorily obtained, while those which were reluctantly produced by the Hahngoad — Kegadey lead me to be of opinion that after my arrival in the Karoor Mogney he had his true accounts removed and prepared others.—

See extracts from Addy Rooly Venemmah Kegadey's Account Book D-5

comments continued.—

18 My tents were pitched in the neighbourhood of ajeebull and immediately

=ately on my arrival there I sent for ajeebul Soobaya Hegadey who confirmed the statement given before me in regard to the Tahsildars debt to him by Luscmee Narnapah but he at once distinctly stated that the total contribution from that part of the Mogny had been fixed at 10 annas per Hoon, or 6¼ per cent upon the Warradah Jumabundy, as the portion of the Jumabundy which is liable to the annual contributions that of this 5 annas per Hoon was on account of the ash=tabund of the Somashagar Devastan, which had taken place in the previous year, and the remaining 5 Annas on account of the contribution for the Tahsildar and for Sur=baray Expences. other statements both from the Ryots who had paid and from other ... Potails convinced me that this was the case, and although Cangoad Luscmee Narnapah at first spoke in support of his statement by asserting that the Warradah had been proposed at 10 Rupees per hundred Hoons he subsequently admitted that this was a prior arrangement, which was subsequently changed, and that the contribution list was fixed at 10 annas per Hoon—

An

Accounts produced by Luscmee Narnapah
No. 1
2
3
4
5

19 On being prefsed to produce any accounts having connexion with this apportionment he at different periods pro=duced before me No.s

No. 1 An account shewing an apportionment of 87½ Hoons upon the 3500 Hoons Warrada to be collected at the rate of 10 Rupees per hundred Hoons in which the 75 Hoons for Balkristrow are entered.

No. 2 Memorandum of the Ashtatand expences

No. 3 Coolwar account with some Ryots.

No. 4 Summa Kurch Account shewing receipts on accounts of Warradah Collections.

No. 5 A table shewing the entire contribution to be collected from the Cangoad Division of the Mogny at the rate of 10 annas per Hoon ... with details showing the sums collected.

As from the results of my examination I do not believe that any of these having reference to the Chief matter under investigation are the Orginal accounts, but am of opinion that No. 1 was prepared in support of his first Statement of the contribution having been at the rate of 10 Rupees per hundred Hoons, and that No. 3 showing payments from dif=ferent Ryots, is merely a copy of an Extract

from

from his accounts which he has concealed, and that No 5 was prepared either because the original account had been destroyed, or because he did not choose to produce it-it is not necessary for me to enter into any detail regarding these accounts, but taking them in connexion with the statements of all parties I see no reason to doubt that these accounts show the sum which it was arranged to raise in fusly 1251 from the Ryots of the 2 Buggies of Cormundee and Guttagie in the Haroor Mogany- The sum amounts to Hoons 219-4-2 & is made up of the following items-

75-"-"	Hoons on account of the Tahsildar.-
96-9-2	On account of the Sowsagar Ashtbund
5-"-"	On account of Surbarcy.-
10-"-"	Expences incurred at the time of the Tahsildar's Tunnabundy for meals.-
2-5-"	Interest of money borrowed from Appoo Hegadey who had himself paid half the expence of the Ashtbund.-
219-4-2	

The Varradah Tunnabundy in those 2 Buggies amounts to 3500 Hoons, the per centage on which at 10 Annas per Hoon amounts

to

X Appendix D 1

Explanation Statement D 2.

Comments on accounts produced by Luscnee Nunnapah.-

to 215 Hoons a translation of this Paper accompanies this report.-

20 Were these Accounts undoubtedly genuine the various entries which they contain in regard to the arrangement in the first instance for the including the 300 Rupees on account of Balkristnow in the Contribution for the year, the collections from various Villages of Sums on that account, and the entry in the Khangoad Hegadey's Accounts with Ryots whose produce he receives of the share, which is placed to his credit on this account, they would afford decisive proof of what had occurred in themselves, but with my view of them strengthened by subsequent occurrences, it does not appear to me that any of these can be relied upon except as shewing the total Sum which it was arranged to levy from the 2 Buggies.-

Comments on Luscnee Nunnapah Evidence continued with remarks on the nature of the questions put to him by Balkristnow and inferences arising therefrom.-

While thus I consider that 21 were Luscnee Nunnapa considered in the light of a party voluntarily coming forward with a charge against the Tahsildar, or a willing Witness in support of such the discrepancies in his statement & the suspicion attaching

to

to his Accounts would render it worth little as direct evidence, it was equally clear to me throughout my examination, that he was a reluctant Witness, & that during the whole time I was in the Kurroor Mogney & while Balkrist Row was there, he and the Kahngoad family were in a good understanding toge= ther.

It will be observed that Balkristrow, beyond denying the truth of his Statement, did not put a single question to Coopanna Hegadey, which is very different from his conduct in cases previously examined, & the object of several of those put to Lusemee Nurnapah while the main point is left untouched is evident. Some being intended to throw suspicion upon my Sheristadar Kandy row= The question No. 29 put by Balkrist row to Kahngoad Lusemee Nurnapah appears to me to contain matter which is probably true, and to afford a solution to the problem why when as shown by subsequent events, there were so many reasons which should in= duce Balkrist Row and the Kahngoad Hega= dey to remain on terms of friendship together closely connected as they are shown to have been

been in the commission of an atrocious crime perpetrated for the benefit of the Kahngoad Hegadey-Kahngoad Lusemee Nurnapah should have in the first instance given in= formation before me tantamount to criminating the Tahsildar Balakrist Row in that question with very pointed details asked Lusemee Nurnapah if on his way from Kahngoad, when summoned before me in June he did not at a certain place meet Kanhully Timapa Hegadey and was not there informed by him that he had been urged by my Sheristadar Kandy row into making Statements of a contribution having been raised in the Sirsee Mogney & that he was to do, the same in regard to Kurroor Lusemee Nurnapah denied having met him, but I certainly think it not impossible that such a meeting took place and that Kanhully Timapa Hegadey informed him that intelligence of what had occurred had reached me, and that he had better tell the truth at once, even if my Sheristadar told Kunhully Timapa Hegadey to

to tell Lusmee Narnapah to state what had occurred, & which had now become notorious, this appears to me to have been his duty while he admitted the fact of a contribution having been raised for the liquidation of the Tahsildar's debts to him, which had already reached me from other quarters of which, if true, proof could be easily obtained, he represented the circumstance as a perfectly voluntary act on the part of the Potails & Ryots, with the view of relieving the Tahsildar from his embarrassments caused by his marriage, a meritorious act from one Brahmin to another, adding that the money had all been paid & and that there were no accounts in escistence.-

Comments continued.-

22 Can any object be possibly conceived / even supposing that nothing had come to light showing the relative position which he and the Tahsildar held to each other / which should lead him to make an utterly false statement of this nature — when he could gain nothing by it, when his friend the Tahsildar was still in office,

and

and when were it true as asserted by the Tahsildar that he had discharged his — debt to this person by a cash payment he would in all probability have the — means of proving this by his accounts, and by other evidence — after all that has come forward it appears to me utterly unnecessary to push this subject further.-

Discovery on searching the Kahongoad house when I made Lusmee Nurnapah a Prisoner on a charge of forgery of the accounts of one Village showing the payment of Hoons 4-1-4 or 16½ Rs on account of the Tahsildar the genuineness of which cannot be doubted-

23 I will therefore only add with reference to Lusmee Nurnapah's evidence as regards the fact of a contribution having been raised for the Tahsildar, and the suspicious nature of the accounts which he produced before me, that when his house was searched upon my placing him in — custody on the charge of forgery: for being principals in which he and Balkrist Row are now Prisoners awaiting their trial before the Circuit Court, I found in Lusmee Narnapah's private Box of which — he had the Key on his person, a — Memorandum showing the contributions paid to him from the Single Village of Toodagoony on account of the "Tahseldar's Summabundy" —

Summabundy amounting to Hns 4-1-4
Upon this document no suspicion can rest
and manifest as it has been to me that
the Hahngoad Hegadey has concealed —
nearly all his estensive accounts, the
discovery of this single account dated in
February 1842 2 Months after the ar=
=rangement was made, shows clearly that
had he chosen he might have produced
accounts which were free from suspicion,
and this in some degree gives strength
to a statement which I heard from
some Ryots at the time of my —
investigation, that it was an under=
=standing between him and the Tahsildar,
that he was to produce accounts, which
would be regarded with suspicion —

Proof of Intimacy between Bal=krist row & the members of the Hahngoad family & opinion that they withheld their true accounts in accordance with an under=standing with him.

Were it necessary abundant proof in addition
to that already brought forward of the
intimacy between these parties might
be adduced from the documents found
among Lucmee Nunapah's Papers — —
My opinion therefore is that in —
regard to the transactions between
the Hahngoad people and Balkrist
row

row both Coopanna Hegadey and Luscmee
Nunapah have admitted as much as —
they thought necessary but have attempted
to make their testimony so far as it —
criminated Balkrist row worthless by with=
= holding their true accounts and producing
false ones.

In regard to the loan of
Debt to Ajee=bull Soobayah Hegadey
24
80 Rupees from Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey Bal=
=krishnow states that this was repaid within
a few months after the debt was contracted,
but on this point he has no proof —
Ajeeboll Soobay Hegadey has produced an
account showing the payment of that
sum in the year Vellumbee which —
appears quite free from suspicion and
stated that 30 Rupees had been paid on 2
occasions, 16 at one time and 14 at another,
I do not see any reason for discrediting
this statement. In the whole Talook
there could not be found 2 persons who
are less likely to collude together in
trumping up a false charge than the
Hahngoad Hegadey and this person The
evedence

Hostility of Ajeebull Soobaya

Hegadey and the Kahngoad family and extreme improbability of their colluding together to get up a false charge

evidence will show and this is notorious — a
that they are hostile to each other, and —
Ajeebol Soobayah Hegadey is one of the Wit=
nesses in the forgery case to which I have —
above alluded, & gives strong testimony —
against the Kahngoad Hegadey, & his name
was mentioned to me by the Kahngaad Hega=
dey as having relieved an assignment of
the sum of 50 Rupees out of the contribution
long before I summoned him, and no
reason can be assigned for Lusmee Nurna
=pah having named this person except
that it was the truth. His influence
& wealth is such, that no such arrange=
=ment as that for raising a contribution
could have been easily carried into effect
without his assent, & unless he had
himself been a party interested, in such
a measure, it is not at all probable that
he would have joined in it. From the
very commencement he stated in direct =
opposition to the Kahngoad Hegadey, that
there had been no arrangement for raising
the years Varadah at 10 Rupees per 100
Hoons at one time only he was induced

Ajeebal Soobaya Hegadey's statement

to

to make a false statement denying his
knowledge of certain transactions connected
with the List No. 5 produced by Lusmee
Nurnapah but he admitted this without
delay, when as shown in a Memorandum
in the deposition of Lusmee Nurnapah I
fined both him and Lusmee Nurnapah.
His Statement entirely corroborates that
of the Kahngoad party in regard to
the total amount of the years contribu=
=tion, and as he had himself made —
advances towards the Ashtbund of the
Devastan, this payment was to be recovered
by him as well as the amount of the
Tahsildar's debt.-

That this person has

Accounts produced by Ajeebal Soobaya Hegadey

25

produced before me all his accounts I do
not for a moment suppose. His Ledger
containing entries of his extensive dealings
with the Kyots of his division he has
kept back, but the accounts which he
has produced, & upon many of which
no suspicion rests, are strongly corrobo=
=rative of the truth of the details into
which he has entered. a separate

Memorandum

+ Separate Memorandum D-3

+ Memorandum referring to such entries in his accounts as have reference to these transactions, and embodying my opinion therein accompanies this report. The details of the sums advanced by him for the ashtbundy, and of the arrangement by which the whole of the sum due to him on this account and for Balkristrow, was to be liquidated will be seen from that Memorandum, and it appears to me to be clearly established that the amount of the Tahsildar's debt to him has been made good out of the contributions levied by him from the Ryots, which by his admission and his accounts amount to Hoons 19-5-15.

These accounts also clearly show the complicated system by which these contributions are raised. In the Village of Jagenhully entries are made in the accounts of each Ryot with Soobayah Hegadey of a certain amount placed to the credit of Soobayah on account of the Somashungra ashtbund or the Summabundy or Surbaraye; in others he has received from the Potails sums of money collected from the Ryots of a Village

on

on account of the ashtbund, while from the same Ryots money has been collected by the Rahngoud Hegadey on account of the sum appertioned for Balakrist row's contribution and alleged Surbarroy esepenses—

Comment on Soobayah Hegadey's testimony and Balakrestrow's cross examination of this Witness.

26. In his cross examination of this Witness Balakrist row has laid stress upon the fact of the entries of the sums thus collected from the Ryots having no direct reference to him not being under the heads of "Somsagur" "Summabundy" or "Surburoye." but it appears to me that this does not in any degree detract from the credit which attaches to Soobayah Hegadey's general statement. It is clear that in the majority of instances the illiterate Ryots who pay these contributions do not fully know how much has been exacted from them nominally on account of Surbaraye or other public objects. The Potail receives and disposes of their produce fixing a certain rate as the price. In his accounts a portion of the sum due to the Ryots on account of the produce is deducted as the Surbaroye charge and placed to the credit of the receiver of the produce. The Ryots submit passively without

without having the means of ascertaining the various items for which he is called on to make this payment, and there was not the slightest reason why when other charges of annual occurrence were blended with the unusual demand for the Tahseldar the Collector of the year's contribution should enter in his account with the Ryots that it was on account of the Tahsildar when the Ryots produce was in his hands, and he had merely to tell him that the year's charge for the ashtbunda and for surburoge was fixed at such a rate without any reference to the Tahsildar's contribution - as stated in his reply to Balakrista Rau's questions on this point had he any wish or intention to have come forward with any charges against him, it would have been easy to have made an entry in his accounts that it was collected on his accounts and Balakristnow does not advance a single reason in support of the idea that his witness can have been led to make false statements to his prejudice and to collude with the Kahangoad Hegadey -

Evidence of addy Seully Petail Venkanna Hegadey.

27. The next witness in importance is addy Seully Vencunna Hegadey a very old man of

Conseivable

considerable influence. He states that in consequence of his age and infirmities he had not intended to attend the Gunnabungy, and had sent one of his people as his representative, when on receiving a letter from Coopunna Hegadey written by the Tahsildars directions urging him to come immediately he acquiesced, and a letter to this effect written in very strong language was found in his Dufter. He adds that on going to Kahangoud he was informed by the Kahngoud Hegadies Coopunna Hegadey and Lucmee Narrapah and Ayeebol Cobaya Hegadey that it was proposed that a contribution to the amount of 800 Rupees should be raised from the 2 Bagies for Balakristnow, apportioning it together with the Collections - necessary on account of the ashtbund - to whom he gave his assent - Before I allude further to his evidence I shall mention the circumstances under which his accounts were obtained, as they will exhibit the determination of the Petails not to produce before me their books shewing in full their dealings with the Ryots - on sending an order to Addikoly Venkanna Hegadey to appear before me with his accounts he at first produced before me only a few detached accounts and documents, stating that he was not in the habit of keeping any Books

Circumstances under which addy Seully Venkanna Hegadeys accounts were obtained -

but

but as I understood from the Deloyet whom I had sent with the summons that on the road with the documents produced he had been met by some persons, who asked him to let them look through the accounts, as there were one or two Papers which ought to be removed. I had them fully examined An searching these papers there was found among them an Index referring to the pages in his Book of accounts in which the account of each Ryot was contained, and no other paper to the production of which there could exeist any objection. I had already seen among the accounts of the Kahangond Hegadey other Paper in which the Canarese word "Page" appeared to have been obliterated, and I am now convinced that had I not discovered this List I should never have procured the account Book of this person.—

Nature of the entries in the account Book compulsorily obtained from Addy Scully Venkanna Hegadey & the uses of which they afford.

28. Seeing that he could not any longer deny the exeistence of such a Book he reluctantly produced it, and on reference to the Memorandum referring to his account which accompanies this report, it will appear that this Book, from being undoubtedly genuine, afforded more conclusive documentary evidence of the Collection of a Contribution for Balkeist row than any other which had been obtained up to this time in Connexion with this division of the Mogany. There are 5 entries of the

the collection of a sum of money on account of the gears Varadah at the rate of 5 annas, either for the Sumshagar ashtbund, or for the "Subedars Kurch" at the same rate, and these accounts supporting additionally Venkana Hegadey's statement clearly prove that in his Village, which is very small, and of which the old Varadah Jummabundy was only 60 Hoons the sum of 1- 8-2 Hns which is the exact amount of the contribution at the rate of 5 annas per Hoon has been collected on account of Balakeist rows levy- while a further sum of 2- 3-2 Hons for the ashtbund has been also collected the difference in the amount being explained by the circumstances that sum Wings belonging to the Hoonnally Mutt, which contributed to the ashtbund of the Pagoda as a religious work, do not usually contribute for other objects, and were therefore exempt from the contribution for the Sahibs-

Comments on addy Scully Venkanna Hegadey's account.

29. Although from the fact of Ayeeboll Soobaya Hegadey not having produced his full accounts and the unwillingness of both parties to state every thing, there are some points unexplained in the transactions which have taken place between these parties which will be seen in the Memorandum on this subject, this does not in any way lessen the proof which these accounts afford- and they also show that addekolly

Fort St George 3d July 1843-

Statement of Ryots in addy: Kally Villages.

addekolly Venkanna Hegadey collected money from the Ryots of Yellagur on account of the ashtband and made it good to ajeebull Soobaya Hegadey while by the Statement of Cangoud Hegadey and of several Ryots whom I examined, it is clear that they paid a separate sum at the nominal rate of 5 annas per Hoon to the Kahngoud Hegadey- The ashtband of the Pagoda took place 6 months before the Gummabundy, and it is manifest from a letter found in addekolly Venkanna Hegadeys Dufter, written to him by ajeebull Soobaya Hegadey that previous to the Gummabundy efforts had been made to collect money from the Ryots on account of the ashtband expenses, which by the Statement above will be seen to equal about half of the years demand, but it does not appear to have been generally carried out until the Gummabundy, when the arrangement for the double collection on account of the new demand which raised the rate to 10 annas was made—

Futility of Balkrist rows endeavoured to cast suspicion on these accounts.

30- In his defence Balkristnow has endeavoured to impugn the value of the entries in addekolly Venkana Hegadey's account Book, first by stating that they do not prove that the contribution was levied in accordance with his instigation- an objection which does not appear to me to call for notice and secondly by the

Fort St George 3d July 1843-

plea that these entries may have been fabricated to strengthen their story- a presumption which he argues gains strength from their being some erasures in the same page immediately below these entries, and an evident alteration in the summing up- The facts which I have stated above abundantly prove the reluctance of addekolly Venkana Hegadey to produce these accounts and the futility of the Talookdars plea- as regards the erasure it appears that in 2 cases one item has been struck out of the account, but by an oversight of the party who made these erasures, the sum intended to be struck out is included in the summing up at the bottom of the page, which has not been altered- and from a close examination of these erasures I see abundant reasons for believing that they were entries of payments to the Monegar and Shanbog, which is supported by similar entries in the Books of former years and I imagine that they were struck out after the discovery of the Indean List and before the Book was produced and not the slightest suspicion can possibly attach to the entries from

Fort St George 3d July 1823-

from this circumstance - They convince me most fully that had I been able to obtain possession of the account Books of all the leading Potails the amount collected by each of them from the Ryots on account of this contribution would have been clearly made manifest --

Opinion that it was unnecessary to press the examination to ascertain how much had been actually collected by the Members of the Khangoad family.

31. From a Canarese Memorandum which I have entered in the examination of Lucmee Narnapah it will be observed that I considered it unnecessary to press my investigation with the view of ascertaining the amount of contributions levied by the Members of the Cangoad family, as an examination to test the accuracy of their Statement on this point must have been very lengthy, and the actual amount realized does not directly bear upon the charge against Balkrist row - In their Statement in accordance with the entry in Table No 5. and the other accounts in support thereof, it is declared that the amount realized by them at the time of my examination out of the Total sum of Hoons 139-7-8 due to them was 76-6-8 - My investigation has clearly shown me that although a nominal rate is fixed, no reliance can be placed upon a strict adherence to

Fort St George 3d July 1823-

to this in all cases where any difficulty arises the Potail does not hesitate to shift the payment to others who are thoroughly under his control, and thus although he may be disappointed in one quarter he secures his interests in another - From the Statements of the Potails it will be manifest that the collection at the rate of 10 Annas per Hoon has been actually made, and that in many cases the Members of the Cangoad family have themselves come to the spot to ensure its due realization, and from their statements it appears that the minor Potails collect but of the whole number of Potails in the 2 Beryes all of whom have been examined with their Principals agents, 2 profess to have learnt that a portion of the years contribution was on account of the contribution for Balkristrow --

Effort of the Potails to thwart my enquiry --

32 Considering the length to which this report has reached, it appears to me unnecessary to make any further comment upon the Statement given by the other potails, except stating that a reference to them will prove the determination to which during my residence in the Havoor Mogany all the Potails

Fort St George 3d July 1843.

Potails had come, not to produce their accounts. It was most manifest to me that they wished as much as possible to thwart my enquiry and to keep me in the dark in regard to the proceedings by which they enrich themselves at the expense of the poorer Ryots—

Concluding remarks in proof of the futility of Balkrist row's plea that the charge is the result of a Conspiracy, and my opinion that the facts alleged are fully proved and that the system of raising Contributions for the Tahsildars in the season 1257 originates at Khangond.

33. In conclusion I will only add that during the whole course of my investigation nothing whatever has come forward in support of the Defendant Balkrist row's vague plea that the matter adduced is the result of a conspiracy of his enemies. The facts adduced, and even the discrepancies themselves appear to me to be utterly irreconcileable with such a plea. there is nothing whatever bearing the semblance of a conspiracy against him. if any conspiracy exists its object has been to prevent my becoming fully acquainted with the iniquities which have been practised by Balkrist row, as asserted by him, discharge his debt to the Khangond Hegadey and to Ajeebul Soobya Hegadey. the amount being equal to his salary for 2½ Months, is it to

Fort St George 3d July 1843.

be supposed that he would not have been able to produce proof of his having done so? I have argued these points so fully in the Serse Mogany proceedings that I shall not dwell on them here. It is sufficient to say that I consider it to be fully established that the system of raising a contribution for the Tahsildar Balkrist row in Fusly 1257, the existence of which has been fully established in several other Moganies, was originated at Cangond in December 1841, as reported to the Principal Collector at the time when it was arranged that 300 Rupees should be levied from the Ryots on his account—

Counter benefits received by the Khangond Hegadey which explain his readiness to exert himself in behalf of the Tahsildar.

April 12th 1843.

34. My investigation into other matters, which has led to the position in which the Tahsildar and the Cangond Hegadey, with other agents, are now placed, has brought to light the benefits conferred by the perpetration of an infamous crime, upon the Cangond Hegadey by the Tahsildar and other public Servants, and fully accounts for the readiness of the Hegadey, the person of greatest influence in the Haver Mogany, to exert himself in behalf of the Tahsildar apart from the desire to secure money in liquidation of his debt—

(Signed) J. Pushington
Ag Sub Collr. Amount

Fort St George 3d July 1823-

Amount due to Cangodi Coopan Hegadeh

15	--	Amount advanced by the said Coopan Hegadeh for Ashtband
10	--	Amount borrowed from amblyond apoo Hegadeh 32 Pagodas
1	2 8	Interest of the above amount
62	5 --	On account of the Bond of Subedar Balkrista Row
35	--	Surbaray formerly made
10	--	Espense incurred for meals at the time of Subedars Jumabundy
139	7 8	

Amount paid

1	--	From Beselapa Village
10	--	" Cangondi
--	2 8	" Bolpan ally
--	2 8	" Juttagoreby
12	5 --	" Joodangonby
14	3 12	" Turcally
1	8 12	" Bulgdo
1	-- --	" Gajanally
1	-- --	" Hyeebub
2	5 12	" Kelogar
11	-- --	" Nallagadeh
6	1 4	" alkony
1	4 8	" Hyeeboy
3	2 8	" Mallenally
10	-- --	" Gattgy Boggay Nursim Hegadi and Davapah Hegade.
76	6 8	

Deduct amount paid - Balance remaining -		63 - 1 - --
Paid in Cash to Soobay Hegadeh		10 - --
Share of Soobay Hegadeh paid to Appoo Hegadeh -		7 - 2 - 8
		80 - 3 - 8

Details

Fort St George 3d July 1823-

Details of the items forming the contribution forced by the Villagers to give to Subedar Balkrista Row as a Charitable assistance in the Margeshera - of the year Plavo

Pagodas

75	--	Money paid to Subedar agreed to pay to Cangodi Coopan Hegadi on account of the money lent by him
62	5 --	Agreed to pay to Appoo Hegadeh on account of the Money lent by him
12	5 --	
75	-- --	
188	1 10	From Sombagan Ashtband
91	2 8	Deduct received from Apoo Hegadi
96	9 2	Balance
35	-- --	On account of Surbaray
10	-- --	Do. Do. incurred at the time of Subedars Gummabundy for meal
2	5 --	Interest of the money borrowed from Apoo Hegadey
219	4 2	

This sum is from three Bagges.

64	3 10	From 5 Villages of Gattagy Boggy
155	8	From 18 Villages of Oorrunday Boggy

This sum was contributed to be paid at the rate of 10 annas for pagoda

Amount due to Appoo Hegadeh Soobay Hegadeh

12	5 --	Transferred by Subedar to be paid to the said Appoo Hegadeh Soobay Hegadey
16	-- --	To be paid to Amblend apoo Hegadeh on account of 32 Pagodas received from him after executing a Bond.
10	-- --	Advanced for Ashtband
38	5 --	

Amount paid

5	-- --	From Jaganally Village - Transferred to be paid by
6	1 4	Appoody Vencana Hegadeh
3	2 8	From Guerguddee
1	3 12	" Kelogur - Rupa Labub -
1	-- --	Transferred to be paid Appoo Subalbut Timaya
2	-- --	Do. to be paid by Cadsaree Timayah
--	8 7	Do. to be paid by Balgar Tambaya
7	2 8	Paid by Coopan Hegadi to Appoo Hegadi
		Original sum to come
		Interest - 1-2-8
		7-2-8
10	-- --	Paid in Cash by Coopan Hegadeh.
36	8 7	

Amount recoverable from Gattagy Baggy Malleally Purmoy Hegadeh Calpoo Devapa Hegadeh - Nursim Hegadeh, Lisany Narna Hegadeh, Jagly Body and others -

33	5 --	On account of Ashtband -
30	8 10	On account of Durma to Subedar On account Balkrista Row and Surbaray
64	3 10	

Amount received - advanced by the above persons for Ashtband

33	-- --	
10	-- --	Received in Cash from Nursim Hegadeh & Devapah Hegadeh on account of Surbaray and Subedar.
43	-- --	
21	3 10	Balance to be collected -

(True Translation)

/Signed/ J. Lushington

Asst Sub Collr Account

D-1 Account No 5 produced by Hahngood Luxmee Narnapah

Total amount of Expenses incurred on account of Ashtbund Subeard jummah: bundy Durma Expense Surbaray & in the Oormundy baggy and Gattigay Baggy of Haroor Magany Pagoods 219-4-2. this sum was contributed to be paid upon 3500 Pagoods being the Jummabundy amount of the above 2 Baggees at 10 annas per Pagoda — This sum is to be collected through Cangond Cospana Hegadeh and Hajebul Soobay Hegadeh —

Gattegay Baggy Names of Villages.	Addalke Jummabundy	amount recoverable	amount Collected	Balance
	Hoons	Hoons		
1 Shellor — Potail Keshnaya	275 " "	17 1 14		
2 Arealla — Gunpaya	95 " "	5 9 6		
3 Muteally — Durmay Hegadeh	210 " "	13 1 4		
4 Segally — Hegapah	275 " "	17 1 14		
5 Condgadeh — Duvapah Hegadeh & Nursim Hegadeh	175 " "	10 9 6	from 5 Villages 43-0-.. this Nursim Hegadeh.	21 3 14
6 Besalcopa — Gunapa butta	60 " "	3 7 8	1 " "	2 7 8
7 Guergudde — Shevoya	60 " "	3 7 8	3 2 8	" 5 "
8 Cangond — Sunkoya Hegadeh	330 " "	16 8 12	10 " "	6 8 12
9 Amblyond — Apoo Hegadeh	25 " "	1 5 10	" " "	1 5 10
10 Bimanally — Apoo Hegadeh	75 " "	4 6 14	" 2 8	4 4 6
11 Suttagony — Parum butta	40 " "	2 5 "	" 2 8	2 2 8
12 Sodoogiry — Gunap Butt	250 " "	15 6 4	12 5 "	3 1 4
13 Taseally — Ramaya	300 " "	18 7 8	14 3 12	4 3 12
14 Hudkoly — Venkan Hegadeh	75 " "	4 6 14	4 0 14	" " "
15 Balgar — Sunkapah	125 " "	7 8 2	2 7 3	5 " 15
16 Jeganally — Gunpaya	100 " "	6 2 8	6 1 "	" 1 8
17 Hajebul — Ganeshaya	60 " "	3 7 8	2 " "	1 7 8
18 Codadaree — Venkapah	75 " "	4 6 14	2 " "	2 6 14
19 Helagar — Narnapah	275 " "	17 1 14	8 5 12	8 6 2
20 Mallyyadie — Nurdayah	325 " "	20 3 2	11 " "	9 3 2
21 Alkony — Nurseni Hegadeh	125 " "	7 8 2	6 1 4	1 6 14
22 Horekoy — Gunpaya	40 " "	2 5 "	1 4 8	" 1 8
23 Mullanally — Venkan Hegadeh	130 " "	8 1 4	3 2 8	4 8 12
	3500 " "	215 " "	132 5 6	82 4 10

D. 2.

Explanation Statement of accounts of Palvah Varadah produced by Luxmee Narnapah given by him and Soobayah Hegadey.

The following are the particulars explained by the Luxmee Narnapah and Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey on the 5th November 1852 Ashtabund Expence as per Putty No 2 ____ 188 — 1 — 10

Deduct amount given by Apoo Hegadeh as Charity ____ 91 — 2 — 8

Balance — 96 — 9 — 2 this

Sum is entered in the Putty No 5.

Particulars of the Persons who advanced the above sum

33 — — —	From Gattagy baggy	
15 — — —	Cangoad Cospana Hegade	Borrowed from Apoo Hegadeh debt mentioned below
		16 — — —
10 — —	Ajeebol Soobayah Hegadey	16 — — —
5 — —	Addakoly Venkun Hegadey	
32 — —	Cangoad Coopan Hegadeh and Ajeeboll Soobaya Hegadeh borrowed from Apoo Hegadeh and paid.	
95 — — —		

Besides this sum.

3 2 8	Received from Kodgheebyle Annaya Hegadeh as charity
2 5 —	Interest on the above mentioned 32 Pagodas.
100 7 8	Total amount received in advance and expended

Sonjaijsay

Sonjaijoay of the ashovary Putty No 5.

Totat amount of Ashtabund Surbaray Ps. 219-4-2

139 7 8	Advance given by Cangoad Coopan Heggade.	
62 5 ~	Paid to Tahsildar Balkrista Row	
35 ~ ~	Surbaray expence formerly incurred-	
10 ~ ~	Surbaray escpence during Tahsildars Jurnabundy	
32 2 8	On account of Ashtabund.	
17 2 8		

Debt	Interest	
16 ~ ~	1-2-8	
		17-2-8
15 ~ ~	Paid in Ready Cash	
32 2 8		
139 7 8	Amount collected from Juttigay Baggy and other Baggies on account of Surbaray	76-6-8
	Deduct half of the Amount of appoo Hegadeys debt paid to Ajeeboll Soobaya Hegadeh by him	17-2-8
	Balance	59-4-~
39 7 8	Advance given by Ajeeboll Soobaya Hegadeh	
12 5 ~	Amount borrowed by the Tahsildar Bal= =krista Row this sum is to be paid by Varadah	
17 2 8	Advanced for ashtabund- Out of money borrowed from appoo Hegadeh Coopan Hegadeh paid half of the amount and the remaining Half	

Original	Interest	
179 5 ~	Carried over	
~ ~	1-2-8	
179 5 ~		59-4-~

179 5 ~	Brought over.	
10 ~ ~	Advanced to Ashtabund in Cash.	
39 7 8		
	Amount collected.	
17-2-8	From Coopan Hegadeh on account of Appoo Hegadeys debt.	
19-5-15	This Balance was collected from Ryots	
36-8-7		
33 ~ ~	Advance given by Juttigay baggy for ashtabund The Ryots paid 43 of which 10 Pagodas were deducted for ashvary	33 ~ ~
5 ~ ~	Advance given by addkooly Venkana Hegadey for ashtabund	5 ~ ~
	Ajeeboll Soobaya Hegadeh states that Venkana Hegadeh had taken awalta of Helagar Village to pay 5 Pagodas of Varadah and that he has paid that sum separately and that the sum of 5 Pagodas which he advanced for ashtabund is separate, and further states that this 10 Pagodas is on account of ashtabund of Addkooly Village and that 4-6-14 was not entered in the Putty No 5 or not included in his account.	
3 2 8	Given by Kodgheebyle annayah Hegadeh as charity for ashtabund	
220 7 8		134 27

Signed T. Pushington

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

D. 3.-

Memorandum in explanation of the Accounts produced by Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey compared with his Statement and containing my view of the trustworthiness of his Accounts.-

Ajeeboll Soobay Hegadey states that to effect the recovery of the sum of 50 Rupees due to him from Balkrista Row, which it was arranged should be defrayed from the contribution to be raised for the Tahsildar from the 2 Bageeo of Coromundee and Guttiguey, and for the money disbursed by him for the ashtbund of Somdagar the following steps were taken

That it was proposed that he should receive 6 Hoons as the Varadah of the Village of Jogunhully and that he was to receive from Addkooly Vencunna Hegadey who had accepted the assignment of a portion of the Varadah (contribution) of the Yellagar Village Hoons 6-1-4; that for his own Wurg in that Village there were to be struck off 1-3-12 total 12½ Hoons; which he agreed to take for his 50 Rupees; that he accordingly collected from the Jogunhully Ryots 5

Fort St. George 3d July 1843

Hoons, and received from Vencunnah Hegadey 5 Hoons thus including his own share of Hoons 1-3-12 making up 11-3-12 which have been collected by him on this account, and there remain due from Vencunna Hegadey 1-1-4.-

It is proved by his Kodevar account with the Jogunhully Village that he collected Hs 6-1-12, and the receipt of 5 Hoons from Addkooly Vencunna Hegadey is shewn in his Jumma Kurch Pattee.. No 1. He further states that having communicated what he had done to Kahngoad Luxmee Narnapah he had collected from Girgudday Village 3 Hoons, from Ajeeboll Village 3 Hs from Balgar Mouza 8-7 total 6-8-7, and carried it to his own credit on account of the sum of 10 Hoons which he had advanced for the ashtbund that the 8-7 collected from Balgar Sumbayah is included in their general terva (+) hwadinee account; that of the Ajeeboll collection 2 Hoons were received by him from Kodaseroor Timmayah at the time of the ashtbund; that thus these two items are not entered separately in his account, but the rest are all shown by his accounts that from Girgudday (+) in addition to the 3 Hoons the

Notes

Nos 2 & 3.
There are generally separate entries in the account of each Kool for Ashtbund & for Sumahbundy or surbaray, the same account being generally on each account. Those accounts are quite free from suspicion. He states that as 5 Hs was the amount which was assigned to him on his Village he returned 6-1-12 this is most improbable.-

Note
In the Girdudday

accounts Nos 4 & 5 the entry of the word Surbaray appears to me to be an interpolation but from the character of the entry I do not see any reason to doubt that it was paid on the Varadah account and the word Surbaray entered when produced before me as these accounts though undoubtedly genuine are mere Memoranda prepared for entry in this ledger. From the list No 8 produced by Lusmeea Nanna=yah which is supported by his statement it appears that a part from the 17-2-8 payable to Appoo Hegadey on account of money lent for the Ashtbund & interest thereon which Corpuna Hegadey appears to have made good, there were to be collected by Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey 22½ Hoons.

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

the Patail made himself responsible for — 2-8 this is admitted by the Patail. that he appears by his own admission and accounts to have secured for himself 19-5-15 out of the Varadah and although he states that of this 1-3-12 have not yet been collected - the Patail Sheva=yah admits his responsibility for — 2-8-a portion thereof; and with reference to his statement that there is still due from Tencunna Hegadey 1-1-4; as Soobayah Hegadey have not produced his entire accounts, and as it appears from the genuine accounts of addy kooly Tencunna Hegadey which have been discovered that there is no balance due from him to Soobayah Hegadey - there appears no reason to doubt that the whole sum of 19-5-15 has been realised by him.-

The entry of the payment to Balkri=ta Row of 80 Rupees in the year Vellumbee appears quite free from suspicion - after Balkrista Row had asserted that he had repaid the sum of 80 Rupees - Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey produced an account containing an entry of the payment of 16 Rupees which corresponds with his statement - this entry may however have

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

have been made on the truth of his statement being disputed by Balkrista Row as it is at the bottom of the Page.-

Balkrista Row cannot prove the repayment, and whether this entry of 16 Rupees is genuine or not, I see no reason to discredit Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey's statement of his having received 30 Rupees at 2 periods - Had he produced his entire accounts this would probably have been shown.-

/Signed/ T. Luckington
Asst to Sub Coll.r

D. 4.

Memorandum in explanation of the accounts produced by Addy kooly Tencunna Hegadey compared with his statement showing what facts they prove.-

As it appeared that a portion of the sum assigned over to Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey from the Varadah contri=butions had been made good to him by Addy Kooly Tencunna Hegadey Viz 6 Hoons from the Yellagar Mouza, it appeared necessary to ascertain whether he had made Colwar collections, and his Dafter was accordingly procured - His account Book for Plavah year, and a letter from Soobayah Hegadey

Hegadey telling him to collect 6-2-13 from the Ryots of Yellagar Mouza named in the list annexed to it, 2 letters written by Khangoad Coopana Hegadey and Soobayah Hegadey were obtained.-

Addy Kooly Venkumma Hegadey states that of the Cols entered in the yellagar list Sobba Butt alone had not paid --2-13 and that by the rest 6 Hoons had been paid to him, and been made good to Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey- That he had previously paid Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey for the Ashtbund 8 Hoons that it was arranged that the 5 Hoons falling to the contribution of His Village of Addy Kooly for all items, including the contribution for Bal Krista Row Surbaray and the Ashtbund should be collected by him or if there was any deficiency he was to make it good from Mullinhally that thus he had collected from Addy Kooly- 3-9-6 from Mullen-hally --1-14 Total- 4-1-4 (Havaly) further that he had became responsible to Khangoad Coopuna Hegadey for the payments of 2 Hoons in Yellagar - 1-4-8 from Hoonsey coop Ryots- 2-9-8 } Ryots giving their produce to him which he had paid. 4-4-- that

that in addy Kooly he had collected --2-8 and in Hoonsey coop --2-8 total 5 Hoons which he had given for Surbaray to Kodageebyle annaya Hegadey.-

His Koolawar accounts prove these collections- In addy Koolly Village the Coolwar collection of 4-4-6 is entered under the following heads.-

Ashtbund	2-3-2
Surbaray or Takseldars expence - 1-6-4	
Venkumma Hegadey himself --2-8	
	1-8-12
Surbaray	--2-8
	4-4-6

of this striking off 2-8-- on his own account and the --2-8 given to Annayah Hegadey there remains 3-9-6 which appears to have been undoubtedly collected from the Ryots-

In the account in add koolly Venkumma Hegadeys Book his account with Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey there are the follow-ing entries placed to the Credit of Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey.-

Pr.
6--- Yellagar Havaley for Somasagar Ashtbund.

1-8-12 Paid by Addy Kooly Venkumnah Hegadey for Takseldars Kurch.

2-7-8 also Havaley of Hoonsheh Parmayah

10-6-4

all

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

all which appears to have been paid to Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey by the opposite account - The sum of 1-8-12 thus entered as having been paid by Addy Koolly Vencunna Hegadey for Tahatbar Kurch corresponds strictly with the sum which by the Taradah rate of 5 annas per Hoon falls to the Addy Koolly Village on that account -

In regard to the 5 out of the 11 Hoons which Addy Koolly Vencunnah Hegadey states he has paid to Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey and which each party states to have been paid to Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey, for the Ashtbund there is no entry in the accounts, and further in the letter written by Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey found in Addy Koolly Vencunnah's Hegadey's Duftar there is an entry of his demand, being 6 Hoons paid at Kahngoad and the Havaley of Yellagar Mouza 6-2-8 neither of them give any explanation of this 6 Hoons had the accounts of both parties been produced there might have been some adequate explanation this not having been the case, it cannot at present be strictly ascertained what were all the transactions between them but it is clear that for Yellgar 6 Hoons

were

Fort St. George 3d July 1843

were paid by Addy Koolly Vencunna Hegadey to Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey - From the wording of the account it would be supposed that the 1-8-12 for the Soobadars Kurch was to be paid to Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey but as there is no entry in the account of the 6 Hoons shown in the letter to have been paid by Ajeeboll Soobayah Hegadey at Khangoad and the details of money received as entered in that letter do not correspond with Addy Koolly Vencunna Hegadey's account it may be supposed as that other transactions have taken place between these parties in addition to those entered in the accounts - It further appears from the accounts in explanation of the Taradah collection for the whole of the 2 Baggees produced by Luxmee Narnapah, and confirmed by Soobayah Hegadey that the Addy Koolly Taradah collections was left for Addy Koolly Vencunna Hegadey to collect on his own account and thus there does not appear any clear explanation of the entry of this sum of 1-8-12 in Soobayah Hegadeys account - These accounts

between

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

between the Potails from the system of transfer are usually of a very complicated character and as the parties owing I believe to their unwillingness to explain the payment of the 4 Hoons, will not themselves offer any explanation it is useless to comment more in this entry.-

I consider however that from Vencunnah Hegadey's Statement corroborated by his accounts it is proved that he has collected Ps. 15-2-12 out of the entire Varadah paying a portion to Ajeeboll Sorbayah Hegadey, a portion to the Cangoad Hegadey and reserving the rest to himself.-

/Signed/ T. Lushington
Addl. Sub Coll.

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

D 5 9

Extracts from the Accounts of addekoly Venkan Hegadey for the year Plava An account with Cutcherry Deva butt for the year Plava.

Received.			Paid		
Ps. 10	Fs. 96	Price of 15 Maunds of Sooparee Sold to Chennapa at 8¾	Ps. 2	Fs. 44	As per Hedoornody Bond executed on the Issue Bill Punchang of the year Plava for this sum 1 Maund of Cardamoms.
"	5	" Price of 15 Seers of Cardamoms at 5	"	3	" Interest on the above sum.
"	8 12	Received from Potor and credited to account on the Kartie bill Chitty.	2	"	" Interest on a former Bond executed for 10 Hoons
			1	"	" Charlch Interest for 1 Md. of Cardamoms.-
			"	1 10	Dullay Brokage of 15 Maunds
			2	2 8	Balance on account of Rokia given by Potor ——— 2-" -"
					Interest of Ditto ——— " -2-8
					2-2-8
			8	3 5	
			6	" "	Amt. paid to Sirkar on account of 2d Instl. as per awalta.-
			14	3 5	
12	3 2	Deduct received as per account particulars written on the opposite side.-			
2	" 3	Balance. A Bond has been obtained for this sum and 1 Maund of Cardamoms which remains unpaid.-			

are

12

An account with Rakey shab Nursoy Gunnapa for the year Plava

Rs	fs	as	Received	Rs	fs	as	Paid
5	–	6	Price of 7 Maunds sold to Bugo Kott at 8.64	10	5	8	As per Heedoorneddy Bond executed on the assd and Seedgey of the year Plava for this sum 9¾ Mds of Cardamums
9	2	1	Price of 13 Maunds sold to Bellary Chenapa at 8½	2	1	–	Interest on the above sum.
5	8	6	Price of 8 Maunds at 8¾	1	–	–	Ore account of a Bond executed for 50 Hoons ire the year Willumby payable by instalments.
1	4	–	Price of 13¾ seers of Cardamums at 5¼	1	–	–	For tying the 5 Sapparee Bunches
				–	28	–	Interest on that sum.
				2	2	4	Bullary Brokage of 28 Maunds
				6	–	–	Paid on account of Kist
				2	5	–	Ditto 3rd Ditto
				–	7	8	Charteh. Interest on account of ¾ Maund of Cardamums
21	4	4		29	4	6	
				1	7	8	Paid on account of 4th Kist
				31	1	4	
				–	6	–	Paid on account of 5th Kist
				31	7	4	
				21	4	4	Deduct Received as per account particulars.
				10	3	–	Balance

This account was adjusted in the presence of Balgur Guna: =paya and Mutta moord Nursaya on the Waysuck Bell anwarsby of the year Shoobacrosho

She Bond formerly executed for Hoons 10-5-8 ¾ Mds of Cardamums was retained for this Balance.

13.

An account with Ballagar Thunkra Bhutt for the year Plava

Rs	fs	as	Received	Rs	fs	as	Paid
14	–	–		13	–	–	As per Heedoorneddy Bond executed on the Wysuc Bell Bidgey of the year Plava
14	–	2	Price of 2½ Md sold to Bellary Chennapah at 8.6.4	2	6	–	Interest on the above sum
	2	14	Received on account of Dharma				A Bond for 1 Maund of Cardamums was executed on the Waysuc Bell Bidgey of the year Plava
4	–	–	Price of 1 Md of Cardamums received on account of a Bond executed for Cardamums.	3	5	–	For one year on account of the Bond executed ire the year Shar =vary to be paid by instalments
				1	–	–	For tying the 5 Sapparee bunches
				–	2	8	Interest on this sum.
				1	2	8	Received ire 3 occasions during Adicha adweeja & Nyak ashweeja
				–	5	–	Delivered ire the hands of Shunkra butt on the Bella Sufiamy.
				4	–	–	Paid on account of 2d Kist
				2	–	–	Do. of 3d Ditto.
1810				28	1	–	
				3	–	–	Paid on account of 4th Kist
				31	1	–	
				13	–	–	Deduct from this account the amt of a Bond which is entered ire the commence= =ment of this account
				18	1	–	Balance.
				18	1	–	Deduct amount received as per account particulars.

[Signed] T. Lushington
Asst Sub Coll.r

Memorandum

D. 6.

Memorandum to accompany the proceedings in the Hahangode Division of the Kurroor Magny.-

As Balkista Row by the style of his questions to some of the witnesses examined in regard to the contributions from the Hahangode Division of the Kurroor Magny, evidently wishes to impugn the justice of my proceedings in having gone out to Adjeebul without at once summoning him to accompany me, I think it right to place on record the following remarks.-

I determining to go out to Adjeebul had selected a tolerably central spot in the Magny- but when I went out knew not whom I might find it necessary to examine, or whether from the result of any preliminary enquiries I should think it desirable to conclude my investigation there or in Sirey.- Therefore, when I went out to Adjeebul on the 21st October, did not direct Balkrista Row to accompany me, and moreover he was then in attendance as a witness before the Criminal Court, in a case in which I had sent the late Shroff of the Salooki Cutcherry up for trial on a charge of having uttered a

forgery, with the view of injuring Balkistarow- My first object was to endeavour to obtain the chief Potails accounts and to obtain information from the minor Potails and the Ryots of what had actually transpired- before any systematic plan had been carried into effect by the principal agents, for preventing my obtaining more information than they chose to afford me- The very partial success which in the first instance attended my efforts to obtain the Potails accounts will be seen from my Report.-

It was my intention to have drawn up a Memorandum shewing the extent of my enquiry each day, which I passed at Adjeebul, but this appears to me unnecessary.-

As above stated, I went out to Adjeebul on the 21st October- Between this and the 8th November, when Balakrista row first attended there, I went in to Sirsee on three occasions, passing some days there, and merely leaving my Tents standing at Adjeebul. Many other matters also occupied my attention there to the entire exclusion of the investigation of this case- and after Balkrista row came out to

to Adjeebul on the 8th. November all the proceedings which had been held were shewn to him, and he was fully informed of all that had occurred. It will be observed that his defence was not taken until the 5th. December, after my return to Streeer. This arose from his having himself requested permission to quit Adjeebul on the very day, when I proposed to take his defence on the plea of his having received intelligence of the death of a relative, and after this he had to attend at Honore before the Circuit Court in the case to which I had above alluded.

I now feel that I acted injudiciously in not suspending from office the Monigar Sheevapah who was formerly one of the Tahsildar's most confidential agents, and the 2 shanbogues, and replacing them by other persons during the progress of my examination: another step I ought to have taken which I omitted to do. Had I placed a guard over Balchistrow's quarters which had been selected by the Monigar in a house, belonging to the Kalengod Negadey this might have tended to prevent the interviews which there took place between him and the principal parties who were examined before me. There is only one

circumstance which I will place on record before I become so fully aware of the terms of friendship still existing between Balchistrow and the Principal Potails, and of the extensive influence which he exercised, and being desirous solely to ascertain the truth and to do him every justice, I spoke to him privately, telling him that as he asserted that the Principal Potails had concealed their true accounts and had fabricated others with the view of supporting a false charge against himself, and that the discovery of their true accounts would entirely acquit him, it was important to him to establish this if possible, and that I would search any place which he might name. He then admitted that he had received private intimation where some of the Negadeys' accounts had been concealed, but stated that "he did not dare to mention the place as if "he do so he would be assuredly murdered."

This was a fair and striking specimen of the mans character and so, in no slight degree, corroborative of my opinion that in the concealment of their accounts the Kanhgode family were acting in conjunction with him and

and others under their influence pursued the same course.-

The discovery of the genuine accounts of Addycadly Vencanna Negadey and subsequently of the collections of the Poodoyoor Village in Luxmee Narrapa's private box, shews how fully it suited the Defendant's views after his denial of the statements of the Pitails of their voluntary arrangement for the liquidation of his debts, that their true accounts should be concealed, and the statement made that no accounts were in existence; or when this could not be persevered in, that others should be fabricated bearing internal evidence of their not being genuine.-

(Signed) T. Lushington
Addl. Sub Coll.

Appendix B.

Continuation of the Report shewing the proceedings held by the additional Sub Collr. in regard to contributions having been levied for Balkerista Row the Tahsildar of Soudah in fusly 1251 from the Ryots of the Purroor Mogny Poddagebyle Division.

In the Commencement of my Report shewing the result of my examination into the transaction which had taken place at Shanhgoud in regard to raising a contribution from that Division of the Purroor Mogny on account of the Tahsildar Balkerista Row I gave an abstract of the Statement given before me by Pahnully Timmup Negadey Poddycheyle Annaya Negadey and Shirracoolly Gunnapayah in the end of June and the beginning of July in regard to what had occurred at Poddycheyle in which the following facts were asserted.-

See D Para 1-2-3-4-7

That when the Tahsildar visited the house of Poddycheyle Annayah Negadey for the Summabundy of that portion of the Purroor Mogny an arrangement was made for the collection from the Ryots of that Division of 110 Rupees on his behalf, and at his investigation and that this sum was assigned

over to Sheeracoolly Gunnapayah from whom the Tahsildar had previously borrowed 180 Rupees that Annayah Hegadey having engaged to collect the above sum and Fralinged Luxmee Narrapah having further agreed to discharge the remaining sum of 40 Rupees the Tahsildars debt was considered to be liquidated and a receipt was given and the previous engage-ment subsequently returned.

†† His Report will detail the result of my subsequent proceedings & my opinion formed thereon.

2. After I had passed a few days at Adjeelul and become convinced that the Members of the Fralinged family had deter-mined not to produce their accounts I thought it right to endeavor at once to procure genuine accounts from the 2 principal parties of the other Division of the Mogny. before similar efforts had been made by them for their concealment if such were in existence.

3. With this view I on the 24th October sent a summons to Rodgheeblye Annayah Hegadey, but shortly after it was dispatched casually learnt that he had just arrived at Balingood, and at once sent off the Duffadar of my Cutcherry and a Kheloyet directing them to bring him and any Duftar or bundle which he might have brought with him. He was

See Report on the other Division of the Mogny.

inside the house on their arrival but had left his bundle outside in the verandah. On his coming out the Duffadar showed him my Tahseel, and asked him to produce any papers which he might have brought with him. As shewn in the Duffadar's Report he No 2 at first merely showed a paper which was a copy of the one he had formerly produced before me. stating that he had no more but on the Duffadar pressing him to open his bundle he did so when there were found in it other papers relative to the Varadah Collections of the year, all which with Annayah Hegadey were brought before me without delay.

† 4th Parah of Report on the other Division of Mogny.

† E. 1 4 Of these Papers No 1 proved to be a List shewing the sum to be collected from the whole Purroor Mogany for the

* E 2 Surbaray expenses incurred at Pavencottah in the Plavah year. Another No 2 was a Table shewing the whole sum to be collected from each Village in the 2 Pagees of Buddavum and Muttigar forming the Bodgheeblye Division for the years contribution, and the amount collected. In this 2 Items were entered, one "Surbaray expense" the other Summabandy

E 3 } x
E 4 }

"Summabundy expense" Translations of each of these papers accompany this Report with some Memoranda in explanation of them.

On questioning Annayah Hegadey in regard to these accounts he stated that in his Division the Varadah Summabundy or that upon which the annual Contributions are apportioned amounted to 1,800-0-Pagodas

E 2

that the Surbaray expense entered in list No. 3 was the portion of Pavancuttah Surbaray expense falling to the share of the Villages in his Division, amounting inclusive of that on his own 2 Villages not entered in the list to 29-3-3/4 and the item entered "Summabundy expense" amounting inclusive of his Villages to 57 Hoons comprised the sum of 35 Hoons which he had engaged to levy on account of Bal Bristee row and to make good to Gunnapah Hegadey and 22 Hoons on his own account for alleged expenses for meals at the time of the Summabundy, and some charities disbursed by him and which appears to have been apportioned at the rate of about 3 1/2 Hoons on 4 Rupees to 100 Hoons.-

6 Both these accounts are free from all suspicion and are undoubtedly genuine

genuine the reluctance with which they were produced appears to have arisen from Annaya Hegadey knowing that they would be scrutinized and enquired into and his consciousness of inability to shew any good reason for having added 22 Hoons on his own accounts - Some portion of this sum may have been expended by him for public objects as he is the representative of the principal family in this part of the Mogny. but it is not to be supposed that a Potail would fail to secure for himself a fair share of emolument in raising such a Contribution and this alone is sufficient to explain the Potails reluctance to produce accounts of this nature.-

Note- I believe that his production of his accounts in a great measure arose from his being aware that I had fined the chief agents at Kalingoad for their precarious tenure of their offices as subjects.-

6 After examining him I sent a summons to Shiracoollee Gunnapayah Hegadey directing him to bring his account - As shewn in the Report of the Moonshee Bowany Shunkrayah he produced before him all his account Books and appeared before me with them - as it will be seen hereafter that my enquiries in regard to the transactions at Hedgheeby were limited to the examination of the 4 chief agents named above without preferring any investigation among the Minor Potails

Patails and Peyts who could only speak to what they had been informed by some of these parties it is necessary to refer in detail to Gunnapayah Hegadey's accounts as I deem them of the highest importance and fully corroborative of the truth of his statement.—

E.5. 7 No. 4 is his statement of account with Balakrista Row containing the following entries.—

Amount lent.

4th " Jesht Sud Shanvar ——— 20 Hoons
14th " Cheitra shood Pavak ——— 25 Hoons
45 Hoons

Received on Margeshwar Shood Shrastiff the year Plavak.—

By assignment upon
Sangode Lusemee Narnapah ——— 10 — —
Shri Bodysheeyle Annaya Hegadey — 35 — —
Total 45 Hoons

E.6. No. 2 is a Memorandum shewing in what manner he has received money from the parties upon whom these assignments were given.—

With the Lusemun Narnapah it appears that he has no other dealings of

of any Kind and the 10 Hoons have been paid to him at 3 different times as shewn in the Memorandum in the Margin.— Of the 1st payment not appearing in his book accounts he affords a satisfactory explanation the 2d appears in his accounts and the 3d is shewn by the Shanboy's accounts as well as those in the possession of Gunnapaya.—

By the assignment upon Sunna Mahalla of Shiracooly ——— 3 — —
Do upon Adwally Parma: ma Gunnapa ——— 3 5 —
Amount which Lusemee Narnapah engaged to pay to the Circar on the 9th Maga Shell ——— 3 5 — —
10 — —

From this Memorandum it further appears that of the assignment of 35 Hoons upon Annayah Hegadey he has received from that person 24 — 9 leaving a balance of 10 9 7 to be recovered.—

8 The details given in his deposition and in that of Annayah Hegadey will shew the somewhat complicated system of account which prevails in the transactions between these Hegadeys.— Annayah Hegadey made himself responsible for the payment of the 35 Hoons and the payments have gene= rally been made by assignments upon other parties without reference to the contributions

levied

levied except in the case of the Villages under
Gunnapayah's managements.-

+E.6. Of the nine payments entered therein+
1 Sumpa Shund and Navaligar Village thro'
Canhully (Hegadey) ——— 5 - 4 - 12
2 Cavalcully Vencapah ——— 2 - 8
3 Adwally and Bullwally (thro'
himself Gunnapa Hegadey ——— 5 - 1 - 14
4 Coolbrie ——— 2 - 8 - 5
5 Jannuane ——— 3 - 8 - 14
6 Bomanhully Gunnayah ——— 1 - 4 - 4
7 Mategar Purum Bhutt ——— 4 - 8 - 1
8 Mah-hully Garmayah and
Nursing Hegadry thro' Kurky Seobaya — 3 - 4 - 3
9 As per chit from Abry Gunnapayah
and Shellor Shiva Gunnayah — 2 - 4 - 4
24 - 4 - 9

The 1st and 8th are proved by the accounts
of Gunnapah Hegadey with Canally
No.5
Sumpa Hegadey and Kurky Seobaya and
No.4
also by a letter found in his account book
No.7
from Canally Sumpa Hegadey the entries
refer to the assignment upon Annayah
Hegadey and the others appear to me to
be satisfactorily explained - I consider
these accounts to be entirely free from
suspicion

suspicion and that they prove that the pay-
ments were made as asserted by Gunnapayah Hegadey.

I have mentioned that on the
9
12th of July Annayah Hegadey produced
before me a List shewing the Village appor-
tionment of the 35 Hoons for the Tahsildar's
contribution and a list of the sums what
were alleged to have been collected amounting
to Hoons 26-6-4.- The discovery of the Table No.
E.2. 3 shewing under the Head of "Sunnahundy
expences" 57 Hoons had been appertioned appears
to prove that this list was merely prepared
on my pressing him to produce such a list,
and it will be seen from his deposition
that although unwilling at first to admit
this there was subsequently found in his
house a list No.4 shewing his payments to
Gunnapah Hegadey which corresponded
with the accounts in the possession of
Gunnapah Hegadey with the exception of
1 Hoon which in itself affords a striking
proof of the genuineness of these documents
as this 1 Hoon was an assignment given upon
a Merchant in Sircee who subsequently
absconded after which Gunnapah Hegadey
refused

refused to accept it.-

10 The above Statement shows the result of my endeavour to obtain their accounts from the Chief agents in the Rodgheeby-le Division within a few days after my arrival at Adjeebal I then allowed them to return home, and after the completion of my enquiry in regard to the transactions at Kahrgoad and other matters arising therefrom, it was my intention to proceed to a spot in the neighbourhood of Rodgheeby le and to prosecute enquiries there and my Tents were standing there for some time - other business claimed my attention, and after deliberating whether after what had already come to light any good could result from instituting further enquiry on the spot it appeared to me that this was unnecessary and that I had already obtained all the infor:-mation which under the Circumstances of the case was procurable.-

11 Iaccordingly determined to call before me Shiracoolee Gunnapaya, and Rodgheeby le Annayah Hegadey the 2 other principal parties Canhelly Teminaya Hegadey and Ramgod Luxmee Nanapah leaving been

been already examined on oath in Bal Krista row's presence in reference to their Knowledge of the transactions at Rodgheeby le and to have their former depositions read over to Bala:-Krista row which was done accordingly and a further brief examination was taken in his presence.-

12 On calling on Bala Krista row for his defence he denied having received from Shiracoolee Gunnapayah a larger sum than 100 Rupees and stated that he had paid him that sum in cash but as in all similar cases had no proof to offer on this point, and argued that all the accounts in which his name was mentioned were false, and that the others which were stated to have reference to a contribution for him were either fa:-bricated for the purpose or a false in:-terpretation had been put upon them.-

13 That the amount of the debt was 180 Rupees appears to me fully established by the Statements of Shiracoolee Gunnapayah and of Annayah Hegadey from whom the first sum of 20 Hoons was paid and the accounts of the former and from the

Accounts

accounts produced and the statements of the 4 principal agents candidly pointing out Hegadey an extensive Land holder in Kurroor and principal Potails in the Sircee Inogny Shiracoollee Gunnapaya one of Bala Krista Row's creditors Annayah Hegadey at whose house he was residing at the time and Kahugood Lucanee Narrapah at whose house a similar arrangement for a contribution from the rest of the Inogny had been effected a few days previously I consider it fully proved that when Bala Krista Row visited Hodgheeby he instigated and secured an arrangement this these persons by which 140 Rupees were to be levied on his accounts from the Ryots of the 2 Vagees of Buddavan and Muttigee.

14. In regard to his plea that these accounts which exhibit internal evidence of their genuineness do not show any direct reference to him it appears to me that this enhances rather than detracts from their value. Leagued together as he and these Potails were in an illegal scheme without any idea at the moment that the whole proceedings would be eventually discovered.

there was not the slightest reason why they should make a glaring exhibition in their accounts of the transaction which would at once have called for enquiry had these accounts been produced at any future period for any purpose. The entries are just such as they might be expected to have been on the occasion of such a transaction. According to Shiracoollee Gunnapayah's accounts the Tahsildars debt appears to have been discharged by 2 assignments made by him upon 2 parties without any other details shewing the manner in which this was effected

15. In the table N:3 found in the possession of Annayah Hegadey and of the genuineness of which there can be no doubt the entry is merely for "Summabundy expense" and altho the Potail has endeavoured to secure his own share of emolument as might have been expected, I see no reason to doubt the truth of his statement that the 35 Hoons for the Tahsildar are included in this. The Defendant has not adduced a shadow of a plea in support of his assertion that the main features of the statements of these parties are false and had they been so it would not have been difficult for him to have proved this by establishing

establishing the due payments of his debt to Shiracodlee Gunnapayah.

16. There are other points upon which comment might be made but after what has been written above further comment appear unnecessary but in the perusal of this report it ought to be kept in mind that Annayah Hegadey was one of the Witnesses to the Razeenamah in behalf of Luxmee Narnapah for the forgery of which see Para 7+ at Kodgheebyle at the period when this arrangement was made he with that person and the late Tahsildar are also Prisoners committed for trial. At that time they were all leagued together and were playing into each others hands when they subsequently discovered that information of what had occurred in regard to the contribution had reached me from other quarters: to avoid compromising themselves they appear to have admitted what had taken place with every endeavour to divest it of all matter criminatory to the Tahsildar. Subsequent discoveries of Counter benefits have been made and these are the parties whom the Defendant accuses of having been induced to enter into a conspiracy against him without the slightest chance of being able to gain any thing by so doing. but under the circumstances of the case the plea of these statements being the result of a conspiracy is too preposterous to require any observations in refutation of it.-

April 15th 1843. [signed] T. Lushington
a. S. C.

E/1

Annaya Hegadey No. 1.

Memorandum of expences incurred for making Surbaraj to the Detachment and Collector Saibat Revenkatta in the Karoor Mogany from Badrapada last up to the evening of Pusha Shood 14th January Tadagy of the year Plava fusly 1251.

Rs f as

Total expence incurred in the Karoor Magny — 71-5-5

6-6-4 Bazar Articles supplied by Luxmana Butt & Looba Butt.

4-"-1 By Looba Butt
2-6-3 By Luxmana Butt.
6-6-4

4-3½-2 Sundry Articles received from Villages
"-8-12 Price of fowls
"-5-" Sundry expence
"-3-12 To Huzzoor Dhalegate
"-1-14 Price of Sheep
"-6-4 Price of fowls received from Villages
"-3-12 Price of Pots from Kodagheebyle Potmaker
"-2-8 Price of Pots from Neggoo Village
1-1-4 To guard Peon and Haveldar
4-3-2

60-5-15 Hire of Coolies @ Rs f as 4-3-12 per 100 Coolies
To 1358 Coolies @ "-"-7 per each Coolly from Budrapada last up to the evening of the Pusha Shood Tadagy.-
71-5-5 Total

Particulars

Particulars:-

37-7-2 Surbaray made now to 2 Detachments and Sub Collector up to Marguestren Bolla amavasee.

26-7-12 Hire of 612 Coolies @ 7annas per each Cooly.

10-9-6 Articles and Sundry Expences

37-7-2.

33-8-3/4 Hire of 773 Coolies at 7 annas per each Cody from Budrapada last to Marguestren Bolla Chutra doshy

71-5-5 Total expence incurred by all the Villages at Revencatta on account of Surbaray:-

Varadah at 14-3-2 Rs fo as per thousand or Pagodas 1-4-5 per hundred

3-1-4 Coolies supplied to the things of Gentleman at Hanoomanvim Jaddy and also expence.-

List

List of Coolies supplied at Revencatta of Karoor Magany from Wayshue to Poosh Shood tadagy of the year Plavahor upto 15th: January 1841.

370 Coolies from Belavally and addavaly Villages
140 D:- from Kodagheebyle and Bonaubully D:-
200 D:- from Mategar Village
95 D:- from Neerlavally
11 D:- from Torehally
98 D:- from Neginah
43 D:- from Cookary
90 D:- from Sanamaneh
34 D:- from Sampakand
32 D:- from Nevelgur
4 D:- from Ostoatt
225 D:- from Cangoad
35 D:- from
8 D:- from Tootagoony Villages

1385 Total Coolies Hire at 7 annas.

per each body or 4-3-12 per.

100 Coolies 60-5-15

/Signed/ T. Lushington
a. S. C.

account

9657

E 2

Fort St. George

Annagah Hegadey

1.

Account of Malegut Village

To be collected
7-"-" Jummabundy Espence Rs 28
2-8-10 On account of Surbaray espence
9-8-10
"-1-4 On account of Ammonth Jaday
9-9-14 Total

Received
8-7-8 Coolies 200
"-2-8 In Cash
9-"-"
+ Balance
Balance 8-14
8-1 From Neera
Kool people

2

From Nerlavaly Village

To be collected
3-5-" Jummabundy Espence
1-4-5 Surbaray Espence
4-9-5 Total

Received
4-1-9 Coolies 95
"-2-8 In Cash
4-4-1 Received
Balance 5-14-"

3

For the year Plava

From Negina Village

Jummabundy expence
3-9-6½ Surbaray expence
13-5-10½ Total
"-1-11½ on account of Ammonth Jaday
13-7-6 Total

Received
4-2-14 Coolies 98
"-3-12 In Cash
"-2-8 Cots
4-9-2 Balance 8-13½

4

Samprand Village

3-5-" Jummabundy expence
1-4-5 Surbaray
4-9-5

Received
1-4-14 Coolies 34
Balance 3-7

3 July 1843.

N. 2.

5

Navellgut Village

5-2-8 Jamabundy expence
2-1-7½ On account of Surbaray
7-3-5½

Received
1-4-"- Coolies 32
Balance 5-9-15½

6

From Jannane Village

7-"-" Jamabundy expence
2-8-10 Surbaray Dº
9-8-10

Received
2-5-6 coolies 58
Balance 5-9-4

7

Coohry Village

3-5-" Jummabundy expence
1-4-5 Surbaray Dº
4-9-5

Received
1-7-8 Coolies 43

J

8

Bullavally and Hudahvally

14-"-" Jummabundy expence
5-7-4 Surbaray Dº
19-7-4
"-2-8

Received
14-7-14 - 14-7-14
Coolies 338
Balance

Balance to be Collected from Villages.

7/3 P. f a	Villages.
" — 8 — 10	Mutegur
" — 5 — 4	Neerlavally
8 — 1 — 9	Negoo
3 — 4 — 7	Sampacund
6 — " — "	Navelgur
5 — 9 — 4	Sammane
3 — 1 — 13	Cookray
3 — 3 — 13	Balvally and Hadvally
31 — 1 — 12	Total

Account of Ojsabett Village

To be Collected	Received
3 — 6 — 15	Total to be collected
" — " — 8	On account of Summoth Baldy
3 — 7 — 7	Total

E 3

E and E3

Explanation of the Putties No. 1 and 3 produced by annoy Hegadey of Kodgebail in the Karoor Mogny in connexion with the Statement given by him.-

Details of Veradah contribution to be collected from the 12 Villages of Buddagum Bagee and Mahtigur Bagee for the year Plavah.

35 — " — " Hoons were proposed to be paid to Sirakoly Gunpaya Hegadey on account of Balkistrow

22 — " — " Annoy Hegadey deposed in his 2d answer that this sum is due to him on account of meals Durmakurch &c. expended during

the time of the Summahbundy.

29 — 3 — 3/4 In the Puttee No. 1 the Surbaray Kurch of the 4 Bagies is entered at Hoons 74 — 6 — 9 and Annoy Hegadey States that after — deducting the Amount of the contribution falling to the share of Oormundy Bagie and Gutgay Bagie, the above Sum of Hoons 29 — 3 — 3/4 is that apportioned to the 2 Bagies Badagur and Mottugeah, — which accords with the Amount entered for Surbaray expence in Table 3.-

86 — 3 — 3 Total Hoons

To be apportioned at 4 — 9 — 15 per 100 Hoons.

1 — 4 — 15 For Surbaray

3 — 5 — " For the contribution to the Tahsildar

and the Sum due to annoyah Hegady.

4 — 9 — 15

Details

9660 Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

Details shewing the Village apportionment in the 2 Bageès of Mahtegur and Buddogum of the above Sum of Hoons 86–3–3/4 according to Annoya Hegadeys Statement and Putty.

Village	As per annoya Hegadey's Statement: Warrada Sunnabundy agreeable to the former Reeway	As per annoya Hegadey's Statement: Ditto as per present Reeway	As per his Putty: Proposed amount of Warrada	As per his Putty: Collected	As per his Putty: Remaining to be collected
	℔ C. f a	℔ p f a			
1 Mahtegur	200 .. .	200	9 9 14	9 8 1	" 1 13
2 Neerlawoly	100	100	4 9 15	4 4 1	" 5 14
3 Negina	275	200	13 7 6	5 " 6	8 7 "
4 Sampakund	100	100	4 9 15	4 2 6	" 7 9
5 Navelgur	150	150	7 4 14½	5 9 15½	1 9 15
6 Jannaneh	200	175	10 1 10	6 6 "	3 5 10
7 Cookrye	100 .. "	100 .. "	4 9 15	5 " .	" .. "
8 Balawoly	300 .. "	300 .. "			
9 Hadowally	100 .. "	75 .. "	19 9 12	14 2 14	5 6 4
10 Hofstoat	75 .. "	75 .. "	3 7 7	" 2 6	3 5 1
			80 " 12½	55 6 1½	24 4 12

Annoya Hegadey says that he collected Warrada from these 2 Villages entered below, but as they are under his own Management they are not entered in the Putty

11 Coodagibayl	50 .. "	50 .. "	6 2 6¾	6 2 6¾	" " "
12 Bomun hadly	75 .. "	75 .. "			
	1275 .. "	1600 .. "	86 3 3¼	61 8 8¼	24 4 12

" " " Excess Collected 61 8 7¼

(Signed) T. Lushington a. L. C.

Memorandum

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

E 4

E1 and E2

Memorandum on Documents Nos. 1 and 3 of Annayah Hegadey

As Lists Nos. 1 and 3 found in the possession of Annayah Hegadey illustrate the system in existence in the Londah Talook by which the Potails annually levy contributions from the Ryots and which gives to an Officer holding the post of a Tahsildar so much assistance in carrying out his private objects if he is on good terms with the principal Potails, a few observations upon the System in connexion with these papers appear desirable - No. 1 purports to be a Memorandum of the expenses incurred for Surbaraj of the Collector & of Detachment when passing this Ravencuttah on the road from Honore to Sirsee and is for the whole Kurroor Mogny. The only portion of it upon which comment now appears necessary is in explanation of the entry of Hoons 60-5-15 the hire of 1358 Coolies supplied during the period which it embraces. It will be observed that the rate for each Cooly is 7 annas (Bahadry). this is the sum supposed to be paid by the Potail to the Contractor who brings them forward the Coolies as shewn in my Report on the Sirsee Mogny being usually

Fort St. George 3d July 1843

the hired servants of some Contractor who brings them up from below the Ghauts for the season and whenever a demand for Coolies arises the Contractor calls upon the Potail to pay him same sum in addition to the Government hire, which in the Kurroor Mogny in this instance appears to have been 7 Annas per man - The Potails at a convenient time compare accounts shewing how many of the Contractor's men employed in each Village have been taken as Coolies and framing a rate in accordance with the number apportion it to the whole Kurroor Mogny upon the Varadah Summabundy of 5,000 Hoons - In this list it will be seen that the apportionment was fixed at the rate of Hoons. 1-4-5 per 100 or 14-3-2 per thousand - which upon 5000 Hoons gives Hoons 71-5-10 corresponding with the amount entered in the list -

Assuming that there are 1600 Hoons assessment liable to the contribution in the 12 Villages of the Hodgheebyle Division and adding to the rate of Hoons 1-4-5 a further sum of 10 Annas which Annayah Hegadey declares to have been incurred on account of the

the Hanamant Juddee Surbaray the sum to be levied from these 12 Villages would be H 23-9-" for surbaray expenses. Annayah Hegadey by his own statement and List No. 3 appears to have charged the amount of 29-3-3/4 thus having a small profit in reserve on the Head of surbaray for himself.

The above remarks will in some degree explain the entries under the head of received in list No. 3- In Matigar for instance where the Jumabundy expense is set down at 7 Hoons and the "Surbaray expense" (exclusive of Hunmamunt Jeddy) at 2-8-10 total to be collected 9-8-10 under the head of Receipts- there is an entry of 8-7-8 for 200 Coolies or more than 3 times the assessed amount of Surbaray- In other Villages again very little has been carried to the Head of receipts for Coolies where few have been supplied. This is however readily explained and does not prevent the apportionment falling equally on each Village. Where many of the Contractor's Coolies have been supplied from a gang in one Village the Patail is answerable to the Contractor for the amount due at the rate of 7 Annas per man- and

Collects it from his Villagers- this sum is placed to the credit of the Villages in list No. 3 as received- and thus altho' in some Villages where a large number of Coolies have been supplied the sum remaining to be collected on account of the item "Jummabundy expense" is much less than the amount entered as due on that account, the amount is virtually made good from other Villages from which but few Coolies have been supplied although each really contributes only its apportioned share towards making up the full amount- In further illustration of this and as directly bearing upon the assignment to Gunnapayah Hegadey of a portion of the Varadah contribution in lieu of the 35 Hoons due from the Tahsildar for which Annaya Hegadey accepted the responsibility, I would instance the Villages of Balwally and Adwally No. 8 in the Table No. 3 herein- the Jummabundy expense is entered at 14 Hoons, the Surbaray including the Hunmamunt Jeddy charge at 5-9-12 total Hoons 19-9-12- Of this under the head of receipts 14-7-14 for 338 Coolies have been credited- and the balance 5-1-14 has been

carried

+E6

carried to the credit of Gunnapayah Hegadey as shewn in his accounts and his deposition in part liquidation of the 35 Hoons due to him from Annayah Hegadey on account of the Tahsildars debt. Other items similar to the above might be pointed out.—

The above remarks apply to the Villages =waar apportionment alone, in which under the Head of Sunnabundy expense Annayah Hegadey admits having Credited 22 Hoons in addition to the 35 for the Tahsildars contribution of which he can afford no detailed explanation. The accounts of the several Potails of the individual Collection in their respective Villages if procured would probably shew the extent to which under this system they defraud the Ryots and fill their pockets at their expense and the above remarks will I think suffice to shew the facility with which a Tahsildar when on a good understanding with leading Potails might obtain contribution to a large amount without it being known to all the Ryots on what account or for whom they were called upon to pay. this being a matter settled entirely by the leading Potails.—

13.th April, 1843.— /Signed/ T. Sushington
A. S. C.
Statement

E.5.

No. 1.

Statement of Account between Balkrist row Tahsildar of Sonda and Sheeracollee Gunapayah produced by Sheracoolee Gunapayah.—

Amount due by Balkrist row Tahsildar of Sonda on the 18 June 1840 Bal Chanty of the year Shalvary.—

Hoons	fs	as	
20	—	—	Gaddy Rupees 80 given on the above city/date/ co through Kodgebayl Annoya — Pagodas 20 The above Pagoda including Chaongady (interest) to be paid within 2 Months.—
25	—	—	Besides the above sum Pagodas 25 transferred April 5.th 1841 to be paid by Canaddy Soobana Naik on the Cheitra Shood Chatradeshy of the Plavah year.—
45	—	—	Total principal Amount due.—
			Rokea 1 written with his own hand writing on the Cheitra shood Chatradeshy of the above year for the above sum.—
45	—	—	Received on account of this sum at Rodgheby le on the Margeshra shood chiarty of the year Plava.—
10	—	—	Assignment made upon Cangood Lusamee Narnapah
35	—	—	Receive thraugh Rodgheebyle Annaya.—
45	—	—	Total received. For this sum a receipt is given.—
Balance —	—	—	The above Rokea is also returned.

(True translation)
/Signed/ T. Sushington
Add.l Sub Coll.r
Translation

No. 2.

Translation of Memorandum produced by Shirracoollee Gunnapaya Hegadey.—

Received on account of Awatta given to Hodghes by Le
Pags. Annaya Hegadey in the year Plavah.—
35—"—" On account of Balkrista Row Rs Rupees 140 is
Particulars of the above Amount collected from
the said Annaya Hegadey.—
5—"—12 Received Plavah Margueshra shood 11th February
21st/42 through Canally people on account of
Sumpacund and Navilgur.—
"—2—8 Coulcooly Venkapa.—
5—1—14 after paid remaining on account of Adwaly and Balwaly
2—8—5 From Cookray Village.—
3—8—14 Of Jammanch Village.—
1—"—" From Bomanhully Purmayah
8—1 From Mategar Purambutt
3—"—3 Received through Parky Sadray Hegadeh on account of
Metchully Purmoy Hegade and Nursim Heggadeh.
2—"—" Received agreeable to the Chitty of Abre Gunpaya and
Shellaor Shiva Raura.
24—"—" Total Received.— Balance remaining to be collector—10-9-7

/ True Translation /
/ Signed / T. Lushington

Amaunt to be Collected from Luxmee Narrapah Hegadey.—
10—"—"—" / Rokea for Rs 40 executed on the Margeshra Shood Panchmy on account of Balkrista Row.—
10—"—" Received on that account
3—"—" Awalta of Shiracoollee Suna Mahbla Gunaha
3—5—" Awalta of Aawally Purma Gunapa
3—5—" Awalta given to Sirkar on the Magthall Nawamy
10—"—" Total Received.—
Balance.—"—"—" The above Rokea was returned

/ True Translation /
/ Signed / T. Lushington
A. J. C. The

Appendix F

The nature of the proceedings which Balkrishna is alleged to have pursued in the Heroor Mogany with the view of obtaining a sum of Money, with the course and result of my investigation are shewn below.—

Some information which I had received in regard to a Land Revenue arrear of 10 Rupees in the Balur Mogany and which appeared to have some connection with the Sahsildar, led me to summon Venkut row one of the Shanbogs of Heroor in the afternoon of the 28th June. Having questioned him in regard to the arrear in Balur which will be explained in connection with that Magany. I called upon him to state whether he was aware of any arrangement having been made for raising a contribution for the Sahsildar in the Mogany.— He then stated that he had himself had nothing to do with the transaction having been sent at the time of the Summabundy to Survey some decayed gardens, but that he had understood from Hospital Gunnapah Both the Punajul Patail

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

Pitail in the Magany, at whose house the Tahsildar had held the Immanabundy, that he and some other Pitails had been importuned by the Tahsildar to raise a contribution of 200 Rupees for him from the Ryots on account of his marriage expenses, but that as the Ryots would not assent in consequence of their extreme poverty, the Pitails themselves agreed to contribute their Pitails pay amounting to about 25 Rooms. and that it was arranged that this amount should be assigned over to Koostoat Gunnapah Butt in liquidation of Money due from the Tahsildar to him. He added that he had heard this from other Principal Pitails and also from the other Shanbog Krishnapah—

*Conchullee Imman Butt Kelly Ramayah.

While I was examining this Witness about 7 P.M. Balakrist now came to my house on the plea of having some instructions to ask, and although I am not aware that he actually saw the Shanbog, it cannot be doubted, that he was well aware what parties were in attendance before me. and I had previously obtained this Shanbog's Letter from the Cutchery.

On the following Morning the 29th of June, my Sheristadar Candu Row informed me

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

that he had received intimation that at 10 or 11 P.M. on the previous night after the examination of the Shanbog Vencat Row the Tahsildar had through one of his most active Agents, Soor Sannapah, the Sowdah Moonegar, paid to Purrum Butt the brother of Koostoat Gunnapah Butt the sum of 100 Rupees stating that he had heard this from the Shanbog Krishnapah who was present when the arrangement was made. I immediately sent for this person and also for Purrum Butt. Krishnapah stated that the arrangement for the liquidation of 25 Rooms due to Gunnapah Butt by the general contribution of the Pitails salary had been agreed upon, as it was found that a contribution of 200 Rupees could not be obtained from the Ryots that the time for its distribution drew near but that in consequence of my investigation, the Tahsildar had determined to make a direct payment of the 25 Rooms to Gunnappah Butt, and had on the previous night caused that sum to be made good by an assignment upon Soobana Saikb a Merchant of Sirsi, who had agreed to pay it on the responsibility of the Moonegar for Krishnapah

No

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

he added that the engagement for 25 Hons had been previously posted by him to the Tahsildar he having received it for delivery to the Tahsildar.

Narsam Bhutt on the same date gave a statement in full detail, from which it appeared that the Ottails pay when distributed was to be paid to his last Kist. As he found that this had not been done he came into Sirse on the 27th June, and on the following day the Tahsildar made an arrangement for paying him the Money through a Merchant of Sirse, and at 11 P.M. he went from the Tahsildars house with the Moneygar Soor Narrapah to that of Sorhmah Naik, who agreed to pay 25 Hons on his account towards his revenue.

The Moneygar Soor Narrapah corroborated this Statement, and on the same date I took a deposition from Waddegorry Mahabla Butt a Principal Ryot and before the 4th July. date of Balkrishtpoo's suspension also examined Boostat Gunnapha Butt, Conchulla Summana Butt and Nurseal Narrapah the brother of the Sheragoony Ottail Anayah Regaday and the Statements of all these parties corroborated those previously given.

I took up this case immediately after Balkrishtpoo's suspension as the Ottails lived at a considerable distance from Sirse

more

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

were anxious to return home, and from the nature of the transactions alleged to have taken place and the fact of no contribution having been passed from the Ryots, it did not appear that the examination of any Ryot would be necessary.

The following parties deposed on Oath to the Tahsildar having importuned them to raise a contribution for him on account of his marriage expenses, naming 200 or 300 Rupees as the Sum required.

Ryothat Ottail Summapah Butt
Nurseal Narrapah Regaday Brother of the Sheragoony Ottail and Acting Ottail.
Reggandoo Ottail Ramayah
Conchulla Summanah Butt (Ottail)
Waddeghery Mahbla Butt
Krishnapah Shanbog of Herroor.

They further stated that after speaking with their Ryots they found that from their poverty they could not contribute, and told the Tahsildar this, and at the same time proposed to contribute their Ottails Salary Amounting to about 100 Rupees which he declared to be insufficient, some say that 120 was also offered to him, but considering the Sum insufficient he quitted the house of the Ryothat Regaday under feelings of annoyance, no definite arrangement

arrangement having been made, and went to the Beggar by the Dewastum Hoshtat Gunnapah Batto and the Shanbog Vishnapah followed him there and again spoke with him when it is asserted that he agreed to be contented with 120 Rupees from the Ottaids, it being arranged that their Salary was to be made over to Gunnapah Batt in liquidation of a sum of 100 Rupees which the Tahsildar had borrowed from him in the previous year, executing an engagement and the remaining 5 Rooms were to be given to the Tahsildar at the time of the Ottaids come with the last Visits at the close of the season.—

The parties named above are all the principal persons in the Mogany. Balkrist now has always been in the habit of visiting Gunnapah Batts house, and was undoubtedly on terms of friendship with him until the present matter came forward. At the Huzzoor Gunnahkundy Balkrist Row was most importunate in trying to induce me to reduce the Assessment paid by Conchully Gunnana Batt a person of ancient family and of high consideration in the Mogany and possessed of land paying about 80 Rupees per

per annum to Government a recommendation with which upon a full enquiry into his circumstances I felt myself unable to comply. but every thing that a Tahsildar could say to induce the Collector to make a reduction was done; and there does not exist the slightest reason for supposing that these parties would league together to make a false Settlement to the Tahsildars prejudice.

I have stated above that the arrangement in regard to the Ottaids pay was not carried into effect, my enquiry having commenced before it had been disturbed and that Balkrist now in the night of the 28th June a few hours after depositions had been given before me on this subject paid 100 Rupees to Purrum Batto the brother of Gunnapah Batt.—

The payment of this sum Balkrist now does not deny, and it is a point on which as the payment was made through a Merchant of Salem, and information was obtained by me in the next morning all denial would have been futile, but he denies in toto having importuned the Ottaids for a contribution

or

to all knowledge of any arrangement for the liquidation of his debt to Gunnapah Batt by the Assignment to that person on the other Potails part of their Salary - and states that advantage has been taken of his making the payment at this time, to get up a false story against him, and to bring this matter forward in support of it, but he is unable to assign any reason which should have induced these parties to league together for such an object. In some instances he has endeavoured to create an inference that some of the parties examined were hostile to him but the causes are entirely inadequate, as for instance in his 31st Question to Gunnapah Batt where my order condemning the conduct of this Potail in the case of the illegal detention of a Slave and threatning him with punishment on a repetition of conduct similar to that then noticed, was rather my view of his conduct then caused by any thing which the Tahsildar had stated to his prejudice.

In the examination of this case there appear 2 points on which the Statements

of the several parties are opposed to each other and which I do not consider to be satisfactorily explained. It is admitted by all parties that no final arrangement had been made for a contribution when the Tahsildar left Hoskotah, he being displeased with the smallness of the sum proposed. The final arrangement of 30 Rupees therefore rests on the testimony of Hoskotah Gunnapah Batt and the Shanbog Kristappah - and the latter when first examined before me only spoke of the arrangement for the liquidation of the sum of 25 Rupees by the Assignment to Hoskotah Gunnapah Batt of the Potails Salary without reference to the separate payment at the time of the last Kists of 5 Rupees to the Tahsildar Imam Batt the brother of Gunnapah Batt asserts positively that he had never heard of the arrangement for this additional 5 Rupees. The Statements of the parties also differ as to whether or not Hoskotah was told while the Tahsildar was at Hoskotah that they would manage the sum of 120 Rupees if he would be content with that sum.

Another point on which there are conflicting Statements is in regard to

to the restoration to the Tahsildar of the engagement for 110 Rupees which he had written to Gunnapah Butt. which is asserted to have been given or sent to the Shanbog Venkatappah for restoration to the Tahsildar and the Shanbog states that he gave it to the Tahsildar but the Statements on this point are unsatisfactory.

I have stated above that this was the Enquiry in regard to which I made the first detailed investigation in the presence of Balkrist now. My opinion formed at the time before I had become so fully aware as I am now of the extent of Balkrishnas malpractices was as follows, and on a perusal of the examination then held I see no reason to alter it.

Notwithstanding the discrepancies to which I have above alluded I have not seen any reason for doubting that Balkrist now when at Noosteat in December 1841 importuned the Principal Ryots for a contribution of a larger sum than they were willing to give and that it was arranged among them that the Ryots salary should be made over to Gunnapah Butt

in liquidation of Money due from the Tahsildar to him. I do not consider it clearly established by evidence that an arrangement for the payment of a further sum of 5 Poons was made although I do not think this at all improbable or as Gunnapah Butt had received no interest on his loan he may have intended to appropriate this sum of 5 Poons to himself and this as well as the Ryots salary would probably in the end have been collected from the Ryots. In this case as in many others since examined, I do not believe that the leading Ryots have in every instance told the full truth. there have been transactions into which they will not enter, and in many instances some other Members of the Talook Cutcherry have received their fees in addition to the large contributions for the Head of the Talook, but nothing whatever has come forward to lead me to believe that this story is a fabrication corroborated as it is by the payment at a late hour of the night, on the very day on which I first received intimation of the arrangement of the sum of 100 Rupees to Curram Butt and I therefore consider it established

that

that it was arranged that the sum of 100 Rupees due to Gunnapah Butt from the Tahsildar should be liquidated in this manner, and that the payment of 100 Rupees was made on the night of the 28th June before the arrangement had been enforced with the object of if possible preventing the discovery of what had taken place by means of this payment.

In regard to the second point of discrepancy, the restoration of the document to Balkristna which he denies having received, and the previous restoration of which depends upon the Statement of the Shanboy Kristappah alone who has given somewhat contradictory Statements on this point, my own impression is, that it is most probable that it was not returned before the night of the 28th June, but was given to the Shanbog to be retained until the Salary of the Peons had been made over to him, and carried to the credit of Hospetoal Gunnappah Butt in his payment of Sirkar Revenue. On this point the Statement of the Tahsildar who asserts that on making the arrangement for the payment

payment of the 100 Rupees to Purrum Butt on the night of the 28th June, he told Purrum Butt to bring the engagement hereafter when the interest due should be computed (on which point also he has at different times given some what conflicting statements) and that Purrum Butt said it was at home, and he would send it to him is entirely opposed by that of the Gomastah Bunnawassee Luxmiah a party who from his position in regard to the Tahsildar, may be considered in some degree as a Witness in his defence who states that it was then said both by Purrum Butt and the Shanboy Kristappah that the document was in his (Kristappahs') possession and should be given up in the morning and that nothing was said about interest and that Balkrist Row assented to this.

See deposition dated July 5th

In concluding my remarks on this case it is only necessary to observe that until my Sheristadar Cundy Row brought to my notice the fact of the payment of the 100 Rupees to Purrum Butt on the night of the 28th June, Balkrist Row had never in any way mentioned

hinted that Condy Row was hostile to him and I am convinced that his bringing this circumstance to my knowledge as was his duty has led Balkrist Row to make utterly false and malicious Statements against him.—

April 17th 1843 } [Signed] T Lushington
Acting Sub Collector

Appendix G

In Baloor the enquiry which has been made in regard to any arrangement for raising a contribution for Balkrist Row has been a very brief. The details are shown below.

On the 28th June, while directing my enquiries to all quarters in consequence of the varied information which reached me in regard to Balkrist Rows' proceedings, I sent for Cumpanayah the Shanboy of the Balloor Mogny, and directed him to produce his accounts showing the uncollected balance in his Mogny. They were at once produced, and he was called upon to explain an arrear of Hoons 10–7–11 standing in his accounts against Varkountapah a Merchant of Neelcoond, who in accordance with the

assignment made upon him by the Ryots of Baloor and Herroor pays large sums towards the Revenue of these Mognies, and also to state whether he was aware of any arrangement having been made for raising a contribution for Balkrist Row in the Baloor Mogny. He stated that when the Jummabundy of the Baloor Mogny was held at the Aggur Devastan, on the 5th Tahsildar importuning the Principal Potails Curgiguey Parrum Butt, Mooroo Gunnapayah and others to contribute something on account of his marriage expenses, they agreed to contribute 15 Hoons, of which he was told that the Potails at the time gave 5 Hoons. After the Jummabundy the Tahsildar went to Neelcoond, accompanied by Vencut Row the Herroor Shanboy. While there Varkountapah informed him that he had paid 10 Hoons to Vencut Row, and that it was to be deducted from the amount of Revenue for the payment of which he had accepted assignments. Vencut Row subsequently told him that this sum which had been paid to the Tahsildar was to be made good out of the 15 Hoons which were to be levied from the Ryots of Baloor on his account. "

Note
There is no Canarese Record of this Statement having been questioned him verbally & wrote down an English Memorandum for my own information

after

after some time on Vaikoontapah requesting a Memorandum of his payments this sum of 10 Hoons was entered as an arrear against Vencut row on his account. He added that on subsequently asking the Tahsildar about this balance of 10 Hoons, he told him that he must collect it from the Potail of Baloor.

After this Statement I sent for the Shanboy Vencut row and questioned him in regard to the loan of 10 Hoons, when he stated that he had obtained it for the Tahsildar who at this time engaged to pay it at the next remittance towards the sum due from Vai= =koontapah for the Revenue of the Baloor Mogny. I also summoned some of the Prin= =cipal Potails in Baloor, and examined 3. Curgeguey Purrum Butt. Holoondu Timma= =yah and Mooroo Gunnapayah. They corrobo= =rated the Statement of the Shanboy in regard to the Tahsildar having importuned them for a contri= =bution and 15 Hoons having been arranged as the a= amount. Purrum Butt further stated that he had himself paid to the Tahsildar 5 Hoons at the time of his visit, and that he was subsequently told by

the Shanboy Cumpanayah that the Tahsildar had expressed a wish that the remaining 10 Hoons when realized, should be paid through him &= (Shanboy) on account of Vaikoontapah. Both these Statements were corroborated by the other Potails, who stated that they had apportioned this sum with other items with the intention of collecting it from their Villages.

I had directed these Potails to remain in attendance together with others from the same Magany who were present, and had intended to examine them again in presence of Bal= =krist row immediately after his suspension, when Curjeguey Purrum Butt requested per= =mission to return home for a few days in consequence of the illness of his brother which terminated fatally and before he could again attend after this event, I had commenced my enquiries in other Moganies. I however sent for & Vaikoontapah to examine him on the subject of this arrear. Balkristrow having in his deposition on the 6th of July admitted that he owed this per= =son 40 Rupees, which I supposed to allude to the sum borrowed on the occasion above alluded to, but as will be seen hereafter this debt was of prior date.

Vaikoontapah

Vaikoontapah stated that when the Tahsildar came to Neleond. Vencut row came and asked him to let him have 25 Hoons for the Tahsildar, which would be considered as on account of Sircar Revenue due from him, and would be made good by the Tahsildar, that he at first refused, as he then held an engagement written by Balkrist row the year before for 40 Rupees which were to have been repaid in 8 days, but which had not yet been paid. that he finally agreed to give 10 Hoons on the condition that it should be paid into the Treasury on his account at the period of the next remittance, which Vencut row promised should be done, that he accompanied Venkub row to the spot where the Tahsildar was, when the Tahsildar on receiving the Money made a similar promise. This occurred towards the close of December About the 15th of February Vaikoontapah had to attend the Talook Cutchery by my order, and he states that on that occasion perceiving that the 10 Hoons had not been paid and were still entered as an arrear against him, he Remonstrated with

with Vencut row, when on asking for a List showing his payments from the Balow shanboy, this sum of 10 Hoons was entered as to be collected from Vencut row.

Cumpanayah and Vencut row were also examined on Oath and were cross questioned by Balkrist row. Luxmayah the Talook Gomastah who was present when the 40 Rupees were paid was also examined, and a defence was taken from Balkrist Row which comprises the whole of the examination in this matter. it having been my intention at a future period to give Balkristrow an opportunity of overthrowing the Statements of the Details, were it in his powerver, but my investigations of cases where the amount of the alleged contribution was much larger and of more weighty matters against him occupied my time so fully that my intention was not carried into effect.

In this case therfore as far as it has been fully investigated, there is first one charge against Balkrist Row of his having induced a Merchant to advance him

him some money on the promise that he would pay it towards the sum due from him to the Revenue at the time of the next remittance, and having failed to do so, thereby causing an arrear of Government Revenue, which in a Tahsildar is a gross act of misconduct, and secondly, and connected therewith, is the alleged fact that he told the Shanbog to cause this arrear to be made good from a contribution which at his instigation it had been determined should be levied from the Ryots of the Balor Mogany -

In his defence in regard to the first point Balkristnow admits having received 10 Hoons from Vaicountapah at Nulcond, but denies having engaged to make it good at the next remittance as a portion of the Land Revenue due from him, stating that he only said he would pay it on going in to Cuse. He also admits the engagement produced by Vaicountapah written in the previous June acknowledging a loan of 40 Rupees which he engages therein to discharge in 8 days but which is still unpaid. He further states that he had never paid either

either the first loan to Vaicountapah or the 40 Rupees forming the matter of the present charge because he had not been asked to do so.

On a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case there does not appear to me the slightest reason to doubt that this sum of 40 Rupees was advanced by Vaicountapah on the distinct understanding that the Tahsildar was to pay it towards the Revenue due from him at the next remittance, Vaicountapah Venkatrow and the Gomastah Luxmayah, who was the Tahsildars most confidential Officer, and was also on terms of great intimacy with him, all prove this. As at that time Vaicountapah held an engagement for 40 Rupees in the Tahsildars handwriting the condition specified in which the Writer had failed to fulfil, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that he would have advanced a further sum, without receiving any engagement, unless, as asserted by all parties then present, it had been arranged that the sum should be paid by the Tahsildar towards his next list, a Statement on which he had every reason to

to place reliance. I see no reason to suppose that the account produced by Vaicontapah and alleged to have been given to him in February when he came to the Talook Cutcherry in which this sum of 10 Hoons is entered against the Shanbog — Vencut row is not genuine - and the Statement of Duxmaya clearly shows that both Vencut Row and Cumpanayah had spoken to him on the subject asking him to speak with the Tahsildar - I therefore consider it to be clearly established by the evidence in this case that this arrear of 10 Hoons in the Balor Mogany has been caused by Balkristnow having failed to pay that sum into the Treasury - according to his engagement on account of the Revenue due from Vaicontapah, and which would have been paid without any delay by Vaicontapah six Months before the close of the Fusly had Balkristnow not made this engage= =ment.

The second point whether Balkrist Row told the Shanbog Cumpanayah to= have this sum of 10 Hoons made good from a contribution to be raised on his account= from the Balor Mogany rests for direct testi= =mony upon the Statement of the shanbog himself although

although as I stated above there has been no detailed investigation in Balkrist Rows' presence into the circumstances which occurred at the Inamdar bundy of the Balor Mogany, I do not see any reason for doubting the truth of the Statements given before me by the 3 Principal Potails, in regard to a contribution of 15 Hoons having been determined upon, of which 5 Hoons were paid at this time, my enquiries into the transactions in the Mogues have shewn me that the Statements of a similar character, which I received at the time when their Statements were first given before me, were essentially true, and no reason can be assigned why those parties should have given a false Statement criminatory of the Tahsildar on this point. Their Statements in which they declare that the Shanbog Cumpanayah told them they were to pay the 10 Hoons to him also give support to the Shanbogs declaration that the Tahsildar told him that the 10 Hoons borrowed from Vaicontapah were to be made good from this source. Duxmayahs' Statement of Cumpanayah having spoken to him on this subject also supports it, and although Venent row through whom the 10 Hoons were obtained, asserts that his information that the 10 Hoons were to be made good from the Balor Mogany contributions was obtained only from Cumpanayah, and that the Tahsildar merely told him that he had instructed Cumpanayah to have the sum made good without referring to the particular manner in which this was

to.

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

See Herroor proceedings.

to be effected from his position and the general character of his Statement and the manner in which Cumpanayah who is himself very young first spoke of his concern in the transaction, it appears to me that it is very probable that he was a party to the mode in which the sum was to be raised, no sum was to be raised from the Ryots of Herroor, and as Vaicountapah pays largely towards the Revenue of both Moganies, the fact of the 10 Hoons having been entered to Balor speakes also in support of the Shanbogs Statements that it was to be made good in this manner.

Another inference in support of the truth of the Shanbog Cumpanayahs' Statement on this point arises from the delay in discharging the arrear. Had Balkrist row intended to pay the sum himself this could have been done at once, while if it is true that the Patails had arranged to raise a certain sum for him nothing is more probable, while it is also in character with the transactions which have been established to have taken place in other Moganies, than that the Tahsildar should direct the shanbog to collect the money and to apply it to the discharge of this debt a Statement which would be confirmed to the 2 parties. supported as this case is by the transactions in all other Moganies by the Statements of the Patails and shanbog, given at a time when the Tahsildar was in Office, and there was nothing whatever to induce them to league together to tell a falsehood, I am of opinion that the matters adduced in the examination which has already taken place are fully sufficient to prove that an arrangement was made at Balkrist row's instigation for the collection of a sum of money from the Ryots of the Balor Mogany, and that he directed the shanbog Cumpanayah to apply 10 Hoons of this amount when realized to the discharge of the arrear against Vaicountapah, amounting to that sum, on which had arisen from his obtaining 10 Hoons from that person on the understanding that it would be paid on his account into the Treasury.

April 18th 1843.

(Signed) J. T. Pushington
Acting Sub Collector.

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

Appendix H.

Report on the

Sonda Mogny Proceedings.

On a full consideration of all the proceedings held in regard to the charge against Balkrist row of having caused contributions to be levied on his account from the Ryots of the Sondah Mogny both by myself, and by the Naib Sheristadar, it does not appear to me necessary to call on Balkrist row to give in any defence, especially as he is now a Prisoner under trial for forgery in the Court of the Principal Suder Ameen, and it is necessary to close proceedings and send in my report at once.-

+ H. 4 Note. The Report upon the Sursee Mogny was originally written in a separate form immediately on the close of my examination into the proceedings in that Mogny but has been now embodied in my general report.-

The Naib Sheristadar's report+ fully shows what has been established in this Mogny. In my report upon Balkrist row's proceedings in the Siree Mogny I have shown that the Complaints which led to my enquiry and which brought to light the shameful System of exaction which had been practiced first came from Several Ryots of the Sondah Mogny. It is advisable here to allude to them in more detail. An English Abstract of

+ H 2.

of the preliminary examinations held by myself accompanies the Nair Sheristadar's Report, and this Memorandum will supply any inform: =ation of what occurred, which may not be contain =ed therein. Several Ryots from the 5 Villages of Byrumbee, Sidasheweellie, Paregode, Amsoley and Bomunhully appeared before me in Cutcherry on the Evening of the 21st. June, and stated vaguely that they had Complaints to make of grievances sustained at the hands of the Public Servants, when I informed them that they would be enquired into if they entered into details. On the following Morning they gave in an arzee complaining generally of their being called on to pay contributions for the Sahsildar. Other arzees were given in on the same day from other parties on the same Subject, and also containing other Matter which led me to examine the Talook Treasury, when a deficiency was found, and from the investi: =gation which thus became necessary it was not until the 26th. that I was able to find leisure for verbally examining these parties although in the mean time I had received information from other quarters corroborative of

of the idea that Systematic exactions had been carried on to a great extent on the plea of the Sahsildar having incurred heavy expenses in the Marriages of 2 of his Children. On the 27th. depositions were taken from one or two Ryots of each Village when one of the Byrumbee Ryots Vencan Butt produced a Memorandum in his own hand writing Stating that it was a Copy of that in the possession of his Potail. It was a Warraddy Puttee purporting to be a list written on the 10th. March 1251. Shewing the Sums Settled by the Monegar and Potails to be collected from each Village of the Sondah Magny for the expenses of the Sahsildar and the Gomastahs, Amounting to Hoons 45-8-12 and apportioned between 11 Villages, that of Sondah itself not being included. They stated that they had been importuned by their Potail and the Monegar to pay their share of the contribution Amounting to Hoons. 5-1-4 and that they had been compelled to Sign a paper which the Potail had written guaranteeing the payment of the Sum fixed to their Village to the Monigars

* the date on which the Sondah Summabundy was held at Hooly Pe

Brother

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

Brother Ramayah Shanbogue of Issalore and complained in the hope of being freed from further importunity, and the compulsory payment of this impost. The Ryots of the Sedashawallie Village also produced a similar list in which the apportionment to their Village was Hoons 6-2-8, and stated that they had been importuned for this Sum, and having been assembled at the House of the Sondah Shanbogue Gunnapaya. / the Monegar the other Shanbogue Bullapa and their Potail Govind Hegadey being present / were compelled to pay the payment when an engagement was written in the name of abbey Timmayah one of their number guaranteeing the payment, and the Shanbogue Gunnapaya gave him a List shewing the Sum to be collected from each Ryot rated upon the assessment of each amounting to Hoons 6-2-8. This list was produced by abbey Timmaya.-

Sec II-2-
3d Sheet Deposition 7.

Several other Ryots were questioned and their Statements corroborated the above. In the mean time Haggurey Goorroopah of Sersi, who had given in the arzee, which led to my examining the Talook Treasury had also given in other arzees referring to the exactions levied from the Ryots,

Appendix C

and

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

and produced a paper being a Memorandum in the hand writing of the Shanbog Gunnapaya and the Revenue Monigar Soornarnapah acknowledging the receipt of certain payment from Ooroobhorayah a Merchant of Sirsi for the revenue of the Sonda Mogny for the greater portion of the land revenue of this Talook being collected from the Merchants of Sirsi who receive the produce of the Ryots through the Potails. In this was an entry of Hoons 21-5-5 having been received by an assignment upon the Tahsildar i.e: this Sum was placed to the credit of Ooroobhorayah in the full Amount which he had agreed to pay to the land revenue of the Sonda Mogny, the Tahsildar having made himself responsible for the payment- this entry was dated 31st March. and Goorroopah requested that the Village Authorrados might be examined to shew in what manner this Sum had been collected.-

I at once Sent for the Shanbogue's Accounts and found that they contained an entry of the payment of this Sum at three periods none less than two and half Months after the Collection ought to have been made.-

Hoons

Hoons 3-7-8 By Monegar Soornarnapah on June 15th

Hoons 3-2-8 Received from Pillad chena Bafsapa on June 15th

Hoons 14-5-15. Received from Tahsildar on 17th June. The Shanbogue stated that he had made the entry by the direction of the Monigar, On calling on the Monigar to explain this entry on the 25th June he gave a very unsatisfactory and almost unintelligible explanation of the payment in the name of Pollad Chena Bafsapa and his payment of Hoons 3-7-8 on account of the Tahsildar. On the 26th I questioned him verbally in regard to the Complaints made by the Ryots and took a Memorandum in English, when he admitted that he had been told by the Potails of the Sonda Mogny that they had agreed to levy contributions for the Tahsildar and that they asked his assistance which at the Tahsildar's request he agreed to give and that he had himself paid to the Tahsildar Hoons 9-1-4 as a portion of the contribution from a few Villages. His Statement was generally very evasive and he positively denied all Knowledge of any engagements having been written by the Potails in the

P.K.R.R.

name of his Brother Ifsaloor Ramya guaranteeing the payment adding however that to induce the Byrumbee Ryots to pay he had got them to put their Marks to a bit of paper and may perhaps have told them that it was such a Contract.

On calling in the 2 Shanbogs Bullapa and Gunapaya and questioning them with reference to the reports which had reached me and the Complaints of the Ryots, they gave Statements of a very opposite nature. Bullapa Stating, as shown in a Memorandum entered at the end of his examination before the Naib Sheristadar, that beyond having heard reports on the subject he had himself no Knowledge of what had transpired and positively denying all connexion with the matter, and the Statements which the Ryots had made in regard to his Acts. The Shanbogue Ganapaya on the contrary gave a full Statement, admitting the part which both he, the Shanbog Bullapa, and the Monegar had taken after the Potails had made the arrangement for the contribution, and admitted that the list produced by the Shadashawally Ryot Halabey Timmiah was in his hand writing, and that at this time there was no Sirkar Revenue due from these Ryots.

No 3.

From

From the Naib Sheristadar's examination it will be seen that one of the Rokkas for the payment of the contribution for the Tahsildar written for the Tarrehully Village in the name of the Ifsaloor Shanboy Ramaya, by the Shanboy Ballapa was discovered when he was unable to deny that it was in his hand writing, and unwilling as this Shanboy showed himself in the first instance, as well as subsequently to depose to facts of which he was fully cognizant, it has been proved in the Naib Sheristadar's examination from the Statements of many parties that most of these engagements by which the Potails guaranteed the payment of the Sums from their respective Villages were written by this unwilling Witness Ballapa, who was named in an arzee + Appendix C given in on the 29th June by Goorapah as being actively engaged on behalf of the Tahsildar in endeavouring to prevent the Ryots coming forward with Complaints.-

Other Ryots both of the Sonda Mogny and from Several other Mognies were examined before me, when it appearing that

there was full ground for believing that the Ryots had been compelled to pay contributions for the Tahsildar by the most influential Potails and the Shanbags in every Mogny to which I directed my enquiry, I determined to Suspend the Tahsildar and again called on the Sondah Monegar on the 4th July to state all he knew in regard to the System which had been practiced. From the Statements of the Ryots it was clear to me that this Person and his Brother Ramaya, the Shanboy of Ifsaloor, had been on terms of great friendship with the Tahsildar and were likely to have taken an active part in promoting any Schemes for his benefit, Unwilling as he had been in the first instance to state fully what he knew, the Monegar now saw that what had occurred had become known to me through other parties.- He on this day gave a full Statement of all that occurred with his Knowledge in the 4 Moganies of Menshy Sonda Burthen ally and Ifsaloor, which are under his jurisdiction as Monegar, & the contributions determined in which were as follows.-

Menshy.- - - 30 Rupees

Sondah.- - - 183½ Ditto (Striking out 16½ Rupees for the Village of Sonda vide deposition. Burthen.-

+ Note For a sketch of the circumstances under which this Monegar was transferred to Sondah at the time when the Tahsildar's project for raising contributions to cover his marriage expenses appears to have been formed See my General Report Para 49 Further proof of this officer having been a ready agent of the Tahsildar will be found in the transactions in the Werroor Mogny when first as my enquiry was commencing Balkrist Row placed some Jewels with him to pawn and raise Money thereon. From what I have seen of this Man's Character I consider that he was an active & willing agent of the Tahsildar on all his iniquitous schemes until he saw that his mal-practices were coming to light and thought it better for his own interests to divulge what he knew than to remain Silent-

Burthen ally 200 Rupees
Issaloor 120 Rupees
Rs. 333 1/2

H. 3.

This deposition contained very full details, but as a very full English Abstract of it accompanies this Report, it is unnecessary to refer to it beyond stating that he admitted that the 7 Hoons out of the 21-5-15 which the Tahsildar had agreed to pay on account of the land revenue due from Oorooshorayah entered in the Shanbog's account as having been paid by himself and Pallad Chenna Bassapah on the 15th June were portions of the contributions which he had collected.

The entry in the Name of Pallad Chenna Bassapah has been fully explained. This Person is a Merchant of Sirsi the Potail of Bosspeen ally had empowered Gootgy or Chenna Veerapa a Merchant of Issaloor who is in the habit of receiving the Bettlenut and other Garden produce of the Bospunally Village to pay part of the contribution which fell to his Village, amounting to Hoons 3-2-8 to the Monegar. He in his turn transferred the payment of this with other Sums to Pallad Chenna Bassapah of Sirsi on the 14th of June and

and of the amount collected from that person on the 15th June, this sum of Hoons 3-2-8- was placed to the Tahsildar's credit in part payment of the arrear of Hoons 21-5-15 - The Statement of the Merchant is fully borne out by his Accounts which are free from all Suspecion- The Monegar added Hoons 3-7-8- which he had himself collected and the remainder Hoons 14-5-15 was paid in a few days by Boojung row of Sirsi as shown in the Accounts which he produced in the examination of the proceedings in the Issaloor Mogany- It appears to be clear from the Tahsildar having failed to make good this Amount of Hoons 21-5-15- at the time of the last March Kist when it was due and when he agreed to pay it that it was intended that the whole of this sum should have been made good from the contributions from the Sonda Mogny- and this would probably have been the case had not the Ryots come forward with Complaints being unable to bear the fresh exactions which were demanded from them at this time, as shewn by these and the Monegars

Monegar's Statement to on the plea of Money being required to pay the Coolies on the occasion of the relief of the Military Detachments at this period.-

It is necessary here to observe that in the Tahsildar's general reply to the questions which I put to him on the 6th July when he gave a Statement of the debts which he had discharged within a year, he asserted that he had paid this sum of Roons 21-5-15 to the Sonda Monegar in a few days after he accepted the assignment of it upon himself - the evidence brought forward appears to me to afford conclusive proof that this was not the case, and although from the circumstance of his present position he has not been called on for proof on this point, it is to be recollected that in regard to his debts to Canally Timmapa Hegadey in the Sirsi Mogany, to the debts incurred in the Kuppa Mogny to the Cangoad Hegaday Ajabut Soobay Hegadey and Sherakoly Gunnapa Hegadey, which he asserts he discharged by payments direct to those parties he has not attempted to adduce the slightest proof and

states that his inability to do this arises from his never having been in the habit of keeping any accounts of his expenditure, or of keeping receipts and that thus by his own admission he can possess no documentary Evidence - while the Monigars Statement is corroborated by the accounts of Boojung Row, the Shanbogue's Hulkurrada and the Accounts of the Merchant.-

after the full report upon this case which has been drawn up by the Naib Sheristadar, it does not appear to me necessary to extend my remarks further in regard to the Nature of the evidence by which the charge appears to me to be fully substantiated - as Balkrishnow's only defence to all these charges rests upon the unsupported Statement that they are the result of a Conspiracy, my object has been to point out clearly the Manner in which they came forward, which, even if this case stood alone, instead of deriving abundant corroboration from the practice of the same System in other Moganies, is of such a Nature as to carry to my mind the Conviction that this plea is utterly irreconcileable with the facts proved - The suffering Ryots complained in the first instance against their Potails the Shanbogs and

and Monigar as the agents of the Tahsildar in levying forced impost from them as proof of the truth of their Statements, was obtained.- These Government Servants tradily and reluc=tantly admitted what had taken place and the Statements given before me in the end of June by the Ryots supported by the papers which they had retained were fully substantiated by all the Chief agents of the Tahsildar in the examination held by the Naib Sheristadar on the Spot after the lapse of several Months and by the discovery of further documents the genuineness of which cannot be impeached.- Upon the artful manner in which the engagements to secure the payment of the contribution were plan=ned, with the view of preventing any implication of the Tahsildar's Name, comment is unnecessary It appear to me comparatively unimportant whether the Total amount of the contribution of Hoons 45-8-12 which was to be raised from 11 Villages, was to be paid to the Tahsildar, and whether this arrangement for a larger Sum than had been originally proposed was made in the manner asserted by the Monigars, or whether the Tahsildar was merely to receive

33 Hoons as originally agreed upon in the conference between him and the leading Potails the Balance if collected going to other public Servants who were cognizant of the transaction. The determination to levy this Sum was made in consequence of his, the Head of the Talook, having importuned the Principal Potails to raise a contribution on his account, and I therefore consider him responsible for the arrangement having been made for the exaction of the Hoons 45-8-12.-

In concluding my remarks on this case, it only remains for me to explain why, when the Complaints of the Ryots of this Mogny led to the detailed investigation into the various malpractices of the Tahsildar Balkrist Row, the Completion of the enquiry into the matters thus brought forward should have been so long delayed and have been eventually delegated to the Naib Sheristadar.- Although first brought to my notice in this manner, reports of what had occurred in other Moganies reached me at the same time, and it appeared to me advisable to endeavour to obtain immediate information from other quarters, as I thought it probable that any Statements

Statements given before me at once were more likely to be trustworthy than those which I might obtain after full time had elapsed, admitting either of efforts being made to prevent the truth coming forward, or of parties colluding to trump up false charges. On this point I shall enter into more full details in my general Report. The details which I obtained from this Mogny were so full, and were substantiated in such a convincing Manner by documentary Evidence, as well as by the Statements of the Public Servants, that I felt that at any time when I had leisure I could complete the investigation, while the enquiries which I had already made were sufficient to prevent further efforts being made by the public Servants to collect the exactions from those Ryots who had not already paid. and in the first instance therefore other Mognies were selected by me as those in which it was desirable to prosecute a full investigation. When Submitting for the information of the Principal Collector my Memorandum exhibiting the result of my enquiry into the proceedings of the Tahsildar in the Sirsa Mogany in the Month of September it was my intention without delay to confine my further detailed

enquiries into the exaction which had taken place to the cases of the Haroor and Sonda Mognies, in addition to other matters already examined, and before I proceeded into the Haroor Mogny I had some idea of visiting Sonda, but hoping that I should not be long detained in Haroor, and as the System had been first brought into practice in that Mogny, and the asserted amount of the contribution was the largest, it appeared to me desirable to proceed there before going to Sonda. So many other Matters came forward to occupy my attention as to which it is not necessary here to allude in Connexion with the Tahsildar and his Creditors and agents in the Haroor Mogny that after much delay and having other pressing enquiries on hand and the Naib Sheristadar of the Principal Collector's Cutcherry being then with me, it appeared to me desirable to depute him to prosecute the enquiries into the circumstances which had occurred in the Sonda Mogny when I thus deputed him it was my intention eventually to call the parties examined before myself, and to institute any additional enquiry which I might consider necessary and to give Balkrist Row an opportunity of cross questioning them should he wish to do so. His present position and the nature of the evidence adduced appear to me to render it unnecessary that I should now obtain his attendance before me, and perhaps extend enquiry to an unnecessary length when the nature of the charge corresponding with that which has been fully proved in the case of other Mognies where

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.-

where the investigation has been held in his presence is so insignificant in comparison with that for which he is at present under trial before another tribunal.-

March 31st 1843.-

(Signed) T. Lushington
Add.l Sub Coll.r

Appendix H. 1.-

Copy of an Order issued to the Nail Sheristadar.

Nail Sheristadar.

The petitions formerly presented to me by several Ryots of the Sondah Mogny, complaining of the Monigar Shanbogs and Potails having levied Sums of Money from them on account of the suspended Tahsildar of the Sondah Talook &c, Bal Krist row in accordance with arrangements made by him with some of the principal Potails and Ryots when he visited the house of Hoolgole Vencup Hegudy for the Summabundy of the Sondah Mogny in Fusly 1251 together with the depositions taken from the petitioners and from other parties relating to this matter, and some Memoranda &c produced in the course of my enquiry are herewith transmitted to you, you will proceed without delay to the Sondah Mogny taking with you Bowany Shunkraya assistant Moonshee of my Cutcherry and at once make such further enquiry as you may deem necessary in elucidation of the matters of which these papers have reference. I wish your proceedings with a concise report shewing the result of your investigation, to be submitted to me with as little delay as possible.-

Ser see - - -
2d February 1843.-

(Signed) T. D. Lushington
Asst. Sub Coll.r

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.-

H 2. Sondah Magany.-

Preliminary Proceedings by the additional Sub Collector.

1. The first complaint received from this Magany, was from the rayets of Tadasevally Acsalli and Bhyroombe Villages - without names or signatures rather in the shape of an Anonymous.- The contents are as shewn in its abstract here given. It is dated &c and received 22nd June 1842.-

The stationing of a European officer (you) at Sircee was entirely to protect the poor from oppression on the part of native servants. a personal interview cannot be had with you. If arzees are presented, their contents previously become known thro' Moonshies to Tahsildars, Monegars and Shanbogues - We cannot speak Hindoostani which language Vencat roodraya can speak well - This man may be employed to interpret our representation, and &c must be prohibited from speaking out any thing until fully inquired into - You may either write what Venkat roodraya may

may interpret.- for use, or employ a writer (
(English) to write in English, or we will produce
our statements in English, when it will be known
to you how hardly we have been dealt with- Unless
recourse is had to any one of of the measures,
great discredit will attend you for, being as
near as Sense, you afforded us no redress.-
We will then certainly be under the necessity of
taking our leave of you to visit the Ganges..
It is now 42 years since the Company's Govern-
-ment, and there have been many Tahsildars, of
under none of whom we have been so much
oppressed.- In disregard of your residence
at Sirsi, we are called upon to pay imposts
for the Tahsildar in addition of our Jummah
already paid.- and thus greatly harrassed.- If
we complain, our complaints are stated to
be false and the truth concealed.- We pray
that you will lend us your helping hand
against our distress and send for Venkatra-
-draya and fully and carefully inquire into
our grievances.- Tappal writer may be employ-
-ed to translate for us and inquiry made by
yourself in person.- There is no other means for
redressing our grievances and if you neglect to
do so, it will be better to order us to the Ganges.-

2. On the 25th June another
arzee was presented by Timma
-pah & Ganapah both of Bom-
-manhully.-

We complain of
the wrongs commit-
-ted on us by Potail
Venkapah

Venkapah and Monegar Soarnarnapah-
on pretext of having paid 20 Rupees to Tah-
-sildar in 1250, Potail Venkapah and Shanbo-
-gue Balapa in September 1257 when Tahsildar
and came to this place Bommanhully, gathered
us together and without letting us have our
meals, pressed us to pay subscription which we
at last agreed to do after constrained.- We
paid a portion to Potail and a portion to Monegar
Soarnarnapah who are pressing to discharge
the rest.- They are also pressing us to pay 64¼ of
Rupees as Grain - Vuntigay, and in case of
refusal, are degradingly treating us, and detain
us out of our houses - we have both paid to
Monegar 6 - besides paying our Sircar- We
are compelled to pay, each ½ or 1 Rupee on
account of Coolies- Supplies are furnished
by the Sirsi people - Whenever a detachment
passes, we are always troubled - The above
64¼ Rupees have been shared privately with-
-out our knowing it.- The lists of subscrip-
-tion will be found, if Potails house be sud-
-denly searched - there are many who play
cheats in the Bazar and Villages- The
other day Dograni came to call us to Chow-
-dy and used abusive language. Potails
beats and otherwise wrongs us - You
will Kindly inquire into our grievan-
-ces and give us redress - also order

to

to us what has been paid by us.—

3 List of sums received from Corsubaya produced on the 25th June as above stated - contents are as shewn produced by Heggurnee Goorapah with Arzee.—

	Rs. Fs.
14th December in part of 4th Sonay's Assignmt.	4-0-0
20th Dec. received.	2-0-0
20th January brought by Shaik Boodna	10-0-0
15th Feby received & carried to Js. Loan's Account 3rd	5-0-0
	2-0-0
28th Feby sent by Corsoobaya By Assignment upon B Veeratapa	25-0-0
Brought by Peer Khan	5
	30-0-0
31st March taken by Soornarnapah 5 Assignment in favor of Tahsildar	21-5-15
	26-5-15
30th Nov. received	4-0-0
15th April Do.	5-0-0
	83-5-15

4. On the subject of the foregoing list Monegar Soornarnapa was called upon to explain the Assignment of 21-5-15 in favor of

25th June - I now beg to state what took place regarding the Havalta on

of Tahsildar which he furnished in a petition dated the same day, (25th June) and further questions were put to him to illustrate the subject on the 27th

This explanation has been contradicted in his subsequent statement on the 4th July 6th Sheet. -

the Merchants in reference to the Memorandum now shewn me - It is a list of payments made by Corsoobaya on account of Havalta accepted by him - It is partly written by me and partly by Shanbogue's Gomastah Ganapoya. 21-5-15 is an entry in its which Tahsildar being prefsed to pay his debts, by Corsubaya, promised to pay himself, a transfer was made into the name of Tahsildar and Corsubaya relieved from demand for its payment. - Of this sum, Tahsildar paid 7 Pagodas before the end of May or 15th June - the rest (14-5-15) was paid by Tahsildar on the 17th June and has accordingly been entered in Shanbogues Account. -

27th June - Of the 7 Pos. once paid

paid by Tahsildar, on
3-7-8 was paid by himself
and 3-2-8 thro Pullada Chen-
-bassapa on his account. The
remaining 14 and odd was paid
by Tahsildar himself. The first sum
was entered as paid by me, the second as
paid by P. Chenbassapa no "ranawar" can
be shewn for each rayet. I told the Ch
shanboque to enter the sum of 14 odd Pags
as collected. He did not ask me for
detail of coins which I consequently omit-
-ted to tell him.

5. On the same day
(27th June) statements were
given by the following peo-
-ple against the Tahsildar
with regard to the tran-
-sactions in their respective
Villages. Vizt.
1 Narnapah Hegadi of
Bycoomlee.
2 Venca Bhutt of Ditto
3 Guidagode Soobay Ch
Hegadi of Sadasmally
(they had attended 4 or 5
days before - see my Me-
-morandum)

1st & 2nd State. This
year when Ch
Tahsildar came
here to make
Jummabundy
and had done it,
we were all Ch
assembled and
our Potail then
said that 5-1-4
is proposed to
be paid to Tahsil-
-dar from our
Village. We
refused his Ch

proposal. Potail Venca pa
Hegade, said that he has Ch
already given a bill upon Sloor
Shanboque Ramia in favor of
Tahsildar for that sum. Even then
we persisted in our refusal. - some Ch
time after we were all called up to Cut
by the Monegar Soornarnapa who there
persuaded us to pay our share in the Ch
Varada. Monegar used a threatening
language and said that Potail will not
let go. when we said that we will come
again in 8 days and that the Potail might
be allowed to go home. Monegar then
desired us to sign the Chit (Bill) upon
Ramia which he still has by himself
and which we reluctantly signed now
eleven days ago. at this time all our kists
were fully discharged and nothing re-
-mained against us.

3d States. When Tahsildar
came to Jummah-
-bundy and the rayets
had assembled, he asked
the Potails to pay him 400
Rupees which they refused but
made up their subscriptions
"Villagewar" to the amount of 45-
8-12 in a list then drawn up Ch

Pr 6-2-8 was imposed upon my Village.- Two Months ago, Potail Govinda Hegadi desired us to pay our share which we all refused.- About 12 days ago there were on the veranda of Sh: Ganapay: as this man, Sh: Ballapa Monegar & Soornurnapah, and Potail Govinda Hegadi all of whom pressed us to pay 25 Rupees, and we could not help paying it.- We accordingly passed Havalta upon Abe Timaya whose bond was at the same time taken and is now with the Monegar. Our Havalta Chit is with Abie Timaya. I produce a copy in my hand of the list in possession of Bhyroomlee Potail.-

No 2 The list produced as above stated, is a copy of that which will come with the deposition of A. Sumbaya.-

It gives a subscription of Pr 45-8-12 upon 11 Villages, of which 33-3-12 are entered as distributed to Salook servants.-

No 3.- The Memorandum in the possession of Abé Timmaya, was also produced on the same day.- The contents are given here.-

It was produced by A. Timmaya on the 27th June and contains the names and the amount

of subscription payable by each rayet as follows.-

Bista	Bte	Ganapa
Mucky		Soobia
Khoja		
Lucsha Kana		Sooba

Pr	1	5	1
	1		
		2	2
	1	2	2

Bille Timana	Bte	5	10
Largode Poota	Bte	4	7
A Timaya		1	15
Adimane Rania		7	3
Madhukasana	Sooba	4	6
Nidgode Poota	Bte	1	3 2
		6	2 14

12 June

Villages	Amount
Largode	6-2-8
Bonmanhully	6-2-8
Acsala	6-2-8
Byroombi	6-2-8
Hoolgole	6-2-8
Hittul hully	3-1-4
Fare hully	2-1-4
Dawundy	1-1-4
Bopanhully	4-1-4
Huncherte	3-1-4
Hengare	2-1-4
	45-8-12

Admitted by Summaya at acting Shanbog to be in his Handwriting.- Rs 2 Chandoge Bolahal and Summaya verbally examined on 28th June and Engd Clk

Brandt: written down.-

On the same day was another Memorandum No 1 produced by Byrumlee Narnap Hegaby and Venka Butt.- It contains particulars as to the Amount payable by each rayet the total being 45-8-12 as is shewn to have been drawn out by Potail and monegar and amount fixed by them to meet the expenses attending the Jummah for Sahdar and Tomastahs at Hoolgole.-

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843

It was desirable that the dufter of Monegar should be examined which was accordingly done on the 27th. June - 82 papers and an amount of Pds. 7-11-0 were found in his box - On being perused, the papers appeared not to touch the point at issue, and the money being declared to be his own, all was returned to monegar and receipt taken from him. -

There were altogether 82 in number - Of these three only are letters written to him, all the rest are Rokes passed by several individuals for money. - Of these some were realized, and others still were to be recovered - all these 82 were return-ed to the Monegar.

6 On the 28th. June Sanapaya Goomastah to Shanbogue Kristnapah was examined with regard to the paymants of 7 Pagodas made by Mo-nigar and P. Chenbapapa on account of Tahsildar. -

With res-pect to the amount en-tered in my Book by P. Chenbapapa 3-2-8
By Monegar Soornar-napah 3-7-8
7-11-11

I cannot say how it was paid on account of Tahsildar who owed 2 or 3 and odd - whether he took it from Tahsildar or collected it from Ryots by Hovalla on him and paid it on Tahsildar's Accounts, I don't

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843

dont know how and in what manner Monegar paid the sum of 7 pagodas or 3-7-8. I entered it as I was told by him. -

7 On the 29th. June, another man a Shenvay who had produced Mr. Bazon on 27th. June was examined re-garding Havalla of 6-2-8 to be paid to Tahsildar by the Ryots of his Village

On the 11th Oct. on Nagha when Tah--sildar came to Woolgole for en-quiring Gunnakhundy Swamy on Tah--sildar where there were Venkap Hegade &c. of Bommanhully, Hoseanuck-loo Sunkapa, Satgode Govind Hegadi. - All these were convening when I arrived at the Bathinaje on Hegady Garden. - Tahsildar asked for 400 Rupees which they said they could not pay. - They at last fixed the amount at 150 Rupees to be paid to Tahsildar, who then went away after 1½ days stay there a Month after, Monegar and Potail of Govind Hegade called us 10 or 12 Ryots of our Village to Sirse, when we were required to pay the share of our Village (6-2-8) He now and then called on us to pay - Now 15 days ago when a de-tachment

detachment passed eight
of our ryots were brought and
to Sh. Canapaya's house, where Potail
Shanbogue and Monegar were, and prefer
us to pay for detachment Supplies at ½ Rupee
each - some paid - I took an Hawalla for 7½
Rupees which I paid thro' Cograny in 2 or 3 days
after. - On the same day the Ryots were prefer
to pay that sum of 6-2-8 when seven Ryots
asked me to advance, which I promised to pay
in 12 days after. - At the time a yadasht was
was drawn up by Shanbogue &c. and they took
my signature to it. - when for my guidance
asked a Memorandum shewing the amount
leviable from each Ryot, which Sh. Canapaya
furnished me with. - We came afterwards to complain -

8 On the 19th June I appeared before the Sub Collector, one Sinnaya Acting as Agent for all the Ryots of the Bommanchilly Village to complain against the Tarada paid to Tahsildar from amongst them. -

Last year about Chouty Feast, Potail Ven. Kapa and Shanbogue Ballpa came and asked our Villagers for 5 Cs Pagodas, which they said was paid by them to Tahsildar, so I paid 2 Rupees my share next day after Feast. I know not what was the share paid by each other. Some two persons refused to pay any

This Memorandum was produced by him on the 29th June and the contents are given in the 2nd said of the 3d sheet. - The amount shewn on it is 6-2-14 Pdcs annas being only in excess above the amount required. -

any thing. - On the occasion when detachments passed this year, Shanb: and Potail levied from us at the rate of ½ Rupee Cs each - about a month ago, when Gum: mahbundy was all finished, on pre- text of defraying the expenses incurred by Tahsildar during your tour, and of paying the Tahsildar some Assuari Cs Monegar and Potail drew up a list for 64¼ Rupees which Monegar prefer us to pay. - and the following persons paid at Siri Nagapa's shop to Monegar

Myself ..... Rs. 5-"-"
Ganapa Bhutt .. 6-"-"
Ven Kamani .... 4-"-"
Ganapa ..... 1-"-"

I don't know the particulars as to the payment made by other ryots. - When a detachment passed about 10 days ago, we were fur- ther required to pay at ½ Rupee each which we paid to Co-grain Jamaul. -

9 On the same day was also examined one Purrum Bhutt who appeared to act and answer for the Ryots of the Acsalla Village on the subject of paying contributions to Tahsildar. -

Potail Govinda Negadi said to us that we should pay 6-2-8 in part of the Cs sum

Sum proposed to be paid
to Tahsildar when he came
for Jummahbundy to Hoolgole,
he also said we had further to pay 9
Pagodas for supplies. - Making a total
of 15-2-8, which he presed us fourteen
Ryots to pay Afterwards H. Ramkhutto
Narnapa, and S. Ganapaya said they
already paid their shares to Saarnarna-
-pah. - The two first and Sinmaya also
said that they paid 6¼ Rupees on my
account out of what they owed to me,
I assented to it - Asgrani Jamauld &c
presed Narnapah to pay his share of
9¼ Rupees which I promised to pay for
him and pacified Asgrani and Mone-
-gar but not yet paid it. - When a detach-
-ment last passed, we were all required
to pay ½ Rupee each I paid one Rupee to
Asgranie for myself and Narnapah. -

10 On the first July, an
arzee was presented dated
29th June, bearing signa-
-tures of 4 persons, and
purporting to come from
the Ryots of the Hoolgole
Village, complaining of
the contributions &c
levied for Tahsildar
and for supplies. -

In last
Paulgona when
Tahsildar came
for Jummah
Potail Vencapa
Hegadi and &c
Monegar Soor-
-narnapah said
that

that it was proposed
to pay 45-8-12 to Tahsildar
and that our share was &c
6-2-8 which we said we were
much in distress to pay. - About 2
Months ago, Monegar came, and presed
us to pay the said sum of 6-2-8 together with
8-7-8 for as assuary for supplies. - He also
troubled us to pay it. - We paid it by selling
our property. - On two occasions when Detach-
-ment passed, they have collected one Rupee
from each person. - We pray for refund and
that such taxes may never come upon us again. -

11 Aje Sumboya who pre-
-sented the foregoing Peti-
-tion was examined on
the same day, 1st July,
when he produced a list
shewing the subscriptions
and collections. -

With regard
to the manner
in which sub-
-scriptions were
collected as
stated in the
Arzee, about &c
last Shevaratre, when
Tahsildar came and
Remained at H. Sr. Vencapa
Hegadies house for Jummah and
afterwards one day Potail and Monegar
came to my house. - They said it was
proposed

proposed to pay 45-8-12. to
Tahsildar, and advised us to pay
it by Villages.- They drew up a list
to that amount I now produce copy of
the said list, which I had taken in my hand.
Two months after Monegar and Potail asked
us to pay 8-7-8 for supplies in addition to the
above, making a total of 15 Ps. which they said
would be a quarter of Rupee to a Pagoda of the
Jummabundy amount Veerbhudra and Ra-
:gapa Joisy objected and did not pay. the
following persons paid their respective Sh
shares Viz.t. —

Myself ---- Rs. 9-11-
Kefsun Mani Pootaya --- 5-8-

Others in like manner
paid their share to Monegar.- We have more
:over been compelled by Monegar to pay one
Rupee for the two occasions when Detach-
:ments passed.- It was at Sirsi that we
paid to Monegar in presence of Potail.—

12. Following is a transla-
:tion of the list produced
by the foregoing individual.-
This list shews 45-8-12 cp
were imposed and 33-3-12
distributed. —

This was by Ladlookmullee
Looboy at Hegady.—

Amount imposed upon each Village.-		Amount distributed to each of the Servants.	
Sedashowully Jargode	6-2-8-	Soubdar	33--
Acsala	6-2-8-	2 Gomastahs	1-6-
Bomanhully	6-2-8-	Survotum Row	7-8-
Hoolgole	6-2-8-	3. Duffadars	7-8
Bhyroombe	5-1-4-	3. Assistant Goomastahs	1-5-
Hittuk hutty	3-1-4-	Cook Bramin	5-
Sare hully	2-1-4-	Acharoo	3-12.
Dawandy	1-1-4-		33-3-12.
Bopanhully	4-1-4-	Balance	7-5-
Hunchertte	3-1-4-		
Hengara	2-1-4-		
	45-8-12.		

13. Vencapa Hegade,
Potail Hoolgole was examin-
:ed on the 2d. July.—

When Tahsil-
:dar came for
Summak; he lodged
at my house. It was
then Shewaraty time. It was
said that Tahsildar asked
some pecuniary assistance as
Dhurma to relieve him from debts
he incurred for marriage. Some time after
it is in my recollection that Monigar, some
Potails and ryots assembled at the Sumbar
:yas, and prepared a list putting an amount
to each Village the Total for the Mogany
being- 45-8-12.— I was busy in getting —
Supplies

Supplies and did not see the list myself - Monigar said they had set 6-2-8 for my Village - about six weeks subsequently Monegar came, and all drew out an individual list for this and other sums of 8, or 9 Pagodas for supplies - The proportion in my Village was 9 or 10 and a Pagoda of settlement amount - The ryots consented to it though very reluctantly - Venkatabhudraya has not yet paid, Nagapa Sirsi also objected and did not pay I think - Some gave Havalta upon Sunkapa, others paid to Monigar in my presence at sirsi - I have no list in my possession - I dont clearly recollect if Aje Sumbaya had taken copy of the list - On the two occasions, when detachments passed, each was required to pay ½ Rupee for a time, for Coolies - The amount collected for the first time was paid to Coolies by me - I dont yet know what is done with the collections on the second time - Some paid their amount in my presence -

Monigar Soornarnapa was again examined on the 4th July 1842, when he gave a long statement contradicting what he previously stated on the 27th June 2d sheet. —

Menshee 30 Rs.

When Tahsildar came to Hoolcul, he sent for me, Tamana Bte and shevaya's brother, and said —

Menshee 30 Rs.
Sondah 183½
Badunhully 200
Isloor --- 120
533½ Rs.

Sondah 132 Rs.

that as he had heavy expenses for marriage they would give him 100 Rupees when they at last consented to give him 30 Rupees out of that — Menshee Nagany - in 8 days - Tahsildar then went to Veneapah's at Hoolgole in Sondah - and Isloor followed him there before Summah, Potail Targode Govinda Hegady, Bom Veneapa Hegade N - Sunkapa Hegade, and Aje Veneapa Hegade were sent for, and setting at the Bath in the garden, Tahsildar asked them to give him 300 Rupees - They agreed at last to pay 132 Rupees Tahsildar then called me there, and desired me to have the amount divided — or proportioned and take care that it is duly collected - They all broke up - Tahsildar — said they agreed to pay 132 and told me to raise Subscriptions on pretence of Goomastahs to the amount of 50 Rs - when should any deficiency occur from objections, his amount may be — secured - I then came away, and advised them Potails and they consented to levy about 50 Rs even for Goomastahs - We drew up list of Village — war subscriptions at Sumbayas - It was — fully reported to him when 4-1-4 for Sonda Cusbah was told by Tahsildar to be struck out, as Nursaya was an enemy and had complained before against him, then a new list was written

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

Bhurtenhully 200 Rs.
x Jemmapa Hegade Pl. C. Shenaway Hegady Pl. C. Veneapa Hegade Pl. H. Krist Bhutt Kristna Ch. Gopal Hegade

written for 45-8-12 Tahsildar told me to get bonds which I promised to do. each engaging to pay on account of Ramiah. Next day we went to Veshavashwarayas at Cooswally in Bhurtenhully. Tahsildar here sent for the x heads in the lodging and asked them to give him 500 Rupees. Then prepared accounts of Jummah. They finally agreed to pay 200 Rupees which Tahsildar said should be paid down soon. when Veneapa Hegade and Veshwashwara Hegade confidently promised to send him in four days. They further said that 30 Pt. of their Villages they will pay and 20 Pt. for Bedasagavim and Cavenhully, the shanbogue Poondlicapa should collect. to which Tahsildar consented. Jummah was then made and Tahsildar came to Govinda Bt. in Isloor. came direct to sirsi. at Isloor Tahsilar asked x Potails for 300 Rupees instead of which they agreed to give him 120 Rupees and shanbogue promised to bring it to him when he came for Irsab. Settlement was soon finished and Tahsildar came to sirsi when he said that I would pay him 120 Rupees according to Ramiah's desire who promised to pay that sum for Isloor. Refused, for want of a Ramiah's letter but he told me to write him soon.

Isloor 120 Rs

x Govinda Bhutt Odlal Nursay Hegady B. Shenay Gowda Yecunly Devandeik.

Fort St. George 3d. July 1843.

Mean while Rs. Goomasta came. I inquired of him and he admitted the truth of subscription, I said he had better write to Ramiah as Tahsildar wants money. I said to Tahsildar that Rs. Goomastah will settle it. When Stook leave to go to Sonda. he asked me to pay down Menshi subscription which I did (30 Rt.) at hinder gate having taken it from Jamana Bt. I understood that Rs. Goomasta made reference, took from Boyung Row, and paid the Isloor subscription (120 Rs.) to Tahsildar about 20 days after when I again came to sirsi, Tahsildar asked for Sondah subscriptions which I said were not collected, but I paid out of my hand to him once 7 Rs. and 2-1-4 another time. some time after Oorsoobaya owed Havalta and had also accounts with Tahsildar who said that he will pay 21. 3. 15 for Oorsoobaya and that the latter should not be prefsed to pay that amount. This amount was entered by me against Tahsildar in satisfaction of which I received subscriptions as follows.

Potail Jemaya.	Hettal-hully	-----	3-1-4
" Ganapaya.	Tarehully	-----	2-1-4
" Chen Bassapa	Bopan-hully	---	3-2-8
" Jimmaya	Shivally	---	1-"-"
" Ganga	Asenhully	---	"-7-8
3 persons	agasale	-------	1-5-"
			11-7-8
Dt. carried to account on 15th			June -7-"-"
			Balance. 4-7-8

the

the Balance was retained by me as part repay-
-ment of what I advanced. There is 4-3-12 still due
to me which I could not collect in consequence
of present disturbance. On the 17th June Tah-
-sildar desired that I would soon make up the
balance due by him (Ps 14-5-15) I said Ryots
would not now pay it; when he told me to
borrow from Boyunga Row, and make the ba-
-lance good. which I did so. I understood that
V. Sunkapa collected 6-2-8 from Village
and paid to Tahsildar. I had accounts of all
these transactions, but one day Tahsildar told me
to call some persons who came to complain. I met
with 4 or 5 persons who however did not re-
-mind me. I reported this to Tahsildar,
who then told me to destroy all accounts,
which I did. when a detachment was to
move last. he prefsed me for bringing 100
Coolies and 30 Bullocks, and brother Ra-
-miah 50 Bullocks. I then said after arrival
of Detachment that there would be inconve-
-nience from want of Coolies and Bullocks —
when he asked 100 Rupees but I took 13/3 Ps myself and
1/2 from Sh. Balapa and so took 60 Rupees to
Tahsildar. I should have taken this
sum from Ryots. but Pookara already

began, and complaints came in. I got therefore
nothing more than 4 or 5 Ps which were collec-
-ted previously. I did not supply any Coolies —
those from below the Ghauts and other Villages
were furnished. Timapa Hegate and Vishwash-
-ra Hegate said that they paid 20 Ps to Tahsil-
-dar when going to Perbide Mhutt.

15. Hosavuckloo Sungapa Monegar and
in Hoolgole, was examined Potail Venkapa
on the 9th July. told me to pay 6-2-8.
for my Village, as a
subscription to Tahsildar
I consented to do but when I
began to collect from ryots, they be-
-gan to cry, I desisted. I have therefore nei-
-ther collected from Ryots nor paid to Tahsildar.

16. Potail Veneapa Hegate I was not pre-
of Byroomblie. examined . sent but Venea-
on the 11th July. -pa Hegate said —
that at the earnest request
of Tahsildar they proposed
to pay to Tahsildar 28 or 33 Ps and
some money to others, amounting in all
to about 45 or 46 Ps. at Sumbayas Veran-
-dah, a list of subscription "Gramawar" was
written, by whom, I know not. 5-1-4 was the a-
-mount for my Village which I was prefsed to pay
but I refused. I was then told to pass a Roke upon
Isloor Ramiah, which I signed at their in-
-stance, after much reluctance which I
urged

x Sargode Govinda Hegade
Monegar Soornarapa
Bommumbully Hegade
Veneapa Hegady —

× Devapa Narnapa

urged on account of my Superiors at home without whose knowledge I could do nothing -- Until a Month I was not asked to pay - M. Narnapa lately sent for me, and two others and asked us to pay 5-1-4 - The two objected, and I did so too - Monegar then pressed me to satisfy my bond for 5-1-4 also so the two ryots present, when they said they will bring their Potail and settle it in 8 days - Then they were made to sign the Roke, I passed upon Ramia - After this was done, we were let go home --

1/- Coorossoobaya Examined on the 5th November 1252 regarding 21- 5 - 15 Tahsildar Havalla -- I am the agent for Alloor Bambunna, former agent - On giving Charge to me, gave me a list of outstanding balances, which in many instances were questioned - There was a balance also of 21- 5- 15 against Tahsildar Balcrishnaw, and to remove any doubt I asked him, if he owed 21- 5 - 15 which he admitted and promised to pay it soon - He put off for some months - afterwards when I was pressed to discharge my Havalta, I called on Balcrishnaw to pay his debt - he then undertook to pay that sum to Monegar on my account - The Monegar subsequently gave me credit for that sum in the Havalta accounts --

Appendix H 3

In part abstract in part translation -- Sondah Monegar Soor Narnapah's Statement -- 4th July --

Sum arranged for Menshe Mogny 30 Rupees

The Tahsildar came to Hoolical Mutt for the Jummabandy, and called me - Of the Ryots assembled for the Menshee Jummahbundy, the Chief Potail Jummana Butt and Potail Shevayah's brother with myself, were told by the Tahsildar that he was embarrassed, and that we must raise 100 Rupees in Menshee for him - The Potails said they could not manage more than 30 Rupees - The Tahsildars assented and told them to pay him at once - they asked for 8 days - the Jummabundy was settled, and the Tahsildar went to Hoolgoody for the Sondah Mogny Jummabundy - He put up in Vencap Hegady's house, and before making the Jummahbundy having collected --

Jargode Potail Govind Hegadey
Bommunhully Potail Vencap Hegadey
Hosfonkul Sunkup Hegadey
Ajee Vencap Hegadey

in

in the Human Khanah of Vencap Hegadey's house importuned them to assent to a contribution of 300 Rupees. they at last assented to give 132 Rupees, and at this time I who had been inside joined the party. the Tahsildar told me to assist in the apportionment, and the collection. Potails went away. and the Tahsildar told me that they had only assented to 33 Hoons; but that some of this might not come to hands, and that by naming a larger sum, and saying that sum was wanted for the Goomastahs, Moonshies &c. I might manage to ensure this sum at the least. I went to Vencap Hegadeys house, and spoke to the Potails, saying that the levy for the Tahsildar had been duly settled, but that the Moonshies and others must not go away empty handed, and that on this account they must agree to 50 Hoons. They assented. In Sumbaya Hegadey's house, we made out a list apportioning the sum to the various Villages. a list was written by whom I forget, but when we mentioned this to the Tahsildar, he stated that as the Sondah Ryots who had to contribute Hs 40-1-10 were

Sondah Mogay. First arrangement 132 Rupees.

were hostile to him, and Narsayah the Potail had previously complained against him, they were to be struck out, a list was accordingly made for Hoons 45-8-12 excluding the Village of Sondah. When the Summabundy was closed, and the Tahsildar was going to the Terbeddy Mutt he told me that with the view of having the Money collected without difficulty, I was to get the Potails and cause engagements to be written. I accordingly got each Potail to execute a Rohka to the purport that they had received the Money for the Summabundy of Isloor on account of the Sanboy Ramayah (my elder brother) and would pay it. I went to the Tahsildar and told him this at the Terbeddy Mutt. On the next day the Cutcherry Servants went to the house of Veshveshwara Hegadey in Burthumbully Mogay. the Tahsildar arrived in the evening.

1 Potail Timmap Hegady
2 Potail Cumply Shivaya Hegady
3 D: Vencap Hegady

Second arrangement Hoons 45-8-12 or Rs 183½

4

4 Ryot Housigie Shunkra Batt
5 Gunapayahs son Krishna
6 Becootty Gopal Hegadey

were collected by him on the next day inside his dwelling, and as I was told by them were asked for 500 Rupees for I was outside engaged with the Accounts. 200 Rupees were agreed to. the Tahsildar asked them to pay at once. Vishveshwara Hegady the house owner, and Cumply Vencup Hegadey stated that they would pay up in to day's, and the 50 Hoons were apportioned between the 5 Divisions of the Mogny. for 3 of which they said they would engage to pay their share 30 Hoons but that the rest 20 Hoons must be collected thro' the Shanbog Poondlicapah. Thence the Tahsildar went to Isloor and the Jummabandy was made at the house of Govind Butt Potail of Bislecopp. I went by Sondah to Sircee and only know by hearsay that 120 Rupees were agreed upon. I understand that.

Narsiah Hegadey
Bennajee Chennay Gowda
Ekkumbee Deva Naicka

were the parties thro' whom it was arranged. the Tahsildar asked the Shanbog Ramayah to pay the Money to him, and to raise it himself. Ramiah said he would when he came to Sircee, the Tahsildar went to Sircee that night. and on the next day told me that my brother Ramiah had agreed to be guarantee for 30 Hoons fixed as the levy in Isloor, and that he had told him to get it from me. I refused to pay without written authority, at 3 PM Ramayahs Goomastah Narnapa came, and as he said that Ramapah had accepted Avalty the Tahsildar had asked him to speak to Ramapa. The next day when I went to take leave of the Tahsildar before returning to Sondah, he told me at all events to let him have the 30 Rupees for Menshee. I accordingly obtained 30 Rupees from Menshee Potail Timmana Bhatt, and paid it to the Tahsildar in his garden. I went to Sondah. I was subsequently told by Narnapah, Ramayah & Boojing Row a Goomastah in the Court, that the 1st had borrowed 30 Hoons from Boojing Row, and had paid it to them

Payment to the Tahsildar of 30 Rs for the Menshe Mogny.

Payment of 120 Rs for the Isloor Mogny.

Portions of the Sondah Mogny contribution paid—

the Tahsildar. On again coming to Sircee in about 20 days the Tahsildar asked me to pay what had been collected in Sondah, Non had been collected, but I paid him 7 Hoons and in 4 days 2-1-4 More. The Tahsildar having told me that he would be respons=ible for Hoons 21-5-15 due from Coro=Shoovayah an Avaley the arrear was entered = against the Tahsildar. and when I had collect=ed the following portions of the contributions from Kittulhully Potail Gunnapah . . 3-1-4
Jareehully Potail Gunnapah . . . 2-1-4
On account of Boppanhully from Chenna Veerapah thro Pullad — Chenna Bufsapah . . . . . } 3-2-8
Shevully Timmayah . . . . . 1-4-—
Anbully Mouza from Gungah . . " 7-8
Aksully Do from 2 or 3 Ryots . . 1-5-4
Total . . 11-7-8

On the 15th June made 2 entries of a payment of 7 Hoons and deducted it from the arrear thus standing against the Tahsil=dar and told him so. the balance Hoons 4-7-5. I took myself and struck out of Tahsildars debt

debt to me. The balance Hoons 4-3-12 — out of the Hoons 9-1-4 advanced to the Tahsildar is still unpaid by him and the loss falls upon me. On the 17th June the Tahsildar called me and told me to manage to get the balance of Hoons 14-5-15 paid. I said the Ryots would not now pay, when the Tahsildar told me to borrow it from Boojing Row and to pay it which I did. Hoojoorukul Sankapah paid the Tahsildar 6-2-8 for Hoolgole. I had all the accounts, but the Tahsildar one day called me when the complaints had commenced, and told me to tear up all accounts which I did accordingly.

(March of the detachment)

In addition to this on the last Company, Surbaray occasion, the Tahsildar ordered me to procure 100 Men and 30 Bullocks, and sent a Takeed to Ishor Ramayah for 50 Bullocks. The company arrived before they were ready, and the Tahsildar said that if 100 Rupees were given to him he would settle every=thing. I had 13½ Hoons of my own and

and borrowed 1/- from Ramiah and thus paid 60 Rupees. Intended to have got them out of the Ryots but had only collected 4 or 5 Hoons when the outcry commenced and I am the loser. this account has also been torn up. No men were supplied from my division of the 50 Hoons settled for Boortunhully. I heard that 20 Hoons had been paid, but I do not think that any of the 20 which were to have been raised by Poondilicapah have been collected.

(True Abstract & Translation)
(Signed) J. Lushington
A. S. C.

Appendix H. 4.

Translation of the Nair Sheristadar's Report on the Sondah Magany.

Agreeably to your order which was accompanied by complaints against Cesses levied by Balakistna Row the suspended Tahsildar from the Ryots of the Sondah Magny. also by certain examinations taken immediately on the presentation of the said complaints, and certain lists produced before you shewing the particulars of the proportion leviable from each Village and

each Ryot. I proceeded on the 4th Instant into that Magny and commenced my enquiry on Monday the 6th and having completed it on the 9th returned to this place on the 10th of the Month. The Proceedings of the enquiry both previous and subsequent to my investigation are herewith submitted as per accompanying list.

The proceedings will shew the following history of the case Balakrist Row arrived in the house of Potail Venca-pah at Hoolgale on the evening preceding the Shwaratry festival, to make Summabundy of the Sondah Magny next morning he had Ryots assembled and began with the Settlement. Having finished few Villages he left it to go to the bathing room in the garden belonging to Ajee Sambiah to wash his mouth there he sent for Govind Hegadey Potail of Targode. Vencapah Hegadey Potail of Bomanally. and Hafsavaclos Sankapah Hogadeh of the Hoolgole Village and made them acquainted with the circumstances of his debts and asked them to assist him with contributions

contributions from their Magny - To this though they objected, they at last agreed to pay Pagodas 33 or Rupees 132 by levying contributions from among their Villages. These three persons urged on him the necessity for his giving orders to the Monegar to make the Collections the more certain. The Monegar Soor Narrapah was soon called in and was told by Balkrist Row to take care of the collections of his Money Monegar would seem not to have given his consent at the moment but his subsequent conduct makes it clear that he took active part in making the collections. Balkrist Row then quitted the garden, returned to his lodging, and furnished the remaining Summabandy, after which the Mookteesar Potails and Monegars, went to the next house belonging to one Shambiah and there drew a list of Villagewar contribution to the amount of 50 Pagodas this was communicated to Balakrist Row by the Monegar. when Balakrist Row desired him to strike off the

the Village of Sondah of which Vadagadah Narsiah was the Potail, and recommending to him great care of collecting the contributions from the remaining Villages himself went away to Terbedie Mhat for his meals. A list was then made out for Pagodas 45-8-12 and the Potails were made to pass their respective Rokis or engagements to pay their proportion to Monegar Soor Narrapah on account of Isloor Ramayah. These Rokis were written by the two Shanbogues of the Magny Ballapah and Ganapiah, and being signed by Potails were delivered into the hands of Monegar Soor Narrapah the assemblage then dissolved the contributions afterwards began to be collected in some Villages and whilst the Collection was pressing in others, Ryots came in to complain and after a clamour having prevailed against the contribution, were not made finally to pay it.-

The evidence bearing on the foregoing history, will be found in the sequel this case may be divided into 3 principal points embracing every matter brought to light during the enquiry, Viz^t.:- 1st

Fort St George 3d July 1823

1st That the Tahsildar Bal-
-krist Row held his consultation with head
Men at the bathing Room belonging to Ojee
Sambiah in order to raise contributions from
the Ryots for his own benefit when he had
been into the Sondah Magny to make his
Tahseldaree Summabundy.-

2ds That the Monegar, Shan-
boques, Potails and Head Men, had assem-
-bled at the house of Sambiah, to give ef-
-fect to the instructions received during the
consultation prepared Villagewar lists
and signed the necessary Rokes.-

3ds That Potails and Head
Men in accordance with the foregoing
list, collected the contributions from
the several Ryots in their respective
Villages.-

1st Point

That the Tahsildar Balakrist
Row on the morning following the day of
his arrival at the house of Veneapah
Hegadey Potail of Hoolegole to make
the Summabundy of the Sondah magny
having finished some Villages and
then

Targode Govend
Hegadey-
Bomanhally
Veneap. Hegadey-

Fort St George 3d July 1823

Observe-
Sunkapa Hegadey
Monegar Soon-
-Narrapah-

then going alone towards the neighbouring garden
sent for the 3 first named Head men and ask-
-ed them to raise contributions on his own
account and at their desire directed the fourth,
a Revenue Monegar, to take due care of the
collections is deposed to by these four persons.
Their evidence bears no marks of suspicion
and there is every reason to believe their
Statements to the full extent. On an objec-
-tion being advanced by the Head man
against levying contributions: Balkrist Row
is said to have acquainted them with the
debts which he had incurred on account
of Marriages, and to have requested their
assistance to relieve him from that burden.
From this circumstance their evidence appears
the more creditable because some months
before Balkrist Row began to collect
contributions there, had been two Marriages
in his house and because it being a pre-
-vailing doctrine among Bramins that to
give away any thing on account of marriage
is to gain special spiritual indulgence
it would be irreligious in them, to deny such
request

request, To ensure a compliance with his de-
-mand it is far from doubt that the Tahsildar
represented to the Head men the occasion of
marriage at the time when he proposed they
should afford him their assistance.-

Potail Vencaprah Hegade of
Hoolgole at whose house the Tahsildar had
lodged himself states that he was not pre-
-sent at the place where the consultation was
held except that he attended at the drawing
out of the Villagewar list of the contribution—
it may perhaps appear improbable that he should
not have been called into the consultation
since he was a Potail and the Tahsildar
had lodged in his own house; but this
doubt will be cleared with the following—
circumstance. The collections of the Oolgole
Village are chiefly made by Hoosavaclo
Sankapa formerly a Potail thro' whose—
agency almost all the produce of the Vil-
-lage is disposed of, the Merchants, he is
moreover a principal and influential in
the Village, such a man having been—
present at the consultation there was no—
occasion—

occasion to think that of the weak Potail
indispensable.-

2d Point.

Twelve individuals state that they
all were present at a next house of Ayee
Sambiah when they drew out a list shew-
-ing the proposition to be collected from
each Village and the Potails signed—
Rokes payable to Monegar Soor Nar-
-napah on account of Ysloor Ramiah
for the sums demanded from their res-
-pective Villages and delivered those into
the hands of the said Monegar. In sup-
-port of this evidence there is one Roke
out of the several ones then signed—
which is now produced during the en-
-quiry by Gunapiah Potail of the—
Tarchully Village and which he says
to have redeemed on the payment of the
amount therein mentioned to the Monegar.
This Roke is in the hand of Shamboque—
Balapah who acknowledges to be such and
is proved to be his own writing.-

Targode Govind Hegadey.
Bomanhully Vencapa Hegadey.
Hoosavaclo Sankapa Ayee Sambiah.
Oogole Vencapa Hegadey
Monegar Soornapa.
Sambogue Ganapiah
Do Balapah.
Shevally Timmapa.
Tarcally Gunapiah
Hillooly Timmiah
Sonda Narsiah.

When

9749 Fort St George 3rd July 1843

When the Monegar reported to the Tahseldar the extent (50 Pagodas) of contributions proposed to be levied from this Magny the latter advised him not to levy any contribution from the Sondah Village as the Potail there was hostile to him then that Village was struck out and the remaining Villages were assessed at Pagodas 45-8-12- of contribution in proportion to their respective Beriz- This fact is borne out by the evidence of Monegar Soor Narrapah, Targode Govinda Hegadeh and Narrya Potail of Sondah- A question may hence be stired what occasion was there to propose to collect contributions to the extent of Pagodas 45 and odd when they had agreed while in the garden to pay to the Tahsildar, no more than 33 Pagodas. The fact which the Monegar states in his deposition does away with all the necessity for such question, The Tahsildar in order to prevent any deficiency in the amount promised to him appears to have suggested to the Monegar the expediency of raising the contributions to a larger amount and lest the Heads might be alarmed at it of telling them

9750 Fort St George 3rd July 1843.

them know that it was well that some present should be given to the Gomastahs and Moonshies who accompanied his Cutcherry this is proved by the evidence of Soor Narrapah and Targode Potail Govinda Hegade- In further proof there is a list which Ajie Sambiah Copied from the one drawn out by the Potails and produced before you. with his complaint, so early as the 1st of July- This contains the names of Gomastahs &ca with the amount of present to be given to each of them.-

Of the 2 Shanboques who wrote the Rokes, Gunapaiah appears to have stated the things as they occurred- The other man, Ballapah, is quite otherwise his Deposition will shew him very willing to conceal the truth but after the Roke produced by Tahsildy Gunnapayah was shewn him, he could not help admitting to have been written in his own hand-

3rd Point

The Collections made on account of

of contributions were from the as
following Villages.

Hillahully	3	1	4
Sarkally	2	1	4
Boapanally	3	2	8
Shivally	1	"	"
Adanally in Denandy	"	7	8
Agsala	1	5	"
Bonnanally	6	2	8
Polgode	5	6	4
	23	6	4

There is no doubt that the contributions of the five first villages amounting to 10-2-8. were collected as stated by the Monegar Four of the Patils agree with the Monegar in this evidence one of them Ganapayah Patil of Sarcally in truth of his statement produces the Rs 6 redeemed by him from the Monegar on the payment of the contribution. No one dare say that this is any fabricated document, the writing of it is in the hand of Shanbogue Ballapah.

With respect to Adanally in Danandy Gunga the prawn

been found - He is said to have gone to the Avery Country - There is however reason to believe the Statement of the Monegar with respect to the Collection of this Village, because the full amount of 10-2-8. is shewn by the Monegar as to have been carried to the credit of the Tahsildar in his account - Had he not actually received the sum of - - 7-8- or 3 Rupees he would not have credited it, as there is still a balance against the Tahsildar which could not have been adjusted by that little sum: under these circumstances, it is clear that the sum of 10-2-8. as above stated has been fully collected from those five Villages and carried by the Monegar to the credit of the Tahsildar in his accounts. Hence it follows that the amount has gone into the Pocket of the Tahsildar - Monegar states that 1-5-0, or 6 Rupees were collected by him from the Ryots of Agasala part of Sargode Village and carried to the credit of the Tahsildar but according to the particulars given by the Ryots of the Village, 6 Rupees

and

and 4 annas appear to have been collected. The additional four annas it is not unlikely that the Monegar may have appropriated to his own use. That the Potail desired the Monegar to collect the contributions for him, and that the Monegar did so, is evident from their own statements, and the Depositions of the Ryots

Ram Butta Narnapah, Timmaya Soree Gumpayah

Potail Vencapah Hegadeh

Largoda Govinda Hegadey Monegar Soor Narnapah

this he appears to have passed his Rake, for the amount of contributions of Pagodas-6-2-8. from his Village. Bomanally seems not to have taken any pains for its realization, he recommended the collections to Monegar Soor Narnapah who collected 15-"- of which 9 were carried to the credit of the said Vencapah Hegadeh in satisfaction of arrears of the Land Revenue due by him, the balance having been paid him by the Monegar. This is proved by the statements of Vencapah Hegadeh and the Monegar Soor Naranapah and a list of receipts for the payment of his kists found among the Potails Pa[illegible]

contains the credit of 9 Rupees given him by the Monegar. There may seem reasons to think that as the amount has been carried to the credit of the Potails Kists it is not any part of the contributions in question some time previous to the commencement of the contributions when Marriage ceremonies had taken place in the house of the Tahsildar, this Potail had given a present amounting to 5 Pagodas and he had declared his determination when the Villagewar list was drawn out in the house of Ajee Sanhib, that he would collect the contributions from the Ryots and retain it himself in consideration of the said present as the principal 5 Pagodas with interest of "-2-8. or 1 Rupee each corresponded exactly with the amount leviable from his Village this fact is clearly deposed to by the Monegar and obscurely or indirectly admitted by the Potail. Hence there is no room to suspect that the sum of Rupees 25-"-" were paid by the Ryots on account of the Tahsildar, as contributions for

Monegar Soor Narnapah Potail Vencapah Hegadey

Fort St George 3d July 1813.

for 12 5/- and that the Patail there-
with reimbursed himself for what he
had given the Tahsildar as a present
in the preceding year.

With respect to this
Village I have not instituted any
individual inquiry. The Monegar states
that of the collections made from these
Villagers he paid part in satisfaction
of the arrear due by the Patail, and the
remainder into his own hands, that part
of the amount collected was carried to
account in the liquidation of his arrears
is shewn by the paper in which receipts
are granted to him by Monegar and
Shanboque for the kists paid by the
Patail. This paper was found amongst
the Duffers of the Patail which it was
considered necessary to search in
this paper 1—8—12 is once credited
and —— 3-8. is the 2nd entry being a
total of 2—2—8. as paid by the
Monegar on account of this Patail
which is shewn above to have been
the collections of contributions &c
From this circumstance

Fort St George 3d July 1813.

reason to conclude that Rupees 15—0—0
as stated by the Monegar to have been
collected from the Ryots of this Village
on account of contributions for the Tah-
sildar, hence as he undertook to repay
himself the amount of Marriage present,
it may be concluded that all amount of 6-2-8
has been fully collected.

The contributions from
the Village of Koalgode in which Tahsil-
dar held his office to make the Summa
of Magany do not appear to have been
made by the Patail. The Statements of 2.
individuals show that some Ryots paid
their share of contribution to Monegar,
whilst others did so by an assignment
upon Hossavadoo Sunkapah, some
of those who are said to have paid
to the Monegar, their proportion, on
being questioned, state that they
had passed assignment upon Os
Hossavadoo Sunkapah and as they
had asked the Monegar to collect their
amount from him they stated it
as having been paid to the Monegar
without allusion to the assignment

Patail Vencapa
Ajee Sambiah

Ajee Sambiah
Keshemmane
Pattaya

As

as the produce of these Ryots appears to be disposed of thro the agency of the said Hofsavaloo Sunkapah I believe it more probable that they passed only an assignment upon him In this Village the contribution as stated by Ajee Sambiah was assessed upon 14 Wurgdars of whom Nagapah Jofsy and Veerabhadraya refused to bear any share as appears from the Statements of 3 individuals, there fore the shares of these 2 persons can be considered not to have been collected, but the remaining Ryots have no doubt paid their share, of contributions thro Sankapah as is subsequently proved by evidence besides the same Sankapah's admission of having accepted Havabtas for their respective money-Monegar states that he had at the time understood from the said Sankapah that the contributions collected through him were already paid to the Tahsildar Balakristna Rao, I am therefore led to think that the statement of the Hofsavaloo Sunkapah that

Sambiah Patail
Vencapa Hofsavaloo Sunkapa

Hucky Timmaya
Kishwa Bytta
Venca Bhutta

parties is entirely false, some of the Ryots who appear to have passed assignment upon Hofsavaloo Sunkapah, do not appear from their depositions to be Accountants, a perusal of Ajee Nurseyahs depositions would have no doubt that Hofsavaloo Sunkapah practices fraud upon his customers in his accounts according to the said Nurseyah's account, found among Sunkapah's papers there was balance of Pags. 1-1- due to him, notwithstanding which Sunkapah had once said to him there was no balance in Nurseyah's favor and at another time, as little as Pagodas -1-4 was only due to him.

On a consideration of all the foregoing circumstances of Pagadas 6-2-8- assessed on 14 Ryots of this Village Pagodas -5-8- being deducted on account of 2 Ryots Nagapah Jofsy and Veerabadra: yah in proportion of the Jummabundy paid by them, the balance of 5-6-12- has in my opinion been collected by Hofsavaloo Sunkapa on account of the contributions for the use of the Tahsildar Sunkapah's statement, that he did not pay the collections to the Tahsildar though

though it may be entitled to no credit, yet would make it more probable that the money at least remained in his own hands, he stated that the collections were repaid to the Ryots which statement it washis business to prove, but has failed in doing so.- The Dufters of this man, were searched amongst which the accounts for Plava, the year in which the contributions were collected, were not forthcoming, although those and preceding and subsequent to it were all present.- From the absence of Plava's account alone it is inferrible that Sunkapah has maliciously concealed those accounts on the understanding that were they produced, the falsehood of his Statement would have been entirely exposed

The contributions from the Village of Sadashevally part of Targode Govinda Hegade's Division have not been collected from the Ryots. It appears however that Abbek Timaya and others were sent for, at Sirce and being pressed were compelled to pass Rokes Vca for the payment of it.- A coolwar list in the hand of Shan-

Abbee Timmaya
Govind Hegadey
Monagar Soorg
Narnapah
Shanbogue
Ganapaya
Shanboy
Ballapa
Nedagod or
Soobaya Hegadey

Shanbogue Gunapayah which w
furnished to Abbek Timaya to
him to make the individual c
on the occasion, he had passed
has been produced during the
Shanbogue Gunnapayah acknow
the list to be in his hand writin
list and other engagements are
to have been written in the h
Shanbogue Gunapayah, whilst
Targode Patail Govinda Hegade
Soor Narnapah and Shanbogu
were present.- The abovementio
itself is the strongst proof o
Ryots having been compelled
engagements in the house of G
at Sirce.- Had not the Ryo
Village complained to you so
the amount of the contributio
certainly have been collect
them according to the enga
and if they have been free
further vescation regarding
it is entirely owing to their
come forward with their

Hengarch and V

which are two of the Villages forming the Sondah Magny do not appear to have actually paid any contribution. None of the persons who have been examined speak to any collections being made from them - Hengarch is one Warg - belonging to the Lengayet Mutt and the Ayah has long been absent, therefore no further enquiry has been made into these Villages.

The complaints given in in the beginning allude to the taxes the Ryots are required by the Monigar Shanbogues and Potails to pay for the Surbary Coolies - This practice appear to have been long in existence which affords opportunities to these public servants for extorting money from Ryots and this having no reference to the enquiry I was engaged in, I have not taken any notice of it but it appears to me to demand kind attention of the Revenue Officers and early measures for guarding the Ryots against extortion on these pretences.

The Duftors brought from Hosavadoo Sankapah during the enquiry, brought a paper to light No in the accompanying list - This paper is for Shubhaerutee the current year, and exhibits the payment of 1 Rupee to Monegar and Shanbogues - As the account contains the money transactions belonging to Nurseya he being asked to explain what the payment was stated that it was to the servants of the Honually Mhut - but the Mhut has no Monigar on its establishment, Nurseya admits that the Parpatigar is the only manigar of the Mhuts affairs it is therefore inferrible that the payment has exclusively reference to the Revenue Monigar and Magny Shanbogues - From this fact it will be known to you that notwithstanding the rigid enquiry now going on into the conduct and consequent suspension of Balkrista Row, the Sircar Servants do not appear yet sufficiently taught to fear the evil consequences of their conduct in opposition to the rules and Regulations of

of Government.-

I hope I may be permitted to submit the following short observations on the manner of the Coopary Gardens or the Hyghy Brahmins in this Talook.

All the Garden Maganies are peopled chiefly with Hayg Brahmins the greatest portion of them know not even to read and write, they are not such as have become acquainted with the principles on which justice is administered by the Company's Government, as they confine themselves to the rearing of their Estates, and are scarcely in the habit of frequenting the doors of Cutcherry and Courts,- They are consequently perfectly unwilling and unfit to seek redress by means of complaints against any oppressions, with which they may have been wronged by any of the Public Servants besides, most of this class of Ryots have involved themselves in immense debts and embarrassments from which they can scarcely extricate themselves, till some succeeding generations- A few only may be found in

a Magany who possess wealth and are in a state of independence, even these are so blind that they dare not act against the dictates of the influential Ryots or Moktessur, notwithstanding the ruin to which their property is exposed by their so doing. If a public servant should desire to obtain any gift or present from these Ryots, it is usual for him first to have recourse to the influence of the Headman or Moktessur. In the event of any Ryots attempting to complain against the public servants in such cases, such Ryot cannot disregard the menaces of the Moktessur to whom he is immensely indebted as the servant has already

already previously brought
the headman over to his side.
In the present case however
the subscriptions raised by the
Tahsildars were so heavy that
the Mokteesser themselves being
unable to bear with its weight,
the matter has been prominently
complained of especially as
at this time the payments for
Cadies were demanded from the
rayets to an usually large
amount

Sersee . . . / True translation /
13. February 1843 / Signed / P. Lushington
Addl. Sub Collector

J.C.B.

Appendix I.

Ipsaloor Mogny.

Report upon the Contribution exaction &
arrangement in the Ipsaloor Mogny —

The first intimation of the
transactions in the Ipsaloor Mogny was
given to me in the detailed statements of
Appendix H. 3. the Souda Monigar on the 4th July, when
I at once sent for the Ipsaloor Shanboy
Ramayah, and on his attending before
me on the 5th July immediately called
upon him to state whether he was aware
of any contribution having been raised
for Balkrist Row in the Mogny of Ipsaloor,
when he at once stated that when Bal-
krist Row visited the house of
Bisleycopp Govendah Butt for the
Junmahbundy he importuned the follow-
ing principal Persons —

Bisleycopp Potail Govind Butt
Dollah Narsayah — Potail
Bennegee Chinnayah Gowdah ditto
Yekambee Deva Naigk —

to assist him with a contribution from
their Mogny, and that it was finally
arranged

arranged that 30 Hoons should be collected for which he (the Shanbog) made himself responsible, and as the Tahsildar prefsed for the Money to be paid at once, and his Gomastah Karanapah wrote to him from Sirsee in a day or two telling him that he was importuned for the Money, he wrote to Boogung Row his relative in Sirsee and asked him to pay 30 Hoons to Karnapah—

He produced the letter written to him by Karnapah, and also a list shewing the parties from whom contributions to the amount of 30 Hoons had been collected and paid over to himself—

On calling up Karnapah on the same date he corroborated Ramayah's Statement, and produced the letter written to him by Ramayah, enclosing one for Boojing Row. He further stated that he had paid the Money to the Tahsildar at the back of his house—

On the 11th of July a Petition was presented to me by 2 petty Retailers and

and 3 Ryots of the Ifsaloor Mogny, complaining of their having been compelled by the Shanbog, and Mookutfars to pay towards a contribution for the Tahsildar at the rate of 6 annas per Hoon to their Shanbog, and requested that the Money might be given back to them. As I was at this time engaged in examining the Tahsildar's proceedings in the Herroor Mogony I merely questioned them verbally and let them go—

Being engaged with other enquiries I did not again turn my attention to this Mogny for a considerable period, and on one occasion when I sent for Boojing Row ascertained that he had gone into the Dharwar Country— I had not intended before sending in my report to prefs my enquiries in this Mogny, as from considering it fully established that the same system had been pursued in other Mognies, and seeing no reason to discredit the Statement given before me in regard

regard to this Mogny it appeared to me unnecessary to do so but when reviewing the Statements given before me in each Mogny in which there had been no detailed investigation in the presence of the Ex Tahsildar as this was a case in which money was stated to have been paid directly to him and it thus differed from those of Kerroor Kurroor and Sirsee where the contribution had been assigned over to others in liquidation of his debts to them, it appeared to me desirable to summon the parties named as those through whom the arrangement was made and after examining them in presence of Balkrist Row to take his answer I accordingly summoned them on 6th February, when Bisleycopp Govinde Butt, Adal Kursayah, Bennegee Chinnayah Gowdah, who are the Principal Potails in the Mogny, gave Statements in full corroboration of those previously given before me by the Shanbog Ramayah, and supported

by the Complaints of the Ryots, of their having paid to the Shanbogue the sums apportioned to their respective Villages; they stated that when the Tahsildar spoke to them about the contribution Yekkumbee Deva Naick was also present Yekkumbee Deva Naick denies having ever been spoken to by the Tahsildar, but admits that when he was at Bisleycopp he heard the Potails speaking together about having a Contribution raised for the Tahsildar He also denies having paid any Money to the Shanbog Ramayah on this account his name being entered in the list of payments produced before me on the 5th of July as having paid Hoons 1—1—4—

Boojung Row was examined and stated that in Conformity with a letter written to him by his relative Ysloor Ramayah he paid to Ramayah the Shanbogs Goomastah 30 Hoons, and understood from him that this

this Money was to be paid to the Tahsildar on account of a Contribution which it had been arranged to raise for him from the Ryotwar Mayny. He produced a letter in corroboration of this Statement, and asserted further that he has recently been in the habit of lending Money to Balkrist Row.

Narnapah gave a deposition on Oath in conformity with the Statements verbally given by him on my summoning him in July—

The Ryots who had previously Complained stated that they had not themselves been spoken to by Balkrist Row, but had been informed by the Principal Potails of the arrangement which had been made on account of the Tahsildar, and had been importuned by them for payment—specifying the sums which each had paid, which corresponded with the Memorandum produced by the Shanbog—

Balkrist Row as in all other cases in which a similar charge has been

preferred against him denies all knowledge of the transaction, but cannot state that the Shanboy or Potails have any feelings of enmity against him which should lead to their joining in trumping up a false Charge— On a consideration of the proceedings in this case I am unable to see any grounds for disbelieving the Statements of the Potails and Shanboy— There only circumstance which could throw any discredit on their Statement is the denial of Yerkanna Deva Nayk, but there appear to me many reasons for believing that he has not stated the truth. He is not a Potail but his Brother, in whose name is the Potailship, also holds the post of Duffadar, Deva Nayk is however a man of considerable influence and has for several years obtained the Arrack farms for the Sowdah Talook or some of the other farms— He is just the kind of man who would be useful to a Tahsildar with whom he was on good terms, by exerting his influence to carry out his wishes and

had

had he not been present on the occasion in question there is not the slightest reason why the Principal Potails should have mentioned his name knowing that this Statement would be in opposition to theirs- nor was there the slightest reason why the Shanbog should enter his name in the list of contributions had not this been the case His Brother being a Potail and Duffadar, to which latter post he was appointed on account of his good conduct during the disturbances at Sirsee in 1831 there are abundant reasons why he should not admit that he was an active promoter of an arrangement by which exactions were to be levied from the Ryots on account of the Tahsildar and on my questioning him shortly after the Tahsildars Suspension he admitted that the Shanbog had asked him to collect the share apportioned to his Village, but stated that he had himself refused to take any steps in the matter, The Shanbog states that Deva Nayk had lent Balkrist Row 200 Rupees on the occasion of the Marriages

in his family, and that Deva Nayk after the Tahsildars Suspension told him that he had been repaid. Deva Naik admits having been asked by the Tahsildar to lend him 200 Rupees, but denies having done so, stating that the Shanbog must have misunderstood him when he casually mentioned this- That both Deva Naick and the Shanbog were on very excellent terms with Balkrist Row until the matters came forward which led to his suspension is notorious- This Shanbog was the person through whom Balkrist Row used to obtain his supply of Rice, and although no proof on this point of the debt is forthcoming, and Deva Nayk denies it, I am inclined to place great faith on the Shanbogs Statement on this point and to believe that Deva Nayk having lent 200 Rupees to Balkrist Row, and having been subsequently repaid, has been won over to say nothing criminatory of the Tahsildar, and it may here be observed, that before I summoned him for examination, I received Anonymous Petitions

Petitions stating that he had given large bribes to the Tahsildar in connexion with the Arrack contract. In my mind his unsupported denial does not in any degree shake my faith in the Statements of the other parties, the Shanbog and the 3 Principal Cotails to the fact of Balkrist Row having requested them to make Arrangements for levying a contribution on his account. This was the Mogny of which the Summabundy was made after the Completion of all the others in which the same System had been pursued, and there is no reason to suppose that it escaped. as in all other cases the Cotails have not the slightest object to gain by making a false Statement of their having Agreed to a disgraceful arrangement for levying Money from their Ryots as a contribution for the Tahsildar.

In the documents produced by the Shanbog Ramayah his Gomastah Narnapah and Boojung Row there is no mention of the Tahsildar's name which had they been fabricated would probably

+ Note This is partly erroneous as the 2 Magnies of Sirsee and Shewallie were not settled until after the Summabundy of Isaloor had been made but as will be seen from the proceedings in these Mognies some previous steps with the view of securing a Contribution had been taken.

probably have been the case. Had there been reason for discrediting the Statements of these parties these documents might all be regarded as liable to suspicion, from the facility with which they might have been forged, but under existing circumstances, I see no reason for thinking it probable that they were fabricated to strengthen the case. Had the fact of the payment of the 120 Rupees by Narnapah to the Tahsildar been false, and had the parties been leagued together to get up a false charge care would probably have been taken to have evidence in readiness to prove Narnapah's Statement on this material point. but there is nothing of this. Narnapah states that he paid the money to the Tahsildar in his house when no other parties were present except some of his household who may not have seen it, and this I see no reason to discredit.

In the whole of this case there is nothing whatever in support of the idea that the transactions alleged to have taken place did not in reality occur. and they derive abundant confirmation from the proof of

Similar

similar arrangements having been made and carried into effect in other Magnies. The matter already adduced appears to me abundantly sufficient without extending my enquiries to the Ryots of each Village to ascertain whether they made the payments which the Shanbog asserts he received from them, as they could only speak to the facts which their Potails had told them, and I therefore close my enquiry being fully convinced that it is established by the direct evidence of the Shanbog and Principal Potails, which I see no reason to discredit, corroborated as it is by other facts, that at Balkrist Rowsoo instigation an arrangement was made when he visited Bisleycopp Govinda Butts house for the Summabundy, for the Collection from the Ryots for his personal benefit of the sum of 120 Rupees, and that this sum was paid to him in advance through his Goomastah Narrapah by the Ishaloor Shanbog Ramayah, and that the latter collected money from the Ryots on this account.

(Signed) J. S. Leishington
Asst. Sub Coll.r

J.

Tuttwa of the Court of Circuit.

No. 6 on the Calendar of the Principal Sudr Ameen of Sircy for the 1st Sessions of 1843.

Prosecutor.

Sircar.
but subsequently by direction of the Court of Circuit.

Timmaka (female) by Vakeel.
Cansoor Soobaya.

Prisoners.

1. Lutchmy Narrapa,
2. Coopanna Hegadey,
3. Shamraya, Shanbogue of Cansoor Mogny.
4. Vencapa, Shanboguе of the said Magny,
5. Gunnapa Bhut,
6. Soobba Bhut,
7. Annaya Hegadey,
8. Veerapa,
9. Balkristapow Tahseldar of Sondah Talook under suspension.

Question to the Law Officer

Are the Prisoners at the Bar, guilty or not guilty of the crime laid to their charge?

Answer

On consideration of the Proceedings in case No. 6 on the Calendar of the Principal Sudr Ameen of Sircee for the 1st Sessions of 1843, it appears that the 1st to the 9th Prisoners namely Lutchmy Narrapa, Coopunna Hegadey, Shamray the Shanboguе of Kunsoor Mogny, Vencapa the Shanboguе of the same Onogny, Gunnapa Butt, Soobba Butt, Annaya Hegadey, Veerapa and Balkristarow the Tahseldar

Tahsildar of Sondah under suspension, both when arraigned before the judge on Circuit at the prosecution of Kanson-Soobiya the Vakeel of the Prosecutrix Limaka, and when put on their defence pleaded not guilty to the following charge, Viz.t the 1st 2d and 3d Prisoners of having with the fraudulent intent of depriving the 1st witness and his co-sharers Limapa and Shunkra (the 4th and 5th witness) of the Madalen estate of Hoons 23. 3. 2 Parix valued at about 1000 Rupees, registered in the name of the 1st witness's father Devunnana Verica-na, situated at Cangode Village in Cunnoor Magny, fabricated a deed of sale in the hand writing of the 3d Prisoner, purporting to have been executed by the 1st witness to the 2d Prisoner's brother's son the 1st Prisoner, on the 2d Shrawana Shoodha 20th July of Nava 1841 for the whole of the said estate for the sums of Hoons 95. The 4th to the 8th Prisoner of having with the same fraudulent intent, attested the said deed of sale as witnesses to make it appear to be genuine. The 1st and 3d further of being principal in fabricating with the same fraudulent intent a Razeenamah in the name of the said Veerapa dating it the 4th December

December 1251 A.D. 1841. Fusly also in the handwriting of the 3d Prisoner in the public book of Razeenamahs and Cabooluamahs belonging to the said Talook Cutcherry, in order to obtain an alteration of the registry of the said estate in the name of the 1st Prisoner and thereby strengthen the said of sale of the 4th 5th & 7th and 8th further of having with the same fraudulent intent attested the said Razeenamah as witnesses and thereby become accessaries thereto, and the 9th of having with fraudulent intent and with the view of aiding and assisting the 1st Prisoner to obtain possession of the said estate affixed his signature with his Official designation as Tahsildar to the said Razeenamah and Cabooluamah, he well knowing at the time that both the deed of sale and Razeenamah were fraudulent & fictitious.

The 1st witness states that he did not execute the deed of sale or Razeenamah or sign them, that he was not aware of their existence, that nothing was due to the 1st Prisoner on account of any dealings between the Prisoner & himself or his ancestors, that he did not attend during the

Fort St George 3d July 1843.

the Jamabundy held at Cadgheeby[illegible] or Cangode in the aforesaid year, adding that himself & his co shares the 4th & 5th witnesses have separately held shares of the said estate, paying a Beriz of Hoons 16- 10. Hoons 4- 1 as Rupee and Hoons 3 respectively, and that he has no right to the whole estate. Altho' this statement stands in the light of a complaint, yet adverting to the evidence of the other witnesses and to the very strong grounds contained in the Proceedings, the same may doubtless be considered a true one.

The 2d & 3d witnesses depose that the 2d did not give an assignment upon the 3d for the sum of Hoons 50 said to be due to the 1st Prisoner, and that the 3rd Witness did not execute any document to the 1st Prisoner. The very contradictory Statements made by the said Prisoner before the Acting Tahsildar, the additional Joint Magistrate and the Criminal Court as are evident from the Diary of the latter tribunal go to support the evidence of these witnesses.

The 3d witness, further, as well as the 4th 5th & 6th depose that the management of all the affairs of the 1st witness's house devolves upon the 3rd

Fort St George 3d July 1843.

& 6th witnesses and the 1st witness's mother, & that the 4th & 5th are his cousins who are entitled to portions of land of the said estate of Hoons 4 and 1 rupee and Hoons 3 Beriz respectively that the 1st witness has no control over the whole land, and that dealings never existed between the 1st Prisoner and the said witness or his parents.

The 7th witness deposes that he was at Cangode Village until the completion of Jamabundy, that he left the place after the 9th Prisoner's departure, that the 1st witness did not come there, that the 6th witness was in attendance in consequence of a petition presented by him as was the 5th witness, he having been sent for by the 9th Prisoner in consequence of a Rayeenamah on the subject of a sale alleged to have been made by him of his share in the said land (the subject of another their complaint) to the 2d Prisoner.

The 8th witness deposes to having made a search in the 3d Prisoners Dufterim in the presence of the Joint Magistrate and discovered the altered draft No 56 of the deed of sale the subject of the charge.

The

The evidence of the 3d to the 6th witness tends further to support in a satisfactory manner the fact of the 1st witness not having been present either at Codgheeby le or Bangode during the Jummabundy. Again it is inferrible from the evidence of the 4th and 12th witnesses that in the month of Sheavana (July) 1841 of Plava the date of the alleged deed of sale the 1st witness was at Bussoor in the Mysore Division undergoing medical treatment an assertion that goes to nullify the said deed of sale.

Although it is evident that the 1st witness after he had denied execution of the deed of sale and the 1st Razeenamah presented the 2d Razeenamah to the Acting Tahsildar upholding the genuineness of the deed of sale and thereby contradicted his own statement and although the 1st Prisoner, on the ground of that statement, may consider the evidence of his witnesses from the 11th to the 14th as tending to support the deed of sale still that his (the Prisoner's) relatives the 11th to the 13th witnesses should earnestly request the Tahsildar while he was

engaged

engaged in investigating the case of forgery to allow a respite of two days to effect a compromise regarding it, that the 1st Prisoner should intimidate the 1st witness and his relatives by various means, strengthen the transaction about 95 Hoons regarding which no vouchers exist and for which the deed of sale was executed, by recovering the amount from the 4th and 6th witness in cash and by assignment and resort to deceit by promising to return the vouchers thro' his 12th witness should afterwards urge that the documents were missing that he should request the 7th witness for the prosecution to prevent a complaint being preferred by the 1st witness, and hold out a promise of executing a deed regarding the missing documents, as are evident from the testimony of the 1st to the 4th and the 8th and 7th witnesses for the prosecution and from certain other circumstances recorded in the Joint Magistrates Yadast and the diary of the Criminal Court are acts tending to shew that there were no documents regarding the transaction in

question

question, that the deed of sale was fabricated and that exertions have been made to conceal the forging of the deed of sale and Razeenamah in order to screen the forger and the persons who aided and abetted therein. Moreover the very tenor of the 2d Razeenamah and Cabooleamah is an evidence to the fact of the 1st Prisoner and his aforementioned witnesses having imposed upon the 1st, 4th and 6th witnesses who are altogether ignorant men. The 9th Prisoner considers his former and present plea to be of avail to him, but adverting to his pecuniary obligation to and friendship with the 1st Prisoner as proved by his own admission in the answer to the 37th question put by the Joint Magistrate and in his evidence before this Court, to the facts of his having been present in the said Prisoner's house at Cangode on the 11th December 1841 on account of the Summabundy for fasly 1251 aforesaid, to the particulars contained in the 3d Prisoner's deposition No. 57 which is verified by the evidence of the 9th, 10th and 11th witnesses, namely that he (9th Prisoner)

and

and the Prisoner were sitting on the Chabootra of the latter, that the 4th, 5th and 6th Prisoners were present on the occasion that the 3d Prisoner by direction of the 9th wrote the deed of sale, Razeenamah and Cabooleamah on the aforesaid date in the absence of the 1st witness, dating the deed of sale and the draft of it on the 2d Margueshra Shoodha and the Razeenamah on the 4th December, that the 4th, 5th and 6th Prisoners who were present at the time attested the deed of sale and Razeenamah; that the 1st Prisoner affixed the 1st witness's signature to them, - that after the 9th Prisoner's arrival at and Godgheeby for Summabundy, the 7th and 8th Prisoners also attested the deed of sale and Razeenamah, while the 9th attested the latter, it is evident that the 9th Prisoner was concerned in the matter and that he aided and abetted therein. -

The fact of the month "Margeshra" originally inserted in the draft of the deed of sale having been altered to "December" and of the words "Shravana" to "July" and a Razeenamah has been presented having been altered to the words

"will

will be presented when you may wish it" agreeably to the direction of the 9th Prisoner, after the 3d Prisoner had written the draft and Razeenamah and the 9th Prisoner had referred to them, and the fact of the date "the 14th December corresponding with the 2d Marguesha Shoodha" inserted in the Razeenamah having been allowed to stand so as to prevent a suspicion as to both Documents having been executed on one and the same date, and make it appear that there was a difference of 5 Months between the dates of their execution as are evident from the 3d Prisoner's statement, the fact of the altered draft corresponding with it's fair copy, and which goes to support the said statement, and further the absurd and improbable entry in the Razeenamah, namely that an adjustment of accounts took place of dealings which existed between the 1st Prisoner and the 1st witness and his ancestors until the 2d Marguesha Shoodha 14th December, that a balance of Rooms 95 appeared against the witness, and that the aforesaid deed of sale was executed on the 2d Shravana Shoodha on 14th July

that account, shew positively that the deed of sale and Razeenamah are fabrications, as asserted by the 3d Prisoner - against it appears from the Jadast recorded by the Advocate Joint Magistrate and the report of the 9th Prisoner that the 5th witness was examined by the latter at Cangode on the 11th December regarding a portion of this very estate. This was sufficient for the 9th Prisoner to be aware that he was the Co-sharer of the land, the subject of the charge, and that the identical share of the 5th wit: ness had been sold to the 1st and 2d Prisoners, and included in the deeds of sale executed to both of them, and of entertaining suspicion on the subject.

There are other important facts in this case, Viz: In the concluding part of the abovementioned Razeenamah there is an entry to the effect that "my Co-sharer "Madaleuloo Timmapa who holds possession "of a portion of the said wurg of Beriz Rooms 1- "1/4 Rupee should be allowed to continue in the enjoyment of it" and immediately after this passage there is an entry at variance with it, Viz: that the "wurg of the whole land should be registered in

in the name of the 1st Prisoner." In the subdil putty for the whole wurg of the said land for: warded to the Additional Sub Collector by the 9th Prisoner under his signature, the produce is stated to be Hoons 47-4 pa. the Beriz Hoons 23-3-2 and the nett produce after deducting the beriz, Hoons 24 and odd; according to usage such a land is worth upwards of 200 Hoons.- This very Putty shews that the land in question was sold for Hoons 95. an amount falling short even of a moiety even of its real value.- It is extraordinary that notwithstanding the 9th Prisoner was aware of all these particulars, he should wink at them, lose sight of his Official duty, refrain from holding an inquiry on the subject, omit to allude to any of the said circumstances in the Putty in question for the information of the above mentioned Gentleman and afford his aid to the 1st Prisoner. These clearly shew that the (9th Prisoner) has deprived the poor of their rights.-

All this the 2d Prisoner, denies having been

been present at the execution of the deed of sale or Rageenamah or having been concerned therein; still it clearly appears from his own admission and the particulars detailed by him in his deposition No. 46 before the Additional Joint Magistrate, that he was present on the occasion and was aware of the transaction; which fact is likewise supported by the statement made by the 1st Prisoner before that Officer, adverting to the fact of the 2d Prisoner being the senior in the family and living together, he should be ignorant of the transaction.-

The contradictions as recorded in the aforesaid Yadast. apparent in the statements of 5th 7th and 8th Prisoners as to the two latter having been present at the abovementioned villages and affixed their signatures while they are enhanced by the depositions No. 27 and 29 given by the Talook Gumastah Soobrow and Vishweshwaraya before the additional Joint Magistrate to the effect that after the 9th Prisoner had concluded the Jummabundy

Junnabandy of Cangode on the 15th December, he proceeded to Sircee for the annual ceremony of his mother, and that on the 17th he together with the said Prisoner set out from Sircee and arrived at Bodinayakenpatty a little before dusk, that on that day he (9th Prisoner) transacted certain duties of less importance and nothing else. Independent of which the Petition of the 1st Prisoner dated the 17th December aforesaid to the address of the 9th Prisoner in regard to the alteration of the wurg of the land, the subject of the charge, and in which it is stated that a Razeenamah and Caboolnamah had previously been presented to him and praying therefore that orders might be passed for the alteration of the wurg and the fact of the 9th Prisoner having recorded it, and passed an order on the 18th to the Shanbogues in accordance with the 1st Prisoner's prayer, tend to shew that the deed of sale, Razeenamah and Caboolnamah were written and the

attestations of witnesses obtained thereto at Cangode Village.

Under these circumstances, the crimes charged are proved against the Prisoners and they are liable to Oskoobut at the discretion of the Judge. God knows best.

The Judge Presiding on a most

Sincee 4th May 1843. /Signed/ George Bird
2d Judge on Circuit

True Copy obtained from the
Principal Sudr Ameen of Sincee.
/Signed/ Lushington.
No. 3.

List of papers forming the Appendix to the Report of the Additional Sub Collector of Canara upon the charges against Bala-Kristarow the late Tahsildar of Sondah of having exacted large sums from the Ryots of the Sondah Talook dated May 29th 1843.

Appendix A Translation of an Anonymous Petition against Balakristarow the Tah-sildar of Sondah received from the Principal Collector on the 29th March 1842.

B Translation of an anonymous Petition against the Sondah Tahsildar received at Neelcoond on the 17th April 1842

thro the Sincee Post Office addressed to the Sub Collector.

C. Abstract of Arzees presented by Goorapah.

D Report upon the proceedings held by the Additional Sub Collector on the subject of Contribution having been levied from the Ryots of the Hurnoor Mogany for the benefit of Balkristarow the Tahsildar of Sondah in fusly 1251. Kalingood Division.- accompanying the Appendix. D.-

Papers accompanying the Appendix. D.-

D. 1. Account No. 5 produced by Kalingood Suamee Narrapa purporting to be a Table Vca as in 19th Para of Report-

D 2 Explanation Statement of accounts of Havah Varadah produced by Suamee. Narranapa given by him & Soobayah Hegady.

D 3. Memorandum in explanation of the accounts produced by Ajeebul Soobayah Hagady compared with his Statement and containing my view of the trustworthiness of his accounts.-

Memorandum

D4. Memorandum in explanation of the accounts produced Addy Kully Vencumma Hegadey compared with his Statement shewing what facts they prove.

D5 Extracts from the accounts of Addy Kolly Venkamma Hegadey for the year Rava

D6. Memorandum to accompany the proceedings in the Kalingode Division of the Kurnoor Mogny.-

Appendix E continuation of the Report shewing the Proceedings held by the Additional Sub Collector in regard to contributions having been levied for Balkristarow the Tahsildar of Sondah in fusly 1251 from the Ryots of the Kurnoor Mogny Hodgherbyle Division.

Papers accompanying the Appendix E.

E1 Memorandum of expenses incurred for making Surbarcy to the Detachment and the Collector at Ravenkutta in the Kurnoor Magny from Badrapada last up to the evening of Push Shood Bidagey of the year Rava fusly 1251 found in Annayah Hegadey's Dufter.

E2 Table found in Annayah Hegadey's Dufter being a Villagewar apportionment of the Varadah contribution for the year Rava upon the Villages of the Buddevan and Multigur Bagees of the Kurnoor Mogny with details of the sums collected.- E1 & E2 Nos 1 and 3

E3. Explanation of the Putties Nos 1 and 3 produced by Annaya Hegady of Hodgheebyle in the Kurnoor Mogny in connexion with the Statement given by him- of the Additional Sub Collector

E4. Memorandum by the Additional Sub Collector on Documents Nos E1 & E2. 1 and 3 of Annaya Hegadey.-

E5 Statement of accounts between Balkristarow Tahsildar of Sondah and Sheeracoob: lee Gunnapayah produced by Sheeracoollee Gunnapah.-

E6 Translation of Memorandum found among the accounts of Gunnapah Hegadey shewing what portions of the Sums due to him for which Balkristarow had given assignments upon Kalingad Luxmee Narrapa and Annayah Hegadey have been relieved.

Report

Appendix P Report shewing the result of the Additional Sub Collectors investigation into the proceedings which Balkrista: now is alleged to have pursued in the Herroor Mogny with the view of obtaining a contribution in Fusly 1254.

Similar Report in the Baloor Mogny.

H Report on the Sondak Mogny Proceedings.

Papers accompanying the Appendix H.

H1 Copy of an Order issued to the Naib Sheristadar by the Additional Sub Coll[r] of Canara

H2 Sondak Mogny Preliminary proceedings held by the Additional Sub Collector

H3 Translation of Sondak Monegar Soor: Namapatu Statement dated 4th July

H4 Translation of the Naib Sheristadar's do Report on the Sondak Mogny

H. Report upon the contribution exaction arrangements in the Soloor Mogny.

(43-44)

/Signed/ T. Pushington
Additional Sub Collector

Proceedings thereon Para 1. It appears that Balkrista Row the Tahsildar of Sondak has been tried and Sentenced to seven years imprisonment and labour in irons by the Circuit Court for forgery.

Since

since the investigation of the various acts of corruption referred to in the foregoing letter commenced. His dismissal from the Service therefore follows as a matter of course, and it is perfectly competent for the Principal Collector to proceed against the delinquent under Clause 3 Section V Regulation IX of 1822, for the recovery of any unauthorized Collections coming under the Second Class of Offences specified in the above Regulation which the Tahsildar may be proved to have made, but the Board are not of opinion that the ends of justice would now be promoted by the infliction of any penalties which he may have incurred under the same Regulation, and it appears therefore unnecessary to go into "the lengthy details" of the Additional Sub Collectors report, especially as there is no appeal before the Board.—

2. The Board will be glad to learn that the measures of the Principal Collector for putting a

a stop to the abuses which have

been practised in the Sondah talook in

supplying Coolies when re=

:quired either for public Service

or private individuals, have proved

effectual.—

To,

To,

E. C. Lovell Esqre.

Acting Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

45

From H. M. Blair Esqre. Collr. of Canara. Principal

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to ac:

knowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th

Ultimo, transmitting five statements of charges for

1251. with the observations of the Board and the

orders of Government thereon.

With reference to the Extract from

2.

the Minutes of Consultation relative to the

charge of Batta paid to the Native Record Keeper,

I beg to enclose Copy of the explanation furnished

to the Board in connexion with a similar charge

in 1247. The necessity which then existed still

continues, for the Record Keeper being employed as

a Magisterial Moonshie, and accompanying the Prin:

:cipal Collector in that capacity on his Tour in the

District.

With regard to the Rewards

3.

paid for the apprehension of Convicts 4 in No., I

have the honor to forward an Account par=

:ticulars of the Charge as directed by the Board.

Explaining the necessity that exists for taking the Huzoor Record Keeper on his Summary tour in the District. transmitting as required a detailed account of Rewards paid for Apprehending Convicts in Fasly 1252. and referring to his letter dated 30th May 1843 with regard to the remarks of the Board upon the Tobacco advances made in that Fasly.

No. 1. 17th May 1843 Para 2

No. 2

Fort St. George 3d July 1843

4. I beg to refer the Board to my letter of the 30th Ultimo, in which I have requested the Board to obtain the special sanction of Government for the charge of advance for the purchase of Tobacco.

Principal Collector's Cutcherry,
Mangalore, ----------
19th June, 1843 --------

(Signed) H. M. Blair
Principal Collector

No. 1

Extract from the Statement of charges incurred in the Revenue Department for Fusly 1247 in Canara.

In explanation of the 1st item objected to by the Board, the Acting Principal Collector has the honor to state that the Principal Collector was obliged to

Rs. Travelling Batta paid to Head Native Record Keeper Rupees 35-

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

to send a portion of his Establishment to the Subordinate Collectors, who have no separate Cutcherries attached to them, and are usually furnished from the Hoozoor with the required number of Servants. It was therefore found necessary to employ the Head Record Keeper as Magisterial Moonshy, in which capacity he accompanied the Principal Collector on Circuit. This Arrangement was made as Head Record Keeper professed the necessary qualifications, and the loss of the records lessened for a time the bussiness of his own Department.

(True Extract)

(Signed) H. M. Blair
Principal Collector

Account

9803 | | Fort St.e George 3d. July 1843.

No. 2, Account of Rewards paid for the apprehension of Convicts &ca. in the Zillah of Canara —

— in Fusly 1237, requiring the Sanction of Government —

Reward paid for the apprehension of the following Convicts, who effected their escape from the Zillah Jail during the Insurrection of 1837 under the Circular order of the Foujdarry Udalut dated 8th. March 1839. Viz.t-

Calender Number	Names of Convicts	Sentence	Reward paid	Rupees	A.	P.
13 1836	Doojah	7 Years imprisonment	10. " "			
8 1833	Rajah	14 ditto	25. " "			
10 1836	Boomah	14 ditto	25. " "			
10 1834	Madewah Kristna	14 ditto	25. " "			
Rewards paid under Section XXI & XXII Regulation IX of 1816 Viz.t				85.	"	"
For the Apprehension of 10 Prisoners convicted of Gang Robbery before the Court of Circuit at the rate of 15 Rupees for each			150. " "			
Ditto	of 4 Prisoners convicted of — ditto — ditto at 20 Rupees for each		80. " "	230.	"	"
			Total	315.	"	"

Mangalore, 19th. June, 1843. / Signed / H. M. Blair Principal Collector

Proceedings

9804

Fort St.e George 3d. July 1843.

Received this the forenoon.

Proceedings thereon. Read.

(G.G.G.) Ordered, that the orders of the Court be submitted for the sanction of the Right Honble. the Governor in Council with a covering letter to be addressed to the Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

Reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 17th. May last, Para. 5 & 31.

Dated 22d. May 1843.

The explanation afforded on the subject of the Rewards paid under Regulation IX of 1816 for the Apprehension of Convicts who effected their escape from the Zillah Jail during the Insurrection of 1837.

Ordered, that the Principal Collector be informed that the Court are unable to comprehend the necessity of keeping some Peons out of the number specified in the Rewards paid under Regulation IX of 1816 for the Apprehension of Convicts who effected their escape from the Zillah Jail during the Insurrection of 1837.

Ordered, that the Proceedings be transmitted to the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department for information.

True Copy

Secretary to the Court of Sudder Adawlut

3. The charge of Rupees 315 incurred on account of rewards paid for the apprehension of Convicts ycd is submitted for the orders of Government with reference to the Account particulars now furnished by the Principal Collector.

4. The Board observe that the Charge of advance for the purchase of Tobacco referred to in Para 4 was submitted to Government for Sanction under date 22d June last.

To,

To,

E, C, Lovell Esqr
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir

(47)
From the Pr. Collector of Canara
No. 218 of 1843

Para 1 I have the honor to forward translation of a Plaint brought by one Seppa-=chary against myself and four others, together with a draft of answer which I propose to file to it, for the consideration of the Board.

2 I beg also to transmit translation of an order passed by me in the case of which revi-sion has been taken to bring this suit; in order that the Board may be fully informed of the part taken by me in the matter, which has been simply the placing of the property in dispute under the charge of the Judicial Functionaries, as an in-=testate Estate.

3. Under these circumstances, I beg the necessary sanction may be obtained for the defence of the suit at the public expense.

Principal Collr's Cutcherry,
Mangalore 26th June 1843.

/Signed/ H. M. Blair
Principal Collr

Translation

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843

No. 1

Translation of a Plaint in suit No. 28 of 1842 on the File of the Zillah Court of Canara 18th July 1842.

Plff. Natty Sippachanny residing at Nanicombo & the Mogeenad Maganey in the Behind Talook.

vs.

1st Defdt. Principal Collector Mr. Blair

2d Shreenivas Row late Peishcar of Patore, at present Tahsildar of Bilghie.

3. Shankray a Maganey Shanbogue of Patore.

4 Nungapa Conde Patail of the Pernay Village and the said Maganey and

5 Hurriapa, Gunneger or tenant residing in the said Village.

I claim from these Defendants the estate called Honnu-condinagay situated in the said Village within the undermentioned boundaries yielding ~~Pagodas~~ 38-3-60 per annum and assessed with 3½ Pagodas and registered in the name of Hurricar Seebie together with houses and out houses standing on the same valued at about 50 Rupees and Hoodvally amounting

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

to Rupees 60 under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned—

The aforesaid estate is bounded on the west by the Pillangoody wall, on the North by Kadumba Ramas Nullah, on the east by the Nullah belonging to the 4th Defts. land, and on the South by the wall raised on the land called Hosvuckloo.

While Vencama the daughter in law to the Vungadar, enjoyed the estate as the legitimate heir one Artinaga Ramacharry brought a suit in No. 420 of 1835, claiming this property as having been obtained in gift. This suit was dismissed by the Suder Ameen Pundit against this decision, he preferred an appeal which was decided by the Assistant Judge in favor of the Appellant—whereupon Vencama filed a special appeal from the decree of the Assistant Judge, which was admitted by the Provincial Court of appeal in No. 4 of 1839 on their File subsequently to this, on the 19th August 1839 the said Vencama executed a Mookteanamah in my favor, and transferred the property to me in consideration of 45 Pagodas being the value fixed on it and afterwards she having died, a notice was issued from the Provincial Court, calling upon her to attend at the examination

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

Examination of her suit I then filed a motion
stating the circumstances connected with my
Mookteamanah when the Provincial Court
reversed the decree of appeal from over-turned
the right of the said Veneamma. The 3d defend-
-ant concealed the circumstance of my having
obtained the said Mookteamanah, notwith-
-standing he is fully aware of the same, and
at the same time, sent in his report falsely stating
there were no heirs below the Ghauts to inherit
her property. The 2d Defendant relied on this
report, and without instituting any further in-
-quiry into the matter, submitted it to the 1st
Defendant who under the provisions of Section
XVII Regulation III of 1802 transferred the pro-
-perty to the Zillah Court. The Provincial
Court in their decree, have decided that a separate
suit should be instituted on the strength of this
Mookteamanah for the recovery of the property
in question. I therefore filed argzes before
the 1st Defendant praying that I might be
put in my possession - but the Principal Collector
in reply said that he could not restore the
land to me as, it was no longer under his
custody unless I prosecuted my claim in
the

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

the Civil Court. The land in question is held
by the 5 under the 4th Defendant. In No 68 of 1841
I filed a petition before this Court in this respect
in reply to which I was told that the business of
the Court was only to decide on suits that may
be brought before it, I therefore, bring this
suit against these five Defendants for the re-
-covery of the aforesaid estate to which I
am entitled, on the virtue of my Mookteam-
-namah and of which I have been deprived in
consequence of an order from the 1st Defendant,
founded on improper proceedings of the 2d & 3d
Defendants the land having been placed under
the Cultivation of the 5th through the agency
of the fourth Defendant. Of Rupees 116-2-80
being the produce of three years from Veccaree
to Plava, Rupees 42 -- On account of Sircar
adjustment for that period, and Rupees 14-2-
8 being the amount of produce collected by
me in part, before the land was taken away
from possession being deducted, leaves
a balance in my favor of Rupees 60. I pray
that the Defendants may be sent for examined
and ordered to restore to me the land in
question

question together with the sum of Rupees
60 as above specified.

/Signed/ Sitpachary

No. 2.

Draft of an answer to the suit No 218 of
1842 on the file of the Zillah Court of
Canara.

To this Suit the 1st Defendant
makes answer as follows. The property
claimed by the Plaintiff was by 1st Defendant
placed under charge of the Judicial Depart-
-ment under Section XVII Regulation III of
1802 in the absence of any rightful heir
to it. The 1st Defendant has no objection to
advance against the property being made
over to the Plaintiff by the Judicial De-
-partment in the event of his proving
his right to it, to the satisfaction of the Court.

Under these circumstances the
Plaintiff has no sufficient reason to

Sue

sue the 1st Defendant, who, therefore prays
the Court will direct, that his name may
be struck off the list of Defendants.

/Signed/ H. M. Blair
Principal Collector.

No 3

Order issued to the Peishcar by the
Principal Collector of Canara.

your arzee No 262 is read.
Sitpachary of the Penne village in the Pootoo
Magany prays that the property &c belonging
to the deceased Vencama daughter in-law of
Kunnicar Soobiah may be made over to him on
the ground of his having acquired Mokteara-
-namah for the same. some other persons
also advance similar claims to the property
in question. On all these claims you make the
present report. Mokteanamahs of the kind now
brought under discussion do not appear to
have been brought to light during the life
time of the said Vencama. you will there-
-fore tell the Petitioners and others to
prosecute their claim in the Courts of Adal-
-but, should any of them have any claim
upon the property. you will forward all
the personal property belonging to the
said woman to the Moonsiff, and write
to him and request that he will take

charge

charge of the lands & property assessed at 3½ Pagodas until further orders. Of the produce realized from the land in question the Circar money due on it shall be collected and the balance made over to the said Moonsiff.

Dated 27th April 1842. } (Signed) H. M. Blair
Principal Collector.

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

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

47-48

To the Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for submission to the Most Noble the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter from the Principal Collector of Canara requesting authority to defend a suit which has been instituted against himself and four others by one Seppachary in the Zillah Court.

The object sought by the Plaintiff appears to be the possession of an intestate estate consisting of certain land and the profits which have accrued therefrom to the amount of 60 Rupees. The Principal Collectors interference has been confined to ordering the property to be placed under the charge of the Judicial functionaries in the absence of any rightful heir to it, and his answer will therefore be that he ought not to have been sued and that his name should now be struck off the list of the Defendants. The Board recommend that he may be permitted to defend the suit accordingly. (Signed) C. C. Lovell
Actg Secretary

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George 3d July 1843

Read the following letter.

To,
C. C. Lovell Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

49 Rec'd 9 Aug.

From the Pl Coll of Canara

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to forward Statements No 1 2 and 3 shewing the arrangements made for the withdrawal of the Government interference in the affairs of the native Religious Institutions in the Talooks of Amkola, Mangalore and Buntwal.

2. According to the instructions of the Board in their proceedings of the 18th ultimo, the property held by each Trustee of the more important Pagodas is exhibited together with the amount of assessment paid by them respectively. It will be observed that the property possessed by some of these persons is of trifling value; but their appointment has been considered necessary in order to avoid future disputes in the management of the Pagoda affairs as they have long held some office or other in the different Institutions and have been consequently in possession of the property belonging to them.

3. The only Talook in which arrangements have not now been effected is that of Bekul. In this Talook and in the adjoining Talook of Cherikul in Malabar there are several petty Rajahs who have asserted the Jurisdiction of their ancestors over a number of Pagodas. Some difficulty has arisen in deciding on these claims and the Statements are therefore not yet completed but I hope to be able to submit them shortly. I shall at the same time furnish the information called for in the Board's proceedings regarding certain important Pagodas in the Talooks of Udipy, Barcoor and Candapoor.

30th March 1843.

Principal Coll's Cutcherry
Mangalore 21st June 1843.

(Signed) H. M. Blair
Pl Coll

Statement.

1815

Fort St. George

3d July 1813

No. 1. Statement of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of Ankola shewing the annual allowance and estimated value of the Property of each, and the number of Trustees for their respective Management.—

Number.	Maganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	amount of annual Tusdeck.	Estimated value of the property in each Pagoda.		Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution.	Value of Property each individual Berizof
				Rupees a P.	Rupees a P.			
			Mauthbar Devastanums.					
1.	Gokurn	Cusbah	Mahabelashwur Deo	791 " 10			1. Adiga Here Mahbeleshwur Bhutt.—	
						Exc.	2. Soobady.—	
					11960 12 9	Officio	3. Upady Horse Ganapay Bhutt.	
						Trustees.	4 Gopi Badraya Bhutt.—	
							5 Markande Guenesh Bhutt.—	
						Co. Trustees.	6. Dareshwur Krista Bhutt principal Rayet	1500 " " 350 " "
							7. Munjanath Nowda — Do —	1000 " " 500 " "
2.	Bada	Shavada	Sejashwara Deo	461 8 9	150 " "	Exc. Officio Trustees.	1. Upadivanta Sedashiva Bhutt.—	
							2. Ramachendra Kishwa Bhutt.—	
							3. Bala Kristna Shastry.	
						Co. Trustees.	4. Principal Rayet Gopaul Naick.—	
							5. Caleega Naick	
3.	Gokurn	Cashah	Ganapaty Deo	44 " "	490 2 10	Exc. Officio Trustees.	1. Upadi Vedeshwara Sooba Bhutt.—	
							2. Shenkra Singa Ganapa Bhutt.—	
							3. Gopi Badra Bhutt.—	

9816

Fort St. George

3 July 1843

Number	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	amount of annual Tusdeek.	Estimated value of the property in each Pagoda.		Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution.	
				Rs a p	Rs a p			
4.	Go Kurn	Casba	Venktramana Deo	144 " "	1164 15 7	Ex officio Trustees	1. Archie Linga Bhutto son Shisha Bhutto 2. Ganapaya Bhutt. 3. Sooba adiga	
5.	Ditto	Ditto	Tamba Gowry Devy	144 " "	411 12 5	Do	1. Archie Devara Bhutt. 2. Here Mahableshwar Bhutt. 3. Sooba adiga.	
6.	Ditto	Ditto	Ram Lascamana Deo	72 " 2	5 12 "	Do	1. Archie Krista Bhutt. 2. Principal Rayet Bawanguiry. 3. Badia Bhutt for Hary Bhutt.	
			Total	175749	11,183 77			
	Petty Pagodas or Deostaums receiving above 50 Rupees.							
1.	Ankola	Casba	VenKoba Deo	126 " "	3,030 " "	Co. Trustees	1. Principal Rayet Mangoba Devarow. 2. Soobrow. 3. Gunnear Nafsoo Malia. 4. Marooty. 5 Sooba Vitoba Shenvy.	
							Value of Beriz. Beriz of a property. of each Potails Individual Division	
2.	Ditto	Ditto	Shanta Doorgadevy	94 " 65	8500 " "	Do	1. Principal Rayet Mangoba Deva Row. 750 " " 50 " " " " " 2. Soobarow 10000 " " 300 " " " " " 3. Marooty 300 " " 10 " " " " " 4. Sooba Vitoba Shenvy 2000 " " 190 " " " " " 5 Gunnear Vafso Male Potail 2000 " " 200 " " 1999 37	

9817

Fort St. George

3d. July 1843

Number.	Hoganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	amount of annual Pusdeek.	Estimated value of the property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution. —
				Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
						Ex. officio Trustees. { 1. Upadi Venka Bhutt. 2. Ganapa Bhutt.
3.	Arita —	Henah —	Bayreshwara Deo —	60 " "	25 " "	do. Trustees. { 3 Kristnaya Hebara
						Ex. officio Trustees — { 1. Adiga Ramachendra Joysy.
4.	Cadwad —	Cusha —	Maha Deo —	236 "	456 13 7	do. Trustees. { 2 Potail Mookundapah 3. Principal Rajat Sajara Shenvy —
				516 10 3	12,011 13 7	

Petty Pagodas whose allowances does not exceed 50 Rupees and for the management of which more than one trustee is appointed. —

						Ex. Officio Trustees {	1. Adiga Ramara Bhutt.
1.	Ankola —	Cusha —	Cundodary Deo —	2 8 "	825 " "	do. Trustees. {	2. Principal Rayet Narain Sumpty. 3. Potail Vasoo Malia.
						Trustees. {	1. Principal Rayet Gounskar Narnapay. 2. Goda Luxcumy Naraina. — 3. Govinda Malia
2.	— Ditto —	— Ditto —	Luxcumy Narain Deo —	12 " "	3250 " "		
						Du. {	1. Principal Rayet Nara arriapah. — 2. Keshwa Hegade. — 3. Govinda Shetty. —
3.	Ditto —	— Ditto —	Aria Doorga Deo —	26 " "	3000 " "		

9818

Fort St. George

3d. July 1843

Number.	Moganies	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	amount of annual Tusdeek.	Estimated value of the property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution.
				Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	
4	Ankola	Shetakerry	Bolaguery ama	12 11 2	Ex-officio Trustees	1. Bomay Gunaga.
					264 8 " Co. Trustees	2. Gaunkar Vottakerry Naika 3. Koolearny Maugasha shenvy.
5	Ditto	Vandagare	Nagave Lankery	2 13 2	208 12 " Trustees	1. Principal Rayet Govinda Malee. 2. Goda Luseny Narayna. 3. Narnapoy.
6	Ditto	Taukaukerry	Bomay Deo	6 8 10	600 " " Do.	1. Potail Devauna. 2. Venka Naikar. 3. Poojary Narayna Goonaga.
7	Ditto	Avarsa	Grama Deo	39 4 6	Ex-officio Trustees	1. Poojary Janoo Guniga.
					1500 " " Co. Trustees	2. Potail Narna Shenvy. 3. Ho. Munguisha Shenvy.
8	Ditto	Ditto	Katray Eny	3 9 7	Ex-officio Trustees	1. Poojary Shaba Bhatt.
					6000 " " Co. Trustees	2. Shab Prubhoo a principal Rayet 3. Munjay Prubhoo.
9	Shayganally	Meerjan	Venketramana Deo	30 " "	Ex-officio Trustees	1. Adeya Ananta Bhatt.
					375 " " Co. Trustees	2. Principal Ryat Vitoba Shanboguee. 3. Vitoba Hegade.
10	Ditto	Heregooty	Grama Deo	12 " "	Ex-officio Trustees	1. boombar Hossaboo.
					1499 " " Co. Trustees	2. Potail Birana Naika. 3. Principal Ryet Hossalanna Naika.
11	Ditto	Madanagarry	Lambeh Biv Deo	2 6 5	700 " " Trustees	1. Principal Rayet Martoopoy. 2. Potail Appoopoy. 3. Principal Rayet Gowda Hallo.

Value of property. Rs. a P. 10000 " "
Berijo each individual. Rs. a P. 1000 " "
Co. Chairs.

9819

Fort St. George

3. July 1843.

Number.	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of annual Jusdak.	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution.
				Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
12	Karita	Dirigney	Gollyber Deos	4 8.	680 . .	Trustees. 1. Principal Rayet Tunaya. 2. Venkatramnya. 3. Chetambar Shanbog.
13	Nagoor	Mogata	Doorga Devy	4 8.	395 . .	D°. 1. Principal Rayet Timapa Naik. 2. Marayana Shivapa. 3. Gooma.
14	Gokurn	Nada Masguerry	Doorga Devy & 20 others Idols	7 3 2	593 2 5	D°. 1. Potail Venkanne. 2. Principal Rayet Konaya. 3. Kavienna Timana.
15	Ditto	Jagadaguerry	Shantika Parmesbery Gram Deos	8 6 5	471 4 5	D°. 1. Potail Unnos Manna. 2. Principal Ryat Soobaya Timana. 3. Venkamana Soobaya.
16	Ditto	Haneally	Konapah & 20 other Deos	14 6 5	954 3 2	D°. 1. Principal Rayet Nadakarne Pootaya. 2. Moorkoondy Naika. 3. Dodda Sama naika.
17	Ditto	Hadigonah	Gollyber deos & Gram Deos	8 . .	403 9 7	D°. 1. Potail Sunnapah 2. Principal Ryat S. Vurkana Birana. 3. Venkatesh Bhatt.
18	Ditto	Torke	Grama Deo, Bonny Deos and Caleh Vudder Deos	12 . .	1075 . .	D°. 1. Principal Rayet Nadakarny Pootaya. 2. Moguery Mungarsaya. 3. Nojos Hanamantah.
19	Sheveshra	Chetakoleh	Mahmay Devy and others	24 1 7	201 6 5	1. Potail Poorsa Naika. 2. Principal Rayet Ganesha Naika. 3. Koolakarny Munya shenoy.

9820

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

Number.	Mogancies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worships.	Amount of annual Trusteeship.	Estimated value of the property in each Pagoda	Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution.
				Rs. a P	Rs. a P	
20	Sheveshra	Hapanotty	Ramnath Deo & others	29 ..	234 4 ..	Trustees 1 Potail Dam Naika 2 Prin.l Royet Govinda Naika 3 Sedasheva Shavanta
21	Ditto	Moodgnerry	Shevanath Deo	25 ..	800	Do 1 Potail Baboo Desay 2 Prin.l Royet Venka Naika 3 Shaba Naika
22	Ditto	Majally	Ramnath Deo & others	46 1 7	831 14 ..	Do 1 Prin.l Royet & Pundoo Shenvy 2 Potail Appoo Naik 3 Prin.l Ryat Tokaba Senvy
23	Ditto	Angaddy	Shivanah Deo	4 12 10	274 10 ..	Do 1 Ptail Arsida Shetty 2 Prin.l Rayet Birapa Shida Shetty 3 Balla Shetty
24	Kadra	Hanakona	Ramnath Deo	20	234 12 ..	Do 1 Ptail Raya Naik 2 Prin.l Rayet Ramadoth Naik 3 Martaba
25	Ditto	Hulague	Narayna Deo	28	410	Do 1 Ptail Nita Naik 2 Prin.l Rayet Baboo Shenkra aboo 3 Martoba
26	Bada	Cusba	Maha Devoo	33 9 7	552 1 2	Do 1 Ptail Kary Aboo 2 Prin.l Rayet Kristna Shenvy 3 Ptail Rampoorsa Shavanta
184	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the management of single Trustees being the Poojaries of the Institutions			417 7 2	25,837 7 2	
214				961 8 10	11,471 11 4	
4			Total Petty Pagodas	1395 10 5	49,321 .. 1	
224			Mosques	228 2 ..	59 4 ..	Under the management of the Presiding Priest or hereditary Superintendents
..	Be. chirdas or Lapse to Government		Grand Total	3831 1 2	63563 11 8	
224				.. 2 ..	.. .. ..	
			Company's Rupees	3831 3 2	63563 11 8	

/Signed/ H. M. Blair
Prin.l Collector

Statement

9821

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843

No. 2.

Statement of the Native Religious Institutions in the Talook of Manglore shewing the annual allowance and estimated value of the Property of each, and the number of Trustees for their respective Management.

No.	Moganies	Villages	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of annual Tusdeek	Estimated value of the property in each Pagoda	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of property	Party of each Individual	Party of the Details Division
				Rs as	Rs as				
			Mauthbar Devastaniums.						
1	Valunke	Rawanja	Mahlingaishwar Deo	140 - -	907 5 5	Ex. officio Trustees } 1 Adiga krista Bhutt 2 Ktally kam kristna 3 Eshwara Bhutt 4 Munyutay Dejsa Bhutt Co. Trustee 5 Ptail Narnapah			
2	Dopanaud	Cusba	Dooga Parmeshry Devy	720 - -	13367 - -	Ex. officio Trustees- } 1 Adiga Dejsa Bhutt 2 Puranick Ram Bhutt 3 Helostanty Kristna 4 Koodra abeshek a angay Bhutt- Co. Trustees 5. Dooga Shavanta-a petty Chieftain under former Govt and enjoys precedence (manamaryadee) among the community holds an Enam Land of Rupees 331-12. Peruj	1000 - -	362 5 7	
						6 Gondal Lusemy Bhtaya, a Principal Ryet -----	500 - -	714 6 5	
						7. Mahdoo Rau Vedapa a Principal Ryet ----	500 - -	200 - -	

9822

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

No.	Mogannes	Villages	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship	Amount of annual Jodeek Rs a P	Estimated value of the property in each Pagoda Rs a P	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution:	Value of Property	Berij of each Individual	Berij of a Retail division
3	Codial	Kadre	Manjanath deon	918 14 11	7161 3 -	Ex. Officio Trustees } 1 Cospady Ram Bhutt 2 Veas Roya Achary 3 Kristna Bhutt 4 Adiga Vajoo Bhutt C. Trustees- 5 Bhavanee nath Rajah of the Joghees- holds a Jaggy Enam of 148 Rupees Berij and his ancestors are believed to have originally esta=blished the Institution ----	6740 --	403 12 5	
						6 Hoshaya a Principal Ryot-	100 --	96 - 5	
						7 Deos Shetty a Potail ———	1000 --	252 13 7	1951 12 5
						8 Tencapah Potail ———	50 --	66 11 2	
						9 Narna Shetty a principal Ryot ———	500 --	177 8 10	
4	Codial	Mangalore tota-	Mangala devy ———	266 1 7	1375 12 5	Ex Officio Trustees } 1 Adiga Gungadray Stalla C. Trustees- 2 Principal Ryot attawar Venkapa 3 Ditto Alliman Soobrow 4 Ditto Venkapa Nawda for Soobraya Bhutt 5 Ditto Antoba --			

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

No.	Mogamies	Villages	Designation of the Institution of Native Worship	Amount annual Tuddeek	Estimated value of the property in each Pagoda	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of Property belonging to each Individual.
				Rd a/d			
5	Codial	Cudra	Sheravina Venaika Deos	883 12 -	2973 - -	Ex. Officio Trustees } 1 Adiga Narayna Bhutt 2 Rutana Bhutt 3 Ananta Bhutt 4 Anaya Shastry for Narna Bhutt. 5. Rama krishna for Gomaputy 6 Vasudeva Bhutt 7 Annaya Bhutt	
6	Ditto	Ditto	Venkatramana Deos	504 32	10,000 - -	Trustees 1 Principal Ryot Balpoy	6,000 - - 3,000 - -
						2 - - Runga poy	1,000 - - 300 - -
						3 - - Luxumana keeny	2,000 - - 1,100 - -
						4 Narsim Bhutt	1,500 - - - - -
						5 - - Narna poy	500 - - - - -
7	Ditto	Ditto	Manay Dewy	249 14 -	2,500 - -	Ex. Officio Trustees- } 1 Adega Cherda Bhutt C. Trustees. 2 Princ.l Rayet Babpoy 3 - - Runga poy 4 Luxumana keeny 5 - - Ananta Cumpty	
8	Hoodatoor	Mitabyle	Doorga Punneshry Dewy	120 - -	2,000 - -	Ex. Officio Trustees- } 1 Adega krishna acharana 2 - - Madavan Tudapah 3 Annoo Bhutt C. Trustees 4 Princ.l Rayet krishna Shetty 5 - - Cogoo Shetty -	
				3,805 137	40,284 4 10		

9824

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

No.	Moganies	Villages	Designation of the Institutions of Native worship	Amount of annual Juddeck Rs. a. p.	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda Rs. a. p.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution.	Value Berij of the property of each Individual.
			Petty Pagodas or Deostans receiving above 50 Rupees.				
1	Tamanjoor	Tirvail	Umbootashwara Deos	283 – –	225 – –	Ex. officio Trustees. 1 Adiga Dass Bhutt 2 Jantry keshwa Co. Trustees. 3 Combla Rajah Ramatrey 4 Ptail Venkapaya 5th Rinl. Rayet Sankor Ponja	
2	Pyle	Adipaady	Adinath Deos	108 – –	1000 – –	Ex. officio Trustees 1 Adiga annaya Bhutt 2 Rinl. Rayet Badraya Ballal 3 – Alay Shanbogue	
3	Kijar	Inavyle	Doorga Parmeshry Devi	64 – –	300 – –	Ex. officio Trustees 1 Adiga Rama Asrana 2 Keleshanty Satna Bhutt Co. Trustees 3 Ptail Anantha Bubhoo	
4	Mallaly Amanje	Pallaly	Doorga Parmishry Devy	210 7 2	3,800 – –	Ex. officio Trustees 1 Adiga Padmaba Bhutt Co. Trustees 2 Rinl. Ryet Cherada Venkapah 35,000 – – 1,000 – – 3 – Anantaya Shanbogue 6,000 – – 200 – – 4 – Hariengala Ramapah 1,500 – – 50 – – 5 – Narna Mayan 800 – – 25 – –	
5	Talanki	Tokur	Soobraya Deos	60 – –	65 4 10	Ex. officio Trustees 1 Adiga Venkeb Ramana Co. Trustees 2 Rinl. Ryet Runga pah Shanbogue 3 Janardanaya Shanbogue	
6	Ditto	Padpanamboor	Anantanath Basty	72 – –	325 4 –	Ex. officio Trustee 1 Pojary Chenapah Indra Co. Trustees 2 Rinl. Ryet [redacted] appay Shetty 3 – Padumayah	

9823

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

No.	Mogannies	Villages	Designation of the Institutions of Native worship.	Amount of annual Tuddeek	Estimated value of the property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs a p	Rs a p	
7	Mundkoor	Cudra	Doorga Parmeshry Devy	144 - -	1865 - -	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Adiga Ay Bhutt.-
						co trustees 2 Principal Ryet Coopa Bow 3 " Pristapsy.-
8	Parsumboor	Ditto	Nandaneshwara Deo	180 - -	800 - -	Ex officio trustee 1 Adiga Rum Bhutt. 2 " Vasdeo Upadea.
						co trustee 3 Principal Ryot Shuntira Bundary.-
9	Ditto	Chittrapoor	Doorga Parmeshry Devy	130 - -	850 - -	Hereditary owner Vidya Bajatirta Swamy.-
10	Nadasaal	Shimantoor	Janardana Deo	120 - -	75 - -	Ex officio trustees 1 Adiga Narna Bhutt.- 2 Sasrarama Annaya Bhutt 3 Hilshuntè Shumanturayah.-
						co trustees 4 Principal Ryot Hooroga Shetty.- 5 " Vittul Shanbogue.-
11	Batoor	Canatar	Abagadoraga Bonta	60 - -	100 - -	Ex officis Trustee 1 Adiga Hrista Bhutt 2 Principal Ryot Narna Bhutt
						co trustees 3 " Coonday ajila
12	Cadandale	Cudra	Soobraw Deo	52 - -	200 - -	Ex officis trustee 1 Adiga Annoo Ray Bhutt. 2 Principal Ryot Vittul Shanbog
						co trustees 3 " Apay Shetty
13	Ullall	Soncokwar	Somanath Deo	434 12 5	1263 - -	Ex officis trustees 1 Tantry Damoodara. 2 Adiga Vassodeva Holla 3 Upadevant Hrista Bhutt.- 4 Puranica Vankteh Bhutt.-
						co trustees 5 Principal Ryot Ram Bhutt 6 " Tama Odiantya. 7 " Aunhah Shetty.-

J.C.B.

9826

Fort St. George

3d. July 1843.-

No.	Mogannies	Villages	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship	Amount of Annual Tusdeeks	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution
				Rs A P	Rs A P	
14	Codial	Cusba	Trimbaka devo	96 " "	194 "	Ex. Officio trustees.- 1. Adiga Dajvo Upadia 2. Upadwant Ramapah 3. Purichaikah Venketramnia
15	Ditto	Ditto	Chendra Mowleshara Devo.	60 " "	5312 7	Ex Officio trustees 1. Adiga Ramchendra Bhutt 2. Principal Rayet Ramchendra Shanboy
						Co. trustees.- ___ " ___ Narnapoy.-
16	Ditto	Cudup	Anantashwara devo	277 " "	500 5	Ex Officio trustees 1. Adiga Ram Bhutt 2. Puntry Keshwa
						Co-trustees.- 3. Principal Rayet Shamaya Harante.- 4 ___ " ___ Narnapah 5 ___ " ___ Tippa Bhutt.-
17	Ditto	Banadallee	Vistnu Mooly Devo	86 " "	15 " "	Hereditary owner. Bilghi Soobrow
18	Ditto	Mallur	Nellikay Venketramna Devo	72 " "		Do ---- Nelikay Veasrow
19	Ditto	Nirisiavalia	Hurnick Anumantha Devo.	84 " "	50 " "	Ex Officio trustees.- 1 Adiga Ramkrishna Bhutt.-
					100 " "	2 Upadi Hoosa Achary
						Co-trustee - 3 Principal Rayet Ranya Row
20	Ditto	Nirisalea	Brama, Vistnu Mahe-eshwara Devo	56 " "	5 12 10	Ex Officio trustee.- 1 Adiga Ram Bhutt 2 Principal Rayet Hristna Bhutt
						Co-trustees - 3 ___ " ___ Tempa Poonja
21	Ditto	Tollada. Marly	Suria Narana devo	76 " "	159 7 7	Ex Officio trustee 1. Adiga Heshawa Bhutt 2 Principal Rayet Subaya Bundary
						Co trustees.- 3 ___ " ___ Soobrow.-
22	Ditto	Cusba	Umamahemshwara Devo	96 " "	300 " "	Ex officio trustees 1 Adiga Hrista Bhutt 2 Upady Soobraya Bhutt
						Co. trustees. 3 Rincipal Rayet Gellur Venket Row 4 ___ " ___ Hilpady Anuntaya.- 5 ___ " ___ Bellimal Venkteshya - 6 Soucar Munjunathaya - 7 Hristnaya son of Bungaya.-
				2821 3 7	14,072 2 10	

9827

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.-

No.	Moganies.	Villages.-	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worships.-	Amount of Annual Tessdeeto.	Estimated value of the Property in each Pagoda.-	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.-
				Rs as p	Rs as p	
	Petty Pagodas whose allowances do not exceed 50 Rs. and for the Management of which more than one trustees is appointed.-					
1	Mogur	Cusba	Anantanath Basty	20 " "	23315 2	Ex Officio trustee 1 Poojary Chenday Indra. Co trustees 2 Principal Rayet Mullaly Bomaya (female) 3 " Tamaya Shetty
2	Wamanjoor	Mooloor	Mundataya Bootha	" 12 10	1000 " "	Ex Officio trustee 1 Poojary Anta. Co. trustees 2 Principal Rayet Tyeempa Shetty 3 " Moonda Shetty
3	Ejamady	Cusba	Mahalinga Ishwaradeo	36 " "	675 " "	Ex Officio trustee 1 Adiga Mahdoo Row Bhutt.- Co trustees 2 Principal Rayet Mahdoo Rao Bhutt.- 3 " Hoostapah.-
4	Byle	Moodkerek	Doomanaty Bootha	4 " "	1000 " "	Ex officio trustee 1 Poojary Muktaly Devapah Co trustees 2 Principal Rayet Badraya Ballal 3 " Apaya Shanboque
5	Belma	Cusba	Moondataya Bootha	10 " "	2000 " "	Ex officio trustees 1 Poojary Moonda Bydia Co trustees 2 Principal Rayet Moonda Mally. 3 " Narna Bhutt.-
6	Moonwad	Sooruthut	Sedashiva Deo	48 " "	600 " "	Ex officio trustee 1 Adiga Soobraya Mayam.- 2 Upadi Hoopaya Co trustees 3 Principal Rayet Hanto Mudea.- 4 " Dassanna 5 " Muda Marla.-
7	Do	Do	Dumavaty Bootha	1 12 10	1000 " "	Ex officio trustee 1 Poojary Sunka. Co trustees 2 Principal Rayet Sunkapaya. 3 Buswa Bundary.-

9828

Fort St. George

3d July 1843.-

No.	Moganies.-	Villages.-	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.-	Amount of Annual Tusduk.-	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda.-	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.-
				R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
8	Moornaad	Kandiga	Darmadevety	3 " "	244 " "	Ex Officio trustee- 1 Nephew of Pujary Kantoo Munhully Co trustees- 2 Principal Payet Krista Bhutt.- 3 " Krista Chowta.-
9	Ditto	Hutetoor	Jet. bet Doomavaty Bootha	1 12 10	700 " "	Ex Officio trustee- 1 Poojary Venkapa Hoondade.- Co trustees- 2 Principal Payet Hegadah 3 " Gopaul Kristnaya
10	Ditto	Hattila	Habag-darga Bootha	12 "	100 " "	Ex Officio trustee- 1 Poojary Chena Mada Co trustees- 2 Principal Payet Hoonda Hegada 3 " Hoingue Soobraya
11	Hooloor	Hoonjetabyle	Vistnoo devety Bootha	2 13 2	200 " "	Ex Officio trustee- 1 Poojary Devo Co trustees- 2 Principal Payet Chitaya Shetty.- 3 Munjanarey
12	Ditto	Padukoddy	Doomavaty Bootha	" 11 2	250 " "	Trustees- 1 Potail Appaya 2 Principal Payet Vassvodeva 3 Bagalla
13	Punumboor	Cudka	Dumavaty Bootha	18 "	600 " "	Trustees- 1 Principal Payet Shenkra Cava 2 " Timay Shetty 3 " Samoo Haranta
14	Pooloor	Cowtar	Savirad Doomavaty Bootha	1 9	600 " "	Ex Officio Trustee- 1 Poojary Devo Co Trustees- 2 Principal Payet Nurna Bhutt.- 3 Bagaty Harry.-

9829

Fort St. George

3d July 1843.

No.	Mogannies	Villages	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship	Amount of annual Tusdeek	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution
				Rs a p	Rs a p	
15	Ulal	Cusba	Oolitaya Bhutta	12 " "	434 "	Ex Officio Trustee - 1 Poojary Des Moolia to trustees - 2 Principal Rayet Chowdy Bam Bhutt 3 Potail Kristnaya
16	Ditto	Ditto	Pilchamoondy Bootha	" 6 5	1024 "	Ex Officio trustee - 1 Poojary Doona to trustees - 2 Principal Rayet Bam Bhutt 3 Potail Kristnayah
17	Codial	Soojer	Moondataya Bootha	6 " "	2,000 "	Trustees - 1 Principal Rayet Shentira Arega 2 Cocha Bey 3 Narsa Naika
18	Ditto	Atawer	Rundeshwar Mahaliga Deo	36 " "	75 12	Ex Officio trustee - 1 Adiga Venkatramana Bhutt to trustees - 2 Principal Rayet Attawar Venkapah 3 " Kristna Olla
19	Ditto	Ditto	Moondataya Bootha	4 12	400 " "	Ex Officio trustee - 1 Poojary Mullia Kantanna to trustees - 2 Principal Rayet Attawar Venkapa 3 " Munjapa Shetty 4 " Kristna Holla 5 " Tempah Poonjah
20	Ditto	Cannoor	Mundataya Bootha	2 " "	1,672 8	Ex Officio trustee - 1 Poojary Moondia to trustee - 2 Principal Rayet Timapparey 3 " Antha Shetty 4 " Parary Moondarey 5 Potail Krista Bundary

9830

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

No.	Mogannies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs a p	Rs a p	
21	Codial	Mangalore	Allay hottay Hummunth Deo	36 " "	11 " "	Ex officio trustee 1 Adiga Bam Bhatt Co-trustees 2 Principal Payet Alleman Soobrow 3 Potail Doom Rey.
22	Ditto	Mogur	Mundataya Bootha	465	2000 " "	Ex officio trustee 1 Poojary Mullia Dooma Co-trustees 2 Principal Payet Soobaya Bundary 3 Do. Marcava 4 Do. Chicaparry 5 Do. Anta Bojdea.
				261 12 5	15,798 2 4	
134	Petty Pagodas intrusted to the Management of single Trustees being the Poojarees of the Institutions			1,983 13 2	6893 1 3	
178		Total Petty Pagodas		5,066 13 2	36,763 6 5	
5		Mutts		10 76 " "	20 22 " "	Under the Management of the Residing Priests or hereditary Superintendents.
18		Mosques		1,944 15 2	327 " "	
209				11,893 9 11	79,396 11 3	
1	Bechirae or Lapse to Government			2 6 5	" "	
210		Grand Total		11,896 " 4	79,396 11 3	

Signed/ H. M. Blair.
Principal Collector.

Statement

9831

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

No. 3. Statement of the Native Religious Institutions allowance and estimated value of the Property in the Talooks of Buntwal shewing the Annual Management and the Number of Trustees for their respective

No. Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.	Value of each Potail	Beriz Individual division	Beriz of a Potail
	Mauthbar Devastanums.		Rs A P					
1 Soobramany	Hookeh	Soobrow Deo	4400 " "	1,50,000 " "	Ex officio Trustees 3 1. Venkat Kristnah Apsarana 2. Soobrayah Apsaranah 3 Hebar Narrainah. 4 Kristna Achary. 5. Patully Ramapah. Co-trustees 6. Veddeeya Raja Teerta sowamy the Principal Religious man of a neighbouring Pagoda	6100.8	25.10.3	
					7. Heber Ramapah Pb Rayet	493 " "	182 " 10	
2 Poolvar	Cusbah	Mahlingah Deo	480 " "	3500 " "	Ex officio Trustees 3 1. Huddigub Ramapah 2. Poolvaraya Naraniah 3. Pattally Heshwah. Co-trustees 4. Vistnoo a Potail	1500 " "	179.12.10	1,451 10 "
					5. Belly paddy Narsing Reya - Ditto 3	30,000 " "	1600 " "	2,125. 3. 3.
					6. Narraina a Principal Rayet	1300 " "	194. 4. 5	
					7 Adam Shetty Do	1500 " "	279. 6. 5	

Fort St. George

3d July 1843.-

No.	Mogannes	Villages	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship	Amount of annual Tusdeek	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
3	Moodlidry	Hantawar	Hanteshwar Deoo	998 15 7	8,539 12 10	Ex Officio Trustees 3	1. Sham Bhutt.-	
							2 Narna Bhutt-	
						60 Trustees	3. Hanta Madda, a Potail	" " 2295 4 5
							4. Deruticary, a Principal Rayet	700 " " 71 2 10
							5 Gopay Degadeh Do	3900 " " 326 8 10
							6 Venkapay a Do	1500 " " 53 " "
							7 Rungapah Do	150 " " " "
4	Soolliah	Toddekan	Mallee Karjoon Deoo	662 " "	4000 " "	Ex Officio Trustees 3	1. Pattally Narrainiah-	
							2. Stanick Luxeemee Narainah.-	
							3. Uddigul Chinna Bhutt.-	
						60 Trustees	4 Bommana a Principal Rayet	250 " " 20 7 7 " "
								266 "
							5 Butcha Potail	1200 " " 120 8 " "
							6 Doddana his brother	
							7 Der budtia a Principal Rayet	250 " " 44 2 5 " "
5	Do	Hannatill Hanjetody	Chenna Keshwa Deoo	160 " "	150 " "	Ex Officio Trustees 3	1 Atchannah	
							2 Veestroo	
							3. Sheewannah.-	
							4 Govind Bhutt.-	
							5 Ramayeah	
						60 trustees	6. Principal Rayet Luxeemee narsina.-	
							7 Do Shewannah-	
6	Bettangaddy	Machina	Anantesweer Deoo	385 13 7	1898 1 6	Ex Officio Trustees 3	1. Veestroo Sampiguetayeah	
							2 Uddigul Kristnapelalagah	
							3. Puttally Doss Bhutt-	
							4 Ospadewantt Pagovindarhary	
							5. Principal Rayet Pleekaieh Narainah.-	

9833

For Fort St. George

3d July 1843.-

№	Mogannies	Villages	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship	Amount of Annual Tusdeek	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution
				Rs ct d	Rs ct d	
7	Cooperanguddy	Kadikar	Sahasurlingueshwer Deoo — 3	360 " "	400 " "	Ex Officio Trustees — 3 — 1. Hilshanty Soobrayah Jaggy Tayesh.- 2. Pattally Narsayeah.- Co. Trustee — 3. Principal Rayet Burman Pandy.- 4 — Do — Amoo Peragedden.- 5 — Do — Soodapil Narrainah.-
8	Moozoor	Koostear	Soumath Deoo	381 5 7	1010 4 10	Ex Officio Trustees 3 — 1. Kistna Sampignahtayah.- 2. Pattally Soobayeah Co-trustees — 3. Kallydeoo Ballalah 4 Veeshoonath Hebbarah 5. Dooguna Pudwallah.-
9	Hawal	Hawal Noodnoor	Karungeshwer Deoo	480 " 10	600 " "	Ex Officio Trustees 3 — 1 — Heshwa Oopadeah 2. Helshanty Rajovind Achary.- 3. Pattally Narna Achary.- Co-Trustees — 4. Potail Dherup Rajoowah 5. Coonhan Perwaddy tayeah.-
10	Bellarch	Perwajeh	Doorgah Devy	128 " "	150 " "	Ex Officio Trustees 3 — 1 Addigal Kristnah Bhutt.- Co-trustees — 2. Gotinah Munjanah.- 3. Nettar Narnapah
11	Pootigney	Pootigney	Somnath Deoo	999 4 10	3000 " "	Ex Officio Trustees-3 — 1. Addigal Narna Bhutt.- 2 — Pattally Narainah.- Co-Trustee — 3 — Chundra Sekerchicray Choutir Chieftain of Moodbidry enjoying a Tusdeek of Rupees 793 - 12 - - This institution was originally established by his Ancestors ——— 2500 - - - 1931 - 1 - 7 - - - -

9834

Fort St. George

3d. July 1843.

No.	Mogamies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
12	Soobramany	Hoteh	Sampost Narsim Deva.	560 " "	6,100 " "	Ex Officio Trustees. 1. Veedeyah rajeerta Swamy - The institution and all its property are his or his predecessors ~~6,100~~ 25-10-5
13	Eruvatoor	Cusbah Eruvantoor	Madeh talla Mut Hedwesh Deva.	240 " "	400 " "	Ditto - 1. Sodeh Mutt Swamy -
			Total	10,235 8 5	184,748 3 2	
	Petty Pagodas or Devastams receiving above			50 Rupees.		
1	Hellah	Hussypitan	Punchling Deva	100 " "	1100 " "	Ex Officio Trustees - 3 - 1 - Adigul Ram Bhutt 2 - Heel Shanty Narama - 3 - Pattally Veeshwerapah - Co Trustees - 4 - Antuje Cumbly - 5 - Chenday Hegdedeh -
2	Vennoor	Cusbah Vennoor	Shanteshwer Basty	90 " "	659 10 "	Ex Officio Trustees - 3 - 1 Poojary Adahpah - 2 Poojary Bramayeah - Co-Trustees - 3 Patan Shetty Chendapshetty - 4 Doddoo Pudmayah 5 Hantan Shetty -
3	Vennoor	Cusba Vennoor	Goomatnath Basty	96 " "	254 7 2	Ex Officio Trustees - 3 - 1 Gooman Hoendra 2 Chendap Shetty Co-Trustees - 3 Doddah Padma Shetty 4 Sannah Padmah Shetty 5 Hantah Ajhary -

9835

For Ft. St. George

No.	Moganes.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek. Rups. as. P.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda. Rs. As. P.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.
4	Narainy	Cusbah Narainy	Soory Narraina Deva	93 . .	379 12 7	Ex Officio Trustees 1. Adigul Weestna Moorty Butt.
						Co-Trustees 2. Hastinick Mariana 3. Hantah Hegadeh 4. Padmah Naikah 5. Padmah Kottary.
5	Moodlidry	Ranteah	Goorvogaul Busty	192 . .	5375 10 5	Ex Officio Trustees 1 Chennah Heendra
						Co-Trustees 2 Chendapah Heendra 3 Putna Shetty Cooniam Shetty a Punk Rayet - - - 10,066 - - - 15 - 13 - 7 - - - - 4. Nemau Shetty Do - - - - 25,000 - - - 1,000 - - - - - - 5. Goorvogaloo — Do - - - - 8,000 - - - 284 - - - - - -
6	Ditto	Ditto	Wassa Busty Chendurmith - - - -	152 . .	9660 9 2	Ex Officio Trustee 1. Chendapah Heendra. Co-Trustees - 2. Putna Shetty Cooniam Shetty a Punk Rayet - 10,066 - - - 15 - 13 - 7 - - - - 3 Nemau Shetty Do - - 25,000 - - - 1000 - - - - - - 4 Dhurmapa Shetty Do - - 300 - - - - - - - - - - - - 5 Bhendapa Shetty Do - - 8,000 - - - - - - - - - - - -
7	Nerunky	Pamoonha	Seerahoor Doorgah Purmeshary - - -	80 . .	380 . .	Ex Officio Trustee 1. Venkatram Assarannah. Co-Trustees - 2 Ram Bhutt. 3. Ragoonatyjah 4 Ramanah atheetary. 5. Shenka Hegadeh.
8	Beltanguddy	Ojereh	Jenardan Deva	100 . .	. . .	Ex Officio Trustees 1. Muttytay Kristna Bhutt. 2. Astanisto Naraina Co-trustee 3. Narain Padmootanjah - -

3d July 1843.-

9836

Fort St. George

3d July 1843 -

No	Moganies	Villages -	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship -	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda -	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution -
				Rs a p	Rs a p	
9	Honnarah	Kelpootigney	Somnath Deo	72 - -	167 12 -	Exc Officio Trustees 3 - 1 - Narnah Bhutt - 2 - Astanick Mariapah Co Trustees - 3 - Dharmah Payeah Honorah
10	Pujeradtia	Kalmoonjah	Sadasheva Deo	80 - -	120 12 -	Exc Officio Trustee - 3 - 1 - Addigul Aumuntayeah Co-Trustees - 2 - Dheo Mullah 3 - Amoo Cumbly -
11	Mayeh bellaloo	Mayeah	Mah Deo	60 - -	" 43 2 5	Exc Officio Trustees 3 - 1 Astanick Shentira Narrainah - 2 Addig Narsima Bhutt - Co-Trustee - 3 Potail Padmah Nanayeah
12	Do	Hayeeoor	Punjah Doomawatee	96 - -	" 360 - -	Exc Officio Trustee 3 1 Addiga Soobrayeah Co Trustees - 2 - Amayarry - 3 - Timma Cuddabah -
13	Gerdoor	Modilnalah	Doorga Dheavy	72 - -	" 328 3 -	Ex Officio Trustees 3 - 1 - Addigul Narania Kornigaiuayeah 2 Pattally Ammayeah - Co-Trustee - 3 - Potail Dheo Bullalah
14	Veenoor	Cusbah Veenoor	Mahlinga Deo	200 - -	585 8 10	Exc Officio Trustees 3 1 - Addigul Appan Bhutt - 2 - Patally Appayeah Co-Trustee - 3 - Venoor Timana Arsh Ajellar -
15	Aldunguddy	Ballinja	Panchalinga Deo	72 - -	21 8 -	Ex Officio Trustees 3 - 1 - Govind Bhutt - 2 Astamick Vencappa Co-Trustee - 3 - Hotty Pudwallah
16	Aldunguddy	Karandoor	Purshoowemnath Busty	96 - -	159 125	Exc Officio Trustee 3 1 Chenda Heendra Co-Trustees - 2 Bramay Shetty - 3 - Santa Shetty -

9837

Fort St. George

3d July 1843.-

No.	Moganies.	Villages.-	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.-	Amount of Annual Trusdeeto.	Estimated Value of the Property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each Institution.-
				R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
17	Moojoor	Kootear	Shantesheer Busty	54 " "	871 10 ..	Exe Officio Trustee - 3 - 1 Padmah Heendrah Co Trustees - 2. Potail Doganah Padoowalla.- 3. Pattan Shetty Munjapah
18	Naranally	Soorayeah	Sadasheivah Dhevo	120 " "	297 4 10	Exe officio Trustee - 3 - 1 - Khistna Bhutt.- Co Trustees - 2. Padmah Poonjah 3 - Potail Padmayeah
19	Do.	Layellah	Chendakoor Doorga Dhevy	64 " "	62 9 7	Ex Officio Trustees - 3 - 1 - Purmeshwora butta Addiga 2. Pattally Somaunah Co Trustee - 3. Nadda Amajary.-
20	Bunguddy	Methbaguil	Holly Doorga Dhevy	72 " "	125 " "	Ex Officio Trustees - 3 - 1. Addigul Ramah Bhutt 2. Potail Soobrayeah Co Trustee - 3. Addigah Kristna Bhutt
21	Do.	Yeendobett	Ardanareshwer Devo	72 " "	60 " "	Ex Officio Trustee - 3 - 1 - Addigul Appan Bhutt Co Trustees - 2. Shenkra Ajary.- 3. Padnah Mullah
22	Do.	Cusbah Pettah	Shanteshwer Busty	77 9 7	1260 " "	Ex Officio Trustee - 3 - 1 - Barmah Yeendrah 2 Santah Yeendrah Co Trustee - 3. Pattam Shetty Manjap Shetty.-
23	Bylanguddy	Charmaddy	Puncha Linga Devo	140 " "	150 " "	Ex Officio Trustee - 3 - 1 - Addigul Ramanah Pungulnayeah Co Trustees - 2. Chennapah Arsvo 3 - Hellique Shankarnahraina.-

1838

Fort St. George

No.	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native Worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.
				Rs ps
24	Bylanguddy	Totaddy	Gopaul Kristna Deo	54 45
25	Moodbidry	Prantea	Bereh Amanawarah Basteh Shanteshwer	56 " "
26	Mardaul	Buntar	Mahlinga Deo	72 " "
27	Cecilla	Cockadah	Waydanath Deo	160 " "
28	Do	Cusbah Cockadah	Cicelleshwer Deo	62 " "
29	Pootoor	Cusbah Pootoor	Coddipuddy Jenar=danah Deo	144 " "
30	Umarah	Gootegur	Wallchbimbek shenkpal soobramanch Deo	88 " "
31	Punjah	Kauttinah Chedagul	Parriwar Panchilinga Deo	64 " "

3d July 1843

Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda.				Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution		
Rupees	a	Ps				
30	"	"	Ex Officio Trustees	1. Addigah Wassoo Bhutta.		
				2 Astanick Kristna.		
			Co Trustee	3. Chennapah Hursoo.		
3402	15	2	Ex officio Trustees	1. Pomah Shetty Pr. Rayet.	3500	147 " "
				2 Coonhama Setty	Do 10066	15 13 7
				3. Nem Shetty	Do 25000	1000 " "
154	"	"	Ditto	1. Hussrana Kristna Bhutta.		
				2. Astanick Soobrayeah.		
			Co Trustee	3. Settan Bhutta		
350	"	"	Ex Officio Trustees	1. Mell Shanty Narrainah.		
				2. Krista Bhuttah.		
			Co Trustee	3. Dassapah Hedpaddytayeah.		
380	"	"	Ex Officio Trustees	1. Mell shanty Veneapah		
				2 Heel shanty Kristna Bhutta.		
			Co Trustee	3 Chendah Heigadeh.		
500	"	"	Ex Officio Trustees	1 Mell Shanty Narsivan.		
				2. Hell Shanty Kristnayeah		
			Co Trustee	3. Potail Soobanah.		
100	"	"	Ex. Officio Trustee	1. Addigah Appayah Bhutta.		
			Co Trustees	2. Chellada Wapoo Dhewah.		
				3. Torongal Soobayeah.		
500	"	"	Ex Officio Trustees	1 Addigah Soobrayeah.		
			Co Trustees	2 Pombeitaddy Kristnayeah.		
				3 Potail Kristnayeah.		

9859

Fort St. George

3d July 1843.

Serial No.	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native worship.	Amount of Annual Tusdeek.	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda.		Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution. —	
				Rupees a/s	Rupees a/s			
32	Punjah	Yedmungulla	Punchalinga Deo	60 " "	350 " "	Ex Officio Trustee Co Trustees	1 Addigul Venketramiaiah 2 Poodniayeah Venkapah 3 Potail Ramayeah	
33	Ditto	Ballapah	Doorgah Dhevy	120 " "	1000 " "	Ex Officio Trustee	1 Heshwa Asoranah 2 Amanah Vencapah 3 Marjah Rogoowah	
34	Bundady	Hallay	Athoor Seedasheevah	64 " "	125 " "	Ex Officio Trustee Co Trustees	1 Narain Moochaltayeah 2 Mariah Bullalah 3 Halayeah Timmah Setty	
35	Pajeradaka	Malarmady	Dharmastal Shreee	200 " "		Ex Officio Trustee	1 Chendy Heggadeh Heredetary	
36	Ditto	Ditto	Manjanath Deo Hoodoo Maddah Dheywajaloo	80 " "	80,000 " "	Ditto	1 Chenday Heggadeh Ditto	
				31,80,16 "	1,08,408 8 7			

Petty Pagodas whose allowance does not exceed 50 Rupees and for the Management of which more than one trustee is appointed.—

1	Honnavah	Kelputigay	Kodmantayeah Boolah	4 12 9	327 " "	Ex Officio Trustee Co Trustees	1 Kantoo Mukally 2 Chenday Hegadeh 3 Potail Padmah Shetty	
2	Kawalah	Kawalah Moodoor	Ditto	7 3 6	1000 " "	Co Trustees	1 Dharman Hegadeh 2 Kawalah Podoor Chendaye Sjeealah 3 Damanah Hegadeh	

9840

Fort St. George

3 July 1843

Number.	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native worship.	Amount of annual Pusdeek.	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda.			Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution.
				Rupees a P	Rupees a P			
3	Pajeradakah	Kandoor	Shanteshwary Basty	14 " "	1,739	3 2	Ex officio Trustee	1 Boomay Heendrah.
							Co Trustee	2 Chenapah Arssoo Moollear.
								3 Nadawal Chendry Shetty.
4	Ditto	Moondajeh	Mooritelay Bootha	36 " "	573	13 7	Ex officio Trustee	1 Govindah
							Co Trustees	2 Beerman Heggadeh.
								3 Ayeh Heggadeh.
5	Mayeh Bellalloo	Kallanjah	Aollakal Puncha Doomawathy.	40 " "	257	3 2	Ex officio Trustee	1 Mootapah Poojary.
							Co Trustees	2 Bullanjeh Doogan Shetty.
								3 Astanick Tummayeah.
6	Wennoor	Cusbah Wennoor	Purshenusth Basty	26 " "	1474	15 7	Ex officio Trustee	1 Boman Heendrah.
								2 Pattan Shetty Chendap Shetty
								3 Doddah Pedmah Shetty.
7	Soolkery	Nawarah	Kodmantayeah	2 6 "	281	6 5	Co Trustees	1 Nagap Attikary (Potail).
								2 Tummayeah.
								3 Kantah Heggadeh.
8	Aldanguddy	Karandoor	Ganpathy Deo	24 " "	202	12	Ex officio Trustees	1 Soobray Bhatta Addigah.
							Co Trustees	2 Holkeh Venkapah.
								3 Potail Kantah Boomah.
9	Ditto	Ditto	Moonelethay Bhosta	20 " "	359	2 10	Co Trustees	1 Timana Arssoo Ajellar.
								2 Potail Kantoo Boonah.
								3 Appanah
10	Narravy	Cusbah Narravy	Dharmah teerlah carah Basty	28 " "	647	9 5	Ex officio Trustee	1 Addanah Yeendrah.
							Co Trustees	2 Bhejoo Shetty.
								3 Kantah Hegadeh.

9861

Fort St. George

3d July 1843

Number.	Magannies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native worship.	Amount of annual Trustee R.	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda:			Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution. —	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
11	Naravy	Cusba Naravy	Koddamanthayeah Bootha	94 -	192	8	10	Exc Officio Trustee	1. Timmapah.
								Co Trustees	2 Potail Poudy atheeKary
									3 Anney Poowany
12	Narsanally	Nadah	Perman Busty Ananta Shenvarah	36 " "	181	1	7	Exc Officio Trustee	1 Dewapah Hundrah.
								Co Trustees	2 Amajereh.
									3 Doogamah Ajary
13	Ajabett	Cusba Ajabett	Kodmantay Bootha	3 32	200	"	"	Exc Officio Trustee	1 Kantoo Poowany
								Co Trustees	2 Purmesha warayed.
									3 Kantoo Pudwallah
14	Ditto	Chenaytody	Kareemal Doomawathy	2 65	400	"	"	Exc Officio Trustee	1 Kantoo.
									2 Pomah Shetty
									3 Purmeshwarah.
15	Moodbidry	Prantayeah	Weerbadra Dheo	12 " "	134	15	2	Exc Officio Trustee	1 Poojary Roodrah.
								Co Trustees	2 Pattapah.
									3 Chennapbusswah.
16	Ditto	Ditto	Baddagana Busty Chendranata.	48 " "	1250	14	10	Exc Officio Trustee	1 Chendayee Hendrah.
								Co Trustees	2 Coonhama Shetty Pattanah Shetty.
									3 Nem shetty.
17	Ditto	Ditto	Shettar Busty Wardamanah	20 " "	1039	14	"	Exc Officio Trustees	1 Chenday Oopadiah.
								Co Trustees	2 Pattan Shetty Coonhamah shetty.
									3 Nem Shetty
18	Ditto	Ditto	Bettch guerry Busty Wardamanah.	8 " "	573	3	2	Exc Officio Trustee	1 Chenmay Hindrah
								Co Trustees	2 Pattan Shetty Coonhamah Shetty.
									3. Nem Shetty.

Number	Moganies.	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native worship.	Amount of annual Jusdeek. Rupees a Rs.	Estimated Value of the property in each Pa-goda. Rs. a P	Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution
19	Moodbidry	Prantiyeah	Mahdheo Shetty Basty Adeshwarah.	12 " "	841 5 2	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Padenah Hindrah Co Trustees 2 Pattan Shetty Coonhama Shetty 3 Nem Shetty
20	Ditto	Ditto	Hotty Shetty Busty Nemeshwarah.	24 " "	707 10 "	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Pudmah Hindrah Co Trustees 2 Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty 3 Nem Shetty
21	Ditto	Ditto	Herah Busty Mally-natha.	8 " "	504 " "	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Punch Hindrah Co Trustees 2 Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty 3 Nem Shetty
22	Ditto	Ditto	Hal Busty Chendra-natha.	28 " "	950 17	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Chendapah Hindrah Co Trustees 2 Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty 3 Nem Shetty
23	Ditto	Ditto	Vicranth Shetty Busty Adeshwara.	8 " "	1953 13 7	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Goomana Hindrah Co Trustees 2 Pattan Shetty Hoonhamoo Shetty 3 Nem Shetty
24	Ditto	Ditto	Teertakar Busty Teertanatha.	8 " "	367 " "	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Goomana Hindrah Co Trustees 2 Pattan Shetty Hoonhamoo Shetty 3 Nem Shetty
25	Ditto	Ditto	Cholloo Shetty Busty Padmah Prabhoo.	48 " "	1682 10 "	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Munjapah Hindrah Co Trustees 2 Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty 3 Nem Shetty
26	Ditto	Ditto	Puddoo Busty Ananthanatha.	8 " "	4254 "	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Chendapah Hindrah 2 Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty 3 Nem Shetty.

9843

Fort St. George 3rd July 1843.

No.	Moganies	Villages	Designation of the Institutions of Native worship.	Amount of annual Tusdeek	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda	Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution.
				Rs. as	Rs as	
27	Moodbidry	Pranteyah	Dhavarajah Shetty Mallenatha	12 ..	1261 12	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Chendapah Hindrah Co Trustees 2 Pattan Shetty Coonhamoo Shetty 3 Nem Shetty
28	Ditto	Ditto	Padmah Shetty Busty Mallinatha	40	1072 7	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Goomana Hindrah 2 Pattar Shetty Coonhama Shetty 3 Nem Shetty
29	Ditto	Toddar	Kodmantayah	6 ..	1270 4	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Goory (female) Co Trustees 2 Poowany Ballipah 3 Nandeaddapah
30	Norunky	Ramkonka	Ramkoonkaswer Dheo	48 ..	200 ..	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Addiga Narnah Bhutt 2 Astanick appanah Co Trustee 3 Potail Venkatesh Bhutter
31	Ditto	Gollytattoo	Chendranath Busty	8 ..	100 ..	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Dewapah Hindrah Co Trustees 2 Potail Ramana Atheary 3 Nerunky Manjapa Shetty
32	Mardaul	Bhuntur	Marally Bootha	2 12	91 ..	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Poojary Kristna Co Trustees 2 Jethana Buntta 3 Biddanah Luxeemy Ballalah
33	Loobranany	Billnellah	Gopaul Kristnah Deoo.	40 ..	116 4 10	Ex Officio Trustee 1 Sutharam Addigah Co Trustees 2 Potail Munjey Shetty 3 Gowdoo Shetty Ramah

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

No	Moganies	Villages	Designation of the Institutions of Native worship	Amount of annual Jusdeek	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda	Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution
				Rs as	Rs as	
34	Pootoor	Areappo	Karpaddy Soo= =baray Deoo	36 " "	200 " "	Ex officio Trustees 1 Addigul Vasoo Dhuvah 2 Astanick Venkapah Co Trustees 3 Venkatesh Bhutta
35	Umarah	Mozur	Kannad Dheothe =alias Poorsha Bootha	3 " "	100 " "	Co Trustees 1 Kristnayeah 2 Mawoor Koombah 3 Gowood Soobah
36	Ditto	Moodnoor	Ballakullaliar Nayer Bootha	1 2 "	350 " "	Co Trustees 1 Koodumbillah Veneapah 2 Mayepaddah Gopallah 3 Timmapah Gowdah
37	Yenkal Dewarally	Yenkal	Soobroy Dheoo	28 " "	50 " "	Ex officio Trustee 1 Seen Bhutta Co Trustees 2 Soobrayeah 3 Banaddakah Sunnah
				710 9	22129 4 11	
387	Petty Pagodas entrusted to the Management of single trustees being the Poojary of the Institution			4,101 3 8	16,432 2 1	
460		Total Petty Pagodas		82,92 12 5	1,46,9 19 15 7	

9845

Fort St. George

3d July 1843.

No.	Moganies	Villages.	Designation of the Institutions of Native worship.	Amount of annual Jusdeek	Estimated Value of the property in each Pagoda.	Names of the proposed Trustees for each institution.
				Rs a p	Rs a p	
57	"	"	Mattums	889 3 6	14168 "	Under the Management of the Presiding Priests or hereditary Superintendents.
10	"	"	Mosques	315 8 9	31 "	Ditto Ditto
540				19743 1 1	333165 10 9	
5	Be Chirae or Lapses to Government			44 10 11		
545			Grand Total	19787 12 "	333165 10 9	

(Signed) H. M. Blair
Principal Collector

of

Proceedings thereon Para 1. Of the four Talooks in
(49.60) April 29th/43 in Bd's 18th May
which at the date of the last communication from
the Principal Collector of Canara measures
remained to be concerted for effecting the
complete withdrawal of all Government inter-
ference with the native religious institutions
of that Province, three have since been settled
and the detailed accounts are now forwarded
to the Board. In compliance with the
instructions communicated in the Board's
Proceedings of 30th March and 18th May
Mr. Blair has in the returns now transmitted
specified the estimated property and
of those Cotrustees to whom the management
of the more wealthy and important Pagodas
has been Committed.

2 The only Talook in which arrange-
ments have not been effected is that of
Bekul. The settlement has been impeded in
consequence of there being in that and the
adjoining Talook of Cherikul in Malabar
several petty Rajahs who assert the
Jurisdiction exercised by their ancestors
over a number of Pagodas and from the diffi-
culty which have been experienced in deciding

on

on their pretensions. The Principal Collector
however hopes to be able shortly to
submit the arrangements concluded
for that Talook, and at the same
B. Pro. 30th March 1843. time to furnish the information
which has been called for regarding
certain important Pagodas in
Udipy, Barcoor and Cundapoor. The
Board trust that they may
receive at an early period the
communication promised by
the Principal Collector which will
enable them to report to the most

Noble

Noble the Governor in Council the total disseverance of the Government interference with the affairs of the Native Religious establishment throughout the Provinces composing the Madras Presidency:—

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 Principal Collector of Canara for his information and guidance.—

Read

Read the following letter.

To E. C. Lovell Esqre.
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(51)

From the Coll. of Malabar
Reporting on the claims of Proprietors of Houses at Cochin to exemption from Quit rent—
2 Sel. Ept. 1839

Sir

With reference to the instructions of the Board of Revenue to levy Quit rent on houses which have not hitherto paid it and in special reference to the Board's proceedings of the 10th November last in which I am informed that the exemption from Quit rent claimed by the Proprietors of houses at Cochin can only be allowed on their making good their titles to it. I have the honor to forward Copy of a Petition presented by the majority of the proprietors of European descent, as also a separate letter from the Baron D. Albedyhll, the most respectable of the old Dutch inhabitants of Cochin, shewing reasons why they should be exempted from the operation of the proposed tax.

Dated 31st. May 1843
No. 1

Dated 2d. June 1843.
No. 2.

2. It rests with Superior Authority to decide how far the prayer of the Petitioners is deserving of attention. To enable the Board to form their own judgment on this matter, I annex a Copy of the articles to which the Petitioners refer as ensuring their exemption from

No. 3
4, 8 & 13

from a tax like that in contemplation, with the answer of the Officer in Command of the British Troops at the time Cochin was taken, as also a translate of one of the deeds which it seems to have been the practice of the Dutch Court of Justice to issue on the sale or transfer of a house.—

No. 4

3. It appears questionable to me whether these Documents prove all that is contended for by the Petitioners allowing that their houses were "free from every charge except from Court fees" under the Dutch Government. I do not see that the answer to the 4th Article by any means precludes the British Government from laying on such taxes as may seem equitable. Whatever consideration is shewn must proceed, I think, from the liberality and not the justice of Government. But I deem it proper to state that I do not think the picture drawn by the Petitioners of their distressed circumstances is much exaggerated, and that I believe that the levying a Quit rent on houses, many of which are in a state of dilapidation, and which are further in many instances burthened with heavy mortgages, would be a

a severe blow to the owners generally should the Government resolve to impose the tax. I must beg for permission to exempt those from its operation I and they will doubtless be many I whom I may fairly consider unable to bear its weight.—

4. It may be well to observe that it is not quite clear whether houses like those at Cochin were intended to be included in the orders of the Board originally furnished to this Department. The primary intention was evidently to lay an assessment on houses with compounds which had been more or less recently built and occupied without the due knowledge of Government. This is proved by the directions "that assessment "should be levied according to the rates which would apply if the land were occupied for cultivation." In Cochin the houses were built prior to its occupation by the British Government. As in Pondi=cherry & Trangpebar they join each other in streets and have no ground, or a very small portion, attached to them. If it is resolved that a tax be levied it would seem better to collect it under the Head of "Molturpha"

Calicut 13th June 1843

/signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

To.

No. 1.

To

H. V. Conolly Esqre.

Principal Collector of Malabar

Calicut.

Sir,

We the proprietors of Houses at Cochin have learned to our extreme grievance that it is in contemplation to levy a certain Tax on our Houses in it, a measure which if carried into effect will be most hurtful to all of us in our present circumstances, and indeed destructive to those who derive their scanty livelihood from the trifling rent which their Houses occasionally yield.

We feel, however assured, Sir, that a Government so just and benevolent as the British would never lay any hardship on the poor Dutch Inhabitants of this place whose private and individual property, it has by Capitulation under the head of the 6th Article considered to be sacred in kindly condescending to leave it free and unmolested on what account soever it be; and permit us further to observe that by the 13th Article thereof it having been again proposed, amongst others, that the Inhabitants should retain their property as also all privileges and protection which they always had and did enjoy under the Dutch Government the

reply

reply was that these points were answered in the 4th and 8th articles, the latter being with regard to personal consideration.

The proprietors in general with the exception of a very few most of whom live on the Bounty of Government are in a most distressful condition in life and consequently unable to pay Taxes on their tottering and already burthened property: the Deeds whereof, besides, entirely exempt them from similar charges, and as the Buildings with the grounds comprizing them were considered our bonafide property they have ever been free of all Assessments whatever, during the two successive Governments of the Portuguese and Dutch, and now on an indulgent and uninterrupted possession of them by us for nearly half a century since the Surrender of this place to the English; it is true that in the Dutch time the proprietors of Houses in Town used to contribute a trifle in the way of payment to a Scavenger merely for lighting the streets and keeping them and the gutters clean, which they could then well afford being in the receipts of monthly Salaries, and every one of them regularly employed.

We have stated above that our

said

said property are already burthened, for, we presume it is now not unacquainted to you. Sir from the enquiry made of late to that effect, that great many of them are actually mortgaged, as also perhaps that great arrears are due on some of the mortgages, which such debtors are unable to discharge leaving themselves therefore to the mercy of their creditors.

All the Houses being of long standing and having suffered material injury by the blowing up of the Fort require continual repairs and support, so as to keep them from tumbling down (though some have already met with similar disaster whereby even lives were lost) which with the difficulty of meeting with tenants, are additional sources of distress to the proprietors thereof.

One unacquainted with the real circumstance of Cochin, may suppose that it cannot be a very poor place, on account of the great many Ships which are built there, besides other trading speculations so far as concern the Common labourers this is most probable the case, for they are sure at least of their daily

bread

bread, but the House holders who subsist from the occasional rent of their Houses derive little or no benefit from it, since such speculators and other merchants or their Agents who for the most part are native foreigners prefer living at Mattencherry and other places in the Rajah's district, the only permanent tenants therefore they may calculate upon that can afford to pay, were they even to raise their rent, are the Commanding Officer, his Lieutenant, and the Doctor; but what are these in comparison to the great number of Houses: as for the Judge and the Missionary they generally occupy the new built Bangalows on the Ramparts from this circumstance it is evident that what we get from our Houses by way of rent is not sufficient to maintain ourselves and family and repair the buildings (at least partially for to give a thorough one is out of our power) which being unavoidably necessary to preserve life. From whence then shall we pay the Tax? but raising money successively on the further Mortgage of our property which cannot but eventually prove our utter ruin, and

those

those who have no further moveable left to Pawn or sell them, and each a House to shelter himself from rain and sun must in like manner be deprived of it, also and in fact the creditors on the mortgaged property, are already importunate, since the report of this Tax insisting upon the redemption thereof another circumstance which no less harasses and distresses such mortgagors.

We therefore most earnestly and submissively solicit that our Case may be taken into consideration, and thankfully acknowledging for the beneficient administration of Justice thus long exercised towards and relieving the distressed amongst us. We beg to recommend ourselves to the further protection and benevolence of the liberal Government in imploring for the continuance of the exemption of all excises on our property with which we were hitherto priveleged, for which favor we shall ever feel grateful.

We beg to request you will be pleased to forward these our humble prayers to Government and have the honor to be

Cochin 31st May 1843

/signed/ A. I. Jones and 51 others.

My

No. 2.

To H. V. Conolly Esqre
&c &c &c

Calicut

In hopes that you would excuse my troubling you privately on the subject of the proposed assessment of our houses I have declined subscribing to the address from the Inhabitants of this town since they do not believe represent sufficiently the circumstances of the place to enable you to obtain for us the desired exemption which I am sure you would, if justice will justify your doing so.

The intended assessment we consider, permit me to say rather a grievance, as the houses in this small town were always exempt from paying any revenue to the different Governments, even to that of the late Dutch Company, when it was for a long time in very bad circumstances, and had to resort to property and income taxes, and we consequently are of opinion that no houses in town should be considered as being included under these having bad shahie — grants, or those exempted before the 12th July 1792, especially as the free possession of these properties to be held unmolested in whatever account, was guaranteed by the Capitulation at the surrender of the place as "sacred" or free. I suppose

from

from new charges, and then again I beg you will be good enough to take into your considera=tion the loses sustained and still suffer=ing by the Proprietors, their descendants, and succesors directly or indirectly, immediate=ly at, and since, the demolition of the fortifi=cations of Cochin, when the Engineer employd went so inconsiderately and violently to work at it, caring very little about the then "Dutch Documents" that notwithstanding the Govern=ment had liberally engaged itself to protect all private property, the springing of the mines made under the Ramparts shook the foundis=tions of most houses and cracked their walls, and that on account of this misfortune, as I shall call it, added to the public drains having been destroyed and Kaptchoked, (representations had not been wanting) the proprietors and their succesors have and are still sustaining great loss, not only by the consequent des=truction of some of the houses and immedi=ate falling off in value of others, but by the great additional expence they have been at and are still continually put to in the repairs and rebuilding of their walls, which had before these events been standing sound and strong, and what is worse is that these loses to which they have been undeserving ly

undeservingly put, they will never be able to recover by raising the rent as the inha=bitants themselves are too poor to pay much.

Cochin is perhaps on account of its former state - the present shipbuilding - the number of ships touching at the port - for Poultry brought from the Rajahs Country, or for repairs or take in cargo at the Sircar part of Maliapooram and other prosperous appearances, and reports considered by those not well acquainted with the real state of things as a thriving place, but you know my dear Sir that situated as this ruined small town is, with a territory not quite two Square miles in size - isolated by the Travancore and Cochin Countries surrounded by the two Custom houses of those two Sircars with their Sea ports close by, where the Custom duties are ex=tremely low & its circumstances are not so favorable to the proprietors of houses as we would suppose, and that the demand of houses remain very low. The owners of the ships building here are not at Cochin, their native agents & live out in the Rajahs territory Muttoncherry Vypin, Ernacollom &c. appear to be parts of Cochin, but they are not

not so. the Merchants and tradesmen who carry on their trade principally at Mutton=cherry Leise in the Rajahs territory; the workmen at the building yards come from the same quarter, and they retire every evening from the Company's limits, so that the proprietors of houses in town derive no benefit from these circumstan=ces, and that the seeming prosperity of Cochin is but imaginary, at least with regard to the houses in the old town, And even in these appearances we expect a change for the worse, as the Bombay Government is endeavoring I hear, to contract for all the Sircar Timber for a series of years, and export it to Bombay, when the Shipbuilding here will in a great measure be put a stop to, and the Rajahs port of Mulapooram about two miles to the North of this is already attracting the little trade of this port, and will perhaps in a short time hence induce the few Merchants living in the town of Cochin to establish themselves there, and if the Dewan of Cochin builds the con=templated Bankshalls there we would

som, I fear, see my expectations realized. The proprietors here are, generally speaking, poor, very poor, many of whom live in their own houses, and others again live upon their rent and the greater number of the houses I believe is mortgaged for debt. The proposed assess=ment has already further reduced their value and the mortgagers are demanding their redemption, whilst the shroffs (all from the Rajahs Country) considering the houses in Town as very bad security will have nothing to do with them. It also appears that if an abatement in the proposed assessment is desired the exposure of our circumstances is also required, which will make many lose their credit, and this is a great loss, and if on the other hand we wish by concealment to evade the exposure of our circumstances then we will have to pay, I understand as high as 10 or 12 or more per Cent on the annual value of our houses this we consider a great hardship particularly as we find that at Madras a rich and flourishing place only 5 per Cent is levied, and that for the sole purpose of lighting, watering, and cleansing the roads, streets and drains which benefits except a partial cleansing of streets by the convicts, we do not enjoy. It is true that in the Dutch time and when the proprietors could better afford

a trifle was paid yearly to the Scavengers for the lighting and the cleansing of drains and streets, but then it was but a very small sum indeed, and only the actual sum required for the objects in view, and we are now so poor that we cannot afford to have any lighting or watering - nor are they necessary.

When the losses which the proprietors have sustained be considered jointly with their poverty, and the other circumstances above stated, I trust you will generously plead in behalf of the inhabitants that they may be exempted from the tax in question at least until better times come, for I fear that in case the demand is persisted in it would prove a precipitation to the destruction of a number of houses, and their materials being sold and removed to Maliapooram Mattancherry or even so far as Bombay, as has been done before. The present annual value of most houses does not even amount to the usual interest that would be realized on the amount their materials would fetch, after paying the cost of taking them down; Certainly you will not in justice prevent us from pulling down our houses as Government has done with theirs before that we may

may of the two evils escape with the least -

Excuse my having detained you so long and believe me to remain with all due consideration -

Cochin 2d. June 1843. / Signed / D'Abbedyhll

No. 3

Extract from the Capitulation of Cochin dated 19th. October 1795.

Articles	Answer
Monsieur le Commandant les Membres du Conseil de Police et tous les Officiers de la Police et du Commerce le Conseil Ecclesiastique la Milice, la Marine, et outres Serviteurs trirants Pensida et que sont au Service de la Compagnie Hollondoise, comme aussitous les Habitants dicitout Europeens que Indiens, garderons la libate leurs personnes, et professions tant Imebles que immeubles Marchandises et autres Effects qui seron Sacres et Inviolable et ne serons Inolestés de faca à quelconque	All private property shall be secured. -
Article 8.	Answer
A tous les Officers tant que an Serviteur Politiques et	All the Inhabitants who chuse to

et Civile de la Compagnie
qui seront inclinés de
demeurer dans cette place
on a Setablir comme des
Habitants particuliers on
le leur accordera, et ils
Jouiront de la Protection
due Pavillon Anglois.-

Article 13.

Tous les Topas et Chretiens
Indiens Comme aussi les
Banyans, Orfevres, Peintres
Blanchis, Seins, Cordoniers,
que Sont Sujets, et Vassal
de la Compagnie Hollan-
-doise, garderons leurs pro-
-prietés et Jouirons toujours
de Privileges et de la Protection
dont ils Jouissoient comme sujets
de la Compagnie susdit-

N: 329 (W) N.4 P. V. Haarn

to remain and take
the oath of allegi-
-ance to His Bri-
-tannic Majesty
shall be treated
in every respect as
British subjects.-

Answer
Answered in the
4th and 8th Article

We Coenraad George Seyffer and John Bos
both Members of the Worshipful Court of Justice
of this place, declare by these presents that the
Book Keeper and Chief Town Clerk
Adriaan Poolbit who appeared before us
as secretary of the said Worshipful Court of
justice declared of having of the
Estate

Estate of the late Captain and Lieutenant
head of the artillery at the place
John van Asbuk Esqre and his
separated Wife Vanden Berg sold
by publick auction on the 21st August
last on behalf of the Honorable Mr.
Nicholas Wendelien Beits, Merchant
Fiscal & Cashier at this place, who
also for that purpose appeared before
us declaring of having accepted in purchase
and took possession of the said House
and its ground, situated in this Town
towards the Ammunition House Blacker
long K. broad in the front 2 Rods 3 feet &
3 1/2 Inches behind, 2 Rods 5 and 2 Inches
and deep 4 Rods 11 feet and 4 Inches. In-
consideration of Rupees 99 and 30 Penny
which said sum of the seller acknowledged
the purchaser to have truly and well paid
to him, renouncing accordingly from all
and every claim and pretension which
the seller has had on the said premis-
-ses, promising to warrant and indemnify
the bargained and transferred at all times
if necessary the said house being free from
every charges except from Court fees, with
such immunity, privilege as is practica-
-ble and subjected to, or as such as has been
enjoyed by the former Owner, and Holders
according

according to the annexed Deeds, and whereas it is known to us the Committee that the Court fee of five per Cent has been paid and settled, we have caused this to be issued, In Commune et optima and for which endorse have corroborated this with our usual signa=tures and seals. In the Town of Cochin. In the Court Hall on Thursday the 4th October 1781.

[True Copy] /Signed/ C. G. Seyffer With my know=ledge
/Signed/ P. A. Lund /Signed/ J. Bos. /Signed/ P. Shemenn=
Sworn Clerk
/Signed/ J. C. d'Arenjo.
Rev. Sher

True Translation from the Dutch
/Signed/ H. Coonraade.

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

(Ex-52)

To the Collr. of Malabar.

To The Collector of Malabar.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 13th ultimo and to inform you that the intention of the Board's orders therein referred to, was as you have supposed to levy an assessment on houses with compounds occupied without the due knowledge and authority of Government, but the exemption of the premises which you describe in Cochin from the payment of Quitrent appears to have been long since sufficiently recognized and allowed and under these circumstances the Board are of opinion that the tax should not be levied thereon.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George 3d July 1843

/Signed/ E. C. Lovell
Actg Secretary

Read

Read the following letter

From E. C. Lovell Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(53)

From H. V. Conolly Esqre
Collector of Malabar

Sir,

With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th ultimo I have the honor to annex in the margin, a statement containing the information required by Government respecting the wastage of Tobacco in fusslies 1250/1841/42 and 1251/1842/43.

With regard to the great difference in the quantity of damaged and unsaleable Tobacco destroyed in the two fusslies above referred to it is only necessary for me to explain that it is consequent on a large quantity of inferior Tobacco, having been received from Coimbatore in fussly 1250/1841/42 as brought to the notice of the Board in my Extra Revenue Report for that fussly.

/Signed/ H. V. Conolly
Collector

Para 5
Calicut
23rd June 1843.

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

To-

(53.54)

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

To the Chief Secretary to Government — Para 1

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will lay before the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Malabar, containing the information required by the Ecstract from the Minutes of Consultation under Date 6th May last on the total quantity of Tobacco in which the wastage occurred in Fusleis 1250 A.D. 1840/41 and 1251 1841/42 and the Value of the wastage.

From Collector Malabar 23d June 143, in Cons 3d July

+ In Cons 15th May 1843.

	Quantity of Tobacco received in each Fusly	Quantity and Value of the wastage at the average cost and Charges		Average Wastage for every 100 Candies	Value	
	C Mds	C Mds	C Mds	C Mds	Rs	As
In Fusly 1250	3290	3	28¼	292	9	18½
" 1251	2730	13	"	125	1	15½
		2644	11	5	8	17
		588	9	2	1	4
		263¼			11	20¾

2. The cause of the Difference in the quantity of the damaged and unsaleable Tobacco in the two Fusleis which the Board were required to explain, appears to have been the large quantity of inferior tobacco supplied from Coimbatore in the former year in consequence of a failure in the crop as noticed in Para 5 of the report of the Collector of Malabar, on the Settlement of the Extra sources of Revenue of that District for Fusly 1250. and the Board's Proceedings thereon under

under Date 24th March 1842, Para 5.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 3d July 1843. — Signed E. C. Lovell, Acting Secretary

Read the following letter

To E. C. Lovell Esqre

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(55)

Sir,

From J. A. Huddleston Esqre Collector of Madras — 1.

Reporting upon the Settlement of the arrack and Toddy Shops within the Adkarry limits of Madras for Fusly 1253.

With reference to the Ecstract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue Dated 29th Ultimo, I have the honor to report further information that the right to sell Arrack by retail in the several Shops within the Adkarry limits of this Collectorate for Fusly 1253, pursuant to a Notice previously published in the usual manner was put up to public Auction. The result as regards the Batavia arrack Shops, is exhibited in the margin. It will be seen that the Dawk for the fixed number of 47 Batavia arrack Shops at Q 145. 5. per Diem, as now settled for them would yield for the whole year Rupees 1,81,277-4-0. It

Batavia arrack Shops Gross Revenue of 47 Shops Settled at the daily Dawk of Q 145. 5. at 44 fs per Gallon. for 1 Year Rs. 1,81,277-4-0

Putta arrack Shops within the Supreme Court limits &c.a.

Gross Revenue of 56 Shops settled at the Daily Doule of G. 127-10 at 38½ Fs. per G. for 1 year Rupees 139080-11-6

2

In this Division a Shop at Poolegar a Village situated near Saint Thomas' Mount, having been removed some time ago. in consequence of a representation that it interfered with the discipline of the Troops within the Cantonment, another Shop in lieu thereof has been now allowed to be established at a place not objected to. The number of Putta Arrack Shops within the Supreme Court limits settled for the ensuing Fusly is therefore 56. instead of 55. the number let at the commencement of the present year. The Doule for them is G. 127-10- per Diem yielding for the entire Fusly Rupees 139080-11-6.

Putta arrack Shops beyond the Supreme Court limits.

Gross Revenue of 35 Shops settled at the Daily Doule of G. 130-15 at 18½ Fs. per G. for 1 year Rupees 68472-3-7

3-

The Doule settled for 35 Putta arrack Shops beyond the limits of the Supreme Court including a Shop recently allowed to be established near the Salt plat form at Ennore in substitution of one licensed by the Askarry Renters of Chingleput although not within the limits of their contract is G. 130-15- per diem, the revenue arising from which would amount for 1 year to Rupees 68472-3-7. to this

certain

certain items of Extra Revenue besides the Collection from the sale of Brandy for Medecinal purposes Rupees 2,286-4-11 being added the expected revenue from this Division is raised to Rupees 70,758-8-6.

Extra Revenue in the proportion to the present year's Collections — 514-15-4

Estimated Revenue from temporary Shops in Do. — 892-12-7

Sales of Brandy in Do. — 878-9-"

2286-4-11

70758-8-6

4

The aggregate of the various sources of Revenue enumerated above is Rupees 391116-8-" from which the prime cost of liquor together with the expanse of the Establishment &c.a Rupees 71,277-4-3 being deducted the estimated Net Revenue is Rupees 319,839-3-9.

Total of Gross Revenue Battaur arrack Shops Rs. 181277-4-"

Putta Do. within the Supreme Court limits G. 139080-11-6

Do. beyond Do. including Extra Revenue — G. 70758-8-6

391116-8-"

Deduct

Prime Cost of G. 53025-25- of Batavia arrack at Rs. 7-10 per G. — 23966-7-5

Do. of G. 94335-30- of Putta arrack at Rs. 6-3- per G. — 38686-2-"

Establishment at Rupees 616 per Mensem — 7392-"-"

Saudarwared — 120-"-"

Price of Brandy &c.a — 1118-10-10

71277-4-3

Net Revenue 319839-3-9

5.

The Estimated Toddy Revenue according to the amount of the actual Collections of the present Fusly is Rupees 2,13,806-5-8. From this is to be deducted the expence of the Establishment &c.a Rupees 6,372 which would leave a net revenue of Rupees 207,434-5-8.

Toddy

Estimated Revenue Rs. 213806-5-8

Deduct

Establishment at Rs. 528-8-"- per M. 6342-"-"

Saudarwared — 30-"-" — 6372-"-"

Net Revenue — 207434-5-8

The

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

Total Estimated Net Revenue
Arrack Rs. 3,19,839-3-9
Toddy 2,07,434-5-8
5,27,273-9-5
Net Revenue Amount Settlement of Fusly 1252 - 4,76,912-9-9
Do. of present Settlement Rs. 5,27,273-9-5
Increase 57,260-15-8

Net Revenue Actual Collections of Fusly 1252 - 4,98,792-11-8
Amount of present Settlement Rs. 5,27,273-9-5
Increase 28,480-13-9

6. The Net Arrack Revenue, according to the Settlement and Estimates specified above is Rupees 5,27,273-9-5. which exceeds the amount of the Settlement formed for the present Fusly by Rupees 57,260-15-8. and is beyond the actual net Collections including those which it is calculated will be made in the unexpired portion of the year by Rupees 28,480-13-9.

7. I beg leave therefore to recommend that the arrangements now made may be confirmed by the Board.

Madras 27th June 1843. } / Signed / J. A. Hudleston
Collector.

Resolution thereon.

(55.56) The Board sanction the arrangement reported in the foregoing letter as having been made for the Settlement of the arrack and Toddy revenues of the Madras Collectorate for Fusly 1253 the total estimated amount being Rupees 5,27,273-9-5. which exceeds by Rupees 57,260-15-8 the Settlement of the Current Fusly.

Arrack 3,19,839-3-9
Toddy 2,07,434-5-8
5,27,273-9-5

Read

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

Read the following letter

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

(57)

From V. Ragaviah President & Gentlemen of the Committee for the Management of the late Putchaiyapah Moodelliar's Charities

I have the honor on behalf of the Trustees for the Management of the late Putcheapah Moodelliar's charities to report for the information of your Board that we have elected and nominated M. Somasoondra Moodelliar, and C. Aroonagery Moodelliar to be Trustees in the room of M. Venkatasawmy Naidoo deceased, and C. Yagambaram Moodelliar resigned, as required by the Decree of the Supreme Court passed under Date the 6th August 1841.

Madras 28th June 1843 } / Signed / V. Ragaviah
President.

(57-58)

Order thereon. Ordered to be recorded

From the Collector of Trichinopoly. Read Register of

(59) Petitions bearing the Board's Endorsements presented to him for the Month of May last

Order thereon. Ordered to be lodged in the Office

(59-60) Resolved that the following letters be dispatched

To

61

To the Collector of Rajahmundry

To The Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will furnish the report required in my letter of the 11th May last upon the large outstanding balance against certain Estates.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 3d July 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell, Acting Secretary

62

To the Collector of Chinglepat

To The Collector in the Zillah of Chinglepat

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that the information required in their Proceedings dated 18th May last regarding the Shotrium Village of Cuddapaukum in your District may be furnished at your earliest convenience.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 3d July 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell Acting Secretary

To

63

To the Acting Collector of North Arcot

To The Acting Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will furnish at your earliest convenience the Report called for in their proceedings dated 29th May last on the Petition of Rathoon Nissa Begum alias Sippoo Bhee, Daughter of Jaffer ally Khan, Jagheerdar of South Guddah the same being required for submission to Government.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 3d July 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell Acting Secretary

64

To the Acting Collector of North Arcot

To The Acting Collector of North Arcot

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will furnish without further delay the information required in Mr. Roupell's letter of the 23d January and in mine of the 25th May last regarding the resources of the Avelcondah Jaghire.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 3d July 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell Acting Secretary

To

65

To The Acting Principal Collector of Salem.

To the Actg. Pl. Collector of Salem

Sir,

Adverting to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 18th May last I am directed to request that the plan, translation and further information called for regarding the claim of Mr. Fischer Mootahdar of Salem may be furnished without delay.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 3d. July 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

66

To The Sub Collector in charge of Madura.

To the Sub Collector of Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, to request that you will furnish the additional information required in my letter of the 18th May last regarding the claim of the Petitioners in No. 813 of 1842 to occupy certain land.

Revenue Board office, Fort St. George, 3d July 1843.

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

67

To The Sub Collector in Charge of Tinnevelly.

To the Sub Collector of Tinnevelly

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will furnish the information called for in their Proceedings of the 8th May last regarding the actual cost of constructing Machinery for winding Silk Thread

Revenue Board office, Fort St. George, 3d July 1843

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

68

To The Principal Collector of Coimbatore.

To the Princ. Collector of Coimbatore

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, to request that you will without further delay submit your opinion regarding the best mode of disposing of the Government Sandalwood now in Deposit in your District as requested in the Board's Proceedings dated 16th March and in my letter of the 11th May last.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George 3d July 1843

/ Signed / E. C. Lovell
Acting Secretary

To

(69)

To the Principal Coll.r of Canara.

To the Principal Collr of Canara

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will furnish the report called for in my letter of the 27th April last regarding the extent and condition of the Government Forests in your District and the measures adopted or required for their conservancy.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
3d July 1843

By Signed E. C. Lovell,
Acting Secretary.

Received the undermentioned Miscellaneous letters and Statements

(70) From the A.J. Coll.r in the N.A. Dist. of Arcot — Statement of Goods recommended for confiscation for the Month of May last.

(71) From the A.J. Coll.r in the N.A. Dist. of Arcot — Statement of Goods released on payment of Extra Duty for the Month of May last.

(72) From the Collector of Madras — Statement of Smuggled Goods recommended for confiscation for the Month of May last.

From

(73) From the Collector of Madras — Statement of Goods released on payment of Extra duty for the Month of May last.

(70. 74) Order on the four abovementioned Statements. Ordered that the confiscation and sale of the Smuggled Goods as well as the levy of Extra duty enumerated in the abovementioned Statements be authorized.

(75) From the Sub Collector in Charge of the S.A. Dist. of Arcot — Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of May last.

(76) From the Collector of Bellary — Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of May last.

(77) From the Collector of Ganjam — Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of May last.

(78) From the Collector of Guntoor — Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of May last.

(79) From the Collector of Malabar — Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of May last.

(80) From the Princ.l Collector of Nellore — Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of May last.

(81) From the A.J. Collector of Tanjore — Abstract of Demand Collection and Balance for the Month of May last.

From

82 From the Ag. Collector of Tanjore. Statement shewing the Average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of May last.

83 From the Sub Collector in Charge of Jr. Dr. of Arcot. Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of May last.

84 From the Collector of Bellary. Statement shewing the Average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of May last.

85 From the Collector of Ganjam. Statement shewing the Average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of May last.

86 From the Collector of Guntoor. Statement shewing the Average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of May last.

87 From the Collector of Malabar. Statement shewing the Average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salt for the Month of May last.

88 From the Princ.l Collector of Nellore. Statement shewing the average Bazar wholesale prices of Grain and Salts for the Month of May last.

From

89 From the Princ.l Collector of Nellore. Statement shewing the quantity of Salt in store and ready for exportation to Chittagong on account of the Indent of 1842/43. from the port up to 23d June 1843.

90 From the Ag. Collector of Tanjore. Register of the state of the River Cauvery at the Annicut for the Month of May 1842/43.

91 From the Collector of Trichinopoly. Return of persons suspended or dismissed under the provisions of Regulation VII of 1831. for the Month of May last.

92 From the Collector of Trichinopoly. Stating that the Returns of persons charged and in confinement under Regulation IX of 1822, for the Month of May last. are not sent there being no entry to make.

93 From the Sub Collector in Charge of Tinnevelly. Stating that no persons were charged with offences and in confinement under Regulation IX of 1822, for the Month of May last.

94 From the Sub Treasurer. Indent on the Commissary General for Sundry Articles required for the use of the General Treasury as per letter Dated 14th November 1842,

From

9882

Fort St. George 3d July 1843.

95 From the Sub Treasurer - Indent on the Commissary General for Sundry Articles required for the use of the General Treasury as per letter dated 7th December last.

96 From the Sub Treasurer - Indent on the Commissary General for Sundry Articles as required for the use of the General Treasury as per letter dated 9th December last.

94-97 Order on the three Abovementioned Indents. Ordered that the Original Indents be passed and returned.

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