



## 68 APPENDIX TO FIFTH REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

and Chimulpar, worth, separately, 10,000 pagodas, 6,000, and 2,000, were together rated in the jumma kaumil at rupees 58,301, but now Madras pagodas ... 18,000.

5th. MYLAVERAM, on the confines of the former district, about 50 miles N. W. of Masulipatam, and 3 coss from Condapillee, is the name given to a zemindarry formed of the greater part of the havillee pergunnah of Condapillee, assigned informally to Vencata Row and Narsinva Row, Velmawars, of the family called from the place of their origin Sooranany, who first settled in the district about the year 1670, in the capacity of simple farmers, and obtained, as it is supposed, their earliest zemindarry sunnuds, from the killahder of Condapillee, at the commencement of the present century ... 15,000.

6th. HAVILLEE.—Of this circar, and immediately around the capital and fort of Condapillee, 48 miles N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. from Masulipatam, is the remainder of the old pergunnah Havillee, and worth 5,000 pagodas for its 11 villages; but to this should be added, the Sinit [661] Walloor, or as called, Walloor Samals, dismembered from the pergunnah Medoor, and now annexed to the Havillee, composed of 10 villages, and valued in Dool bundobust for 8,000 together ... 13,000

7th. VARAGONDA about 50 coss N. W. from Masulipatam, beyond Mylaveram, and on the frontiers of the circar of Commamet, is the principal town of a zemindarry jurisdiction, allowed to be vested in the Velunki family, Velmawars, whose ancestors first settled in Trivoor, in 1675: but of late years, has very unconstitutionally been suffered to be divided between several brothers, and still more improperly, to be participated with the despandeahs, or public registers of the district. The principal persons exercising the desmooky functions are Mulla Row, Sinjeva Row, Vencata Row, Rama Row, Vissoram Rawze, and Romana. The district united is extensive, but hilly, jungly; and barren, composed of the two following pergunnahs, of 63 villages:

- (1) JEMLAVOV, valued anciently 24,284 rupees, in the jumma kaumil of Kootub Shahy, now barely Madras pagodas ... 8,000
- (2) MEDOOR GUTT, so called from a mound to contain its waters, formerly 23,829 rupees, now ... Madras pagodas 7,000

8th. MUDIGAMA, about 78 miles N. W. by W. from Masulipatam, and 22 in the same direction from Condapillee, is a portion of the zemindarry of Vassreddy Ramana, in this circar, on the north bank of the Kistna, opposite to the larger jurisdiction of Chintapillee, in the province of Guntoor. The ancestors of the present family settled here about 1670; but did not acquire the desmooky before the commencement of the 18th century. In 1760, the possessory rights were transferred to a younger branch of this family in Chintapillee, who being afterwards expelled by Mr. Bon-enfant, Bazalut Jung's managers, were acknowledged by the English in 1772, zemindars of Nundegamah and were also re-established in Chintapillee. The portion now under consideration, extends far into the Commamet circar, extremely fertile, and includes the diamond mines of Pertial, Ahtcoor, &c. five villages annexed to the Nizamut, and is composed of the three following pergunnahs; viz.

- (1) NUNDIGONG, formerly 87,125 rupees, valued now at Madras pagodas ... 25,000
- (2) PENGUNCHEPOLE, 45,201 rupees, and now ... 13,000
- (3) BRATAVOLE, anciently 9,423 rupees, and now ... 7,000

9th. MONGAL, about 120 miles N. W. by W. from Masulipatam, is a detached desmooky, on the distant frontier of Commamet, and bordering on the circar of Doverknounda and Nelconda, assigned to the family of Kissna Vencalum, who settled here in 1680 ... 10,000





10th. LINGAGEERY, a small pergunnah zemindarry dependant on this circar, though insulated in that of Commamet, between Nundegong and Mongal, near the Kistna, claimed by Codant Ram, of Devarcotah, Narrawhurry, as despandeah, jointly formerly 7,546 rupees, now ... Madras pagodas 2,000

TOTAL of Condapillee ... Madras pagodas 3,18,000

## CIRCAR.

ELLORE, consists, as anciently, of 12 pergunnahs, included in the havillee, and the four following zemindarries, with the lands held in vassalage by the Dutch.

1st. MUGGLETORE, about 45 miles E. N. E. from Masulipatam, 12 from the sea shore, and five miles from the English factory of Muddapollam and Nasapore, on the banks of the Washeesta, the great southern branch of the Godaveri, is the squire mud fort and capital of the desmooky jurisdiction of Culdinder Trippety Rauze Rachewar, whose ancestors obtained the first sunnuds for holding the pergunnah of Canje-calva, or Muggletore, as it is now called, as early as the year 1624. Ranga Vauze, the 5th in descent, by his good management and fidelity to government, was rewarded with the zemindarry rights of all the other mehals, which at present compose the district, in 1703; but thirty years afterwards, under the government of Rustum Khan, the whole family were expelled as rebels, and forfeited their territorial grants. On this occasion, the immediate heirs of line are supposed to have perished among the unhealthy hills of Tontapille, where they took refuge; but Vencatran Vauze, a distant descendant and father of the present occupant, escaped to and received the protection of the Poosaputty family of Vizianagrum; and in 1751, through the intercession of old Vizieram Rauze, is said to have been formerly established by the usual temporary sunnuds, in the zemindarry held once by his forefathers. Trippety, the actual possessor, probably was created desmook on the death of his predecessor in 1764; at any rate, he has been admitted in the convention with General Caillaud, in the year 1766; and though his pretensions might not then or since have been known, or enquired into, they have been tacitly acknowledged by the English government, which, however, in common course, will have the re-disposal of one of the richest territorial grants in the Company's gift within the circars, as the present occupant is turned of fifty, and the race of Coldindee is likely to be in him extinct. The district is extremely compact, [662] containing about 800 square miles in its six pergunnahs, most advantageously situated between the sea, the rivers Godaveri and Calipatam, and in the neighbourhood of the ill managed desmoosky of Opparow, abounding in manufactures, and yielding in some places, what is very uncommon in the circars, a double harvest.

- |  |     |     |     |        |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (1) ATTILLLEE, the largest pergunnah, 84 villages, 7 coss from Muggletore west-northerly; worth  | ... | ... | ... | 49,000 |
| (2) ASSINTA, adjoining to the former, towards the Godaveri, 44 villages, valued at   | ... | ... | ... | 31,000 |
| (3) CANJA-CALVA, or Muggletore, on the sea coast, yielding   | ... | ... | ... | 30,000 |
| (4) OUDEE, 54 villages, adjoining on the south-west to Attilllee Assinta, exclusive of fraudulent enaums to peons, amounting to Pags. 3,500; worth | ... | ... | ... | 25,000 |
| (5) DOODIPOTTA, on the Godaveri, a small distance from Muggletore  | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 |
| (6) COVOOR, or Cohere, on the Godaveri, towards Rajahmundry 18 COSS ...  | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 |





To which must be added, the 11 villages of Culdindee, dismembered from that pergunnah in the Condapillee Circar, and worth annually... 5,000

And the produce of cocoanut and palmyra trees, let separately or annually cut down and sold, for ... 30,000

Also the salt farms of Canja-Calva, worth about ... 20,000

50,000

TOTAL of Muggletore, exclusive of Peroon, &c. in }  
Rajahmundry, worth 20,000 pagodas more... } Madras pags. 2,12,000

2d. NUGERE, that portion of Opparow's zemindarry, situated in this circar, partook of the great commercial advantages derived from the fall of the empire of Bejapoor, which enhanced so prodigiously the value of the neighbouring lands of Muggletore; but of late years, it has been greatly impoverished through the treasonable designs of its desmook, in establishing an independent military power, and by the ruinous system of letting out some of the richest pergunnahs in farm, under the name of security to Trippety Rauze, the neighbouring zemindar, whose policy of course it has been to enrich what he may consider his more permanent holding, at the expense of the temporary one, which, by depopulating, he might further hope, agreeable to the ordinary views of Indian landholders, of bringing under his proper jurisdiction, through the temptation of a larger rent to government, than it may be worth to any yearly farmer, as it has been successfully practised in other parts of the Company's territories, such as the jageer in the Carnatic, rated by Mahomed Ali, and the havillee lands of Chicaate, farmed to Sitteram Rauze, while virtual zemindar of Vizianagrum. The whole district may contain about 1,200 square miles, being more than one-half of the zemindarry in extent, though scarcely exceeding the moiety of its value, when reckoned in all, Madras pagodas 1,85,000, (exclusive of saverums, enaums, &c.) and is composed of the following pergunnnhs:

(1) GONDAGOT, near Ellore, on the north side of the Colair Lake, worth 10,000 pagodas, together with the mootah of Amberpet, consisting of 42 villages, dismembered from the Havillee pergunnah by Hussein Ali Khan in 1764, and valued at 15,000 pagodas more, being together rated at ... 25,000

(2) BAHBJETY, as being without the Lake, and adjoining to Bihterjety on the north-east, 13 coss from Masulipatam, 56 villages ... 30,000

(3) PENTAPAR, 8 coss farther in the same direction, containing 44 villages ... 15,000

(4) NIRDOLLE, 8 coss still farther on the road to Rajahmundry, 56 villages. The three last pergunnahs, are those which border on the zemindarry of Muggletore, and are managed by Tripetty Rauze ... 25,000

95,000

3d. CHINTTALAPOONDY, at the distance of 17 coss northerly from Ellore, on the frontier of Commamet, and between Medeongutt and Jemlavoy to the south-west, and Polaveram towards the north-east, in the pergunnah Desmooky, divided between Mullarow, Vencatrow, Narsinvarow, &c. cousins of the Velma tribe, and of the Toopellah family, who settled here in 1711, having emigrated from Udegeer, in like manner as all the rest of the Velma cast, now in the Circars, had done from other parts of the Carnatic, after the dissolution of the principality of Chandergeery in 1652, when the race of Narsingha, reckoned chiefs of the Rowars, were driven from thence, and dispersed by the Mussulman arms. It is therefore no less from clanship or family attachment, than from interested rebellious views, that these zemindars, together with those of Midoor





Gutt, Janlavoy, Mylaveram, and Bejwarra, which encircle the larger jurisdiction of Opparow, make usually a common cause with that refractory landholder ; while the impolitic division of their respective lands, enable any one man, with or without the consent of the co-partners, to assemble their numerous dependent peons fraudulently maintained, to act against government, on its presumed lenity in all events towards the other more passive members of the same zemindarry fraternity. [663] The district, though large, and containing 44 villages, being hilly, jungly, and poor, yields inclusive of the principal fraudulent alienations to bramins and peons, only... 10,000

4th. TELLEKACHERTA, a small dismembered portion of the pergunnah of Cirvor, consisting of six villages, and forming the talook of Vencataputty and Mandavarauze, deserves to be distinguished, as being held singularly in the circars, by something like a feudal tenure, having been granted, in the year 1616, to Upalaputty Madarauze as a jageer, on the express condition of guarding the frontiers of Ellore against the incursions of the Reddewar of Pollaveram, the antient proprietors of the country, then expelled to their fastnesses in the hills ... 2,000

5th. HAVILLEE Pergunnah, dismembered from Amberpet, still depending on the insignificant mud fort of Ellore, 40 miles north from Masulipatam, is worth 20,000 Pags., to which must be added Dooa, half way between Pentapa, and Nerdole, valued at 4,500, but in the Doult, set down at 2,000 pagodas ... 22,000

Guntoor,  
Masulipa-  
tam, and  
Condapil-  
lee, Ms.  
pagodas  
8,13,500

The villages of Palicole and Contaroo depend on a Dutch factory, established at the former, under the protec-  
tion of, and paying an annual tribute to the English  
government, of ... 143

3,41,143

TOTAL south of the Godaveri...Rupees 46,18,572 ; or Madras Pags. 11,54,643

#### CIRCAR

RAJAHMUNDRY, since the establishment of European government, has acquired so many additional territorial dependencies by conquest or policy, and has undergone such a total reform and change in the extent, value, and denomination of its several local sub-divisions that a very few of the 17, of which it was anciently composed, can be now traced, but are all included with the new annexations, in the 7 following districts :

1st. THE HAVILLEE pergunnah, depending on the capital situated on the North bank of the Godaveri, 78 miles N. E. of Masulipatam, is reduced, properly speaking, to the town of Rajahmundry, and 5 neighbouring villages, possessed by Khajah Zeehoor Ullah Khan, as it is supposed by sunnud from the Nizam, previous to the grant to the English, which of course invalidated all inferior temporary alienations, though in deference to a subsequent request for the soubah, the occupant's claims have been acknowledged ; viz.—to farm the capital for Madras pagodas 2,1000, from which to be deducted 1,900, allowed under the name of *Rosina*, or daily charity to Mussulman poor, and to hold the five villages as a free jageer, the whole, being worth annually 4,200. But as this pergunnah was rated formerly 50,311 rupees, and as we find a number of small talooks described as meerassees, or inheritances in the possession of different persons, once or still officers of government ; so we hesitate, not setting them down here as unauthorized alienations, which could not with equal probability have belonged to any of the other districts, 4,200





(1) VELMPOLLAM, &c. 12 villages assigned to Bramjee Kistnoo Mujmadar, formerly of Rajemundry	...	...	...	5,000
(2) VEGAMPETTAH, &c. 13 villages, claimed by Sondeapah, despandeah of the district	...	...	...	3,000
(3) PATICONDA, &c. three villages claimed by Ramajee Burroo, another quondam Mujmadar	...	...	...	1,500
(4) VELLA, the enaum villages of Mahomed Ruffia, when acting as cauzee of the district	...	...	...	700
(5) VENCATAPOLLAM, the enaum villages, anciently of another Mussulman officer, now of Alta Ali Khan	...	...	...	600
(6) PAMING-PILLEE, in the hands of Jebenevess Maganah, gomastah of Bramajee Kistnoo, valued at	...	...	...	400
(7) VENDASSARAPORAM, in the management of Bookna Pundit, the Company's Persian linguist	...	...	...	350
(8) MACAMATA, the villages of Persottim dos Sucar Gujerally, worth	...	...	...	85
To which may be added, though perhaps not formerly included in the Havillee.				
(9) JAGGERNAUTPORAM, or Cokenara and Gottapollum, two villages on the sea coast, near Ingeram, on the northern branch of the Godaveri, and belonging to the Dutch factory, paying a tribute to the * English, actual sovereign of the country of	...	...	...	217
				<hr/> 16,052 <hr/>

2nd. POLAVERAM, ten coss northerly, from Rajemundry on the southern bank of the Godaveri, is the capital of a small tributary rajé, or Hindoo principality, and the only one under the government of Masulipatam, immediately subject to the rheddewar, or territorial [664] proprietary chief, Munguputty Deo Rajepoot, descended from Hunner, of the royal family of Orissa, distinguished by the common appellation Gajeputty, or prince of elephants, and who, as before related, was put in possession of all the four circars north of the Kistna, in the year 1471, on condition of holding them as a dependent fief on the Mussulman empire of Beder, then ruled by Mahomed Shah, surnamed Lushkery, or, the warlike. In what manner, about a century afterwards, the princes of the house of Orissa lost the greater part of their inheritance, and were driven from the plains to the high unhealthy regions, at present constituting the whole of their tributary dominions, hath also been set forth. It is therefore only necessary here further to observe, that the great military power of two successive Mahomedan dynasties, employed on different occasions for a century and a half to exterminate the race of Rajeputty, or reduce their mountainous territory, proved altogether ineffectual; nor were the districts, now under consideration, explored or partially subdued under the establishment of the French government in 1753, and latter attempts to complete the conquest, to gratify the ambitious vanity perhaps of those upstart zemindars, whose aim it is to substitute their own groundless pretensions to territorial property, in the room of ancient acknowledged rights, once vested in the lordly ejected proprietors, have only served to evince the futility, the inglorious triumph, of dispossessing innocent inhabitants, of their hills and wilds, resorted to from necessity, unhealthy, and yielding but a scanty subsistence; with a great certain sacrifice of men, and always a comparatively small, though at the same time a mere

\* The amount of tribute placed here to the account of the Dutch factory of Jaggernautporam, should be exchanged for the sum by which Pallicole is debited in the circar of Ellore.





temporary doubtful benefit in revenue. The district is very large, and of unknown extent among the hills, but bounded on the north and west by Rumpa, the territory of Rambopetty, a perfectly independant rajah of the Coywar or savage mountainous tribe of Hindoos, and by Budrachellum and Pelouncha, the imperfectly reduced zemindarry or Ashwa Rou Velmaswar, dependant on the circar of Commamet; on the south and east it frontiers with the pergunnahs of Chinlalapoondy and Cavour, in the province of Ellore. On both sides of the Godaveri which intersects, the country besides a rich produce in grain, when the people are allowed the peaceable cultivation of their plains and vallies subject to a moderate quit rent, abounds with the largest and best teak timbers, which, though difficult in many places to be conveyed to the river side for more distant transportation by water carriage, might nevertheless under proper encouragement, be brought to any of the ports in the Bay of Bengal, where ships are or may be constructed at a much lower rate, and no less fit than the wood imported from Pegu for the same purpose. That portion, however, of the district on the south side of the Godaveri is by far the largest and most valuable, and though now considered a part of the circar of Rajemundry yet being thus detached from it, would not most probably, if subdivided under the order and regularity of Mussulman arrangement, have been so disposed of. It forms two of the three following pergunnahs, into which the whole principality is properly divided:

- |   |     |     |                             |
|---|-----|-----|-----------------------------|
| (1) GOOTALAH, at the distance of eight coss from Rajemundry, on the banks of the Godaveri, is open plain and fertile, but easily commanded from, and always dependent on, the neighbouring hills. It has been wholly explored, and valued at  | ... | ... | 24,000                      |
| (2) POLAVERAM, higher up the river two coss, has been traversed by European troops in great part, and cannot be deemed inaccessible anywhere, unless by reasons of the unhealthiness of the climate, and high pathless forests; the gross revenue has been estimated, from information, not records in the Doulbundobust  | ... | at  | 26,000                      |
| (3) COTTAPILLEE is the pergunnah on the Rajemundry, or north side of the Godaveri, directly opposite to Gootalah, and extending in land to the frontiers of Rumpa, among different ridges of very high mountains. It has, till of late years, belonged to another branch of the same family; and was, for some time, under the immediate management of government, when the rents, including the munnim of family estate, was | ... | ... | ...                         |
|   |     |     | 8,000                       |
|   |     |     | <hr/> Mad. Ps. 58,000 <hr/> |

But we may confidently reduce the tribute that should in justice or policy, or that can in effect be realized from the country, to 25,000

3d. PEDDAPORE, 24 miles E. N. E. from Rajemundry, is the capital of the principal desmook or farming landholders of the province, named Finraje Vacherry, though better known to the English under the title of Juggaputty Rauze, bestowed on his father by the Nizam, agreeable to the recently assumed privilege of the court of Hyderabad thus to confer unsubstantial honours. This family were first distinguished by government in 1571. When acting as servants or managers to the Rheddewars, they made themselves useful in disclosing the value, and facilitating the conquest of the country under their superintendence, and were rewarded first with the farm, and the zemindarry of the pergunnah of Himoor. But in 1734, the lineal descendant with all the collateral branches of the house of Vachevoy to be found, were attainted and cut off by Rustum Khan, the provincial aumildar; and all their rights, privileges, and effects, whether official or paternal, incurred legal forfeiture to the actual





## 74 APPENDIX TO FIFTH REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

sovereign. Accordingly, the whole district was put under the immediate administration of ameens, or temporary Mussulman officers, until the year 1750, when Neamut Ulla Khan, at that time aumildar, for the private consideration of 90,000 rupees, conferred by his proper sunnuds, the zemindarry of Peddapore, on Royeperrauze, a youth of the Vauchevoy family, who had been concealed under the protection of his kinsman, the famous Vizieram in Cicacole, and who now had a prospect of extending his jurisdiction and influence, in quality of guardian to the new desmook. Nine years however afterwards, the [665] latter, and his protector's successor, Gatzeputty, took different parts, from personal animosity to each other, in the contest between the French and English, during which Royeperrauze was killed fighting on the side of Monsr. Confans, in the victory gained by Colonel Ford near Pettapore, at which time the present Timrajee, son of the deceased, was only 8 years of age. By what means the zemindarry might have been confined to this young man, it is needless to enquire, when the corruption of aumildars and the example of his father are so notoriously known; and when it is remembered how lavish the present Nizam was when he came to the circars in 1761, with the ambitious views of overturning his brother's government, through the pecuniary aid and personal attachment which he might command in return for such employments, in distributing them to the highest bidder, or at the recommendation of Hussein Khan. The district comprises near one half of the whole circar of Rajemundry, both in extent and value, and contains 585 villages under the following pergunnahs:

- (1) KIMMOOR, or Peddapore, of 65 villages, most advantageously situated on the Yel-erree, and to the eastward of the hills, of the same name of Kunnenoor, fertile in rice ... .. 60,000
- (2) BEHOLE, of 48 villages, between Redapore and the Char Mhal zemindarry, towards the Godaveri ... .. 29,000
- (3) ETACOTAH, of 99 villages, great and small, in the fertile island of Nagur. The first sunnuds for this and the following pergunnah, from the Mustafa Kode Khan aumildar in the year 1697, from Hyderabad ... .. 35,000
- (4) CHAGULNAUD, of 40 large, and 34 small villages or pollams, exclusive of enaums ... .. 11,000
- (5) TAUTEPAUK, of 71 villages, in the island of Nagur, first conferred in zemindarry in 1702, by Rustum dit Khan, and again under the English government in 1774/5, yields ... .. 28,000
- (6) JUNE-COTAIN, two mhals of 48 villages, among the hills, west of Sittiaverum, rented for ... .. 12,000
- (7) INGERAM and Moormillah, of 22 villages, first obtained in 1705, from the aumildar ... .. 10,000
- (8) MULLERE, of 20 villages, and rented for ... .. 5,000
- (9) PARVARUM, a mootah, in the island of Nagur. ... .. 14,000
- (10) ISCAPILLEE, another kissmutt pergunnah ... .. 12,000
- (11) MUMERIVARRUM, with the town of Casanacoras ... .. 10,000
- (12) MUNDAPETTAH MOOTAH ... .. 20,000
- (13) CONTRAVOOCOTAH MOOTAH, north of Tootapillee, together with the four preceding, containing 138 villages, were first regularly conferred in 1728 by Abdullah Khan, the Aumildar ... .. 8,000
- (14) TOTAPILLEE, a region of tygers, is a small hilly country 22 miles north-west of Pedapore, and adjoining to Cottapillee, the inheritance of Rajinadora of the independent Coyewar tribe. In 1771, at the instigation of Timrajee, this little territory, with the sacrifice of





almost the whole detachment to the unhealthiness of the climate, was reduced by the English to pay a future tribute to the zemindar of Peddapore annually, of ... .. 7,000

TOTAL of the Doul bundobust of Jaggaputty Rauze 2,61,000

4th. CHAR MHAL, or Two Pergunnahs Zemindarry, is surrounded by the preceding one of Pedapore, on the banks of the Goutumy or northern branch of the Godaveri, highly cultivated, and abounding in long cloth and other manufactures, and was first erected into a separate desmooky jurisdiction by M. Bussey in 1753, and conferred by him, under his proper sunnuds, in nearly equal divisions, at the request of old Vizieram Rauze, on two branches of the Cacarlamoody family, his own kinsmen; the district is therefore composed of the two following pergunnahs:

- (1) DACHEVARUM, or Ramchunderporam, about 16 coss S. E. by East from Rajamundry, was assigned to, and has continued since under the immediate zemindarry management of Cacarlamoody Ramchunder Rauze; contains 35 villages ... .. 20,000
  - (2) COTAH, 20 coss in the same direction nearly from Rajemundy, and close to the Goutumy, assigned as the zemindarry portion of Cacarlamoody Vencataputty Rauze, cousin to the former, and though containing only 22 large villages, exclusive of pollams, yields a sub-rent, besides enaums, saverum charges, of ... .. 25,000
- 45,000

5th. PEROOR is the pergunnah portion of the zemindarry of Coldindee Trippetty Rauze of Muggletore, in the circar of Rajamundry. It is divided from his other possessions dependent on Ellore by the Washeshta, the southern branch of the Godaveri, and forms what is properly called the Island of Nagur, though the same appellation is more generally applied to the whole insulated triangle, between the forks of the Godaveri, and the sea, including the pergunnahs of Etacatah, Tautepauk, &c. and which space, we before compared to the Delta of Egypt, as resembling it in figure and fertility, and being in like manner, formed or intersected by seven branches of a great river, to which the names of as many tutelar, perhaps in both countries derived from the Sabian or planetary divinities, have been assigned by the superstitious natives. When the English were put in possession of the circars this [666] valuable little territory was under the desmooky management of Vizieram Rauze, whose predecessor in 1759, had made some alienations in favour of the Company; but in 1767, it was transferred with 68 villages of Tautepauk in jageer, to Hussein Ali Khan, and on his death, in like manner as these were bestowed by the English on the zemindar of Peddapore, so the district in question was conferred in 1774-5 on Trippetty Rauze. It contains 37 villages, and together with those of Vadroopillee and Tautepauk, worth separately 2,000 pagodas, are greatly under-rated in the Doul bundobust at ... .. 22,000

6th. CORCONDAH, four coss from Rajemundry on the north bank of the Godaveri, on the road to Cottapillee N. W. is the pergunnah zemindarry of the family. Trippetty Rauze, who first obtained desmooky jurisdiction and rights from Meer Khaleel Khan, the aumildar, in 1744, and soon afterwards gave an ordinary proof of Hindoo magnanimity, in putting himself to death for a verbal insult offered to him by Meer Ibrahim, the aumildar's son. His immediate successor, father of the present occupant, fell more gloriously in 1759, in supporting the cause of the French, as actual rulers, against the invasion of the English. The district consists of 51 villages, of which 12 on the river side, 15 Mergaputty on an elevated ground, and the remainder, equally divided





## 76 APPENDIX TO FIFTH REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

between Condaputty and Jungleputty, or hilly and woody ground; its annual rental, exclusive of enaums, is ... .. 20,000

7th. PETTAPORE, eight miles E. northerly from Peddapore, from which it is divided by the small river Yellerru, and five in the same direction from the fort of Samuel Cotah, now the principal garrison of the English in the circar of Rajemundry, is the present capital of the zemindarry jurisdiction of Mahaputty Row, Velmawar, whose ancestors were established in part of the desmooky as early as the reign of Ibrahim Kootub Shah, after the expulsion of the Rheddewars, the ancient proprietors of the country in 1571; but this family were also involved in the general proscription of Indian landholders under the government of Rustum Khan, until the year 1746, when Neladerow, father of the present occupant, obtained the farm of Pellafore; and, after an imprisonment of four years for non-payment of rent, procured sunnuds for the zemindarry on the accession of Neamut ullah Khan, to the post of aumildar. This district borders on Cicacole, and contains 146 villages, under the following pergunnah divisions; viz.

(1) POLNAUD or Pettapore, of 48 villages, yielding	...	60,000
(2) CAUKINARD and Salapah, 25 villages, including the profit on salt, produce	... ..	10,000
(3) BENDAPOONDY, of 35 villages, near Sittiaverum, with salt	...	12,000
(4) BHEEMVARUM, near Samuel Cotah, a kissmut pergunnah, 13 villages	... ..	15,000
(5) CHETLOOR, a mootah of another pergunnah of 7 villages	...	4,000
(6) JALLIPILLÉE, a third mootah pergunnah of 5 villages	...	6,000
(7) KADEAM, a fourth mootah of 13 villages	... ..	8,000

TOTAL gross Rent of Pettapore, exclusive of enaums ... .. 1,15,000

TOTAL of the Khan Wasool, or first receipts of the circar, entire ... 5,04,052

Amount of the 3 circars between the rivers Godaveri and Kistna, with the other detached dependencies on the subordinate government of Masulipatam, brought forward from the preceding account of their doul ... .. 8,03,643

TOTAL Revenue under Masulipatam, rupees 52,30,780, or Madras pagodas ... .. 13,07,695

Amount of the circar of Guntour south of the Kistna, brought forward rupees 14,04,000 or Madras pagodas ... .. 3,51,000

TOTAL of the five southerly Provinces, rupees 66,34,780, or Madras pagodas ... .. 16,58,695

## CIRCAR.

CICACOLE, or Kulling, the most northerly and largest of the circars, has in like manner as Rajemundry, undergone almost a total change in the denominations, extent, and value of its subdivisions, since the first establishment of European government; though less in reality, than apparently, with respect to the actual assessment of the country, which was always under Mussulman aumildars greatly beyond the old jumma kaumil or the amount with which they were charged, or chose to account for, with the public treasury. In its present state, the whole province, as hath already been observed, is unequally divided between the superintendence of two subordinate councils, of which the most





considerable is that of Vizagapatam on the sea coast, one hundred and seventy miles N. E. from Masulipatam, nearly central to all the circars; and exercising superior local jurisdiction over the following districts; viz.

1st. HAVILLE of Cicacole, 65 miles N. E. from Vizagapatam, originally comprehending all the lands on the sea coast, from the northern extremity of Rajemundry to the river of Poondy, was dismembered of so many pergunnahs conferred in zemindarry, on the desmook of Vizianagrum, that in 1758 the annual assessment had decreased to rupees 4,27,970, which was little more than one half of the old valuation; and since this last period, it has been curtailed, though we believe irregularly, and unconstitutionally, of so large a portion of its territory that the remainder is now wholly included in the following pergunnahs, the gross rental of which, being of course greatly diminished through the impolitic system of farming the lands, especially to a neighbouring landholder, without giving him an interest [667] in the permanent prosperity; we shall substitute the net jumabundy clear of all charges, as settled under the French government for the Doul bundobust or present mofussil receipts.

(1) HAVILLE Proper of Cicacole, in its actual state, ... .. Madras pagodas	35,122
(2) TILMOOR Bomaley Nagricottam and Currickvalsa, four pergunnahs lying behind the Haville and Teckaly, or Raganautpoor, rated as in 1785, at ... ..	17,750
(3) NOWPARA salt farms to the north near Poondy ... ..	7,396½
(4) CASSIMCOTAH Havillee, 18 miles S. W. from the port of Vizagapatam ... ..	9,899½
(5) VIZAGAPATAM sea port and farms, including also rupees 500, paid as a peshcush, or otherwise by the port of Bimlipatam ... ..	1,074½
<b>TOTAL Havillee carried forward, rupees 2,84,970 ... Madras pagodas</b>	<b>71,242½</b>

The rents of Cicacole are paid in silver rupees, there being little or no gold in circulation in the circar; but for the sake of uniformity, and a comparison with the other provinces, the revenue is here stated in Madras pagodas of 4 rupees each.

2d. JAEPOOR, about 104 miles west from Cicacole, and of that distance, forty beyond Saloor Gaut; among the hills is the capital of a tributary raje called also Nundapore, which lyeth nearer to the W. southerly 20 miles, the poor remains of the extensive territorial inheritance once enjoyed by the Rajepoot family of Vickerum Deo, the actual representative, lineally descended from Vistna Deo, the last great prince of the house of Gajeputty, who in 1571, united under his sceptre all the ancient domains of the kings of Orissa. This barren and unhealthy principality, in its limited modern extent, is bounded on the west by Buster or Bussdero, the country of the independent rajah Derriao Sing, of Goondwannah, which being laterally situated among several ranges of high impassable hills, and about 80 miles in length, in a N. E. or S. W. direction, by 40 in breadth, forms a very secure barrier on the side of Berar, where the Marhattas, in taking possession of Chanda, the former inheritance of the Goondwannah family, might otherwise and without the cession of Saloor Gaut, the only known pass through which they entered the circars in 1754, be deemed formidable neighbours. Jazepoor, to the south, borders on Rumpa, and to the north joins the tributary munnims of two other branches of the royal family of Orissa; the one, Gajeputty, settled in Kimeddy, and the other, Persotim Deo in Kalolimdi, lying farther to the N. W. dependant on Chatesguir. To the east, this district extended far into the plains of Cicacole, until the year 1742, when old Vizieram Rauze begun to make incroachments, and was so successful under the political favour of Bussey, as to wrest almost the whole of the low fertile portion of the country from its original proprietor, and obtain from





his patron, sunnuds for the zemindary of it, on the footing of his other possessions, when a new revolution transferred the sovereignty of all these provinces to the English. Sitteram, the brother and manager of the present zemindar of Vizianagram, an artful, intelligent, ambitious man, neglected not the opportunity of obtaining a renewal of the family grant of the jurisdiction, or rights of savorum, over the recently conquered pergunnahs of Nundapore. Accordingly in 1768, perhaps inadvertently, though at the same time agreeable to the spirit of true and necessary policy, the claims of Vizeram to a landed desmooky income of 24,000 rupees per annum, issuing from the rents of the dismembered portion of Vickeram Dess's country, and other territorial acquisitions hereafter more particularly to be specified, were admitted, and we conceive firmly established during the life of the actual incumbent, by which act the districts in question were formally, as they were before virtually, annexed to the other dominions of Britain, and of course subjected to the same provincial rule of government. But in 1775, the restless Sitteram, under various pretences of employing the Company's arms, made further encroachments on the raje of Jaepoor; and through the conduct and gallantry of the English commander, who penetrated to the capital of this principality, still continues to levy in the nature of a tribute, for which he is accountable to his employers, from Vickeram Deo, the reigning sovereign of a mountainous region, valued in the whole in its present reduced state, at three lacks of rupees annually, for the following inconsiderable portions of it, more recently and thus imperfectly subdued; viz. Nairamapatum, Raigur Singaporam, and Veessam, Cotah, from 36 to 54 coss N. W. together with the districts of Gundaporam, which having been dismembered on a former occasion by Sitteram, from the territory of Kimedy, was exchanged in 1771, for Saloor, in which is the famous gaut or pass of the same name, or as sometimes called Saureacca, before dependent on Japoor; the whole estimated in the gross, at a lack of rupees, but actually yielding a precarious tribute from the ancient sovereign, of ... .. 10,000

3d. KIMEDY, 50 miles N. E. by N. from the town of Cicacole, is the capital of another tributary, but more accessible dependent principality, vested in a rajah of the royal family of Orissa, who actually bears the titular designation of that antient house, under the proper name of Gajeputty Deo, through the refractory imprudence of Narrain Deo, father of the present occupant, in opposing the Company's authority. During the war with Nizam Ali in 1767-8, almost the whole country was over-run by the English arms, and the proprietor being expelled, was in danger of losing for ever the family inheritance; and though this object hath ever since been the favourite policy, and constant aim of Sitteram Rauze, as a necessary attainment to accomplish his own ambitious views of aggrandizement and unrivalled preeminence, yet the lenity and virtue of British government have hitherto preserved the rights and privileges annexed to this little territory entire, in lineal [668] succession, to the lawful heir, with the exception of the districts of Gundaporam a Eremundlelum, valued at 60,000 rupees. Nevertheless, the remainder still yields a gross revenue of two lacks, of which perhaps the public, either in policy or justice, should not claim more than one half, being ... .. 25,000

4th. TECKALY, 43 miles N. E. from Cicacole on the sea coast, entirely reduced, serving, and necessarily, under complete subjection to the English government, as being situated in the line of communication between the northern and southern divisions of Cicacole, is, as it may in fact continue to be, the inheritance of Jagget Deo, another descendant of the royal family of Orissa, but more immediately branching from that of Kimedy. The district yields a lack of rupees; but if the proprietor is to be supported in princely grandeur, the tribute cannot with propriety be increased beyond ... .. 10,000.

5th. VIZIANAGRAM, 38 miles west southerly from Cicacole, and nearly the





same distance northerly from Vizagapatam, is the capital, not only of the largest desmooky jurisdiction in this, but, comparatively with districts held under a similar tenure, throughout all the Northern circars, and at present, as has been since the establishment of the British government, through the extreme favour and indulgence of the Company, vested in form, or by sufferance, in Vizieram Rauze Reddewar, adopted in 1759, by the widow of old Vizieram, from a collateral branch of the Poossaputty family, on a failure of the direct line, at the decease of Gajeputty her son; while the office of zeminder virtually, and in fact with extraordinary, if not unconstitutional powers, has, at the same time exclusively and almost uninterruptedly been exercised by Sitteram Rauze the elder, but half brother of the nominal occupant. In general, the history of all the Rauzees, or tribe of Raobewar in the circars, trace their origin to a dependence on the ancient rajahs of the country, either as chelaks or favoured slaves, managers talookdars, or renters of the subdivisions of the sovereign domain; and such also, was the rise of all the other petty holders of land existing in this province, whether descended from the Velmawars of Telinga, or natives of the soil itself, properly called Oria. But the family now under consideration, are an exception to this genealogical rule; for they are at least foreigners, with respect to Cicacole. The first of them on record, was Madavarama, who inhabited a small village in the Condapillee circar, called Poossaputty, afterwards retained as the local patrimony of the family; when in 1651, Shere Mahomed Khan was sent by Abdullah Kootub Shah from Hydrabad, as aumildar, or provincial governor of all the maritime dependencies north of the Kistna. The following year, this man engaged in the sebandy train of the Mussulman deputy, accompanied his master to Cicacole, and in 1655 was rewarded for services which were not, throughout, worthy of being recorded, with the farm or rental of two mootahs of the pergunnah of Bogapoor, where from henceforth he fixed his residence, for the annual sum of, rupees, 5,207 and a fraction. From this time forward, under three irregular successions of the race of Poossaputty, they acquired, through the favour of eight succeeding aumildars, at different periods, and in greater or smaller portions, down to the year 1734, almost the whole of their original rightful zemindary in its present extent of four pergunnahs, dismembered from the Havillee lands of the circar, and rated in the antiquated jumma kaamil of the Kootub Shahy, at only 1,92,157 rupees. At the last-mentioned period, the famous Vizieram, having dispatched by poison, in the district of Vizianagur, in the division of Jehapoor, his cousin Sitteram, who had received investiture as heir of line to Madavarama, of the Bogapoor desmooky, seized the family rights, and, through the corruption of Jaffier Ali Khan, in 1741 allowed to exercise the public office to which they were annexed; having removed the zemindary residence to its present site of Vizianagrum, so called either from his proper name, or the place of his former abode in the division of Ichapoor. About this time, it was that the same ambition which prompted Vizieram to commit parricide, and led him more naturally to encroach on the civil rights of neighbouring landholders weaker than himself, in which he was politically supported by the aumildar, until the greater part of the territories of Margool, Singrecothah, and Nundapoor, was added to his former possessions; but not being with equal policy checked in his career of power, and made sensible of his own dependence on superior authority, he punished, very properly, as an example to future rulers, the negligence, corruption, or inability of the government that cherished him, by being principally instrumental to the revolution in favour of the French in 1753, in like manner as his son and successor, six years afterwards, on similar grounds, aided in the expulsion of his benefactors, to bring about another change, which might be no less favourable to the interested views of an ambitious powerful subject. This zemindary, so extensive as generally described, has been acquired under such various rulers of civil or political right, and comprehends so many scattered inferior territorial jurisdictions, which, as they were before, should perhaps still, in justice and propriety,





## 80 APPENDIX TO FIFTH REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

be considered as separate and wholly independent of each other, that it must be impossible, from rather imperfect materials, and a very limited local knowledge, to exhibit a connected accurate view of the whole in its real present state, especially as all and singular landed rights privileges, or civil jurisdiction, as have been, can legally, by custom or in form, be claimed or vested in the zemindar of Vizianagrum, could only be derived under sanction of the actual Government, by a renewal or confirmation of former grants or other sunnuds entirely novel, and which being yet unpublished, have the nature, extent, and validity of Vizieram Rawze's pretensions to any territorial or desmooky jurisdiction (excepting the three districts of Nundapore Singrecotah, and Margool, of which the saverums are supposed to have been regularly assigned to him), matters of the greatest uncertainty and doubt. We have, therefore, been under the necessity of recurring to the period of

*sic in orig.*

M. Bussy's government in 1758, to determine the points in question, as they were then fixed, substituting, however, from later and equally authentic information, a more competent valuation of the [669] lands than is stated in the hustaboods or gross rental formed by that able financier, of the whole zemindarry, as it was conferred at that time, under his proper sunnuds, on Gazepetty Rauze, the son of Vizieram.

1st. TALOOKEH KUDEEM, or original zemindarry possessions, dependant on Vizianagrum, dismembered from the ancient Havillee lands by different aumildars, in small portions, between the year 1655 and 1741, and formed into one desmooky jurisdiction, continued by successive administrations, in chosen or approved members of the Poossaputty family, and consisting of the following Pergunnahs, all in the neighbourhood of the capitals of the district and province, assessed, in M. Bussy's rent-roll, for the sums here set down in rupees, in contradistinction to the more recent valuation, in pagodas, which we follow, as the most perfect, to complete our Doul bundobust of the Circars; viz.

(1) POTNOOR, of 88 villages, exclusive of enaums, saverums, etc., valued by Bussy at ... Rupees 1,20,000, in 1758; and by Matthews, in 1775, from village accounts, at ...	Pagodas	50,000
(2) BAGAPOOR, of 44 villages ... Rupees 40,000 ...	Pagodas	20,000
(3) DIOVAPILLEE, 44 villages ... Rupees 80,000 ...	Pagodas	25,000
(4) GUNDRERE, 44 villages ... Rupees 50,000 ...	Pagodas	20,000

Rupees 2,90,000 ... Total assessment of Bussy.

2nd. TALOOKEA JUDEED, or new possessions, for the most part conquered, as they were first bestowed by M. Bussy about the year 1756, in zemindarry tenure of Vizieram Rauze Munnim Sultan:

(1) VODDAUDEL Pergunnah, near Cossim Cotah, and dismembered from the antient Havillee, assessed by Bussy for, rupees 1,20,000; but estimated by Matthews, at ...	Pagodas	81,250
(2) COORMUM, another pergunnah of the Havillee, rated by the former, with its salt, at 10,000 rupees ...		3,000
(3) LAVEROO, with the following pergunnah, dismembered from Cheeparapillee of Dhoomunt Row, about 12 coss north, rated 18,000 rupees ...		4,500
(4) SAMBHAM, which, as not being specified by Matthews, we shall state at Bussy's valuation ...		11,250
(5) BINSTIPATAM Port, &c. exclusive of the tribute under the Havillee farms, 20,000 rupees ...		5,000
(6) CONARA Port, including salt works ...		6,500
(7) POONREMUREA Port, and salt, part of Cossimcotah Havillee, in Bussy's time valued at, rupees 40,000; in 1775, at ...		7,500





(8)	PENTAH SEEMA, or Pergunnah, with the two following, near Cossim Cotah	...	...	3,500
(9)	YALMUNCHELLY Pergunnah, yielding	...	...	2,000
(10)	PUNJEDARLOO, a mootah pergunnah	...	...	1,000
(11)	LOAVAH TURREF, or kissnut pergunnah to Bahoo Balundor	...	...	2,000
(12)	CONDA CARLOO, two pergunnahs near Cossim Cotah	...	...	5,250
(13)	COOVARAH, &c. villages, valued at	...	...	500
(14)	BANDAPAR, Vermaloor, &c. 4 villages	...	...	1,250
(15)	LUCKWARUP COTAH, supposed formerly to have belonged to a branch of the Rungarow family, situated about 10 coss west of Vizianagrum	...	...	10,000
(16)	BOBILEE, the zemindarry once of Rangarrow Velmawar, the only one of this tribe, and of note, in the province; dispossessed in 1756 by Bussy. The heir of line, still a prisoner at Vizianagrum; the next of kin, settled at Damapet, situated 20 coss northerly from Vizianagrum, and composed of the following Pergunnahs:			
	1. Rajam, worth	...	Rupees 30,000	
	2. Cottah, rated	...	70,000	
	3. Villages dependent on Bobilee	...	80,000	
	Bussy's valuation	...	Rs. 1,80,000	
	But, according to Matthews	...	Pagodas	75,000
(17)	SAVAR, or land customs, punchait or tims duties on opium, tobacco, &c. and rent of mango trees, valued	...	...	18,000
	TOTAL of Talookeh Judeed, according to M. Bussy's Rent-roll, in 1758, was, rupees 6,11,000; but agreeable to General Matthews' valuation in 1775, of some of the same districts as before stated, a difference of 3,39,000 rupees must be added, to make up the account of the present statement, being	...	...	Pagodas ...

2,37,500

3,52,500

3d. TALOOKEH MHALZAMINEE, or pergunnahs of neighbouring zemindars, for which Vizieram Rauze, having become security for the annual rent, were [670] even considered, in Bussy's time, as dependent on his jurisdiction; of these, the most considerable are,

(1) NUNDAPOOR Dependencies, lying to the east of the Hills, and from 40 to 60 miles west of Cicacole, taken originally from vassals of Vickeram Deo:

1.	Palconda, to Rambudda Rauze, valued by Bussy at 70,000; by Matthews, at one lack and half; and put down at	...	...	Pagodas	22,500
2.	Veeracotam, to Vizieram Rauze	...	...		5,000
3.	Coorpan, to Sitteram Rauze, by Bussy, 50,000 rupees; Matthews	...	...		25,000
4.	Saloor, to Scirias Rauze, in 1758 rated for 15,000 rupees; now	...	...		10,000
5.	Belgaum and Narsapore, in 1758 for 15,000 rupees; now	...	...		10,000
6.	Ragool-vulta, as in 1758	...	...		3,750





7. Muchwah, as in 1758	...	...	2,000
8. Rumpelly and Peram	...	...	7,000
9. Teada, by Bussy, 20,000 rupees; and in 1775	...	...	17,500

TOTAL in Bussy's time	Rupees 2,17,000	
but, according to Matthews, in 1775	Pagodas 1,02,750	
(2) SINGWAREEPETAR, or Singrugtah, about 12 coss west from Vizenagram, taken from Mooky Gazeput Rauze, including the mootahs of Autwah Rolli, and Doorapillee, rated by Bussy at, rupees 1,00,000, but by Matthews	...	50,000
(3) MARGOOL, south-west from Vizianagram about 25 coss, taken from Longabopetty, and with the two preceding districts, granted in zemindarry in 1768 to Vizieram Rauze, with a saverum of 24,000 rupees, or, valued by Bussy in 1758, at, rupees 1,10,000; but, by Matthews, including the tribute Byrobopetty of Golconda	...	50,000
(4) BUNDOOPILLEE, taken from Dhoomunt Row, valued in 1758 for 25,000 rupees; now	...	5,000
(5) PEDAGAREE Nerwah and Verja Gurrah, taken from Nuring Row; rated by Bussy 25,000 rupees; and in 1775	...	5,000
(6) GOPAULPILLEE and Buwringhy, taken from Bahoo Balender, famous in history of Oris; in 1758, worth 25,000 rupees; now	...	10,000
(7) COTTAPOLLAM, by Bussy, 20,000 rupees; now	...	6,250
(8) EZEMUNDEL, dismembered from Kimeddy	...	4,000
TOTAL, as assessed in 1758	...	2,33,000

Rupees 5,22,000; corrected by Mr. Matthews ... 5,85,500

4th. TALOOKEH ZEBBERDESTY, or lands recently seized without any authority, and held rather through the inattention, than intended favour of government:

(1) WOORATLA, &c. four pergunnahs, between Cossim Cotah, the Hills, and the Sitteaveram or Golinda rivers, 30 coss south of Vizagapatam, belonging to the Havillee Lands, let to Timrajee Vacheroy in 1750, before his restoration to the zemindarry of Peddapore, afterwards farmed by Hyder Kooli Khan, and in 1758 to Gajepetty Raja, for the net sum to be paid into the treasury of, rupees 1,43,000, besides 30 garce each of 7 ordinary candies of paddy, estimated at, rupees 8,000; but, according to the more adequate valuation of Matthews, the four pergunnahs yield as follows:

1. Woorootla, on the Punda river	...	18,750
2. Cotacotah, 3 coss higher up	...	6,250
3. Mulgopauk, near Cossim Cotah	...	15,000
4. Uppalum Ryarum, 30 coss south on both sides of the Pondere river	...	11,750

TOTAL of Woorotla	...	Pagodas 51,750
(2) ANKAPILLEE, the zemindarry of Poykaroo Rachewar, surnamed Appalee, 42 miles south of Vizianagram, and 4 north of Cossim Cotah; in 1758, yielded net to the public treasury 82,734 rupees, besides 500 garce of		





paddy, valued at, rupees 12,000 more. In 1769, after having cut off all the males of the family, as commonly supposed, Sitteram Rauze became security for, or rather levied, the rents, moderately valued, as follows :

1. Ankapillee and Milpauk, &c.	...	27,500
2. Sittiaverum	...	7,500
3. Doodigul, 38 coss south	...	3,250

3,850 [671]

- (3) TALOOKS of Mujuadars and Enaumdars, dispersed throughout this Carcar, and being perhaps fraudulent alienations, were assessed by Bussy, in 1758, rupees 54,539, including a nuzzeranah of rupees 39,910; and though General Matthews states a lack and a half on this account, we take the former

13,635

TOTAL of Unauthorized Possessions

1,03,635

TOTAL of the zemindarry of Vizianagram in Bussy's hustabood account in 1758, at rupees 18,51,539; in General Matthews' account in 1775, stated at rupees 27,43,000, and in the present Doul bundobust, exclusive of Verkeram Deo's tribute of 40,000

Rupees 27,36,540; or Madras pagodas

6,89,135

TOTAL Revenue of the Vizagapatam division of the Circar of Chicacole, according to Matthews, 32,43,000; but by this account reduced to rupees 32,21,510, or ... Madras pagodas

8,05,377½

GANJAM on the sea-coast, near the N. E. extremity of this and all the Northern circars, at the distance of 187 miles from Vizagapatam, 357 from Masulipatam, 650 from Madras, 372 from Calcutta, and only 245 from Jellasore, the present boundary of Bengal towards the Marhatta division of Orissa, is the regular pentagon fort and capital of the lesser northern division of Chicacole, commonly called Ichapoor, in the country of Oris, under the superintendence of a chief and council, and subdivided as follows :

- (1) HAVILLEE, rated in M. Bussy's Jumma-bundy of 1758, at rupees 1,76,141; yields now to the public, clear of charges; viz.

1. Ichapoor, 31 miles southerly from Ganjam, including the sayer or land customs, and arrack farms	...	15,500
2. Papacouda, pergunnah, rented for	...	14,300
3. Terrestoun, or low grounds of Ganjam, formed into a pergunnah, and, with the sayer	...	6,300
4. Monhedery, 23 miles southerly	...	4,500
5. Aska, pergunnah, about 39 miles west...	...	3,000
6. Baraia, near Ichapoor, southerly	...	2,200
7. Munsoor Cotah, 12 miles south	...	2,000
8. Courlah, pergunnah or mootah	...	1,500
9. Sayer, or sea and river customs of Ganjam	...	2,500

TOTAL of the Havillee Farms

Madras Pagodas

51,800

- (2) VIZIANAGUR, about 50 miles west of the capital of a small principality, among the hills; united, till lately, in the person of Bheem Deo, another descendant of the royal family of Orissa; now divided pretty equally



between Mumides and Jaggernaut Deo, sons to the former occupant, the latter residing at the foot of Pertabgeery. The whole district may be worth 1,20,000 rupees; was assessed by Bussy, in 1758, for a tribute of rupees 84,454. But until this, with all the numerous petty munnims in the division of Ganjam, be reunited under one head as formerly, and the person thus acting destitute of all pretensions of his own, the mere officer of government, which necessarily excludes every branch of the royal family of Gajeputti, we cannot realize, whatever may be the just or necessary demands of the public from this raje, more than

15,000

66,800

- (3) MUNNIMS, or Jungle possessions, situated partly in the plain, and partly among the boundary northern and westerly hills, held by petty warrior proprietors of the Candiat or warlike tribe, formerly the servants or vassals of the Gajeputti family: and never reduced before the era of the French government, though then and ever since only partially so, by reason of the unhealthiness of their dwelling places. All these taken together, may be estimated at eight and half lacks of rupees; but perhaps, never will yield to government a greater revenue than M. Bussy's assessment of 1758; viz.

1. Mopery, eight coss south, the most central, to control the rest, under Varraindar, assessed for ... 15,000
2. Coomsur, 50 miles west-northerly, under Kissenbunje, increase of 20,000 rupees on Bussy's rent ... 14,500
3. Callicotah, to Sampet Sing Burjah, near the Chilca ... 14,600
4. Daracotah, to Rajendra Sing Burjah ... 11,800
5. Atgurrah to Hurry Chunder, valued at ... 13,000
6. Sigur to Hurry Kissen Sing, rated at ... 3,500
7. Suringy to Hurry Chunder, assessed for ... 4,500
8. Souzerah to Rai Sing, 60 miles N. W. extremity ... 750
9. Beredy to Martah, near Ganjam ... 1,500
10. Paloor to Gajender, also near Ganjam ... 1,000
11. Houmah to Santerou, originally to the former ... 200
12. Burragurr, to Permaud Sing; this, with all the preceding munnims, except Mohery, lying between the sea and Souzerah, to the north of the Rooshcoila, or river of Ganjam, on the frontier of the Marhatta division of Orissa ... 3,000
13. Chigutty, to Rawal Rao, between Mohery and Vizianagrum ... 14,000
14. Jerridah to Santerow, further south ... 2,900
15. Jellantha to Chowhao, South-west range ... 5,700
16. Mundesau to Rajamany, near Kimedy ... 7,250
17. Terlah to Ragonaut Soor; this and the four preceding munnims in the range of hills south-west from

[672]





Ganjam, and from 20 to 35 miles		
from the sea-coast ... ..	5,850	
18. Burah Singy to Neel Khaut, near ditto	1,200	
	<hr/>	1,20,250
TOTAL of Ganjam Division, rupees)		
7,48,200 or ... Madras Pagodas)	...	1,87,050
TOTAL Revenue of the Circar of Chicacole rupees 39,69,710,		
or ... .. Madras pagodas		9,92,427 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount of the revenue of the four Provinces, under Masulipatam,		
brought forward ... rupees 52,30,780, or Madras pagodas		13,07,695
TOTAL gross rent of all the Circars at present under the English		
jurisdiction, being, exclusive of Saverums and Enaums rupees		
92,00,490, or ... .. Madras pagodas		23,00,122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount of Guntour, brought forward ... rupees 14,04,000		
under the Nizam ... ..		3,51,000
TOTAL of the Doul bundobust of the Northern Circars, exclusive		
of the zemindary freehold estates and alienations to Bramins or		
Peons, ... Rs. 1,06,04,490, or ... Madras pagodas		26,51,122 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE original accounts and authorities on which the preceding Statement Documents which au- of the gross Revenue collected from the Northern thenticate the preceding circars is founded, may be considered in the following Statement. order.

1st. The *Jumma Kaumil*, or complete standard assessment of the Deccan began by Moorshed Kooli Khan in 1654, on the principle of Toorell Mull's original Rent-roll of Proper Hindostan, and finally terminated for the six southern soubahs by the emperor Alemgeer, in the year 1687. This account was obtained immediately from the dufter of the Nizamut; but it is so common, and of such universal use, that either in whole or in part, it must be in the hands of every man skilled in the finances of the country; accordingly there is not a despandeah employed throughout the Peninsula, and worthy of holding his office, who cannot repeat at least as much of it, as regards the particular district of his own superintendence: and many persons, entirely unconnected with the business of revenue, are in possession of the whole unmutated in detail, by the extracts published in Mr. Orme's Historical Fragments. The manuscript procured for him of the subdivisions and territorial income of the Deccan, appears evidently to be no other than a copy of the jumma kaumil, with geographical illustrations drawn out for the use of M. Bussy, under the inspection of Hyda Jung, while he had access to the public records about the year 1756, and perhaps carried about by one of the dispersed followers of the French chief after the national overthrow in India, until it accidentally fell, several years afterwards, into the hands of an English commander in one of the Northern provinces of Hindostan. We have already on different occasions, explained the nature and utility of this famous rent-roll, and endeavoured to shew, that though everywhere indispensibly necessary to ascertain even the present political circumstances of the country; yet with respect to the actual amount of the revenues of the circars, it is chiefly applicable to, and comes nearest the modern valuation of those south of the Godaveri. Some very intelligent men have, however, suggested a doubt whether the population and more useful arts, in all these provinces, may not have been on the decline, since the commencement of European administrations; and that consequently, the ancient rental may exceed what, on the same principle of taxation, should now be exacted from the landholders. These would be most extraordinary unaccountable facts, if they could be brought within proof: and, however mortifying to the pride of the highest



civilization, should be fully displayed, as touching national prosperity, and the general interest of mankind. For if, after a lapse of two centuries, (in course of which such an amazing revolution has taken place all over the world, in the relative decreasing worth of specie, and in particular such prodigious advantages as already set forth, have been almost exclusively acquired and enjoyed by the inhabitants of the circars, through the channels of commerce) it should appear that a pecuniary estimate of the lands made with all possible acknowledged exactness, antecedently to that period, be too high in proportion to the actual produce of the country, or the medium by which it is rated, depending on the mass of gold and silver currency in circulation; if above all, it should be found the violent sanguinary-despotism of the Mahomedans, who have ruled universally and uninterruptedly [673] all these provinces for ages past (holding in the most unqualified debasing slavery the native, inoffensive Hindoos, composing at least nine-tenths of the whole body of the people, and including every class of industrious subjects) proved more favourable to population, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, than a government the freest and most liberal and lenient, existing perhaps, at present, even in a more enlightened part of the world, in a time of the most profound tranquillity and abundant produce respectively of the country under consideration, than of Christians; Humanity mutilated so far with one of its best precepts, "increase and multiply," as to reject the example of Mussulman tyranny, found experimentally thus to answer so effectually the great ends of society, we should at least have the satisfaction to know the chief impediment to the attainment of all these grand political *desiderata*, forming together the basis, as generally understood, of national power, wealth, and grandeur. But this would be more than a paradox; it would be a solecism in reason, and could only be admitted, under a total ignorance of existing circumstances, or from a partial observation of the wretched state of those districts denominated Havillee, rented so improvidently to mere temporary, needy, and unqualified farmers; for certainly the population has increased, and all the acts of civilization have been improved throughout all the Northern circars, under the influence of the British government, though these will be never made beneficial to the state, nor carried to the greatest possible height, on the present corrupt, dangerous, and oppressive system of usurped, indefinite, uncontroled zemindarry administration; but that the jumma kaumil falls greatly short of the amount of the revenue now actually collected on the same financial principles, as were laid down in the formation of that original antiquated assessment, has been more positively proved. Admitting the authenticity of the account following next in order and on which more especially depends the verification of our statement, being,

2nd. The *Doul Bundobust*, or sub-rental of the three middle circars, on a medium of the ten years preceding 1769, formed under the absolute authority of a Mussulman aumildar, aided with all the acuteness, intelligence, and irresistible influence of a Bramin, at once dewan, serishtedar, and principal mutseddy, feared for his knowledge and abilities by such of his own tribe as were most prone to chicanery, but popular amongst all, for the extreme of a virtue rarely possessed in moderation by a Hindoo, profuse liberality; this man, whose name is Vencatram, a native of Conjeveram, was grown old in practical finance before the deprivation of his office in consequence of the revolution, which transferred the reins of administration from his own and superior hands into those of the English, through the immediate effective agency of Togure Pundit, his disciple; but by the death of his master Hussein Alli in 1771, and through his own extravagance, or an improvident turn of mind, fell into such indigence as to become a pensioner on the bounty of his successor in power, for a family subsistence in an allotment of about forty acres of land near Yamarum, six coss north of Masulipatam in the pergunnah





Inacotah, under the denomination of an enaum, or charitable donation. As however he could not brook being indebted for his own personal expenses to his successor, nor to act in an inferior office, tendered to him in a place where he had before appeared, as principal, he accepted of an offer made by Sitteram Rauze, to be employed as peshcar for the districts of Chicacole under the zemindarry of Vizianagrum; and in 1779 embraced a similar proposal from Mahomed Taje a deen, aumildar of Guntour, when he may be supposed to have completed his financial, by a particular local knowledge, of all the Northern circars. The vicissitudes of his fortune, brought him at length into the service of the author of this tract, whose curiosity being excited to make the inquiry, from the uncommon intelligence he discovered respecting the state of the country, learnt so much of his private history from many living evidences.

That the circumstance of Vencatram's former situation fully enabled him to ascertain, with the most minute accuracy, the gross revenues of the districts included in the rental now in question, no one will doubt, who knows the unlimited power of a Mussulman delegate authorizing such an investigation to be made, and the personal influence of a Bramin, officially heard of the different members of his last acting in the capacity of despandeahs, the only native accountants and keepers of all the provincial records, or who has heard that Jonguee Pundit, this man's successor, received a yearly pension of about twenty thousand pounds from the zemindars of Rajemundry alone, for relinquishing a part of the public authority annexed to the serishtedarry; or that the same Jonguees inheritor still receives from the Company five thousand pounds more as dewan or interpreter, while his superior, the English chief and high representative of government, is not allowed a fourth of the same income. But the authenticity of the particular account itself, thus exhibited as genuine, must in a great measure rest on probable circumstances, until the inquiries of the committee of circuit, or local knowledge of others, allowed to be skilled in the finances of the country, bring the truth to light. All that we have to say on the subject, that it bore the marks of originality, and even of the chequered vagrant life of its owner, on whose part there were no apparent inducement to attempt deception, for he neither could have expected, nor did receive, any reward for bringing it forward; which was merely a matter of chance, occasioned by a reference to satisfy some inquiries on points beyond the scope of his memory; and being arrived at that time of life, when all the passions of a man, except avarice, are generally dormant, it is not likely that he had any personal malice to gratify; while the utmost of his ambition, after having outlived the vigour of his faculties, and being long since disencumbered of his family, may be naturally supposed limited to a bare subsistence for himself individually. If these testimonies should not be thought sufficient, Vencatram may yet live a few years to answer, *viva voce*, in his own behalf; but we have [674] indicated more minutely his family dwelling-place, in the event of his being called on; less in the certainty of finding him there, than to prevent, through the liberal humanity of English Superintendants, the sequestration of a miserable, perhaps an unauthorized enaum, which might otherwise inevitably be the consequences of incurring the resentment of his Bramin brethren in office.

3d. An *English manuscript* relative to the circars, in great part confirms the justness of the preceding document. We know not, with certainty, the Author of this piece, which was written in the year 1772-3, and professedly for the information of Mr. Duprée, while in the government of Fort St. George; but from the uncommon and practical knowledge it discovers of the Finances, or political state of the country, it may with confidence be said to be the production of some gentlemen long resident, and high in office, within the dependencies of Masulipatam, who only wanted original historical intelligence, with a true understanding of the forms and rights of government, alone



to be acquired through the medium of the Persian language, to be perfect master of the subjects brought into discussion. Between the sum total of gross revenue here exhibited for the three middle circars, being pagodas of 9,96,020, and that of Vencatram's doul bundobust 11,63,195 pagodas, there is a difference of 1,67,175; but as this deficiency in the former account, is owing to a notoriously undervalued rental of the four larger zemindaries of Peddapore, Pettapore, Nujere, and Muglettore, it serves rather to establish the authenticity of the latter statement; while a similar partial amount of 22,000 pagodas, in the estimate of Vencatayloo's meerassy, betrays the channel through which the misinformation of our English authors has proceeded.

4th. A *Hustabood* account of the village of lands of Rajemundry in detail, formed in the year 1758, by order of the French government, in exceeding greatly the medium valuation of Vencatram for the same circar, if it does not authenticate so much of the doul bundobust itself, proves at least the moderation of the scale on which this assesment has been formed.

5th. *Teshkhees Jumma* bundy of the whole circars Cicacole, concluded for the Fussulle year 1167, under the auspices of M. Bussy, with an Appendix, shewing the Khan wossool, or gross receipts on account of the zemindarry of Vizianagram, being the valued rental of the lands, as then ascertained, to be specified in the sunnuds newly granted by the French chief to Gasseputty Rauze, agreeable to the forms required in executing all such territorial grants. This account has been corroborated, enlarged, and corrected to the year 1775, by the more accurate, minute, and equally well directed investigation of General Matthews into the state of the revenues of the southern division of Cicacole, as exhibited in the abstract recently laid before a Committee of the House of Commons; and with respect to the value of the northern district of Ichapoor, it has been no less authoritatively confirmed by the special written informations of an English chief, to whose ability, zeal, and superior intelligence the India Company are principally indebted for the first regular establishment of their authority over that portion of the same circar.

6th. A *comparative general estimate of the receipts* from all the six Northern, provinces, by which these are deemed equivalent to the whole of the remaining portion of the soubah of Hyderabad, left to the government of Nizam Ali and comprising 13 circars, rated annually for one crore of rupees, though not above half be realized to the exchequer,\* founded on a summary traditional calculation, adopted by all other native financiers, from the late Sum Samul Moolk, who succeeded his father, the famous Shah Nowaz Khan, in the high offices of king's dewan and vice-royal prime minister of the soubahdarry of the Deccan, and corresponding with the result of local observation, and the best personal private information procurable, in a period of near three years' residence within such of the Nizam's and Company's territories as are made here the subject of comparison.

But the amount thus ascertained, by the positive and circumstantial evidence of facts, written, or oral testimony, to be levied from the country, under the sanction, and wholly for the use of the sovereign proprietary government vested in the Company, is absolutely in exclusion of the Kharije jumma, or territorial grants of savorum and enaums, for the maintenance of zemindars, with their respective jurisdictions of Despan-deah throughout the pergunnahs, in lieu of russooms of koolkernies in the villages, and of priests, mendicants, and singers of the Hindoo or Mussulman persuasion, on the few existing religious and charitable foundations. Moreover, what is truly reproachful and dangerous to the state, it is in exclusion of those

\* Owing to the weakness of Mussulman government in controlling the zemindars; or its corruption in conniving at embezzlement and defalcations through the intermediate agency of Aumildars, with all the lesser officers employed in the revenue department.





recent fraudulent and unconstitutional alienations of land, either to purchase the collusive assent of Bramin superintendants, or to support a numerous military force, wholly dependant on the desmooks, and kept up with no other view than to tyrannize over and oppress the peaceable ryots, or favour premeditated rebellion against the lawful sovereign, on the first convenient occasion. The former of these rightful appropriations to the farming landholders, may now be moderately estimated at five lacks of rupees annually; half that sum is not more than the original pecuniary due of the provincial recorders; and reckoning one inferior Bramin accountant at a hundred rupees for each village, supposing the number of these increased, by enlargement of territory and population, to 6,500, the amount then assigned in land to the immediate officers of Mofussil administration, will be in all fourteen [675] lacks; to which we shall only add three more, on account of all public endowments or charity, as Sinmachellum near Vizagapatam, is the sole pagoda of note within the circars, and amply provided for, as the clerical and sooth-saying or calendar Bramins are otherwise supported, through the superstition of the people, who class them with bulootedars, or artificers, entitled each at harvest time to a bulootch, or bundle of corn; and as donations to Mahomedans, or mendicants in general, have been a great part resumed under the uncontrolled grasping sway of Hindoo zemindars.

To ascertain the amount of fraudulent sequestrations of land to peons

Fraudulent alienations.

&c. it should be remembered that 41,000 armed men, of every denomination, are supposed to be maintained, throughout all the provinces, by the official landholders, on pretence of enforcing the collection of the rents due to government, which is virtually or in fact debited for the expense of such militia establishment, under the head of sebundy; of this number, one-half of different tribes, Mahomedans or Hindoos, wholly undisciplined, and with no local or personal attachments, are paid altogether in money, and a peon for every village forming what is called the Naikevarry establishment, consisting chiefly of Mussulmen in hereditary succession, and indispensably necessary for the collections and peace of the country, paid a subsistence in kind in harvest time, in equal proportions, by government and its ryots, will make up the numerary of Mofussil troops thus provided for, 27,000. It is the remainder only of 14,000, composed of the military tribes of Rachewars, Rowars, Velmas and Kundaits, sprung from or adopted into the families of the zemindars, and therefore personally attached to their chiefs, that have been clandestinely favoured with territorial grants for their ordinary and constant maintenance,

*sic in orig.*

besides extraordinary pay in money when on service; and these alienations, at the most moderate computation of 50 rupees annually for each man, one with another, form an object of seven lacks, which, without pretending to estimate similar defalcations in favour of Bramins, &c. added to the kharije jumma, make the whole income of landed property, exclusive of what is assessed for government, amount to twenty-four lacks; and inclusively of the latter portion, one crore thirty lacks of rupees, with a fraction, being the sum total of what we shall henceforth assume, as the gross rental of the mehal and sayer throughout all the Northern circars collectively.

Large as this revenue may at first sight appear, either comparatively with the actual public receipts, or hitherto supposed capacity of the farming landholders, yet it will be found

Hypothetical calculation of rent on general principles.

to fall short of the estimated yearly produce of the country, by the lowest general calculations which can be formed of the extent and value even of all the arable ground in or out of cultivation, setting aside the greater portion of land appropriated for pasture, now become altogether unproductive, and of no financial account to the state, unless in the gratuitous partial maintenance of



the whole body of peasantry. To discuss this point with the wished-for precision, a topographical survey of the outlines of the Circars, particularly those of Guntour, Rajemundry, and the southern division of Cicacole, would be necessary, in order to ascertain their exact superficial contents; nevertheless, according to such imperfect materials, as the public or individuals on the spot, have as yet been furnished with, and lights derived from viewing a manuscript drawing executed under the French government, though still unpublished, (except on the diminutive scale of D'Anville's general map of Hindostan) we have ventured to give an area of 17,000 square geographical miles to all the six provinces united; but, to be within the most moderate bounds, let the dimensions be reduced to 15,000 of same measure, or for the sake of easier calculation, in round numbers, to 20,000 square British miles. In like manner, we have been under the necessity of assuming the proportion of arable land rather arbitrarily, and, to ourselves, on very unsatisfactory grounds, at one-fifth of the whole territorial extent, finding that neither the Mogul, French, or English administrations, the former from sloth and ignorance; the second for want of leisure, in the short period of six years rule; and the latter no doubt from disinclination, have not adopted the easy constitutional mode of ascertaining this matter with greater accuracy, by an investigation into the detailed annual accounts of the despandeahs or other revenue officers employed by government, and which can only be deficient from relaxation or negligence, in the exercise of necessary legal control.

To value this portion of land, being 4,000 square British miles, on the principles of Toorel Mull's jumna bundy nekdy, on a fair comparison, and with due attention to relative circumstances, it is to be observed, that the begghah duftery, or square official measure instituted by the same financier, and serving as a basis for his general pecuniary assessment of one-fourth of the yearly produce of the soil, in those parts of the empire where a money settlement could with advantage be made, consisting of 3,600 square ells, each at the lowest calculation of  $38\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and at the highest 41, being very little short of an English acre. But in process of time, in consequence of the increased influx of specie, from the days of Akbar, throughout the commercial provinces as well as those around the capitals, so greatly benefited by a rapid circulation of the signs of wealth, and agreeable to the ever constant effects of growing luxury with riches, the natural and artificial produce of the country acquired a high proportionate value; the price of labour was enhanced, and, to re-establish an equilibrium in the general system of political economy over the whole empire, the foudjars, aumils, and zemindars employed in the Mofussil collections, sometimes blindly, and often interestedly, were made the state conductors for drawing a superabundant currency into the exhausted coffers of the exchequer. These intermediate agents sustained the shock often unexpectedly, and always irregularly themselves, from the hand of despotism; but communicated its influence for the sake of a selfish returning [676] benefit, with more moderation, though no less arbitrarily, to the great mass of the people. A fixed standard for estimating the lands had been instituted, and was found necessary to be continued, to regulated the extent and value of territorial assessments, whether for civil or military services. The tide of American treasure, which afterwards so prodigiously altered the relative worth of real and personal property in Hindostan, flowed in through so many different channels of commerce from the beginning, that its progress seemed slow, and was scarcely perceptible. When made visible by its effects, an increase of revenue was demanded; but instead of recurring to the original principles of finance established by Toorel Mull, ignorant or corrupt Mussulman deputies preferred the mode of arbitrary taxation in addition to the first regular assessment; and which being precarious, and indefinite, afforded





greater scope for ministerial peculation, and was more agreeable to the ryots, and superior landholders, in the hopes of future discontinuance, or of purchasing partial remissions of public income by the private douceurs of bribery. An age elapsed before a weak, blind, unsystematical government, could avail itself of the change thus gradually introduced in the value of things in general, assert its territorial rights, and resuming only the known defalcations of its proper Mussulman aumils, or foudjedarry officers, consolidate with the original rents, all the recent abwabs or imposts. The reform, however, was still but half completed in the soubahs of Delhi, Agra, and Bengal; the two former, so enriched by the collected spoils of the empire, or the profuse expense of a Mogul court; the latter, so greatly benefited by enlarged commerce. In these places, therefore, over and above the ordinary taxes, to remedy the growing disproportion between the gross produce of the land, and royal proprietary share, a reduction of two-thirds was made in the square extent of a begah, which, by a very simple operation, nominally tripled the quantity of ground in cultivation; this lessened measure of 1,200 ells, being equally valuable or subject to the same financial demands as the larger one under the same denomination, instituted as a basis for the original assessment of Toorel Mull.

Particularly in Bengal, (the circumstance of which may be deemed the fairest to be brought into comparison with those of the Northern circars), the common begah, now called Ryotty, in contra-distinction to duftery, and made almost the universal standard to estimate the annual farm or permanent transfer of territorial property, contains no more than 1,600 square yards, while the proportioned rent, including the assil toomar, with all the additional taxes since established, and already exhibited, may be calculated at least from one to four rupees, varying with situation and soil, for grounds laid out in the culture of grain; and from five to thirty, for such as are appropriated to the dearer productions of second necessity. Or to obviate every possibility of

Valued by the Rebba or money settlement, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  as in Bengal;

cavil, the medium yearly income of the whole, may be stated at two rupees, according to which 4,000 square miles each, of 1,936 begahs, being the supposed arable land in the circars, should yield a gross revenue to government of 1,54,88,000.

Nor will the amount be less, on a computation, by the actual established rule of Buttai, of the produce of the three yearly harvests in corn, equally divided between the state and its ryots. Allowing the same quantity of ground fit for cultivation as in the foregoing estimate, one-fourth should be deducted for the portion always suffered to remain fallow, and subject to no assessment, reckoning only 3,000 square miles, or nearly  $\frac{1}{7}$  of the area assigned to the whole country in constant tillage, liable to the operations of finance. This territory then being equivalent in local measure to 1,94,464 catties, each of 32 guntah, composed of 16 square veessam, every one of which

and by Buttai or divisions of crops as in the circars.

consisting of from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 covids, or on a medium  $71\frac{1}{4}$  feet square, and producing at the lowest calculation per catty, one year with another, 8 candies, each of about 1,600 lbs. weight in grain, either rice or toary, which usually fetches on the spot 5 pagodas, or

20 rupees per candy, will, after deduction of one moiety, as the legal and customary share of the peasantry, though some-times curtailed through the iniquity of zemindars, yield an annual income to government of rupees 1,55,57,120; while the amount of sayer or variable imposts in addition, may be supposed amply to compensate for the extraordinary expens<sup>s</sup>, risque, and unavoidable loss, in thus concluding with the farmers a revenue settlement in kind, paid by pecuniary estimation.

On the other hand, we are not to imagine that the burthen thus imposed on the great mass of the people, more especially the useful husbandmen



leaves a smaller proportion of the fruits, of their labour to satisfy their own necessary wants, or indeed, is in any respect so oppressive, as what is experienced in all other civilized parts of the world. In the freest countries of Europe, Great Britain, Switzerland, Netherlands, and the Pais Bas of France, we believe the share left to the peasantry of the growth of the soil, with their own industry, has never been reckoned more than from two-thirds to four-fifths of the whole yearly produce. But the regulations of Tamerlane, for all his Tartarian, Persian and Syriac dominions, from China to the Mediterranean sea, one-third of the annual crop, by common valuation, whether of the finer or coarser articles of culture, was to be appropriated to support the established military government, and the remainder, to subsist the ryots, or defray the expense of cultivation. But by the constitution of Sultan Selim, for the general administration of his new conquest in Egypt in 1516, the lands, or native tenantry, were assessed chiefly in money, and by measurement. One half of the gross annual product of it is true an extraordinary luxuriant soil, either to maintain the feudal republican establishment with a standing army, in subordination to the Turkish bashaw, or to be remitted in treasure to the Porte, and in corn to Mecca, as an offering to the holy Mussulman see, [677] under the denomination of Mira, or imperial tribute.\* Whereas, in Hindostan,† agreeable to the institutions of the emperor Akbar, universally adopted and invariably adhered to since, whether we make the jumma bundy, nekdy, or buttai, the basis for calculation, it would seem as if a medium had been struck of all the foregoing proportions established in other countries, to fix those of the Mogul dominions, as they are by the despotic law and usage, wonderful moderation, at one quarter for the circar or sovereign proprietor, and three-fourths for the ryots, or immediate cultivators of the land. Though, when circumstances

Comparative and singular moderation of the assessment on Hindu peasantry.

of climate and habit are taken into consideration; when necessary wants of clothing, fuel, and various diet, with all the conveniences required by the inhabitants of the colder regions, yet so scantily supplied even by excessive toil, from sandy barrenness in many places, united to the effect of inclement seasons in others, are compared with the expediency of Indian nakedness, under a scorching sun; the simplicity of milk and vegetable food, enjoined by the strongest moral and religious precepts; the rank luxuriance of a soil, yielding almost spontaneously, a triple yearly harvest; and above all, a perpetual verdant pasture, of such vast extent and richness as to subsist through its flocks gratuitously, without any fiscal charge, half great body of the people; then it must be confessed that the proportional assessment stated as forming an apparent mean, is in reality, the very extreme of financial moderation; and that, instead of three-fourths, we may allow seven-eighths to be the share of annual territorial produce enjoyed by the Hindoo peasantry. ‡

\* The feudal republican establishment consisted of 24 foreign beys, with as many kashefs or lieutenants for the 24 provinces of Egypt, each of these possessing in property and feudal subordination, an indefinite number of Mamalukes or Circassian, Georgian and Abyssinian Christian slaves, educated in Mahomedanism, who formed the standing militia, and succeeded always by adoption, ability, or favouritism, to the landed property and offices of their masters, until they attained the highest dignity among the beys of Shekhul Belad, or chief of the whole country. The standing army was composed of 12,000 regular troops, chiefly infantry, divided into 7 oacks or regiment, commanded by as many kyhaks under the orders of the bashaw. The miri for lower Egypt, in money, was settled at 25 mydins per tedan of ground, and for Saïd or upper Egypt, 3,60,000 ardebs of wheat, according to the measure of that time.

† In Siam also under a different denomination, the rule of Buttai, by equal division of the yearly crops, between government and the peasantry, is a fixed regulation established by ancient despotic law or custom.

‡ From verbal information on the spot, not vouched to be correct in particulars, though perhaps sufficiently so to convey a general idea of the matter of fact, the town of Kaicoloor



But it may be urged, that it is not the great mass of the people, (two millions four hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty, out of two millions and a half, the supposed total enumeration of souls existing in the circars), that are objects of consideration, as likely to be oppressed, or deprived of their rights, in realizing to the public treasury the territorial rental levied from the ryots in the name or behalf of government, and therefore stated as its due; it is solely a class of seventy zemindars, who being called landholders, must therefore be so in fact, according to European ideas of feudal tenures, or rather being ignorantly styled rajahs, or Hindu princes, have of course an original hereditary right, not only to the proprietary occupancy of the land, but also to exercise tyrannical uncontrouled authority over the persons and property of the bulk of the inhabitants, either virtually, or in contemplation of law, subjects to the dismembered sovereignty of a portion of the Mogul empire. The very proposition is so palpably absurd, and erroneous in its principle, that it seems impossible to express it in any terms of language, which do not at the same time convey, a self-evident refutation; and expose the fallacy, both of the premises, and conclusion; yet in delicacy to the public opinions, and as the legislators of India in Great Britain, seem rather inclined to adopt the popular belief, though in their wisdom they have not thought proper to this time, to alter one of the most ancient fundamental maxims of policy in the East, by creating great intermediate proprietors of land, on the footing of freeholders, copyholders, or feudatories of Europe, otherwise than by temporary jageers to the officers or pensioners of government, so we shall still formally suppose the existence of such a description of men under the appellation of zemindars, for the sake of a direct positive denial of the fact, and of the truth of the inference deducted from it, implying an unwarrantable oppressive infringement of individual privileges. This subject has already been irregularly discussed, in different parts of the preceding disquisition; and it seems only necessary here to bring all the arguments used by reference, into one connected point of view.

Accordingly it hath been asserted, and we presume to think, on grounds admitting of political demonstration, that no one tribe  
 Equally just to the of Hindoo landholders, jointly or severally within  
 zemindars. [678] the circars, or the whole of them, collectively,  
 under whatever denomination, (excepting the ancient  
 rajahs of the country, which have been particularized as descendants of the

pergunnah, Bheterjelly zemindarry, Chakeer mhal on the fruitful borders of Colair lake, circar of Kondapillee, contained in 1783 one hundred families, of which 80 farming Bramins, in all about 8,000 souls, paying to government as its due, under the denomination of a moiety of the product 2,000 pagodas, yearly, for 1,000 catties of the richest arable ground in the circars of this space, only  $\frac{1}{3}$ th was in cultivation, and yielded 2,000 candies of grain valued at 10,000 pagodas, from which, after deducting the stipulated rent to the state, and an allowance of 14 per cent. on the gross receipts to defray the customary charge of Russooms, Savelums, &c. to zemindars and lesser officers whose authority for some years past hath been suspended, 6,600 pagodas should remain to the husbandmen. The usual pay to the pariahs, who are the common labourers, and employed six months on tillage or reaping the harvests, is two seer of paddy per day each man, and 20th of the grain produced, distributed among them all at the close of the season, being about four rupees per month for half the year, each person at the usual calculation of three for every batty of ground, and which, together with the price of half a candy of seed grain, required for the same square measure, make the total expense of the cultivated lands 4,100, leaving a clear profit to the farmers of 2,500 pagodas as the maintenance of oxen for the plough is otherwise gratuitously provided for by indulgent sovereigns. Now besides the involving harvest income of these villages, they derived a gain of about 1,200 more, the yearly produce in ghee or numerary increase of 600 milk cows pastured on the remainder of the land in tenancy, subject to no assessment, while it was notorious that the Bramin families forming  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the whole population of the place, and there as well as over the rest of Hindostan, generally speaking, the most voluptuous and extravagant in their diet, drew half their subsistence from butter milk, or the very squeezings of their dairy, after having converted, without the help of alchymy, the more substantial lartage into still more substantial gold.



royal family of Orissa or Gajepetty,) have in right, form, or fact, the smallest pretensions to any territorial property, beyond the extent of their specified official domains called Saverum, making scarcely 1/20th part of the local civil jurisdiction committed to their management by the sovereign proprietary government.—1st. The private right of a more extensive landholding could only be acquired, by conquest, royal grant, hereditary or prescriptive tenure of free or feudal possession, while it is notorious that every zemindary title is the most limited and precarious in its nature, depending on the arbitrary will of the lowest provincial delegate; equivalent to a simple lease in tenancy subject to annual renewals, and to be traced to the same base and recent origin, within the period of British rule, as generally distinguishes the spurious claims of the farmers-occupant themselves, to family pre-eminence from birth, on the enjoyment of a large territorial income, in prejudice of the prince's necessary undisputed regal dues.

2nd.—The form of such sunnuds or dewanny patents, as constitute the desmooks or zemindar official collectors of the revenue with inferior civil powers, at the same time that it ascertains the extent of their petty freehold estates appropriated for family subsistence, with each local jurisdiction, determines specifically or comparatively, if we may be allowed to make use of an European term, the unqualified villainage to the sovereign, or his feudal representative, of the great portion of land in occupancy, as well as the slavish dependance of the Hindoo landholder, for the whole of his uncertain tenure, on the lordly Mussulman jageerdar or aumil. That the possessors of such inferior grants, should be reluctant now in producing their respective deeds, under the prevalence of a delusive idea which magnifies their relative importance, is perfectly natural; but that the rights and privileges of subjects, as derived from government, should so frequently be agitated, and to this day acknowledged to be matters wholly undefined, or of the greatest doubt; and that yet the only sure, easy, and simple mode of discovering the truth by a critical examination of sunnuds, should be neglected, appears altogether extraordinary and unaccountable.—3rd. In point of fact, the most conclusive evidence offers itself of the sovereign's claim to the landholder's share of yearly territorial produce, that the whole body of zemindars were from the beginning, and are still to be considered simply, as intermediate agents for the state, to realize the stipulated rent of the peasantry. This doctrine forms incontrovertibly the ground-work of the past and actual system of finance, throughout all the disordered members of the Mogul empire. It is practically enforced every where by the prince, acknowledged or acquiesced in by the Hindoo landholders themselves, and notoriously respected by the ryots universally, as the foundation of their Magna Charta, stating the proportions to be invariably drawn of the produce of the soil, assisted by their labour for the public service; accordingly it may be clearly traced in the letter and spirit of the original instruments conferring investiture, describing the nature, local extent, with the powers of zemindarry offices, as well as in the annual cowle, bestowing the temporary management of the revenue on the same generally permanent agents. It is manifested in the ever customary frequent acts of government at pleasure, or for mal-administration, in suspending their authority as collectors, and depriving them altogether of territorial jurisdiction with its assigned advantages, unless in some cases with the exception of saverum or subsistence in land, then transferring their employments, official rights and privileges to others in perpetuity or for a time. And it is finally demonstrated, by the tenure of the muchelca, or written obligation of the zemindars, to discharge faithfully the trusts reposed in

On a view of their civil rights.

them, otherwise implicitly acquiescing in the justice of suspension or entire exoneration, and never requiring at any time in the nature of territorial property beyond the extent of their saverum, but always to account with the





treasury for the last daum, collected throughout the remainder of their local jurisdiction, whether constructively or positively by royal authority, and which, though they do, by general abstract or false statements of receipts and disbursements, never doth, or can supersede, the sovereign's right to enter into detail, resume defalcations, and curtail unnecessary sebandy or exorbitant mofussil expenses of the circar or state, being all that is contended for, as requiring public investigation and economical reform, in order to reduce the emoluments of intermediate agents, to the primitive, legal, and equitable standard of russooms and saverums, virtually as well as in form.

How far this decreased allowance in itself, may be supposed insufficient, adequate in policy, or an infringement in equity, on the natural rights of Indian landholders, can only be truly ascertained, by estimating their character, wants, and relative circumstances. In addition to what has already been observed on this topic, it is incontestable, that the most voluptuous Hindoo in the country, of whatever denomination, doth not in general, and (without a flagrant deviation from every good principle, moral and religious which could make him as dangerous a subject in society, as in ordinary he is, worthy of being cherished for inoffensive manners growing out of a virtuous simplicity) cannot in his own person, house, equipage, dress, and proper family subsistence, exceed in his expenses on a scale of the highest rank, from a hundred to one thousand rupees monthly; while a zemindar's legal allotment of about ten per cent. out of the public revenue, together with certain other pecuniary and contingent advantages, not only amply provide for all such necessary charges, but are considerably more than sufficient to defray all those of useless luxury, pernicious extravagance, joined to all the empty pageantry of retinue and outward shew, ever indulged in or affected by the richest, most debauched landholder, as yet unmoved by a spirit of extraordinary refractoriness, and untainted with the vice of ambition, so common among [679] this order of men in India, to raise self despotic independence, on the ruins of established constitutional authority. That therefore, and from a variety of moral and physical causes, in their effect not peculiar to Hindostan, any excess of wealth enjoyed for a while by these people, must ultimately and inevitably, according to the prevalent custom of ages, the most stubborn religious habits, or slavish pusillanimity in yielding to superior authority without regarding its legitimacy, be diverted into one or all of the three following channels equally pernicious to the state:—1st. A secret hoard of treasure, set apart for the purpose of chicanery or superstition, withdrawn from the public stock of currency, never to return again into circulation, unless by violence or chance. 2d. A profuse expense to purchase popularity, in retaining a number of licentious Bramins, vagrant fakeers, and useless dependants, or a visible or concealed train of soldiers, for the certain unequivocal purpose of subverting that government, which hath thus raised and nourished the native serpent of rebellion in its bosom: or lastly, a dangerous superfluity, which if neglected through ignorance or design to be drawn by authorized taxation, into the public coffers of the state, will most assuredly become a prey to ministerial agency, either in the way of private exaction or in purchasing remissions, privileges, and power, directly or indirectly, by corrupt influence, not otherwise to be guarded against, even in the golden age of the most virtuous societies, but in lessening or removing the evil of temptation.

Fourth.—Having shewn the nature and sources of Indian revenue, mode of raising it, and the amount collected, we shall now,

4th.—Deductions of expense from the gross collections.

agreeable to the form prescribed to ourselves in treating on the general subject of finance, pursue the grand pecuniary result of our enquiry, being a gross rental of one krore thirty lacks of rupees, ascertained to be actually levied from the country in behalf of government, through a detailed account of annual provincial disbursements, involving a plan of future expenditure





and leaving only the net, proper, or perhaps possible sum, after a deduction of every necessary local expense of administration, to answer the greater political exigencies of general superintendence.

1st.—The *Kharije Jumma*, or excluded rent of land assigned in freehold to certain individuals, either in the way of official, charitable, or religious donations, and therefore exempted from all public burthens for a time, or in perpetuity partially or otherwise, according to the arbitrary will of despotism as hitherto exercised, offers itself for consideration; but to comprehend clearly the nature and extent of this, with all the following heads of charges, it is necessary after the example of Toorel Mull, to fix on some definite financial divisions of country, in order to regulate the number, jurisdiction, and collections of agents employed in a chain of subordination to each other, or to the state, in due proportion to their personal capacities, or trusts reposed in them. Accordingly, we assume for data, that the whole territory is distributed into five circars under the ancient denominations, in exclusion of the sixth dismembered portion, constituting the immediate dependencies of Masulipatam, and reannexed to the neighbouring provinces, Nizampatam to Guntour, as lying south of the Kistna, and the straggling maritime pergunnahs situated north of the same river, to Condapillee, Ellore, and Rajemundry; that these five circars are subdivided into twenty zemindaries each, composed of five pergunnahs, and under the inferior jurisdiction or financial management of a *desmook*, rated annually and invariably for a revenue of five lacks of rupees present currency, being nearly equivalent to a krore of daums, as fixed for similar purposes in the time of Akbar, from whence may be derived all modern dewanee institutions; that every pergunnah is subject to a *chowdry* or talookdar in subordination to the desmook, but in matters of account or record, wholly controlled by the *despandeah*; and that in every village of which there are supposed to be in all 6,500, allowing 900 to each of the southerly provinces, and 2,900 to Cicacole, a *puttele* or *muccuddim* presides over the other ryots as chief collector, checked and assisted by a *koolcurny*, who keeps the public accounts, and by one or two peons on the naikwarry establishment, to enforce the payment of the stipulated rent, maintain the peace, or guard the crops when exposed to risque before and after partition. All which we believe to be nearly descriptive of the circumstances of the country, as in fact arranged with a few deviations in form, easy as expedient to be corrected. Then under this head, should in propriety be classed as a public charge,

1st.—*Saverum*, or *Nancar*, the freehold real estate of twenty zemindars, included within their respective territorial jurisdictions, both to give them a local attachment, and to serve as a certain independent means of subsistence, when in or out of financial employment. However proper and political it may be, thus to distribute the ordinary official appointments in land; yet it will appear rather a delicate if not a dangerous operation, without a minute historiogeographical knowledge of the country and people, for it affects three descriptions of property, as at present disposed of: (1) The Havillee or household domains under the immediate management of the sovereign, by creating them into new zemindarries, or incorporation with those already established, and in the neighbourhood. (2) The over-grown possessions committed to the superintendence of the desmooks of Vizianagram, Peddapore, Muggletore, and Noozed, by reduction of local extent, to the limits actually producing according to the new or true valuation, a net revenue of five lacks of rupees. And (3) The five tributary principalities, with all the lesser landholdings, to the number of forty; by annexation under zemindarry chiefs, on the same financial scale. With respect to the former, the present wretched state of the lands, comparatively with those adjacent under different management, sufficiently point out the propriety of the proposed regulation; in regard to the second, a reform is equally just, political and necessary, especially in the instance of





Vizianagrum, which has been increased to a dangerous magnitude of late years, [680] by suffering the desmook to usurp and engross in his own person, the territorial jurisdictions, rights, and privileges, of a number of lesser landholders ; as also in the instance of Noozed, which is too extensive for single superintendence, or from situation on an open frontier, to be left wholly in the hands of any one tribe or family, particularly the present rebellious occupants : and as to the last description of property, it is not intended there should be any diminution of individual advantages rightfully enjoyed by the proposed annexations. The lesser proprietors, in losing their saverum, or being united under one zemindarry chief, may be amply indemnified, by enrolment as talookdars, to be assessed invariably hereafter for a rent equivalent to the actual doul-bundobust, subject to no farther increase ; and the rajahs or ancient princes of the country, will experience no additional hardship or mortification in being denied the privileges of holding their lands *in capite* of the superior sovereign, or continuing to pay their tributes through intermediate agency. Happily for themselves and the public tranquillity, they have lost all sense of their former pre-eminence, or if the remembrance of it, be still engraved on their minds, or handed down by tradition, viewing as they do the deplorable condition of their ancient great feudal patriarchal lord, Birkisshen Deo, actual representative of the royal family of Orissa, now reduced to beggary and a prison, by the violent tyranny of the Mahrattas, a brother Indian nation, they must exult in the benefits of a revolutionary dispensation, which, though superseding their own enfeebled dominion, derived only from equivocal, civil, hereditary rights, by the superior one of conquest, founded in nature, law, and equity, leaves them entire personal freedom, with the secure enjoyment of property on true constitutional principles, as universally admitted on a former occasion. We have stated, and here again suppose, the amount of saverum, as now distributed among the several zemindars, about 70 in number of high or low degree, henceforth reduced to 20, on an equal footing throughout all the circars, to be nearly Rupees...five lacks.

(2d) Enaumal, charitable, religious, or gratuitous donations, for the support of places of public worship, the officiating priests of either Mussulman or Hindoo officers, with all the different classes of inferior magistrates and mullas, left as an useless incumbrance eventually on the country by the preceding government, and before stated at three lacks ; to which might be added one third more, as an endowment for two seminaries of learning, the one to Hindoo pundits, the other, Mussulman molavies, with other public officers of both religions, highly necessary to be employed in the different departments of government, but more especially in the administration of justice. The antiquity, fame, and sanctity of the pagoda of Suimachellum, near Vizagapatam, mark the proper site for the Bramin foundation ; while the magnificent mosque erected in the town of Cicacole, by Sheer Mahomed Khan, in the Hegyra year 1051, still unimpaired, indicates the fittest situation for a Madressa or Mussulman college.

Then the appropriations under this head, being.....Rupees....four lacks ; together with the foregoing article of Saverum, deducted from what we shall henceforth call the corrected jumma kaumil, or complete assessment, will leave for the doul bundobust the sum of ... .. 1 crore and 21 lacks.

2d. Khureja Mofussil, or expense of native, interior management of the collections, highly expedient, though contrary to the present practice in many instances, to be paid in money, either in the nature of a commission on the revenue, as anciently established, or by monthly stipend to the several officers employed.

- (1) *Russoom Desmookan*, or annual allowance of 5 per cent. on the net Jumma bundy, stating at one crore of rupees in gross to the 20 zemindars acting in behalf of government, as farmers general





- of their respective territorial jurisdictions, or to the aumeens and lesser officers, occasionally substituted in the room of the other more permanent native class of agents, when these are necessarily deprived of a temporary collectorship ... Five lacks.
- (2) *Dustoor Despondian*, or established commission of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. calculated on the same amount as the preceding charge to the chief Canongoe residing at the capital, with 100 subordinate despondiahs, dispersed throughout the country, one to each pergunnah, in lieu of all other emoluments, especially such fraudulent possessions in land as they may hold under the denomination of Meerassy and Bilmookta villages ...  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lacks.
- (3) *Mushaira Koolkernain*, a monthly, stipend of 6,500 Bramin accomptants, one to each village, at the rate of 100 rupees per annum each, as a compensation for all present undue advantages in land; or a proportion of the crop, called in some places *Seri*, being an allowance of 10 sear for every candy of grain produced at harvest time ...  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lacks.
- (4) *Nesf Naickwaraiian*, or half the wages of all the village peons who are permanently stationed there as peace officers, exempted from all military service, and in subordination to the muccudim, or chief ryot, to support him in his dignity, or the exercise of his civil financial employment. They are chiefly, as they ought entirely to be, Mahomedans, being more orderly, better versed in rules of government, always commanding greater respect than Hindoos; and are too indolent or proud to attend to husbandry or manufactures, which might interfere with their official duties. They receive at harvest time, a [681] bulotch of corn from the peasantry, constituting the moiety of their salary; and which, with some perquisites, in return for protection and the indulgencies in their power to bestow, render them somewhat dependant on, or conciliate their good will towards the poorer inhabitants, 6,500 peons, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rupees each per month, as half subsistence paid to the state, will rather be less than ... 2 lacks.
- (5) *Bazee Kurch*, or various contingent disbursements made by, and indemnities allowed to, the zemindarries, in lieu of all expense, otherwise unprovided for; personal trouble, and risk of intermediate agency in the transfer and sale of yearly crops, including the charge of cleansing the tanks and canals, the repairs of their banks, those of rivers and causeways, under the denomination of Poolbundy; also of highways, bridges, ferry-boats, and choultries; the temporary salaries of inferior officers employed at seed-time or harvest in the Mofussil, such as the mokum, or appraisers of corn. The jerebain, or measurers of ground, and extra peons or pikes to guard the crops when cut and lying on the fields; likewise including a compensation for the possible losses which may be incurred by furnishing the ryots with tuckay or money, at 2 per cent. *per mensem*, to enable them to prosecute with vigour the business of cultivation, though this, of late years, by abuse and chicanery, has been rather a certain source of large benefit to the landholders, who have usually borrowed from and defrauded private individuals of a sum exceeding the necessary loans to the peasantry; and lastly, comprising a very considerable profit or allowance to the Desmook himself, to indemnify him against all casualties, risk, or uncertainty, in the transport and sale of territorial produce, until carried to market, over and above the customary acknowledgments made in money to the serross, or by participation with





them in grain, for their security in teeps, or temporary advances to government in cash, before the returns of the harvest could, with the utmost advantage, be realized by a mercantile operation; and supplying every deficiency of weight in the coinage, loss of exchange, &c. expressed by the terms Kumisagon, Serf, and Batta; sources of vast speculation in the system of Indian finance, to these intermediate agents, in all, rupees five lacks; which, joined to the four preceding articles, and subtracted from the amount of the new doul bundobust, will leave a teskees jum-mabundy, or a net effective yearly revenue of exactly ... Rs. 1 Crore.

Thirdly.—*Fouje Sebundy* or Monlacho, the established, indispensable native militia, to secure the stipulated revenue derived from the three yearly harvests, as expressed by the first appellation, to enforce the authority of aumildars, as understood by the second, and to maintain the public tranquillity against internal commotion or foreign invasion, agreeable to the design and use of the original institution, as inferred from the universal invariable practice of all the more civilized ancient or modern states of Hindostan. Accordingly under the Mogul empire, or lesser Mussulman governments, since raised on its ruins, the sebundy troops constitute the great effective standing force of the country. The expense is paid and deducted from the proprietary territorial income; the different crops should continually be all, in strict subordination to officers immediately appointed in command by the sovereign rulers, as they were indeed in form, even throughout the Northern circars, though more or less virtually, in proportion as the debility and corruption of governors yielded to the pecuniary temptation, or the restive ambition of upstart zemindars, down to the very instant which commenced the era of British administration; since which, through inadvertence or misconception of right and political expediency, not from any deficiency of power to enforce a legal authority, this grand palladium of an important conquered dominion has in fact been transferred from the sovereign, to a number of rebellious servants, who wait impatiently for the moment of a foreign invasion to throw off a yoke; the more galling, as it restrains their own despotism and tyranny over inferior subjects, forming the great mass of an industrious, inoffensive people. Supposing, therefore, a necessity for resuming the antient constitutional authority of government, to control unparticipated, the existing military force in all these provinces, we shall distribute the body of soldiers, henceforth thought requisite for the business of the collections, and amounting to 20,000 men, under the two following heads, expressive of their designation or number; viz.

- (1) SEDWARAIN, or 100 independent companies, each of a hundred Hindoo pikemen of the military tribes, subject in part to a commandant of the same order; and in part to a Mussulman, both nominated by government, one to be stationed in the capital of every pergunnah, mustered once a year, and paid through the desmook, as well as under his immediate control when acting with full powers in behalf of the state, either to attend his own person to be deputed into the several villages, occasionally to secure the harvests; assist or restrain the inferior collectors, in levying the yearly assessment imposed on the ryots. It would be in vain to attempt to confine these troops to a stated and monthly salary. Such is the force of custom, that however sufficiently in itself their pay might be made, they will constantly draw a subsistence, when employed on actual service, by the usual exaction of batta, from those persons over whom they exercise a [682] coercive power; and which may be considered rather as a political connivance of government, to lessen the occasion of coercion, by making the means a private





incumbrance, in the nature of a fine for breach of agreement : Moreover, this class of soldiers, besides the constant favour of the zemindars, to whom they must naturally have personal attachment, will be entitled to a pecuniary gratification of two annas per day each man, agreeable to local custom, whenever they are called on by the state for military services, out of the ordinary line of their duty. For all these reasons, a retaining fee, equal however to a permanent subsistence, when stationary within each respective Mofussil jurisdiction, is the utmost that, from expediency or policy, should be allowed ; and then the whole corps, consisting of 10,000 men, at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  rupees per month, on an average to every individual, will be maintained throughout the year, for ... .. Four lacks.

- (2) HAZARIAN, or two regiments of 1,000 men each, under the command of English officers, distributed as follows ; viz. Two in the circar of Guntoor, three between the river Kistna and Godaveri, one in the Rajamundry, and the remaining four to be stationed in the circar of Cicacole ; but all subject to the immediate control of eight provincial intendants, covenanted servants of the Company, under the orders of one or two superintending chiefs, hereafter supposed to be vested in the management of the revenues, to support the sovereign authority, secure the collections, and check the refractory spirit of zemindars. It is from this corps that the Mataenah, or reinforcements sent to Amildars in native Mussulman governments, are usually draughted ; but it is more properly the standing militia of the country, as well to maintain internal peace, as to repel any foreign invasion, and, under a proper system of administration, very rarely employed in the financial departments. When, however, called forth into actual service, or detached to any of the zemindarry districts, the men are entitled to the same additional allowance or perquisite, called batta, as hath been assigned to the Sedwanean, and therefore their ordinary pay is proportionably less than that of regular troops ; but as they are from number, personal ease, imputed want of discipline, and consequent reciprocal antipathies, a very important natural check in the lastmentioned body, whose obedience could not otherwise be so confidently relied on without the controul of an European force, while they are both in use and order superior, comparatively, to the former corps of sebundies, so their pay with situation, should form a medium, and may be fixed at 5 Rs. monthly each man, which, for 10,000, will be ... .. per ann. Six lacks.

The sum total of these two sums being then deducted from the teshkees jumabundy, there will remain, for further appropriation, in the public exchequer ... ninety lacks ; though this amount, according to the present dangerous system of leaving the standing provincial militia in the power of naturally disaffected Hindoo subjects, would only be on a par with the net corrected settlement of the year, as in ordinary concluded with, the landholders.

4th. *Khurcha Sudder*, the expense of the ruling local administration, or of the capital, in contra-distinction to that of Mofussil, or the country. In like manner as we were obliged to fix on certain data, to regulate the charges already detailed, so here too, we find ourselves necessitated to suppose in great part a new establishment, which, though extremely different from the old, yet apparently is only indispensably so, to complete or carry into effect the universal reform, suggested by recurring to the true original, financial system of the Mogul empire.





(1) General Civil Department, without premiums, to determine whether a supreme legislative authority over all the British possessions on the coast, should be vested in the deliberative governments of Bengal or Madras; it will readily be admitted, that the immediate exclusive power in the Northern circars should hold of the latter. Time and experience must, in like manner, evince the expediency of single magistracy in all the offices of state influencing the conduct of, or capable of being influenced and disunited by the intriguing natives. On this principle, we assume for data, that the general local administration of the tract of country now in question, is committed to the charge of two chiefs, of at least 15 years standing in the Company's service; the one resident at Masulipatam, having ordinary jurisdiction over the four southerly provinces; but in time of open war or of danger, to extend his authority to that of Chicacole, which is otherwise supposed to be subject to a superintendant of its own. These two provincial rulers to have the inspection and supreme immediate controul over, without interfering in the detail of duty assigned to any of the subordinate departments classed under the heads, Financial, Judicial or Military. They are supposed, however, to make the circuits of their districts at least once in the year, to hear complaints, redress grievances, or, in general, to enforce the municipal laws existing; to regulate the form, with the conduct of interior administration; and to give them an interest in the true politico-economical management of the revenue which must be the secondary object to commerce of every European establishment in this country, they should be paid by a commission not less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the net amount of the [683] jummahundy, which being increased to one crore of rupees, will afford them a handsome income of a lack and a half of rupees, to be divided thus:

To the chief of Masulipatam, as senior ...	...	...	80,000
of Vizagapatam ...	...	...	70,000

Further; as it may be of political consideration to make as many as possible of the servants employed in finance, interested in its administration and improvement; so one half per cent. more on the same capital may be distributed among the inferior agents, immediately attached to the chiefships, (viz.) six assistants, with an allowance of about 600 rupees per month each, besides the expectancy of preferment hereafter to be named; two head surgeons, in receipt of 500; and as many Hindoo dewans or sherishtedars, with 400 rupees, making together, for the year, about	...	...	50,000
---	-----	-----	--------

Or, in all, for the general Civil Establishment, a commission of two per cent. on the annual settlement estimated at Two lacks.

Second. Financial.—The regulations and divisions of this department, have already in part been anticipated. Eight intendants or collectors of the revenue, at least of seven years standing in the service, and after the first succession, as an indispensable qualification, supposed to be versed in the Persian language, if not in one or more of the native Hindoo dialects, to have the exclusive local management of the several districts as hereafter named, subject only to the supervision and control of their respective chiefs, (viz.) Four in the capitals of the four Southern circars, of which each to compose a jurisdiction, all subordinate to Masulipatam, and the like number in the province of Chicacole, henceforth to be subdivided into so many portions of country dependant on Vizagapatam Cossim Cotah, extending from Rajemundry to the river of Boni or Bimlipatam, northerly, will form the first; Vizianagrum, from thence to the Gurry Ghuda, or river of Handiraba, the ancient boundary towards the dependencies of Vickeram Deo, and the actual one of the Havillee lands, will





constitute the second; Chicalole, to the river Peondy, inclusive of the three principalities of Nundepore, Kimmedy, and Teckaly, to make the third; and Ganjam, or Ichapour, as formerly, to remain the fourth collectorships. All these intendants, as mutual checks on each others management, and the better to be qualified for the two higher departments, to which they should have a certain prospect of succeeding according to respective adjudged merits, may be supposed locally interchanged among themselves every two years, and entitled to a commission equally distributed, of three per cent. on the annual jumabundy, which will afford an immediate income, capable perhaps largely to be increased, of 37,500 rupees to each individual per annum, or *in toto* 3,00,000. But in a country where health and life are so precarious, it may be necessary to provide for the vacancy of such important offices as have been now described, as well as to ensure their active zealous discharge, by the appointment and actual presence on the spot, of an apparent successor, who might also participate the burthen of inferior duties, such as superintendence of adawluts, payment of the sebundy corps, &c. and thus become qualified by local residence, with gradual initiation in the business of revenue, to occupy eventually, as principal, or *locum tenens*, the post of intendant. The situation and functions of these provincial agents, supposed eight in number, would answer more nearly to the kotel of the Moguls, under Tamerlane, than the Naib nabob, or deputy of Hindostan, which, by a strange perversion of language in modern times, is made to signify a prince with regal prerogatives, when applied to Mussulman delegates, but is used rather as a term of reproach, in the designation of Europeans. Whatever denomination may be given to such a description of officers, being at least five years in the country, and acting two more, as probationers in finance, they may be deemed competent to succeed to a collectorship, the certain prospect of which might, in the mean time, reconcile them to the otherwise inadequate subsistence of 7,500 rupees each per annum, as in like manner an equal number of assistants absolutely requisite for the eight intendants, being ensured in the succession to the *kotelain*, might be contented with an income of 5,000 rupees, making together, one per cent. on the estimated revenue, or 1,00,000; and reckoning one half per cent. more to be divided among eight surgeons, at the rate of about 320 rupees monthly to each, with 200 rupees to as many dewans, attached to the several provincial establishments; then the whole expense of the proper financial department, will be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. commission on one crore, or four and half lacks.

Third. Judicial.—The charge necessary to be provided for under this head, is already actually incurred without any benefit to the state. All the petty officers employed in the Mussulman courts are still existing, enjoy enaums of land in lieu of salary, but have been exonerated from all public duty, since the era of the Company's territorial administration; and what may appear incredible to foreign civilized nations, no effective, regular, or formal judicial system, has been substituted in the room of that, which, for seventeen successive years, hath been virtually suspended throughout all the circars. Nevertheless, in criminal cases, the zemindars and farmers, without any legal authority, or rather contrary to the most approved maxims of law and policy introduced by the Moguls, and followed down to the period of British rule, have exercised, despotically and uncontrouled, the powers of civil magistracy, in punishing with death, dismemberment of limbs, or slavish personal labour; yet such is the habitual submissive indifference of the Hindoos, that whatever acts of cruelty or oppression have been, or may be, committed under the single arbitrary will of natives in office, no complaints can ever be expected to be brought forward against them by that people, though the [684] same may not be altogether the case, with respect to the less timid Mahomedans, or such other classes of





individuals as have, by an intercourse with Europeans, acquired a greater or lesser spirit of freedom. It is, however, only consistent with Christian humanity, and liberal enlarged notions of civil jurisprudence, to rescue the more indigent, useful, docile, and numerous body of inhabitants, from the tyranny of uncertain law, or rather the yoke of brutal slavery, imposed by a race of the most ignorant, violent despots, known by the imposing nominal distinctions of Rajahs, or native landholders; and as they are supposed to be under their own ordinations, as handed down in the Mussulman or Indian codes formally, let them be so virtually and invariably, according to the letter and spirit of the text, as interpreted by enlightened judges presiding over regularly instituted courts, subject to the controul of the sovereign authority, but not wholly to be at the mercy of the single capricious will of depraved and generally illiterate fellow-subjects, in zemindarry offices. When such a reform takes place, then will be seen re-established, and as before, predominant, the sudder cutcherry adawlut of the Mahomedans, tempered by the lenient influence of superior British administration.

It might be attended with some extraordinary expense, as pageantry is the very soul of every Oriental government, commanding due respect both at home and abroad, if, in the circars, the charge were not already amply provided for, besides the subsistence of land allowed to the lesser officers, in a pension of a lack of rupees continued gratuitously, and at present worse than uselessly, to the family of Hussein Ali Khan, the last aumildar appointed under the Nizam's authority. That the actual representative of this man, should be wholly unfit in his own person, to execute the honorary, consequential, judicial employment henceforth to be conferred on him, in order to relieve himself from the reproach of eating the bread of idleness, and the public from the burden of furnishing it, is no more than what occurs in all the greater and lesser departments of perhaps every existing native government of Hindostan; naibs or deputies with the whole train of inferior agents judiciously selected, and requiring only small allowances, are everywhere the real effective instruments; while the principal, in almost every instance, is the most pageant drone of state. As it is chiefly to curb the licentious depravity of the lower classes of foreigners of every denomination, native mariners, and mongrel Christians or Mahomedans inhabiting or itinerant on the seacoasts, and unrestrained in their conduct either by religion or morality, that the exercise of a high criminal judicature is more particularly wanting; so, one supreme court at Masulipatam, with another subordinate to it at Vizagapatam, under the immediate control of the two chiefs of these places, would be all that is necessary, while in civil disputes the superintendants of the Dewanny Adawluts might be referred to, when the more ordinary simple mode of arbitration through the cauzy molavies, pundits, or others, proved dissatisfactory. The expense of such an institution is, as hath been observed, already largely provided for in the pension continued to the sons of Hussein Ali, who will most assuredly think the trouble to be imposed on them, amply repaid in honour and consequence, without requiring any additional pecuniary emolument to that which they possess from the Company's hitherto unmerited bounty annually, of ... .. rupees one lack.

4th. Military.—Considering the great establishment of troops allowed already under the head of sebandy, more might be thought useless for internal defence; but a standing regular force for the same purpose, seems also necessary, either to garrison the principal forts, or to keep in perfect obedience and awe, the most turbulent of the natives, as well as the whole militia of the country. The number and expense of the disciplined corps actually stationed in the circars, might be the same in future (*viz.*) 200 effective Europeans, trained to the use of artillery, with two battalions of 750 seapoys each, for the garrison of Masulipatam; two battalions of the latter, in cantonments at Ellore, and the like number equally divided between Vizagapatam and Ganjam, in





readiness for service. The body of seapoy infantry, however, thus amounting to 4,500, instead of being raised on the spot, dispersed as usual in the business of the collections, attached to the soil, unruly, undisciplined, and under the influence of the zemindars, should be altogether drawn from the Carnatic, and if possible, composed of that class of soldiers born and bred in our own camps, under the denomination of Pariahs. These are held in abomination by, and never incorporated with, the other casts, and have therefore a mutual antipathy to each other, which might be of use to subjecting both to the rule of a foreign government; while the indiscriminate use of animal and vegetable diet, renders them in every respect the fittest to follow the military profession, as they can never be in danger, while they can otherwise keep the field, of being famished for want of provisions, like the more scrupulous warlike tribe of Rajepoots, who live chiefly on rice. Allowing an expense, as now incurred under this head, inclusive of hospital charges, the amount per annum will be about ... .. rupees six and half lacks.

5th. Fortifications.—To determine the disbursements necessary to be made for these, it may be proper to describe their situation and number.

Innicondah, in the province of Guntour, on the frontiers of the Carnatic Payengaut, towards Kerpah; and Condapillee, the capital of the circar of the same name, on the confines of the Nizam's territory of Commamet, are both fortified hills in the old Indian style, of great strength and extent, serving as places of rendezvous for the militia, or as an asylum for the inhabitants, in case of an invasion, and forming at the same time, very important outposts, capable of being defended each by a hundred men, against an army of thousands; for the security of treasure or stores, as well as to stop the progress of an enemy. Ganjam, near the northern extremity of the circars, on the [685] sea coast, but beyond the reach of annoyance from shipping, is a small pentagon fort, on plain ground, which, with a garrison of one thousand men, ably commanded, and tolerably provided with ammunition and provisions, might hold out a regular siege for a month, even against a formidable armament, and might defy for ever any Indian force likely to be brought against it. But Masulipatam is the grand, and, with a few improvements, may be termed, inexpugnable bulwark of the circars, supposing it well furnished, and resolutely, defended by 5,000 troops, such as may be drawn in two days from the regular or irregular military corps in the neighbourhood. It is nearly of an oblong figure, 800 yards by 600, situated in the midst of salt morass, close to an inlet or canal, which, opening a communication with the sea and the Kistna, enlarges the means of defence, without exposing the works to an immediate naval attack, as no ships can come within the reach of common shot, nor can any approaches be made on the land side, unless between the north and east points of the compass, and from the month of December to May. It was from the last-mentioned quarter, favoured by a cluster of sand hills on the beach, at the distance of 800 yards, that Colonel Forde attacked and carried the place; but the present excellent wet ditch which surrounds it, had not then entirely been formed: still however, the defences on this side are incomplete. The bastions are too far asunder. The rampart is too low, and not thick enough to admit of an occasional battery to be opened from the curtains; while the revetment is too slender to bear any additional weight of earth, by greater height or breadth. After all, notwithstanding the advantage of a very extensive area, a few casements might be necessary to shelter the troops within, and a counter exterior ditch, similar to that now used as a navigable canal on the west side of the fort, would be of vast importance on the east, especially as by the excavation, with ease and little expense, could be formed a proper glacis, which is very much wanted. These different works, together with the ordinary charge of all the fortifications, interior buildings, mounting artillery, magazines, &c. may be stated on a medium of years, annually at, Rupees ... .. one lack.





Which, with all the preceding charges, civil, financial, and military, make the total of Sudder expenses ... fifteen lacks.

Leaving a clear net balance in the public treasury, of, Rs. seventy-five lacks.

But if to these several articles of disbursements be added,

6th. Pecuniary gratuity, or acknowledgment, conditionally to be paid to the present Nizam, and amounting to rupees, annual, of, ... seven lacks ; inclusive of two lacks, or the reversionary possession of Guntour, in consequence of the death of Bazalut Jung ;\* then the actual receipts of the Company's exchequer, or free yearly income of all the Northern circars, after deduction of every ordinary expense necessary to be incurred, will be reduced to, rupees ... sixty-eight lacks.

It is not however to be imagined, that the whole of this sum can be withdrawn from the general circulation, and remitted as an annual tribute in specie to the superior government of Fort St. George, although it falls rather short of the supposed revolving gain, on a balance of trade, within the same tract of country and period of time ; thirty lacks of the amount, have been assigned for the commercial exports to Europe, which are indispensably necessary to support or realize the estimated territorial revenue, and as the English pay their proportion of the investment from the landed income of the circars, while foreigners alone can be expected to furnish bullion, so the share of either, must be ascertained in order to determine the surplus of cash that may be sent to the Presidency, without any injurious diminution of the provincial currency. If, as hath been already observed, half of all the cotton-manufactured cloths made in the course of the year for European markets, have ever reached England, such instances have been extremely rare ; most frequently, the proportion has not exceeded a quarter ; and we are sure of being within bounds, in stating the annual medium of the Company's commerce for the last seventeen years, at ten lacks of rupees, or one-third of the whole estimated produce. The remainder, unequally divided between the Dutch, French, Danes and Portuguese, through the inability or disinclination of the English to increase their own investment, hath been so far beneficial to the country, in having brought into it an equivalent in specie, excepting a very small amount imported by the agents of the former nation for home consumption in spices and copper. It may be true that the greater part of the sum requisite for the provision of goods thus allotted foreigners, was

\* At the end of the Fussillee year 1189, when the Nizam took possession of the Guntour circar, there was due to him, on balance from the Company, on account of his annual stipend of five lacks of rupees, circulated exactly to the 1st of October 1780, the sum of 14,24,333 rupees. For the two following years, until the period of Bazalut Jung's death, in October 1782, ten lacks more should be added to this debt ; but from the aggregate of both sums is to be deducted a demand of current pagodas 63,438, or rupees 2,22,033 on the deceased, arising on balance of account in favour of the Company, for stores, &c. furnished for the defence of Guntour, to be repaid from the yearly revenue, and then the net amount owing to the Nizam will be 22,02,300 rupees. Now, as the rents in the circar in question (being according to the jumma kaumil or standard assessment, about 12 lacks per annum) forming a mean between the jumma bundy and gross collections, were actually levied by and realized to his highness for the same period of two years, through the Company's favour in withdrawing their troops, with only a deduction of two lacks, paid in all that time to Bazalut Jung ; so it may be said, that the Nizam's debt hath already been more than deservedly liquidated. But supposing the revenue of these two years gratuitously given up, on the ground that it is properly an affair to be settled between the son, successor of the nabob of Adoni, and his uncle, then, as a difference of five lacks arises yearly against the Nizam while in possession of Guntour, after his brother's demise, on a comparison of the valued rent of the circar, with the pecuniary gratuity to be paid by the Company in October 1784, only a balance of about twelve lacks, agreeable to the letter of the treaty of 1763, would remain due ; and in the beginning of 1786, the whole debt must be virtually and absolutely cancelled, entailing, thenceforth a peshcush of five lacks per annum on his highness, to be accounted for with the honourable Company.





furnished from the settlements of Madras and Bengal, as affording a means of remittance to England for the fortunes of individuals there; but the advantage hath been in effect the same, in keeping up the revenues and manufactures of the circars. [686]

A very important question here suggests itself, as to the policy or probable

REVENUE:

4th.—Deductions, &c.

Means of private remittance.

efficacy of the late Act of Parliament, in restraining British subjects in India from giving such pecuniary or mercantile supplies to other European nations, even when our Company (for there is no provisional clause) cannot purchase cargoes for their proper ships, or will not accept the means of doing it, on terms of mutual convenience from their servants abroad, who with the loss of health, and the labour of many years, may have acquired a very disproportionate compensation in personal wealth, which they are anxious to realize at home, and thus accumulate the general stock of national riches. Our laws, we are taught to consider as the perfection of reason, and, therefore, must in every instance, command due respect; and certainly the one now under consideration, was adopted by the legislature on principles as pure, as the limitations and objects might have appeared laudable, to the original advisers, for whose benefit it was no doubt intended, by obliging foreigners to bring bullion into the country, or contract the scale of their commerce, with the view of lessening the competition of sales in Europe. But if its wisdom or general good be not apparent, and universally acknowledged within the sphere of its operation; if it should be deemed illiberal and impolitic with respect to the other nations, as imposing an invidious, unprofitable restriction on their trade, which may provoke a retaliation in the way of farther prohibitions in receiving the re-exports of Great Britain, and especially, if it be found to militate against the private interests, natural views, and reasonable claim of a whole society of necessary agents in a remote corner of the world, some of whom are to enforce its execution as a legal check upon all; then we might venture to foretell, that it will in the first place, be evaded, and in the next, become obsolete or wholly disregarded, until finally expunged from our Statute Books, on the same principles as lately brought about the repeal of some other penal laws, antiquated and dormant. Indeed, from the glaring ineffectual provisions of the present act, to accomplish its apparent purpose, it may perhaps have been intended to be classed among the number of those recently made for the government of this country, acknowledged by the framers themselves to be proposed only for temporary expedience, or by way of experiment, until the lights of time, with a more perfect understanding of facts and local circumstances, evince the propriety, or the reverse, of giving them further stability. The truth is, so many openings occur for evasion, that this or any similar law must prove altogether nugatory, unless it can be first made manifest to ordinary comprehension, that more benefit will accrue to the State and individuals, from its actual operation, than virtual suspension; at the same time, that any loans in money, transfer of merchandize, or credit by bills to foreigners is interdicted to British subjects residing in India, the whole scope of such mercantile intercourse is left open to those individuals, who after having acquired fortunes here, have returned to Europe, and are willing to realize their wealth at home, by giving draughts on their agents abroad, in favour of adventurers of other nations; and while the prohibition of supplying goods extends only to European traders, without any immediate or indirect connection among themselves, the intelligent Hindoo may step in as mediator, in the capacity of merchant or broker, and administer to the wants of both: nay, it seems a matter of legal uncertainty, whether there may not be a direct communication between the principals, in the way of respondentia loans or bottomry payment of money for bills of exchange on Europe, and sales of merchandize





by public auction, or from open warehouses in authorized markets, where a discrimination cannot be made of the nation, character, or employers of the buyers. Such being the presumed errors in the principle, and deficiencies in the provisions of the Act here alluded to, as to authorized anticipation of its speedy repeal, and supposing at the same time a change in the Company's policy, by which their servants abroad will be permitted to remit private fortunes through their proper always preferable channel; then we might venture with political certainty, to estimate the future proportion of English investment to be provided in the circars at eighteen lacks of rupees annually, and out of the balance of fifty lacks which after that deduction, would still remain unappropriated in the public exchequer from the current revenue, four-fifths might constantly, with the utmost safety, convenience and expediency, be remitted in specie or in grain, as the yearly tribute of the dependent provinces to the protecting superior government of Fort St. George.

TO conclude this division of our subject relative to Finance, in general it

may be observed, that nothing is more easy, just, or necessary, than to reduce to universal practice, and give full effect to the whole system, as here rudely sketched in all its parts. It is only simply recurring to the ancient institutions of the country, following their order and spirit in the establishment or definition of the civil rights of persons and of things, as connected with revenue. These institutions, universally acknowledged to be founded in policy, moderation and equity, are deeply engraved on the minds of the more enlightened natives, revered by a great majority of the commonalty; and in their scope, design, and tendency, are manifestly calculated for the good of all, by enlarging or securing, according to a fixed invariable, equitable standard, the tenures of real or personal property, immunities, privileges, with the recompence of bodily labour, to be enjoyed by the more useful classes of society employed in agriculture or manufactures; by realizing to the zemindars or intermediate land holders to their utmost legal extent, certain supposed rights and advantages hitherto equivocal, indefinite, and precariously attached, agreeable to the capricious will of ruling despots, to their respective offices of receivers or farmers general of the rents, and reserving only for the sovereign the bare rightful, indubitable, legal dues indispensably necessary on the most economical scale, for the support of the best, most lenient, and in true ingenuous belief, acceptable government, to the great mass of the people, comparatively with any of the past or still existing states to be found throughout the wide extending realms of Asiatic dominion. [687]

#### RELATIVE POWER.

THE great political importance of the Northern circars is not alone to be estimated by the intrinsic or relative value of territory on the foundations of revenue and commerce, but must always depend, more or less, on comparative power, which by way of contra-distinction may be termed contingent, worth only to be determined by ascertaining the facility with internal means of defence, either natural or artificial, joined to collateral aids, easily derived however from the superior neighbouring settlements, in virtue of a fortunately central position, the whole calculated on a comparison with the power situation, and circumstances of surrounding states, or such as are likely to act offensively. We have already exhibited in some detail, though irregularly, the proper interior resources of the country, and shall again occasionally touch on them, as well as bring to view the nature and extent of extraneous assistance alluded to; but more particularly in this place, it is our intention to take a short political survey of the nations around, naturally inimical to, and capable of annoying the circars, in order to form a sufficient accurate idea of the





## 108 APPENDIX TO FIFTH REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

effective force of these, compared with the probable occasions of resistance in the event of a foreign invasion, thence deducing the real permanent security of territorial possession.

First.—The rudely formed aristocratical republic of the Marhattas occurs.

Under the most comprehensive description, their dominions may be said to extend from east to west on the parallel of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north lat. from Piply on the Soobanreeka falling into the Bay of Bengal to Broach, towards the mouth of the Nerbudda, in the gulph of Cambay, stretching full 16 degrees of longitude across the Peninsula, and from south to north near the meridian of Cape Comorin, or about  $77^{\circ}$  east long. from the forks of the Kistna, to Kalpee, on the banks of the Jumna, ten degrees of latitude, consisting of the soubahs of the Jugeral Maliva and Khandees: two-thirds of that of Aurungabad, one half of Bejapoor, as conquered by the Moguls: an equal portion of Berar, of Beder, and of Orissa, with a few pergunnahs of Allahabad and Agra; the whole comprising an area of about 260,000\* square geographic miles, yielding a yearly income, at the utmost calculation, with chout from neighbouring states, of four and a half crore of rupees. But of this, the share allotted to the Koking Bramin empire of Poonah, raised on the ruins of that of Sattarah, in 1750, on the death of the 2d Sahoojee Bhosla of the Sunker Kehtery tribes, together with the jageer and almost independent inheritances of a great number of inferior chiefs, all of the former race, and therefore acknowledging the Peshwa as their head, situated at the distance of 500 miles from the circars, beyond the territory of Nizam Ali, does not actually exceed one half. The other moiety of country and revenue is divided between rulers of a different cast, who have virtually dominions, views, and interests wholly distinct, alien, often hostile to their nominal sovereign, and can scarcely ever be united in the same causes. Of these Futty Sing Guicawar, a Marhattah Rajepoot, enjoys a third of the soubah of Gujerat; Scindea claiming descent from the same tribe, and Holcar, of the Cutteacur Sooder, or fourth class, divide between them almost equally, Mulua and Khandees, with the recent addition of some of the pergunnahs of Agra, conquered by the former, and Moodajee Bhosla, a branch of the depressed family of Satterah, under the nominal designation of samaputty, or commander in chief of the Marhattah armies, rules in the name of his son Ragoojee, in full sovereignty, one half of Berar; and collects to a muckassa or tribute from the Nizam of a moiety of the rental of the other half is in possession, in violation of the English rights, of an equal portion of Orissa; *sic in orig.* pretends to a kind of feudal superiority over a part of Gundwannah called Gurrah, lying to the north of the Nerbudda, heretofore annexed to Malva, and forming the inheritance of Nizam and Boorham Shah, together with that of the districts of Ruttenpoor or Chateesgur, as also their dependencies of Sumblurepoor, &c. making part of Jehar Cund, or the jungly country of Bundoo or Battah, united by Alemgeer to the soubah of Allahabad, and more recently seized as a free conquest by Bembajee, the younger brother of Moodajee.

\* There being no correct map of Hindostan, or of any of its states, excepting the British possessions, it is impossible to specify with accuracy the square contents, taking however the whole country as laid down by European geographers at 1,116,000 square miles, and with greater precision allowing to the Deccan south of the rivers Nerbuddah and Mahanuddy, and circumscribed by the ocean on all its other sides an area of 410,000 square miles, we have endeavoured to allot to each subdivision of territory described, its portion of superficial measure, which though perhaps not very correct in itself, may yet be sufficiently so for purposes of political arithmetic, to compare the extent of one state with that of another.

N B. All the Marhattah dominions collectively, are rather of greater extent than the republic of Poland, before its late dismemberment, and with all its feudatory dependencies of Prussia, Courland, &c.





Among these greater chieftains, denominated of the same nation, it is alone the dominions of the last mentioned, that have the smallest connection with the Northern circars. The

Of Nagpore.

superficial contents of the whole country may be

computed at 60,000\* square miles, and thinly inhabited, producing a revenue of one crore of rupees, which is sufficient to maintain a body of 20,000 horse of every kind; and yet, in time of peace, from the extreme of Hindoo parsimony, add a surplus of 50 lacks yearly to the hoarded treasure. But of this territory, it is only the division of Orissa, or Cuttack, that immediately borders on and touches any part of the British possessions. This province, at the distance of 600 miles from the capital of Nagpore, extends along the sea-coast in the Bay of Bengal, about 200 miles from Malond, the northern boundary of Ganjam, on the Chilca lake, to Pihley, at the mouth of the Soobanrecka; the southern limits of Midnapore, dependant on Bengal, and on a medium being about 40 miles inland, should comprise an area of 80,000 square miles, yielding from a husbandry, in the beginning of the present century, 22,58,000 rupees, including [688] a net jumabundy of 13,94,522, lately increased to sixteen lacks, of which one half is remitted as a yearly tribute to Moodajee, after defraying the expense of a military establishment of 5,000 horse, besides the ordinary sebandy and charges of civil government. It is divided almost in equal portions from west to east, by the great river Mahanuddy, which taking its rise in latitude 22° north, among the hills separating Khandees from Berar, and after running a course east southerly of 700 miles, empties itself at False Point, or Coojung, in 20½° North latitude, 50 miles east of the provincial capital, passing close on the north side to the walls of Barrowbutty, its oblong square indefensible citadel, of 12 tower bastions. Besides the disadvantage which Cuttack labours under in being so remotely detached from the central force of government, it is wholly and absolutely cut off from Berar on the west by the districts of Jeharcund, under the dominion of Bembajee, on this side its frontier, from Goomsur, the most northerly point of the dependencies of Ganjam, to Gongapoor, near the southern extreme of Chutea Nagpore, subject to Bengal, does not exceed 150 miles. In that whole extent, however, along a mountainous, barbarous, unhealthy tract of country, there are scarcely three passes which can be termed practicable for an army; while Coppertongee, the easiest or most frequented, leading to the banks of the Mahanuddy, could not admit, as generally described, of a passage for any wheel carriages. But if troops be once introduced into the province, a double frontier on either side towards the British dominions, of at least 300 miles, is for the most part wholly defenceless, and exposed to depredation; so that however paradoxical the proposition may seem, yet, in the present case, it is demonstratively true, that to realize by possession, and extend our territorial rights over that portion of Orissa which now very inconveniently interrupts the land communication between Bengal and the circars, would literally in fact lessen the necessary line of defence against the attack of a neighbouring enemy: nevertheless, as hath been already observed, on the side of Ganjam an invasion is never to be apprehended from the Marhattas, though they have found means improperly to possess themselves of some pergunnahs lying to the south of the natural barrier of Manickpatam, on the tongue of land between the sea and Chilca, at the same time that this lake, narrowed to a point by the boundary northern hills of Cicacole, widens and extends forty miles towards the centre of Cuttack, laying the whole country open to an attack by water from the English settlements.

Though in general description it might be observed, and from local ignorance pass unnoticed, that the two provinces of

Rajepoots of Jeharcund.

Deogur and Chanda in Goondwannah imperfectly reduced, and annexed to Berar by the emperor Alemgeer,

\* About the extent of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, in Poland.





now governed by Moodajee, from actually an adjoining foreign frontier, as running parallel inland to the north-west side of the circars of Chicacole and Rajemundry, and having no formidable well known state between, yet in the present estimate of relative power inherent in the British territories, comparatively with those around naturally inimical or capable of giving annoyance, we cannot admit of the geographical precision or political justness of the remark. The intermediate space parting these collateral districts, and which may very properly in future be called Jeharcund, though that name hitherto hath been exclusively applied to Chateesgur, &c. running in the same direction north of Mahomeddy, forms not only by nature an insurmountable barrier against invasions from either side, but is inhabited by a warlike savage race of aboriginal Hindoos under their native princes, for the most part perfectly independent. The whole country equally mountainous, poor, ill watered, unhealthy, and thinly peopled, extends in length, from the last-mentioned river to the Godaveri, in a line, nearly south-west, 200 miles, and in breadth, from the conquered plains of Chicacole, &c. westerly to the nearest ascertained limits of Berar, on a medium very little if at all short, of eighty; thus comprehending an area of 16,000 \* square miles. It is usually described as divided longitudinally by seven high, impassable ranges of hills, forming a great number of valleys, under their respective chieftains of the Warrior, Coywar, or Gondwannah tribe, all of the Rajepoot or Khetery cast among which, those of Kulahindi, Bustar, and Rumpa, entirely free towards the frontier of the Marhattas, and of Kimeddy, Nundapore, Golgonda, and Cottapillee, partially subjected to the English government, are the most considerable. The revenue is chiefly paid in kind, and cannot exceed in the gross, by any tolerable well-founded calculation, fifteen lacks of rupees, for besides that, the commonalty are uncivilized, indolent, and stupid, being very much afflicted with those wens of the throat, called goitres in Europe, they carry on little or no commerce, and lands so elevated, in the more sterile regions are but in small part watered by the Sifry, the only river proper to the country, and which taking its rise from an inland chilca or lake, as pretty correctly laid down by D'Anville, in the district of Kalahindi, unites with the Godaveri, about 20 coss higher up than Polaveram, between Rumpa and Rahapillee, after having traversed the principal valley of Bustar. The people in general, although rude and barbarous, may yet be denominated warlike, as they have always distinguished themselves bold persevering champions of the great law of nature. Being driven to their wild unwholesome fastness, among the mountains, they frequently descend in harvest time, into the low lands, to dispute the produce of their ancient rightful inheritance with the present possessors, but their incursions are desultory and simply impelled, by the pressing want of subsistence; for as the sea air is as fatal to their temperament, as that of the hills is to the inhabitants of the neighbouring plains, the idea of a permanent conquest, even if they could conceive a possibility of effecting it, would be as foreign to their purpose as, on the counterpart, it is to be exploded by a civilized state, as in human, ungenerous, and unprofitable. [689]

On the other hand, this tract of inhospitable country, has in all ages proved an insuperable obstacle to the union of the two nations of Oria and Gondwannah, or reciprocally to the invasions of either. It has been described as 80 miles in breadth from the inland frontier of Chicacole to that of Berar, but this distance is to be understood in a strait line, and geographic measure. Following the ordinary course of the only practicable roads, it extends at least 120 British miles, which are equivalent to 200, either with respect to time or the fatigue of marching on the same space of level ground; and with this

---

\* Nearly the dimensions of Switzerland, including the Alpine states of the Grisons and Valais.