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C O N T E N T S.

Parliamentary Papers.

1. Papers relating to the Disturbances in Tinne-
velly in the month of Dec. 1858, with
proceedings thereon. 1859. pp. 43.
Z 2133, 582 . M 59 A 860
2. Statements showing the Growth of and Changes
in the Revenue and Taxation (including
Local and Municipal) in the Madras Presi-
dency from 1800-1801 to 1877-78. 1880.
(C.2691). pp 17.
X 72 . 21 . M 8 B 0

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INDIA (DISTURBANCES IN TINNEVELLY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 February 1860;—for,

“COPIES of the OFFICIAL PAPERS touching the DISTURBANCES in *Tinnevelly*
in the Month of December 1858; with the Proceedings which have been
taken thereon.”

India Office,
15 February 1860.

J. A. F. HAWKINS,
Secretary Judicial Department.

JUDICIAL LETTER from Fort St. George; dated 8th February, No. 3 of 1859.

Para. 1. WE do ourselves the honour to forward for your Lordship's information, the enclosed reports and their accompaniments from the acting magistrate of Tinnevelly, relative to a serious riot which took place in the town of Tinnevelly on the 22d December last, when it was found necessary to call in the military to the aid of the civil power, and 10 persons were killed, or died of their wounds, and 19 were wounded. We also forward an extract from our Minutes of Consultation, in review of those reports.

Cons.:
1 February 1859,
Nos. 35 to 40,
and Nos. 56 & 57
8 February 1859,
Nos. 1 and 2.

2. The extract in question contains a very full summary of all the material events connected with the disturbance alluded to, and with one of a similar, although of not so grave a character, which occurred at Tinnevelly on the 10th and 11th of the same month, as well as our own views and orders on the subject. In referring your Lordship to that paper, we would, therefore, only add that by the latest accounts the town was perfectly quiet, and all excitement had subsided. The excitement, we should further state, was purely local, confined to the town of Tinnevelly, and did not extend to the district itself, nor to those that adjoin it.

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 1st February 1859.

READ the following letters:—

No. 35. From *V. H. Levinge*, Esq., Acting Magistrate, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Tinnevelly, 22d
December 1858, No. 400.

Sir,

I REGRET to have to report for the information of Government, that a serious riot occurred in the town of Tinnevelly this day, that I was obliged to call in the aid of the military, and that in consequence of determined resistance and stone-throwing, I was compelled to leave the matter in the hands of the commanding officer, who was obliged to order the sepoys to load and fire; the sepoys were not loaded till after stones had been thrown, in showers, incessantly; several people have been wounded and some killed. I will ascertain more fully and report further to-morrow. The cause of the outbreak is as follows:—A Christian witness before the cutcherry was attacked with cholera. I sent him to the Government dispensary, which is in the heart of the town; the man was taken to the dispensary

by the public highway; he died yesterday, Tuesday the 21st, at about 7 o'clock at night. The head of police came and informed me that there were crowds of people at the heads of all the streets who refused to permit the corpse to pass; that he had tried to persuade the people to allow it to pass by the "least objectionable" street, and that they still refused. This conduct of the head of police I look upon as actually encouraging and fomenting the illegal conduct of the people in obstructing the public highway, and gave time for and encouragement to resistance; he should at once have pointed out to the people that the public road was open to all, and that go that way the corpse must; and at once, before the matter grew to a head, have given assistance and endeavoured to take it off, instead of hunting about for a bye-street which he considered "least objectionable." I censured him severely and gave him the assistance of all the peons I have, with directions to carry the corpse out by the high road. There was some delay in procuring the attendance of the relatives of deceased to carry away the body. Meantime the mob, having heard of the orders, posted themselves with heaps of stones; and as the head of police and peons appeared with the body, they were driven back by volleys of stones, and many of the peons severely hurt: the whole party were obliged to retire into the talook cutcherry, which is close to the dispensary. On receipt of this intelligence from the tahsildar, and as I had exhausted all the means at my disposal for keeping the peace, and procuring the removal and interment of the deceased, I was obliged to call in the aid of the military, which was followed by the unfortunate occurrence mentioned above.

No. 36. From *V. H. Levinge*, Esq., Acting Magistrate, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Tinnevely, 24th December 1858, No. 406.

Sir,

With reference to my letter, dated 22d instant, No. 400, I have the honour to report that the number of men killed and wounded in the riot in Tinnevely town are as per margin.* The town has been perfectly quiet ever since. I visited it yesterday and again this morning; no excitement whatever appears, the people wear their usual orderly and respectful demeanor and carry on their usual trades; in fact it is almost beyond belief that such an unfortunate event has occurred. I believe that the disturbance has been got up by influential public servants; regarding this I shall make future inquiries.

2. It may appear to Government that, at first, I should have gone down to the town, and by personally appearing on the spot have endeavoured to effect the removal of the corpse. With respect to that, I beg leave to say, the people have constantly used threats, and they have always been given in to, till, at last, they dictated that a Christian corpse should not leave the dispensary nor pass through any street or highway; only about ten days ago, shortly before my arrival, they refused a Christian corpse permission to pass along the regular street

* Killed on the 22d December 1858:							
Sunkerlingum	-	-	1	Soobramaneya Pillay	-	-	4
Rama Pillay	-	-	2	Manakavalapermaul	-	-	5
Poomnavanum Pillay	-	-	3	Cauder Hussain	-	-	6
Wounded on the 22d, and died on the 23d:							
Nullacunnoo Pillay	-	-	7	Sawmynaden	-	-	9
Narayana Pillay	-	-	8	Arachelium Pillay	-	-	10
Wounded:							
Madathya Pulla-woman	-	-	1	Causey Iyen	-	-	11
Soobba Naick	-	-	2	Vailoomootoo	-	-	12
Pichandy	-	-	3	Ghodamootoo	-	-	13
Palavasum Pillay	-	-	4	Saleesa	-	-	14
Suppanya Pillay	-	-	5	Sathavoo	-	-	15
Iyathory Moodely	-	-	6	Mootoesawmy Naig	-	-	16
Renganada Iyen	-	-	7	Sunkeramoorthy Ansaary	-	-	17
Caroopa Pillay	-	-	8	Cundappen	-	-	18
Permanaigum Pillay	-	-	9	Mungala Theechather	-	-	19
Mahadava Iyen	-	-	10				

street through which bodies are taken to the burning and burying ground. The body had to be taken through the paddy fields; the objections of the people were submitted to on the strength of an old order passed by Mr. Bird some years ago, that people of kaikalla (weaver) caste should not be carried by that street. This Christian had been, when a Hindoo, of the kaikalla caste; his corpse was therefore refused passage. Men of all castes and religions have died in the dispensary, and the bodies have hitherto been removed without any obstruction whatever, further than that the funeral was unaccompanied by native music. With this funeral there was no native music. In this case the head of police came and reported to me that the people refused passage by any street; it became my duty; therefore, to choose the road by which it should be removed, and I of course selected the public highway, which was also the most direct, to the place of interment, which was to be in the mission burial ground at Mooroguncoorichy, near Palamcottah Fort. The head of police, if he has not lost it by his own conduct, had influence, and could obtain it, through other parties. I gave him the aid of all my peons. I felt that if he could not with that aid effect the removal, I could not, and that if it became necessary that I should appear, it must be with a force that would put down all opposition, and fully carry out my order.

3. The head of police reported about mid-day of the 22d, that he could not remove the corpse by the road I had chosen; that the people said it must be taken by a different road to the one I had selected. I immediately called for military aid and went to the town, marching through it, and unloaded; we were assailed with stones and had to fight our way to the dispensary, and when I got to the place where the body was laid, outside the dispensary, stones were thrown at me. It was no time for me to parley with the rioters and to ask their permission to remove the body by any road they pleased to point out to me; so I got the body lifted as quick as I could, and tried to get away as quickly as possible by the direct and short high road I had chosen to avoid rioting and loss of life, which I saw must occur from the temper of the sepoys, many of whom I had seen struck by stones. The enclosure will show the resistance that was made, and I hope will convince Government that I could not have avoided calling in military aid. I am perfectly convinced that, even had I attempted to remove the body by the Tachanulloor road, which is also not the road to Palamcottah, but would lead to it by an immense circuit, I should have met with equal resistance and insult. Just before setting out with the corpse, I passed through the Cutwalee into the large street which leads to the Tachanulloor road; it was densely packed with people. I should have had to march through a greater extent of street than I did, and have perhaps added plundering to the riot, as I should have had to march through the chief bazaar; it is true the bazaars were closed, and that by order, I am told, of the village moonsiff, who is accused of being the chief instigator of the riot, and I believe he only closed them as he was determined to try and get up a resistance, and it was a part of the very crowd in the Bazaar-street which ran round the pagoda and attacked the military near the pagoda Mundapum. The town of Tinnevelly is surrounded by paddy fields; there are only two roads out of it on its eastern side, towards both Palamcottah and the public burning and burying ground, on the banks of the Tambrapoorney river; one, the road I chose by the pagoda Mundapum; on the other by the new street (or Poothoo Theroo), which is the street interdicted to kaikallas and certain other castes. This system of exceptions on account of caste in a town like Tinnevelly, inhabited by Hindoos, Mahomedans and Christians, must be peremptorily forbidden and put down once for all. I will report what rules I propose to enforce on the subject of conducting funerals, without delay.

From Captain *Augustus Ritherdon*, Commanding 2d Extra Regiment N. I., at Palamcottah, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Ootacamund; dated 23d December 1858, No. 38a.

Sir,

I HAD the honour yesterday hastily to report to you, that I was called upon by the Acting Collector of the Tinnevelly district to support his authority in the town of Tinnevelly with military aid; and I have now the honour, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to report briefly the circumstances

which gave rise to this requisition, and the operations of the detachment of troops engaged on the occasion.

A convert to Christianity having died of cholera the day before yesterday in the Government dispensary in the town, it was necessary to move the corpse for burial to the church situated outside the town, in the direction of Palamcottah; but by some strange fanaticism on the part of the Hindoo population, they were determined to prevent the corpse being carried away on the public road, and hence the aid of the military was called for to effect by force, if necessary, this act of intoleration.

From the time the requisition was made ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 P. M.,) till the detachment reached the town (distant 4 miles), through a burning sun, an hour had barely elapsed. I marched a full company down under command of Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Shaw, leaving a second company as a reserve, to follow under Lieutenant H. De Lousada, in case their services should be required.

V. H. Leringe, Esq., the Acting Collector, with C. H. Ames, Esq., Head Assistant Collector, accompanied the detachment, and on entering the town these two gentlemen with a staff of peons preceded the troops, and cleared the road of the crowd for some quarter of a mile; and appearances led me to believe that the disturbance would have been put down without the interference of the military, and to this end I had neither given orders for fixing bayonets or to load. Short of a turn of the road to the right, however, leading to the Government dispensary, the rear of my party was assailed by a volley of stones, and on turning into the Dispensary-road fresh volleys in front and from houses and enclosures on both flanks were showered upon us, and it was here that I received the Collector's instructions to load and clear the way, several men of the detachment having been already hit by the flying missiles; even then for a few moments I forbore to order a shot to be fired, and only loaded the front section, but as the volleys of stones became thicker and closer, and myself with more of the men being hit, the order was given to fire, and the enclosures and road were soon cleared up to the dispensary, after the first few shots. At this turn a jemadar with some 18 men were left to keep the communication open.

The corpse was immediately brought out, on which the party was assailed with fresh volleys of missiles, and in making the retrograde movement, I was myself engaged with the leading sub-division clearing the roads in front, but with slight opposition, till the jemadar's party was reached, whilst I directed Lieutenant D. Shaw to cover the rear of the party, the rioters closing in in large numbers, and pelting the sepoy with bricks and stones. On returning by a large pagoda which had been previously passed when en route to the dispensary without molestation, a large mob of rioters were assembled, who apparently must have issued from the pagoda, and who made a more determined show of resistance, meeting the detachment with volleys of missiles; in return a few more shots were fired, and this not seeming to prove effectual, I charged, by which the mob soon disappeared, evidently not intending the sepoy to come to close quarters; they however closed in on Lieutenant Shaw and the rear of the party, never ceasing to throw missiles until the detachment had reached the outskirts of the town, at which point the corpse was safely seen clear for some distance by the reserve party under Lieutenant De Lousada, and the troops returned to their barracks.

From the quantity of stones, bricks, &c., with which the roads were covered, I have no hesitation in stating that I am of opinion the missiles must have been in course of collection for hours previous, and that there must have been a fixed determination on the part of the rioters to oppose, at any risk; whilst the forbearance shown was very remarkable, active measures not being resorted to until the last moment.

The time occupied in contact with rioters from first to last extended to about one and three-quarter hours.

The number of casualties on the part of the rioters, as per list kindly furnished me by the Acting Collector, are as follows:—

Killed, 22d December 1858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Died from wounds in the dispensary on the 23d December 1858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Wounded now in the dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Wounded now in their own house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

Total - - - 29

There

There are eight men of the detachment wounded by missiles, of these five rather severely, whilst many, more or less, were struck on their legs and body.

The number of rounds of ball ammunition expended on the occasion were 227, or at the rate of one and three-quarter rounds per man, but the quarter part of these were directed into the enclosures and other spots from whence the volleys of stones proceeded.

In conclusion, I desire to state, for his Excellency's information, the great satisfaction I have experienced from the conduct of the party engaged on the occasion, considering that the majority of the sepoys are young lads of little more than a year's standing. To Lieutenant and Adjutant Shaw, who has had some experience in similar exigencies, I am much indebted for the assistance he afforded me on this trying occasion; and of the native officers present, Subadar Mooneeram is deserving of high praise, though every one did his duty in a most soldier-like manner. The services of Lieutenant De Lousada and his reserve party were not required, though he was near at hand to afford them, had he been called upon.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Augustus Ritherdon*, Captain,
Commanding 2d Extra Regiment, N. I.

No. 37. From *V. H. Levinge*, Esq., Acting Magistrate, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Tinnevelly, 31 December 1858, No. 416.

Sir,

Para. 1. As bearing on the riot which occurred in Tinnevelly on the 22d instant, I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, copies of the correspondence which passed on the occasion of the dispute about the passage of the body of the deceased Christian, who had been, when a Hindoo, of the kaikalla caste, alluded to in my letter, dated 24th instant, No. 406. When I wrote I had not had time to read this correspondence, and I thought the corpse had been taken through the paddy fields, instead of which it was buried in a small mission compound in the town.

2. From the correspondence and from subsequent events it is plain, that in the state of excitement into which the people had been worked a collision was eventually inevitable, and that Mr. Ames's abiding by Mr. Bird's order only staved it off for the time. The reversal of his first order by the sessions judge, on a legal point that the case was not in appeal before him was, I am informed, interpreted by the people into reversal through fear, hence their boldness on the second occasion; and it seems that an interpretation was put on Her Majesty's proclamation, that whatever the Hindoo community asserted was a custom would be absolutely upheld, and that no notice would be taken of any act of theirs in trying to uphold it.

3. I have examined the witnesses named by Mr. Sargent's vakeel in support of the charges brought against the head of police and village moonsiff, and find them to be substantially correct. The two heads of the kaikallas were locked up in the cutwall's guard, by order of the head of police, from 6 to 12 at night, for merely saying that there was a custom for kaikallas to be taken through the Poothoo Theroo, or new street. Next day the shops were shut by order of the village moonsiff, and the people turned into the streets. This shutting up of shops is amongst these people held to signify that they are to turn out and crowd the streets as a demonstration to intimidate the authorities.

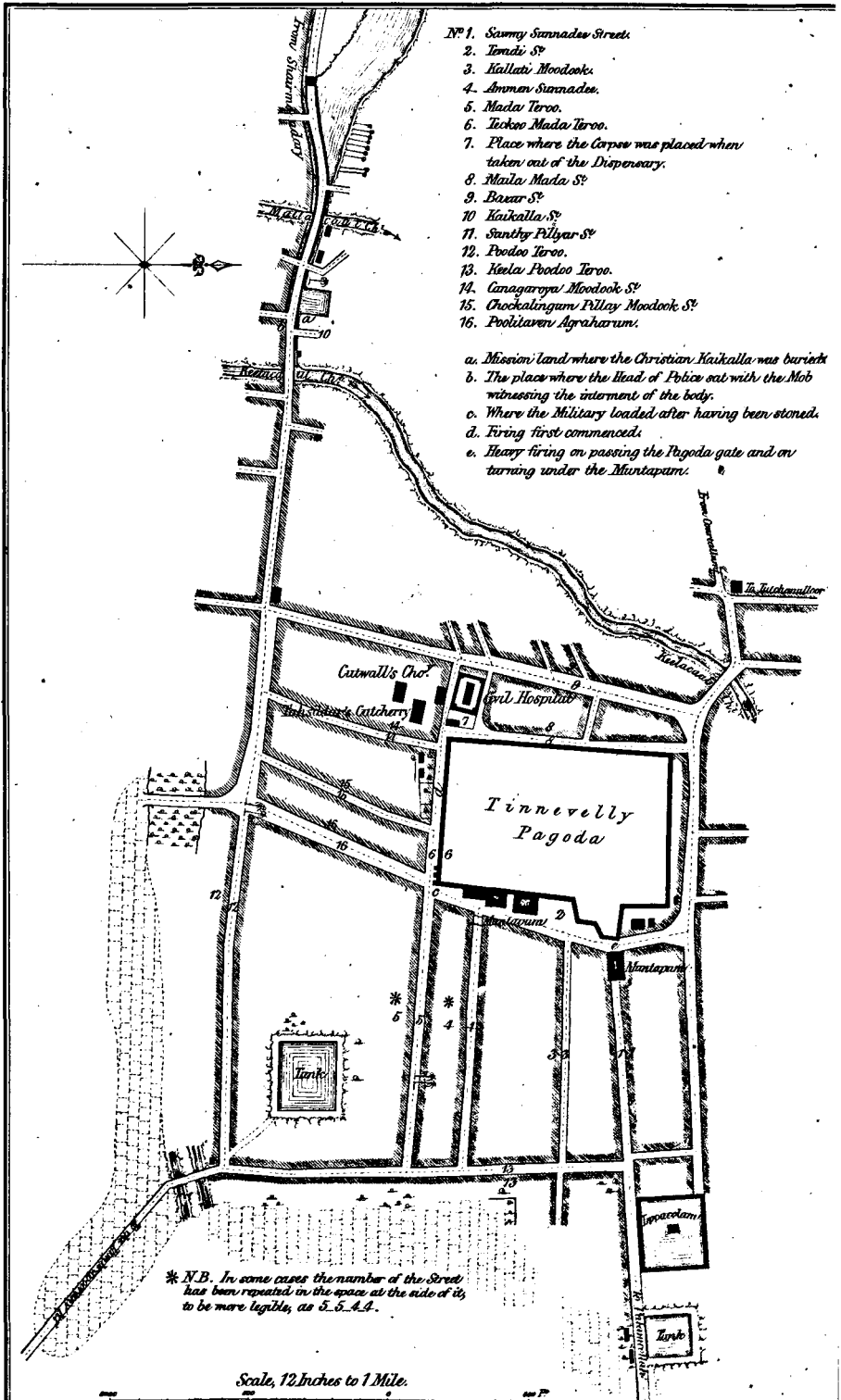
4. The dispute was between the Kaikalla caste and the inhabitants of the Poothoo Theroo, which is in an entirely different direction to that of the Bazaar-street. The sole reason for closing it must have been to cause excitement, which such an act would do in any place. The head of police, by his own admission, took no steps to clear the streets or to open the bazaars, and to put an end to the commotion. The Christian party had no intention of passing by force or without the sanction of the acting joint magistrate in charge, an order from the head of police not to pass, or a single peon placed at the head of the Kaikalla-street, was

all that was required; but the head of police had a chair placed in the high road, and there sat in state opposite the head of the street, simply for the purpose of creating further excitement; and at the burial of the corpse in the mission land, during the ceremony of interment, continued in the same position, with a mob of, he admits, 500 people blocking up the public road, who, during the service, hooted, yelled, and clapped their hands, without once attempting to clear the street, or to put a stop to conduct which all must admit was unseemly; it was directly encouraging the mob in their disgraceful conduct; he also wrote Mr. Ames a deliberate falsehood, for he reported all had passed over without any disturbance. All the explanation that the head of police can give is, that he lost his senses. I have suspended him from all pay and allowances, and strongly recommend that his Lordship will direct his dismissal from the service.

5. Previous to the appointment of this head of police, the police of the town was in charge of a police ameen, with a cutwall and staff of peons, and a force of nearly 100 cavilgars; considering the size of the town and its swarming population order was admirably kept, and crime fairly kept under. This head of police did not rest till he persuaded Mr. Mayne to remove the police ameen, and also to appoint a village moonsiff; he laid particular stress on the creation of this new official, heretofore unknown in the town, as through him he could get influence over the people, and he withdrew the cavilgars from service under the cutwall, and placed them under the village moonsiff. It is a significant fact that this influential moonsiff, who is sworn to have closed the shops, and raised the mob on both occasions, was not called upon by the head of police to exert his authority on the side of order; while the cavilgars, of whom the people have some dread, and who could have cleared the streets, and who could at once have laid hold of the chiefs, were not called into the town, but informed me that they were employed in watching paddy fields not in ear and avenue trees. This change in the police arrangement was effected against the remonstrances of Mr. Plumer, the assistant in charge of the police of the town, and of the people who petitioned against it, asserting that the change, and the man selected for the post, would be the cause of considerable trouble to them. The man recommended by the head of police to fill the post of village moonsiff is notoriously a man of dissolute and bad character; he had been fined and held to security for setting on a set of blackguards to insult in the public streets a Mr. Wainhouse, the master of Soolochèna Moodeliar's school.

6. Kaikallas have before attempted to go by the Poothoo Theroo; such attempts never excited any such commotion and insult as occurred on this occasion. The demonstration, I am certain, was got up solely because the deceased was a Christian, and I believe it to be only a part of a pre-arranged system of intimidation. I consider the prohibition against the passage of these people most cruel and unjust; they are a numerous, orderly, sober, industrious and tolerably wealthy class, to judge by their clothing and good substantial houses; in appearance they are cleanly, and not to be distinguished from the "unobjectionable" castes; they pay a moturpha-tax of 6 rupees per loom per annum, and for an assistant cooly to work it 1½ rupee per annum. A great part of the trade and prosperity of the town is owing to them, and yet they have been directed not to pass along public streets which have been drained and kept in repair by Government out of the very taxes paid by them. I have, of course, prohibited this exception, and declared the high road open to all, and begged to draw attention to the fact that on the 28th December, a kaikalla died in the same street, and by my order was taken through the Poothoo Theroo. The corpse passed through the street unattended by any peon, and no one dared to take the least notice of it.

7. This question of the removal of the prohibition of the streets to certain castes is one that cannot be blinked or passed over; such prohibition must be forbidden. As the law stands, any day, any person or persons of these objectionable castes may become possessed of property in and reside in any one of these tabooed streets; and, as people will die, the bodies must be brought out and carried through the streets. I am happy to believe that the people, at least the respectable portion of them, see that they acted wrongly, and that their prejudices and objections are untenable and impracticable in a large town, and they see that they were on the verge of a great calamity; that had I been beaten or driven back, and the corpse thrown in the street, authority was at an end, and that



that the town, their lives, honour, and property would have been at the mercy of a lawless mob, and that the scenes enacted in the Combaconum riots, of which there are bad reports here, might have been re-enacted in Tinnevelly.

8. There is only one defence which the people will attempt to set up, and that is, that since the foundation of the world no corpse was ever taken the road I directed this Christian to be taken; that they don't take their own that way. To that I say, if such was the case, they should have told me they had such objection, and asked me to go the way they took theirs; I should have said at once, "I don't wish to annoy you, I only want a way for the corpse; out it must come; what is good enough for you, is so for me; it shall go the same way you take yours;" but no, they said it should not go their way, nor by the public high street, through which the whole traffic of the town from the east passes. I could not possibly even know they had any prejudice about a corpse passing by the pagoda gate, or under the muntapum, which spans the road opposite it; I had never heard of it; there is no order on the record prohibiting it; the town and country is full of pagodas, and dead bodies are carried past their gates daily without any obstruction. On the Sharenmadavy entrance there is a precisely similar muntapum, under which dead bodies are constantly carried; by the road which the tahsildar informed me (after he had been beaten back by the stone-throwing) the people said it must be taken, the Tachanulloor road, the body would have to be taken past a pagoda called the Thondaninarcoil, which in the estimation of the people is equally as important as the large pagoda. Besides, the statement that bodies have never been taken by the road I ordered this one to pass is false. Mahomedan and Christian corpses have been taken out of the town for interment through that street, and in March last a dead body was taken to the dispensary for examination by that street, and taken away again the same way for interment.

9. With respect to passing by the Tachanulloor road, I arrived on the 20th, and heard on that day, and on the 21st, much on the kaikalla question, and the demonstration made, which I considered bore a very unpleasant aspect, and that there was more in it than a mere caste question; and when the tahsildar told me on the 21st that the people refused a passage, and that he could not even get the corpse passed by the least objectionable street, I saw that a system of intimidation and violence was regularly organised, so I instantly chose my own line, which was the direct high road. At that time the head of police did not say anything about the road to Tachanulloor, because he knew that I would not listen to any such proposal, that not being the road to Palamcottah, but to the north to Madras; he thought I would dismiss the matter at once, with an order to take out the corpse according to custom; this the Christian relatives and catechists would not submit to, and the affair would end by his getting toties to take the body out and bury it in a ditch, like a dead dog or any piece of carrion. Before I got to the body, and while standing near it, I was pelted; after that I should have been miserable indeed to have gone by the Tachanulloor road, through a dense hooting mob, a portion of whom had already pelted me, whilst the streets through which I came were still clear after my passage. Had I gone the Tachanulloor road, I would have had to pass through that large village and several others. A respectable inhabitant of Tachanulloor, who I asked whether these villagers would have made any objection to the passage quietly, informed me that most likely, seeing that I was turned out of the Tinnevelly high road, they would have tried to turn me out of their road. I leave Government to imagine the dignity of my position, as the representative of Government, turning off the high road at every village and town, and wandering about the paddy fields with the corpse, trying to reach its final resting place.

10. The accompanying plan, kindly drawn for me by Lieutenant Payne, 12th N. I., Executive Engineer, will enable Government to more fully understand the scenes of disturbance.

1st. The Kaikalla Disturbance.—No. 10 is one of many kaikalla streets running away to the north; in it the Christian lived and died; his people asked for passage along the Sharenmadavy road, into which his street debouches, and along 11 and 12, the direct public road to the river bank, where the townspeople bury and burn their dead. Mr. Bird's order interdicts the Poothoo Theroo, No. 12, to these people, as not being a public street; it has been repaired at Government expense constantly, and when there is no water in the Tambrapoorney river is the

high road to the south; the truth is, it is inhabited by influential and rich vel-lalas, chiefly public servants, and they exerted their influence to get the order passed, and have been using the same now to overawe the authorities. The kaikallas, according to the same order, are not even to use the bridges; they are told to descend into the irrigation channels, and go by the paddy bunds. Mr. Sargent is right in his objections; through the water and paddy fields is not a way, and it is a fact that certain kaikallas were fined for damaging rice crops when passing with bodies through the fields; the way they are directed to go when the channels are full, which is frequently the case for nine months in the year, is simply impassable. This order emanated on a question raised by a street of kaikallas, who reside south of the Sharenmadavy road; it has been extended to all kaikalla streets. However, the kaikallas could have gone without difficulty by the road pointed out by Mr. Ames, but though that gentleman thought it was, it is not the line ordered by Mr. Bird; the inconvenience and degradation to which these people have been subjected by Mr. Bird's order is, I am told, and must have been great. If there was no custom for kaikallas to go by the Poothoo Theroo, it was simply because, before 1847, there was no regular road to the burying ground, which is on the bank of the river, about one mile south of the high road leading to the river. On the representation of several of the inhabitants regarding the inconvenience they suffered for the want of a road, I, being at the time head assistant magistrate, took the matter in hand, and by general subscriptions, aid from convicts, sale of avenue clippings, old stones, and a portion of the discretionary fund, made a good broad road to the burying ground; the Poothoo Theroo, at about the same time, was drained and repaired by Government. Before that time, as there was no road, the people of all the streets made for the burying ground across the paddy fields in the different directions most convenient to themselves; a proper road having been made, all wish to go by it, and all the southern traffic, when there is no water in the river, now passes along it, having deserted the old track along and in the bed of the river, and crossing the river at the burying ground.

a is a piece of mission land between the street and a small tank; in the corner of this land the man was buried; *b*, the head of police sat, with a mob blocking up the high road, and by his silence assenting to and encouraging their insults.

Second Disturbance.—Nos. 6, 5, 13, into the Palamcottah road, is the way styled the least objectionable by the head of police, along which passage was refused. No. 3 is too narrow for passage. No. 4 is blocked up at its west end by a muntapum. No. 5 is not used as a public thoroughfare. Nos. 6, 2, and 1 is the highway which I chose. On arriving at the entrance to the town at the Tepacolum with the military, Mr. Ames and I, accompanied by peons, went ahead up Nos. 1 and 2, and cleared the streets as far as *c*, at the corner of the pagoda; the people ran into the houses, shut the doors, and from inside the enclosures to the houses lying along the face of No. 2, and between Nos. 5 and 4, pelted us with stones; the officer commanding drew up his men at *c*, and asked me what he was to do, whether he was to load; I told him he had better, for I left the suppression of it in his hands, if the stone-throwing went on, as I could not stop it. I had scarcely a peon left; I posted all I had as I came up at the heads of the cross streets to prevent the people coming into the main streets, never expecting I should be so attacked, and never before having witnessed anything of the sort. No firing occurred at *c*; we marched up No. 6 till we passed No. 15; immediately stone-throwing commenced again, and I climbed over the south wall of No. 6, and got into the back yards, to try and catch some of the rioters. Mr. Ames followed me, and two or three sepoy were sent after us. I was stopt by a cross mud wall, which the sepoys began battering down with the butts of their muskets; I told them to go on and clear out the place, and returned into the lane No. 6; as I went into it, I saw showers of stones and great lumps of hard mud falling amongst and hitting the leading sepoys; immediately firing commenced, and I went up to the dispensary to get the body taken up and brought out. The corpse lay at 7. I told the bearers, who were cowering in a shed close by, frightened out of their wits, to get ready, and then walked through the Cutwalee, and saw No. 9 crammed with people: on coming back to where the corpse was, showers of stones were sent at me from the houses facing No. 8, lying immediately to the north of the dispensary, but they fell short. I had to beat the bearers

bearers with my buggy whip to make them take up the body, which was placed in charge of a guard, and marched off pretty smartly, as the people began crowding down from No. 8. I asked the commanding officer to send a few sepoy to clear them out; I think a few shots were here fired; after that, no more firing occurred till we got to E. I was some way behind with the head of police, &c., showing him from where stones had been thrown, and directing the apprehension of the house owners, &c., when doing so, between Nos. 4 and 5, I heard a-head a regular volley of musketry at E; I hurried up, before I got to the place a second had been fired, and on arriving I found the troops had been severely pelted with heavy stones, one of which, I believe, struck the commanding officer on the head; we then all turned down the Palamcottah road. Several people were shot at this spot. One man, I believe, fell dead off the top of the Muntapum, where he and four others had got up to throw down stones; two or three lay dead in the street north of E. I had cleared this place of people on coming into the town, and placed a large party of peons, to keep the people from filling it again; as the body and sepoy appeared coming down the street, a man suddenly appeared in it north of E, and waved a cloth to the mob in the street north of the pagoda; an immense crowd immediately ran down from it and No. 9, and met the soldiery, the signal man darted through the pillars of the Muntapum and got into a house; the rear ranks of the rioters not seeing the execution in front, kept coming on and calling out to their front ranks to go on, as there were no bullets in the muskets; this rendered the second volley necessary, and, I believe, a charge with the bayonet, when the mob drew back. Had not the rioters been so energetically treated, we could not have got out of the place; we passed on up to just beyond No. 13, where we halted a short time; a rear guard had been left near the Muntapum, who were obliged to fire before they could leave the place, as the rioters closed again upon them; however, they did not like it and drew back. At this halting place I sent back the peons and head of police, &c., after giving them instructions; asking the commanding officer to withdraw the troops, thinking that their remaining might perhaps only lead to more stone-throwing and loss of life.

11. The town quieted down considerably immediately after, and has remained very peaceful ever since. I am certain the people would not have acted as they did, had they not been misled and worked upon, and been persuaded that I would not dare to vindicate my authority by bringing sepoy to fire on them or carry out my orders. Only two prisoners were taken when the sepoy were in the town; seven rioters were apprehended by the police before I arrived, and the signal man, though he escaped for the time, was recognised and apprehended, and I have every hope that the whole 10 will be convicted. I am holding the owners of houses from whence stones were thrown, to heavy security to keep the peace, and still pursuing inquiry with reference to the behaviour of the pagoda servants, and closing of the bazar, and will report further should anything more worthy the notice of Government transpire.

From *H. Ames*, Esq., Acting Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate, to *V. H. Levinge*, Esq., Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, dated 31 December 1858, No. 481.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be good enough to forward, together with copies of the correspondence that passed between myself, Mr. Sargent, and the Sessions Judge on and after the 10th instant, the following explanation which I wish to offer for the consideration of Government, of my conduct and motives on the occasion in question.

2. Mr. Sargent's 1st letter reached me about 3 P.M., on the 10th, and I immediately requested him to delay the funeral until I could ascertain by inquiry of the tahsildar and others, whether his people had or had not a right to go through the street called Poodoo Teru. The tahsildar reported the tenor of Mr. Bird's order, and the objections raised, on which I ordered him to find and point out at once another road, and to prevent all disturbance; and to enable him to do so, sent down a duffadar and four deloyets, ordering the duffadar to send for more peons if he wanted them.

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3. The

3. The next morning, the tahsildar brought to me a plan, and showed me a road and a path by which the funeral could proceed, saying that the people of the bye-streets had agreed to let it pass, and that he did not want further police assistance from me. I sent him with this plan to Mr. Sargent, sending at the same time my letter, in which, as requested by the missionary, I stated my opinion; viz., that Mr. Bird's order prohibited his people from going through Poodoo Teru, and requested Mr. Sargent to direct his people to go by the bye-road. This request Mr. Sargent refused to comply with, why I cannot tell. I can only suppose that he was thinking of the route pointed out by Mr. Bird for Kaikalas, and which is, I believe, impracticable in rainy weather, and comes up to Mr. Sargent's description. The route that I pointed out was, as I afterwards satisfied myself, perfectly available, and was accurately described to me by the tahsildar, the channel being crossed by a stone-bridge. The refusal on the part of the missionary to convey my decision to his people obliged me to write an order in Tamil to the tahsildar, ordering him to act upon my decision, and show the catechist where he was to go. This order, which I communicated to the missionary, I supposed would be of course obeyed, and I considered the matter as settled. I received Mr. Sargent's letter, saying that the tahsildar was making no effort to disperse the crowd about 3 P.M., and instantly sent off to the tahsildar to know what he was doing, and why he did not have the corpse removed at once. I knew that the removal of the corpse would be the surest way at once to disperse the crowd. I had already ordered this to be done, and having other very important business on hand in the office, I waited for the tahsildar's reply before going down myself, (the Cutcherry I should mention, is two miles from the town). The tahsildar's answer, as will be seen, informed me, that though there was a great crowd, there was no disturbance, nor did he anticipate any, but that the catechist would not obey my orders without the order of the missionary. This I communicated to the missionary, but the letters crossed, and the tahsildar reported soon after, that the corpse had been buried without molestation in a mission compound.

I had been at work that day, as for many days past, from 7 A.M., to 6 P.M., and was so brain-weary that I mistook Mr. Sargent's last letter for an appeal, and forwarded it as such to the Session Court; late at night and long after the corpse was buried, the Court reversed my order and cancelled that of Mr. Bird.

This order of Mr. Bird laid down that no dead Kaikalas should be carried through the Poodoo Teru-street, though I have since ascertained that it applied at the time to Kaikalas living in another quarter; this, however, at the time I did not know, nor do I now think, it made any difference, the man in question had been all his life a weaver to all intents and purposes, and had I forced the corpse through on the score of his having been a Christian, I might, for all I could ascertain to the contrary, have been using my authority to commit a violent and unlawful act, and one which subsequent events have proved might have led to serious loss of life.

During the day, viz., the 11th, I had received two letters from Tutacurin, one from the master attendant, and one from the Salt Peshcar, calling on me to come down at once as the loading of the ship "Blue Rock" with salt for Canara was delayed for want of an European authority on the spot; and here I trust the Government will recognise the difficulty of my position. The orders of the Board of Revenue were to supply this salt without delay, and had been telegraphed from Madras; the matter at Tinnevely was for the present settled, and the orders from the Board could not be carried out without my immediate presence on the coast. It was very unlikely that another Christian Kaikalas (they are few in number) would die in the next 48 hours, and Regulation III. of 1817, provided for such an emergency. I could be effective at Tutacurin, but the Sessions Judge could only act at Tinnevely. I was single-handed in the district; to leave the responsibility to the Session Judge for two days seemed to me the only way out of the difficulty, and I accordingly directed the tahsildar if he wanted advice or assistance before my return to call upon the Session Judge. I remained at Tinnevely during the 12th, found that the town was perfectly quiet, and left for Tutacurin. I spent the 13th and 14th in the salt-pan and on the beach, and was again at work at Tinnevely on the morning of the 15th. On that day I received the letter from Mr. Sargent complaining against the tahsildar and village moonsiff, and called on him to produce his witnesses. On the 16th

I went

DISTURBANCES IN TINNEVELLY.

11

I went all over the town, and satisfied myself of the practicability of the road I had pointed out. On the 18th I received back the correspondence of the supposed appeal from the Sessions Court, and on detecting the error I had committed in sending it up at all, I brought it to the notice of the Court, which immediately recalled and cancelled its own decision.

I gave over charge on the 20th, and my further responsibility ceased.

To the Acting Sub-Collector in Charge, dated Palamcottah, 10 December 1858.

Sir,

I BEG to inform you that an old man, who has been a Christian for above 30 years in the town of Tinnevelly, died there early this morning. He belonged to the class of weavers, called Kikalaver.

The place where it is intended to bury him, is the burial ground belonging to Nanasoondrum Pillay at Karupantury, the road to which is a public high road, leading in part at the commencement, through a few streets of the town of Tinnevelly.

I am credibly informed that some of the inhabitants in these streets are determined to resist the passage of the funeral on the high road or public street, and I am therefore obliged to apply to you for protection to the Christians in this matter.

If the police can show that there is another road to get to the place without giving offence to any one, it will be the duty and the desire of the Christians, who are, but few in number, to act with a view to peace and order. But if there be no other way of getting to the burial place without passing through the public road abovementioned, I trust you will adopt such measures as shall secure the passage of the funeral without molestation. The funeral will not be accompanied by any music or display, calculated to excite unkind feelings. Every thing will be done quietly and orderly in a Christian manner. If there is any illegality in the funeral passing along the public road as above described, I shall be glad to receive your decision in the matter.

It is proposed to proceed with the funeral about 4 o'clock.

I remain, &c.
(signed) E. Sargent,
Missionary C. M. S. Palamcottah.

C. H. Ames, Esq., dated 10 December 1858.

Sir,

I WILL send instructions at once to delay the funeral as long as is reasonable. The funeral must be performed to-day, before dark. I sincerely hope there will be no obstruction. No one but Christians need be allowed to form the procession accompanying the bier.

I remain, &c.
(signed) E. Sargent.

C. H. Ames, Esq., dated 10 December 1858.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, I beg to state that there is no other place for burying Christians than the one to which I referred.

The Kaikelar street is near the end of the road which leads through Tinnevelly to Shramadevy. From that point the road leads in a direct line (eastward) through two streets, and then turns off to the right to pass along the high road between paddy fields to the river. In no place would it be required to pass through a private street. It is only on the main road or street that the funeral would proceed.

I remain, &c.
(signed) E. Sargent.

A Tamil order issued to the tahsildar and a duffadar and four daloyets sent down to aid him in preserving order.

(signed) H. Ames.

C. H. Ames, Esq., dated Palamcottah, 11 December 1858.

Sir,

It is greatly to be regretted that the tahsildar has been unable to fulfil your instructions with reference to the funeral of the native Christian who died early yesterday morning, and whose remains are still uninterred.

I beg to draw your attention to the fact, that if the caste of the deceased he urged as an objection against the body being carried through the street in question, you will find upon inquiry at the Tinnevely Dispensary, that in several instances in which parties have died there, even of the lowest castes, they have been carried out to burial through the street which is now prohibited to the Christians.

There is I believe no other road by which to reach the avenue to the burial ground, but the public high road or street in dispute. The way the tahsildar desires the funeral to proceed is through the paddy fields, which at this season of the year are full of water. The distance too by which they would thus have to conduct the funeral is considerable, as the people would have to walk for more than a quarter of a mile through mud and water.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *E. Sargent.*

To the Rev. *E. Sargent*; dated 11 December 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Mr. Bird's order, passed more than five years ago, prohibits the passage of all Kaikalur funerals through the street your people wish to pass through. It is not clear that the fact of the deceased having become a Christian negatives this order, and it is evident to me, that if the passage is insisted on, a serious disturbance may take place.

In your first letter to me you say, "If the police can show that there is another road to get to the place, without giving offence to any one, it will be the duty and the desire of the Christians, who are but few in number, to act with a view to peace and order." It appears to me from the tahsildar's statement, that he has pointed out another and a practicable way, and he informs me that your catechist has promised to write to you to the effect that his proposition is reasonable. The difficulty in the road proposed appears to be very slight, and not to extend more than 100 yards. I cannot, under the circumstances, as thus explained to me, undertake to risk a breach of the peace by interfering with the standing order of the late Collector. The dispute seems to be one of faction and custom more than caste, and I trust that you will point out to your people the necessity of complying with existing order.

I remain, &c.,
(signed) *H. Ames,*
Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.

C. H. Ames, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, dated Palamcottah,
11 December 1858.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, just received, I beg to state,

1. That the deceased has been a Christian for 30 years, and not become one since Mr. Bird's order. This order of Mr. Bird had reference to disputes between the Hindoo inhabitants of Tinnevely, and not between Christians and Hindoos.

2. I still hold by what I said, that the Christians would be willing to go by any other road which the police can point out, but surely walking through mud and water in the paddy-fields is not in any proper sense a road.

3. My catechist refers to two proposals made by the tahsildar, one to pass through the paddy-fields, the other to allow of this one funeral to pass the street, but no other to be allowed in future, without the order of the magistrate; and it is with reference to this latter plan that he thinks it would be well to act as the tahsildar proposes.

4. If

4. If the people are disposed to go through the paddy-fields, I of course will not dissuade them from it; but with the public high road available for every class of Her Majesty's subjects, I should not consider myself justified in recommending them to take that course, unless under absolute instruction from you that they must not go by the public high road.

5. I repudiate, on the part of the Christians of Tinnevelly, the view of this case as a "faction." Here is a man who has been a Christian for 30 years; he dies, and with the public high road before him, it is ruled that he must be carried through the paddy-fields to get to the place of interment. The "faction" is not on the part of the Christians.

6. If, as magistrate of the district, your order is that the funeral must not pass through the public high road, then of course the people cannot resist, they must submit patiently and seek a redress of their grievance in the usual course.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *E. Sargent.*

The bearer, Aseervadham, a Tinnevelly Christian, will be able to explain to the magistrate the position in which the Christians are now placed. If the present funeral is allowed to pass peaceably, they are willing to refer to the authorities for future guidance, and will give a mochulke to that effect.

(signed) *E. Sargent.*

I cannot see the reasoning of "let us do it this once." There is no hardship in travelling a muddy road to natives. I cannot ascertain from the man whether Christianity makes him no longer a weaver by class.

This was written across the letter as a memorandum.

(signed) *H. Ames.*

They refused to give the mochulka this morning.

To the Rev. *E. Sargent*, dated 11 December.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have ordered the tahsildar to direct the funeral to proceed by the unfrequented way that he recommends. Mr. Bird prohibited Kaikalars from carrying their dead along the public highway in question, on the score of offence to the inhabitants and likelihood of serious disturbance. The same reasons precisely exist in the present case, and until it is decided whether the funerals of Christian Kaikalars are exempted from this standing order, I cannot take upon myself to controvert it. The friends of the deceased can, if dissatisfied, appeal to the Sessions Judge.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ames.*

Received after passing final order.

C. H. Ames, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, dated Palamcottah,
11 December 1858.

Sir,

I AM persuaded that the tahsildar of Tinnevelly is not fairly representing to you the circumstance of the order to which you referred in your letter of this morning.

The occasion of that order will be found to have been as follows:—

A few families of the Kaikalar caste, living about a mile from the place in which the Christians reside, finding great trouble in crossing a water-course, and passing along the paddy fields, applied for permission to bring their dead through several intervening streets to get to the point where the other Kaikalars reside, *i.e.*, to the Sheramadavy-road, and along that road (through the streets now prohibited to the Christians) to the avenue which leads to the burial-ground. Mr. Child who inspected the locality, decided that they might do so. Mr. Levinge gave the same decision. Mr. Bird decided otherwise. In that decision the parties concerned, even as Hindoos, were not the weavers living where our Chris-

tians live, but parties residing about a mile away, who hereby would have lengthened their distance about two miles.

I am sorry to state that an inspection of the town of Tinnevely, as it now is, would convince you how very little the authorities there are acting with a view to keep the peace. No means whatever are being used to disperse the tumult.

The Christians affirm there is no road to get to the avenue, but through the street; and they are persuaded, that if you could personally inspect the spot, you would at once see that the opposition to the funeral is unjust and unreasonable. The body is now lying unburied for two days, and proper means ought to be allowed for its interment without further delay. In such difficulties as these, the Christians cannot expect justice from Hindoo officials; they look to you for protection in their just rights.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Sargent.*

P.S.—I have this moment received your decision in this matter. It appears to me that you are misinformed on the subject of Mr. Bird's order, and that consequently the Christians are deprived of that protection which the Government authorises them to expect.

Most Honoured Sir,

No sooner I received your Honor's orders I came here in company with the Hoozoor Zemadar Cutwal, &c., called the catechist, and other people, and informed them that they could not go through the street forbidden by Mr. Bird, and therefore, though not usual, they must go by the way through the paddy fields I point out to them, and that I would see that no disturbance takes place; they told me that they are waiting for orders from Rev. E. Sargent. The catechist wrote to that gentleman what your orders are. Not having received a reply, and the people not being willing to do anything before the receipt of a reply, I requested the catechist, as it is getting late, to send another letter, and so he has sent a second letter about half an hour ago. They are waiting for a reply.

I have also now read to the heir of the deceased and other Christians here present, your Honor's written order on the subject, and they again say that they are waiting for a reply from Rev. E. Sargent, sir.

Almost all the bazaars are shut, and there is a great concourse of people, but as the corpse is not to be taken through "Poodooterou," the street mentioned in Mr. Bird's order, I do not apprehend that there will be any disturbance, sir.

With my most humble respects, I beg to remain, most honoured sir, your Honor's most obedient and very humble servant.

(signed) *M. Soomasoondrum.*

11-12-58, 4½ P. M.

*C. H. Ames, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, dated Palamcottah,
11 December 1858.*

Sir,

As the Christians are refused protection in passing through the public road, and as there is no road through the paddy-fields which the tahsildar can show available for a funeral procession in a Christian manner, I am absolutely necessitated to allow of the interment being made on mission ground attached to our school in Tinnevely. At this late hour to appeal to the Sessions Court before interring the body of the deceased, would oblige the parties to defer the burial so long as to render it very inconvenient, and a source of annoyance to all who have any sympathies with the bereaved family.

I have no confidence in any help to be expected from the head of police in Tinnevely, and therefore do not apply for any interference on their part; although it may be found that even in the plan now resorted to, means may be used to interrupt the solemnity of a Christian burial.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *E. Sargent.*

From *C. H. Ames, Esq.*, Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge of Tinnevelly; to
E. Story, Esq., Sessions Judge, dated 11 December 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, an appeal from the Rev. E. Sargent, together with the original of my decision in the matter. I am unaware whether Mr. Sargent has formally appealed to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ames.*

To the Rev. *E. Sargent*, dated Tinnevelly, 11 December 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE forwarded your appeal to Mr. Story, with all the documents, and will let you know immediately when I receive his orders on the subject. Meanwhile the tahsildar reports to me that your people at Tinnevelly are awaiting your orders.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ames,*
Acting Joint Magistrate in
Charge.

Most Honoured Sir,

I BEG to inform your Honor that just now Rev. E. Sargent's reply is received, and the catechist is preparing to bury the corpse in a mission compound here, adjoining a school, sir.

I beg to remain, &c.
(signed) *M. Somasoondrum.*

C. H. Ames, Esq., dated Palamcottah, 11 December 1858.

Sir,

I SENT two notices to my people in Tinnevelly, recommending their burying in the mission ground, for the reasons specified in my last letter. The last notice I sent was about 4 o'clock, so that by this time I should expect the burial has been performed.

It is my intention to have the justice of this day's proceedings tried, when the whole matter can be calmly investigated.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Sargent.*

P. S.—I was out when your note arrived.

Most Honoured Sir,

I BEG to inform your Honor that the corpse was buried in the mission land at 8 o'clock, P. M. I was at the spot with the cutwall and peons till then; no disturbance took place. Soon after they began digging the place, most part of the crowd dispersed, and the bazar men opened their bazars.

With my most humble respects, I beg to remain, most honoured sir, your Honor's most obedient and very humble servant.

(signed) *M. Somasoondrum.*

Tinnevelly, 11 December 1858.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Sessions Court of Tinnevelly, under date
11 December 1858.

READ appeal from Rev. E. Sargent, received this day through the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.

1. A native Christian dies in Tinnevelly town, and in order to get to the place of burial for such in the said town, the body has to be carried through a certain street.

2. The Hindoo inhabitants generally, and of that street in particular, object on the ground of the said deceased being of the weaver caste.
 3. On this the correspondence, as noticed in the margin,* ensued between the Rev. E. Sargent, and the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, and the tahsildar of Tinnevely.
 4. The Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge finally decided that, owing to an order of the late Collector, Mr. Bird, prohibiting the dead of the weaver caste being carried through that street, the body in question could not be carried through it, but that it must be carried through the paddy-fields to the burial place.
 5. The Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge further intimates his fear that if the said body is carried through the said street, there will be a serious disturbance.
 6. The Rev. E. Sargent appeals to the Sessions Court, which appeal is forwarded through the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.
 7. The street in question is a public high road.
 8. In appeal suit, No. 82 of 1857, the Civil Court decided that such roads are "open to all, as such" for passing to and fro, whether alive or dead.
 9. A special appeal was made against the said decree, which special appeal was rejected.
 10. It follows therefore that the road in question, being a public high road, no one has a right to prevent the body of the deceased native Christian in question, being carried through it.
 11. It further appears that persons of all castes, who have died in the Tinnevely Dispensary, are carried to burial, through the same street (or public highway without any objection).
 12. It also appears that there is no other way (private or public) to the burial-ground in question, but through this street.
 13. The Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, recommends that the body be carried through the paddy-fields, but this is not only no way, but owing to present cultivation and wet, all but impossible, and no proper way for carrying to its last resting place, the body of a deceased native Christian, or indeed the dead body of anyone, be his caste what it may.
 14. The Sessions Court therefore overrules the order of the late Collector and that of the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge; and directs that the body be carried through the street in question without display or music of any kind, but quietly and decently, as becomes the burial of a Christian.
 15. If the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge anticipates a disturbance, it is his duty to take active and efficient measures for keeping the peace, and to see that native Christians, whether dead or alive, are protected in their just rights.
- Ordered, that extract from these proceedings be forwarded to the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, for his information and guidance.

(True extract.)

(signed) *E. Story,*
Sessions Judge.

* 1. From Rev. E. Sargent to the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, dated 10th instant.
 2. From ditto to ditto, dated 10th instant.
 3. From ditto to ditto, dated 10th instant.
 4. From ditto to ditto, dated 11th instant.
 5. From ditto to ditto, dated 11th instant.
 6. From ditto to ditto, dated 11th instant.
 7. From ditto to ditto, dated 11th instant.
 8. From the Tahsildar of Tinnevely, to the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, dated 11th instant.
 9. From the Acting Joint Magistrate in charge to Rev. E. Sargent, dated 11th instant.
 10. From ditto to ditto, dated 11th instant.

To the Rev. *E. Sargent*, Palamcottah.

Sir,

I SEND herewith for your information the decision of the Sessions Judge in the case appealed by you yesterday, which, after perusal, I request may be returned. A copy will be forwarded to you from Tutacorin, whither I am about to proceed on emergent revenue business. The purport of the decision will be made known to the head of police for his future guidance. It is to be regretted that the case was not decided early enough in the day to enable me to act on the reversal by the Judge of Mr. Bird's order.

Tinnevelly, Sunday,
12 December 1858.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ames*,
Acting Joint Magistrate in
Charge.

From *C. H. Ames*, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, to *E. Story*, Esq.,
Civil and Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of extract from the proceedings of the Sessions Court reversing the order of the late Collector to the effect that the funerals of the weaver caste should not pass through a certain street in Tinnevelly, as also my decision in the case under appeal, and conveying instructions as to how it should be disposed of, I have the honour to inform you that the corpse was interred without molestation in a mission compound in Tinnevelly, before the decision of the court was received by me.

Tinnevelly, Tutacorin,
13 December 1858.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ames*,
Acting Joint Magistrate in
Charge.

To the Session Judge of Tinnevelly.

Sir,

WITH reference to the extract from the proceedings of the Sessions Court No. 1712, under date 11th December 1858, I have the honour to submit for your decision the following point, before passing final order to the tahsildar.

1. The street is decided to be a high road, and, as such, open to all, whether alive or dead, and the order of the late Collector is reversed.
2. The decision of the Sessions Court in the case in point was that the corpse should be carried through the street in question, without display or music of any kind, but quietly and decently, as becomes the burial of a Christian.
3. In laying down instructions for the future guidance of the head of police are, display, noise, and music, to be prohibited to all castes and classes opposed to the inhabitants of the said street, so long as they are within it, or are one and all to be allowed to perform the funeral ceremonies common to their caste and religion, without any reference to the adverse opinion of those who dwell in the street.
4. I find on inquiry that corpses taken from the dispensary, of whatever caste, are invariably carried through this street without any noise, music, or display.

Tinnevelly, Tutacorin,
13 December 1858.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ames*,
Acting Joint Magistrate in
Charge.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Sessions Court of Tinnevelly, under date the 14th December 1858.

READ letter from the Acting Joint Magistrate in charge, dated 13th instant, submitting with reference to the proceedings of this court, dated 11th idem, the question as to whether display, noise, and music are to be prohibited to all castes

and classes opposed to the inhabitants of the street referred to in the said extract, so long as they are within it, or are one and all to be allowed to perform the funeral ceremonies common to their caste and religion, without any reference to the adverse opinion of those who dwell in the street.

1. The proceedings of the Sessions Court in question, refer only to the burial of native Christians.

2. The question as to the burial of other castes was not, and is not, before the Session Court.

Ordered, that extract from these proceedings be forwarded to the Acting Joint Magistrate in charge of Tinnevely, for his information.

(True extract.)

(signed) *E. Story,*
Sessions Judge.

To *C. H. Ames*, Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.

Sir,

1. It is with great reluctance that I feel constrained, as a matter of duty, to draw your attention to the lawless proceeding which took place in the town of Tinnevely on Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th instant, in reference to the burial of a Christian who died there. In the absence of the head collector and sub-collector, and with the official duties of the whole Tinnevely province in the revenue and magisterial departments devolving on you, single handed, I should be sorry to add in any manner unnecessarily to the difficulties of your position. But matters have come to such a pass, that to allow the case to stand as it does would grievously affect the position of the Christian population throughout the community of this province, and render future proceedings in such cases more difficult of adjustment.

2. I am prepared to prove that the head of police (the tahsildar) and the grama moonsiff of the town were the parties chiefly to blame in the demonstration made during the two days referred to, and in the insult to the rites of our religion, which terminated the proceedings of Saturday.

3. I cannot, of course, gain evidence to show that the tahsildar personally, like the grama moonsiff, invited the mob to fill the streets. He would be too wise to do that openly. But the moral evidence which can be adduced is convincing, and to this I wish to draw your attention.

4. That a breach of the peace would result by the weavers of Pattupattu passing their dead through the public street in question, was the ground upon which Mr. Bird passed his order five years ago. It was for the tahsildar to show that such would be the case now, in order to support Mr. Bird's view of the matter, and therefore, instead of endeavouring to disperse the people by the exercise of his authority, he moved among them as one who was gratified by the demonstration they were making.

5. The simple reason for which Mr. Bird's order was obtained in this matter was that the chief Government officials of the Vellala caste live in this street. The tahsildar himself is also now building a house a little way off this street, but fronting it, and commanding a view of it.

6. A few hours after the man died, the cutwal came to the place, and read what purported to be an order from the tahsildar, that the funeral should not pass along the public street. In the evening the tahsildar came to the end of the weavers' street, and having sent for a few of the head men, who are heathens, he said, "Speak truth, or you will be severely punished: has it been customary for dead bodies to be carried this way?" The men replied, "Yes, it has been the custom to do so." The tahsildar then said, "Ah! you want to create a disturbance; take these men off to confinement;" whereupon four peons began shoving them off, and took them to the police ward, where they were confined till between 11 and 12 o'clock at night.

7. The tahsildar from the first endeavoured to persuade you that there was a road through the paddy fields. He told my catechist that in his interview with me, I had consented to the people going through the fields, and after that he informed you that the catechist considered his proposal reasonable, and had written to me accordingly; all this is perversion of the truth. The tahsildar is skilled

skilled in this manner of accomplishing his object where he is allowed to carry messages between parties. I never approved in any sense of the funeral passing through the paddy fields, and my catechist is prepared to affirm the same as respects what past between him and the tahsildar.

8. It seems very strange that the tahsildar should have recommended to you the passage through the fields at this time of the year, when, by a reference to police proceedings of the 19th February 1856, it will be found, that four of the poor weavers whom Mr. Bird's order forced to the fields, were fined eight rupees for damage done to the cultivation, in passing through to bury their dead.

9. The people who assembled in the high street to prevent the passage of the funeral were not only those who reside in that street and the immediate neighbourhood, but parties from every distant part of the town, and not one word was addressed to them by the tahsildar dissuading them from their assembling. On the other hand, he took occasion from their menacing attitude to endeavour to intimidate my catechist, and urged "Don't you see how the people are assembling; what can a few police peons do among such a crowd; better go off at once through the fields."

10. Next day, Saturday, it was feared that possibly we might apply to the Sessions Court, and get Mr. Bird's order reversed; so great efforts were now made to cause a tumult. The grama moonsiff went himself through the bazar, ordered the people to close their shops, and sent out emissaries to stop whatever work might be going on anywhere. A complete stop was put to the business of the town, mainly through the personal efforts of the grama moonsiff, who received his appointment only about a month ago, and who has, I believe, few qualifications for his office, except that he is a man of violent temper, and is feared by more than half the town for his want of principle. When some years ago the Hindoo inhabitants of Tinnevely had an English school and schoolmaster of their own, this man took offence that he should be occupying a bungalow in the town of Tinnevely, and assaulted the gentleman in his house, for which cause he was tried, and ordered to give security for 100 or 200 rupees. This is the man who, with the tahsildar, now holds the reins of office over the people in Tinnevely.

11. I was not sorry that the decision of the Sessions Court could not be had till too late to act upon, otherwise I should have got the poor people of the town into trouble for an assault, who had no other interest in the matter than to please the native officials, while those who invited and encouraged them in the lawless act would escape. I have been now some 20 years in the district, and have never had the slightest ill feeling shown me on the part of the inhabitants of the town. That the people of the street through which the highway passes should feel displeased at the funeral passing that way after Mr. Bird's order, was natural; but that the whole town should have risen from one end to the other, is to be accounted for only on the ground that the native officials directly and indirectly invited them and encouraged them.

12. By 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, the Christians had come to the conclusion of acting on my suggestion, and burying the body in the Mission ground. This ground is at the south end of the weavers' street, and is separated from the high road (by which we were forbidden to conduct the funeral) by a water course, about six or seven feet wide. The tahsildar learnt what conclusion we had come to, and saw also that the grave was being dug. Now at least, it would be supposed, that as the Christians had given up the idea of invading the supposed rights of the Hindoos to "taboo" certain public streets, the tahsildar would persuade the people to disperse, seeing they had gained their point. Such, however, was not his purpose, seated in his chair about 25 feet or so from where the grave was dug, he was looking on with thousands of people on his right hand and on his left. The press was so great, that occasionally the people near him were unintentionally brought into closer contact with his person than was agreeable, and then the peons would quietly drive them back a few paces. After sunset, the grave being ready, the coffin was brought down the street and placed by the side of the grave. Then arose from the whole tumult a yell or shout of victory, which was continued for several minutes, to the great annoyance and intimidation of the Christians. The catechist read only a portion of the appointed service, being fearful that the people would break out into some act of violence.

violence before the body could be disposed of. The coffin was next lowered into the grave, and that because the signal for another general shout, which was renewed again with clapping of hands along the whole line of the thousands of spectators, when at the last the earth was being put into the grave. All this while the tahsildar and grama moonsiff looking on, and enjoying the sport, as the representative of that Government whose proclamation had been read in the hearing of so large a concourse only 10 days before, and when we were assured that equal laws would be administered without regard or partiality to creed or caste.

13. I have referred to the officials residing in the disputed street, as being the parties by whose influence the order of Mr. Bird was obtained. But in doing so, it is far from my wish to detract from their other good qualities, for I am persuaded that for general intelligence, integrity, and official ability, there are three of them who have few equals in all South India. But there is still a weakness with reference to points, such as this now in dispute, which renders it highly desirable that the matter should be fully investigated and finally settled. I do not believe that intelligent and respectable men like these, took any part on the present occasion in opposing the funeral of the Christian passing their street, but that the tahsildar and grama moonsiff, altogether identified themselves with the opposition, that they were prepared to encourage a breach of the peace, that they took part finally in insulting the Christians while performing the solemn duty which as Christians they owe to the departed.

Palamcottah
14 December 1858.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *E. Sargent*,
Missionary C. M. S.

To the Rev. *E. Sargent*, Palamcottah.

Sir,

On a careful perusal of your letter of yesterday's date, I reduce it to the following main points:—

1st. You anticipate further annoyance and opposition to the native Christians when another funeral may be required to be performed, if the case is allowed to stand as it now does.

2d. You charge the tahsildar with having indirectly, and the gramam moonsiff with having openly and directly encouraged and instigated the people of the town to assemble and make a riotous demonstration, and insult the native Christians whilst burying one of their number.

3d. You further charge the tahsildar with having systematically misrepresented the matter to me at the time of my former correspondence with you on the subject.

On the first point, I have the honour to inform you that the orders of the sessions judge being explicit as regards Christian native funerals, they will be on any future occasion carried out, and due protection afforded to your people by the magistrate in charge of the talook.

With reference to the two remaining points, I have the honour to inquire whether you come forward as plaintiff in the matter either personally or by vakeel on behalf of the Christians under your charge, whether in the present instance you yourself were an eye-witness to facts, and what witnesses you wish to produce to support the charge. The conduct of both the native officials complained against will, of course, be thoroughly investigated, but I do not think the case can be commenced before Friday, Thursday being a native holiday authorised by Government.

Tinnevelly,
15 December 1858.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ames*,
Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.

MEMORANDUM.

Tinnevelly, 17 December 1858.

With reference to the 7th and 8th paras. of Mr. Sargent's letter of the 14th instant, I made myself a personal inspection of the locality yesterday evening.

The

DISTURBANCES IN TINNEVELLY.

21

The road and path are exactly as the tahsildar described them to me; the only wet part of the road is in a lane in the town, and the mud and water extend but for 50 or 60 yards; such an obstacle might be found in any thoroughfare in wet weather. I walked myself perfectly dryshod from one end of the paddy fields to the other; the path is a raised bank in most places, much above the tops of the paddy crop, and averaging from three to four feet wide for the first half of its distance, diminishing to two feet in width at its smallest towards the end. In this part of it only would care be required to carry a bier.

The path for its whole length is perfectly dry and hard.

(signed) *H. Ames,*
Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.

To the Rev. *E. Sargent,* Palamcottah.

My Dear Sir,

I HAVE been expecting a reply from you to the official letter I wrote on the 15th in answer to your's of the previous date, in which you brought charges against the tahsildar and gramam moonsiff of Tinnevelly. That made against the gramam moonsiff, is a serious one, and should be at once investigated.

Your's obediently, &c.
(signed) *H. Ames,*

Tinnevelly, 17 December 1858.

Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.

C. H. Ames, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.

Sir,

THE points referred to in my letter of the 14th instant, with reference more especially to the grama moonsiff's proceedings last Saturday, are notorious to the whole community of Tinnevelly, and can be, I believe, satisfactorily proved by witnesses.

I was not myself a spectator on the occasion; but after the most careful inquiry, I am so satisfied of the truth of my statement made to you in my letter of the 14th instant, and whole affair so seriously affects the liberties of the Christian community in this province, that I am prepared to take up the matter as plaintiff, and to act through my vakeel, who will present the case to you by to-morrow.

I remain, &c.
Palamcottah, 17 December 1858. (signed) *E. Sargent.*

To the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice, that I find on careful perusal of what I forwarded as Mr. Sargent's appeal against my decision concerning the burial of a native Christian (copy enclosed) on 11th instant, that the case was not appealed at all, and this is corroborated by a letter received that evening in answer to one of mine (copy enclosed). The mistake arose from my misunderstanding the punctuation of Mr. Sargent's letter in the great hurry and press of business which at the time surrounded me.

I am in doubt, after this discovery, as to how far I should be justified in acting upon the proceedings of the Court on a future occasion, and request that I may be furnished with definite instructions on the subject.

I beg also to submit to your notice a copy of the memorandum recorded by me after personally inspecting, on the 16th instant, the path recommended to be taken by the tahsildar, in which I have explained the real state of the path throughout.

I am unaware how far addressing the Court in this latter point is regular, but I think the information which, from want of time, was unavoidably withheld at the time of the supposed appeal should be now made known to the Court.

(signed) *H. Ames,*
Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.

Tinnevelly, 18 December 1858.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Sessions Court of Tinnevely, under date the 18th December 1858.

READ letter from the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, dated this day, bringing to notice that he has now discovered, on a careful perusal of what he forwarded to this Court on the 11th instant, as Mr. Sargent's appeal in the burial case, that the case was not appealed at all, and soliciting instructions as to whether he can act for the future upon the proceedings of the Sessions Court, dated 11th idem.

1. As it now appears that no appeal was made against the decision of the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge in the matter under reference, the proceedings held thereon by the Sessions Court, on the 11th instant, go for nothing, and they are therefore recalled and cancelled.

2. The documents* forwarded by the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, with this letter under reply, are herewith returned.

Ordered, that extract from these proceedings be forwarded to the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, for his information and guidance.

(True extract.)

(signed) *E. Story*, Sessions Judge.

To the Reverend *E. Sargent*, Palamcottah.

Sir,

I FORWARD for your information a copy of an extract from the proceedings of the Sessions Court, by which you will observe that my decision remains in force for the present, but can be appealed against in due form.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Ames*,

Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.

Tinnevely, 19 December 1858.

To *C. H. Ames*, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, by which I am informed that your decision remains in force, but can be appealed against in due form.

This decision, which prohibits the quiet and orderly funeral of a Christian (dying within the town of Tinnevely) from passing over a few hundred yards of a public high road, will be appealed against without further delay.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. Sargent*.

(True copies.)

(signed)

V. H. Levinge,

Acting Magistrate.

Palamcottah, 20 December 1858.

No. 38.

From *V. H. Levinge*, Esq., Acting Magistrate, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Tinnevely, 4 January 1859, No. 2.

Sir,

FOR the information of Government, I have the honour to forward copy of the order passed by the Sessions Judge on the appeal petition, presented by the vakeel of the Rev. *E. Sargent*, relative to the passage of deceased *Kykallas* through the *Poodoo Theroo*, of Tinnevely town, by which *Mr. Bird's* order has been cancelled.

No. 1.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Sessions Court of Tinnevely, under date the 3d January 1859.

READ miscellaneous petition, No. 264, presented on the 23d December 1858, by Chedumbaranada Moodely, Vakeel, on behalf of the Rev. E. Sargent, appealing against the order of the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, under date the 11th idem, interdicting the carrying of the dead body of a native Christian through the public high road in Tinnevely, to the place of burial.

Read also miscellaneous petition, No. 265, presented on the 27th December 1858, by Sathevasaga Moodely, of Tinnevely, appealing against the above order of the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge.

7. This is easy enough for a single individual, but not for persons carrying a bier.

8. But after all, this is not the point at issue; which is, are or are not Her Majesty's public high roads open to all, living and dead?

9. The Court never had any doubt on the subject; common sense and common equity forbid the closing of them to any particular sect, in order to gratify the prejudices of another sect.

10. From the dead bodies of all castes, except Christians, having been previously carried through the street in question, without opposition, and the body in question being that of a Christian, it is evident that the present objection has arisen from hatred to Christians, and not because the caste of any one would thereby have been injured.

11. The Sessions Court cancels the order of the late magistrate Mr. Bird and that of the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge appealed against.

Ordered, that extract from these proceedings be forwarded to the Acting Magistrate of Tinnevely, for his information and guidance.

(True extract.)

(signed) E. Story, Sessions Judge.

No. 89. From V. H. Levinge, Esq., to T. Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Palamcottah, 16 January 1859.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 12th, I beg to say that the rioters were not cautioned that the sepoy would be ordered to fire, if the stone-throwing and resistance was persisted in. The circumstances under which the firing commenced were such that it was impossible to give any warning of the kind. At first there was no resistance; and afterwards while the sepoy were loading at C, there was no one to address, the mob having been driven out of the street, and before the sepoy turned up No. 6, the stone-throwing between Nos. 4 and 5 had ceased. I went a-head up No. 6; there was no crowd whatever in the street. The north side of the street is the pagoda wall, about 20 feet high; on the south side is a low mud wall, the ground on the other side of which is divided off into small gardens and yards, with houses in some of them, and this is a perfect labyrinth of narrow lanes and cross paths over gaps in the partition walls; from these inclosures the mob began pelting; they could see our heads coming up the street, but we could not see them. Had I seen them in a compact mass or in any position in which I could address them, I should have warned them; for that purpose, and in order that there might be no mistake about making myself understood, I brought down the Naib Sheristadar with me, and for the same purpose also I sent for Dalavoy Moodeliar, an influential man in the town, who, however, was unable to come to me. When the stone-throwing began again just east of D, I could not see who was throwing, and it did not occur to me to call out in the empty air a warning, or to order it to be called out. I came up the street first; then only a few stones were thrown, and I got over the wall, hoping to catch some of the rioters; this I have already explained, and that on my return to the street I found volleys of stones flying. The mob had evidently been in ambuscade to the west of a house at D; when the sepoy

passed it the violent throwing commenced, and I found some of the sepoy on the mud wall and some in the inclosures, and firing going on now and then; and this stone-throwing and firing went on together for some minutes. I was not present when it commenced. The temper of the mob, and the influence any warning on my part was likely to have over them may be inferred from what occurred subsequently. The riot in No. 6 had ceased when I approached the corpse, but the previous firing did not deter the mob from again attempting to assault us there, nor from running round the pagoda by a long circuit, and in large numbers and meeting the military with volleys of stones; and then again it would have been impossible to give any warning. The streets of Tinnevely are smooth and hard, and not a stone to be picked up in them; they are laid with small gravel; but directly the mob ran round the pagoda they delivered the stones into the faces of the sepoy and peons escorting the body; there was no stopping to pick them up. It is clear, therefore, that the stones were collected before-hand, and carried on their persons, and these men so armed had been in masses in the very street through which they at last said we might pass.

I am happy to be able to add that the place remains perfectly quiet.

1. On the 11th ultimo, the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge forwarded to the Session Court an appeal, purporting to be from the Rev. E. Sargent.

2. On the same day the Sessions Court passed the following order on the said appeal:—

1st. "As native Christians die in Tinnevely town, and in order to get to the place of burial for such in the said town, the body has to be carried through a certain street."

2d. "The Hindoo inhabitants generally, and of that street in particular, object, on the ground of the said deceased being of the weaver caste."

3d. "On this the correspondence, as noted in the margin,* ensued between the Rev. E. Sargent, and the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, and the tahsildar of Tinnevely."

4th. "The Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge finally decided that, owing to an order of the late Collector, Mr. Bird, prohibiting the dead of the weaver caste being carried through that street, the body in question could not be carried through it, but that it must be carried through the paddy-fields to the burial place."

5th. "The Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge further intimates his fear that if the said body is carried through the said street, there will be a serious disturbance."

6th. "The Rev. E. Sargent appeals to the Sessions Court, which appeal is forwarded through the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge."

7th. "The street in question is a public high road."

8th. "In appeal suit, No. 82 of 1857, the Civil Court decided that such roads are open to all, as such, for passing to and fro, whether alive or dead."

9th. "A special appeal was made against the said decree, which special appeal was rejected."

10th. "It follows, therefore, that the road in question, being a public high road, no one has a right to prevent the body of the deceased native Christian in question being carried through it."

11th. "It further appears that persons of all castes, who have died in the Tinnevely Dispensary, are carried to burial through the same street (or public highway) without any objection."

12th. "It also appears that there is no other way (private or public) to the burial ground in question, but through this street."

13th. "The

* 1. From Rev. E. Sargent to the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, dated 10th instant.

2. From ditto to ditto, dated 10th instant.

3. From ditto to ditto, dated 10th instant.

4. From ditto to ditto, dated 11th instant.

5. From ditto to ditto, dated 11th instant.

6. From ditto to ditto, dated 11th instant.

7. From ditto to ditto, dated 11th instant.

8. From the tahsildar of Tinnevely to the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, dated

11th instant.

9. From the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge to Rev. E. Sargent, dated 11th instant.

10. From ditto to ditto, dated 11th instant.

13th. "The Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge recommends that the body be carried through the paddy-fields; but this is not only no way, but, owing to present cultivation and wet, all but impassable, and no proper way for carrying to its last resting-place the body of a deceased native Christian; or indeed the dead body of any one, be his caste what it may."

14th. "The Sessions Court, therefore, overrules the order of the late Collector, and that of the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge; and directs that the body be carried through the street in question, without display or music of any kind, but quietly and decently as becomes the burial of a Christian."

15th. "If the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge anticipates a disturbance, it is his duty to take active and efficient measures for keeping the peace, and to see that native Christians whether dead or alive, are protected in their just rights."

3. On the 18th ultimo, the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge informed the Sessions Court by letter, that what he (Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge) had sent up as an appeal from the Rev. E. Sargent, was not an appeal.

4. On the following day, therefore, the Sessions Court recalled and cancelled the proceedings of the Sessions Court on the said supposed appeal.

5. With his letter of the 18th ultimo, the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge enclosed the further correspondence* and memorandum,† as noted in the margin.

6. In this memorandum the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge observes that he has inspected the path through the paddy-fields, and had himself walked dry-shod the whole way thereof.

No. 40.—ORDER thereon, No. 122; dated 28th January 1859.

In the first three letters above recorded, the Acting Magistrate of Tinnevelly reports the circumstances of the serious riot that occurred in that town on the 22d ultimo.

2. With the letter of the 31st ultimo, he also forwards the correspondence connected with a disturbance of a similar character, but with less serious results, that happened in the town on the 10th and 11th of the same month. As the incidents of this earlier affair illustrate, and had a considerable influence on that which followed it, it will be proper to advert to them first.

3. An old man who had been for nearly 30 years a Christian in the town of Tinnevelly, died there early in the morning of the 10th of December last. He belonged to the class of weavers called Kaikalars.

Letter from the Rev. Mr. Sargent, to the Acting Jo
Magistrate, 11th December 1858, in letter from Acti
Magistrate, 31st December 1858.

4. The Rev. Mr. Sargent, of the Church Missionary Society, to whose congregation the deceased had belonged, applied to Mr. Ames, the Acting Joint Magistrate, then in charge of the district, and represented that it was intended to bury the body in the burial-ground at Karupentary, the road to which was a public high road, leading in part at the commencement through a few streets of the town of Tinnevelly. Mr. Sargent had been credibly informed, that some of the inhabitants in these streets were determined to resist the passage of the funeral on the high road or public street, and therefore he applied to the Acting Joint Magistrate for protection to the Christians in the matter. He added, that if the police could show that there was another road to get to the place, without giving offence to anyone, it would be the duty and the desire of the Christians, who were but few in number, to act with a view to peace and order. But if there were

* A letter from Rev. E. Sargent to the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, dated 11th December 1858.

† A memorandum recorded by the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge, after a personal inspection of the locality.

was no other way of getting to the burial place without passing through the public road abovementioned, he trusted the acting joint magistrate would adopt such measures as would secure the passage of the funeral without molestation. The funeral would not be accompanied by any music or display calculated to excite unkind feelings. Everything would be done quietly and orderly, in a Christian manner. Mr. Sargent concluded by requesting, if there was any illegality in the funeral passing along the public road as described, that he might receive the decision thereon of the Acting Joint Magistrate, and that it was proposed to proceed with the funeral about four o'clock.

5. In a subsequent letter of the same day, Mr. Sargent, in reply to a reference made to him on the point, stated that there was no other place for the burial of Christians than that which he had mentioned, and that on the way to it the body would in no place have to pass through a private street. It was only on the main road or street that the funeral would proceed.

6. The thasildar on the same day brought to the notice of the Acting Joint Magistrate, an order given five years before by the late magistrate, Mr. C. Bird, prohibiting the passage of the bodies of the Kaikalar caste through the poodoo teroo, or new street, or one of the streets on the direct road from the house of the deceased to the burial-ground, and was thereon directed to find and point out at once another road, and to enable him to do this, and to prevent all disturbance, the police force under him was strengthened.

7. The next morning, the 11th December, the corpse remaining still unburied, the missionary again addressed Mr. Ames, drawing his attention to the fact, that if the caste of the deceased were urged as an objection against the body being carried through the street in question, he would find, upon inquiry at the Finnevelly Dispensary, that in several instances in which parties had died there, even of the lowest castes, they had been carried out to burial through the street which was now prohibited to the Christians. There was, he believed, no other road by which to reach the avenue to the burial-ground but the public high road or street in dispute. The way the thasildar desired the funeral to proceed was through the paddy-fields, which at that season of the year were full of water.

8. The Acting Joint Magistrate wrote about the same time to the Rev. Mr. Sargent, informing him that Mr. Bird's order, passed more than five years ago, prohibited the passage of all Kaikalar funerals through the streets his people wished to pass through.

It was not clear that the fact of the deceased having become a Christian negated this order, and it was evident to the Acting Joint Magistrate, that if the passage were insisted on, a serious disturbance might take place. Mr. Ames reminded Mr. Sargent of his admission, that if the police could show that there was another road to get to the place, without giving offence to any one, it would be the duty and the desire of the Christians, who were but few in number, to act with a view to peace and order. It appeared to the Acting Magistrate that the thasildar had pointed out another and a practicable way. He could not therefore undertake to risk a breach of the peace by interfering with the standing order of the late Collector. This letter was sent to Mr. Sargent through the thasildar, with a plan of the road and path by which the funeral could proceed.

9. Mr. Sargent stated in reply, that the deceased had been a Christian for 30 years, and had not become one since Mr. Bird's order, which order had reference to disputes between the Hindoo inhabitants of Tinnevelly, and not between Christians and Hindoos. He adhered to what he had already said, that the Christians would be willing to go by any other road that the police could point out, but urged that walking through mud and water in paddy fields was not in any proper sense a road. If the people were disposed to go through the paddy fields he would not dissuade them from it, but with the public high road available for every class of Her Majesty's subjects, he would not consider himself justified in recommending them to take that course unless under absolute instructions from the Joint Magistrate that they must not go by the public high road.

10. Some further correspondence followed, but the Acting Joint Magistrate still held that he could not contravene Mr. Bird's order, prohibiting Kaikalars from carrying their dead along the poodoo teroo, which must be ruled to apply to the funerals of Christian Kaikalars as well as others; and he intimated that the friends of the deceased could, if dissatisfied with his decision, appeal to the Sessions Judge.

Letter, 11 Dec
ber 1858.

11. On receipt of this final decision, Mr. Sargent wrote, that as the Christians were refused protection in passing through the public road, and as there was no road through the paddy fields which the thasildar could show, available for a funeral procession in a Christian manner, he was absolutely necessitated to allow of the interment being made on the mission ground attached to their school in Tinnevely. It would be highly inconvenient, he added, at this late hour, to appeal to the Session Court before interring the body of the deceased.

11 December 1

12. The funeral took place accordingly in the mission ground, close by the house of the deceased, on the evening of the 11th December, or some 86 hours after his death. A large concourse of Hindoos were present, and what occurred is thus related by Mr. Sargent. After sunset, the grave being ready, the coffin was brought down the street and placed by the side of the grave. Then arose from the whole tumult, a yell or shout of victory which was continued for several minutes, to the great annoyance and intimidation of the Christians. The catechist read only a portion of the appointed service, being fearful that the people would break out into some act of violence, before the body could be disposed of. The coffin was next lowered into the grave, and that became the signal for another general shout, which was renewed again with clapping of hands along the whole line of the thousands of spectators, when at last the earth was being put into the grave. The thasildar and village moonsiff were present, and if they did not openly encourage the people, at least took no steps to repress such scandalous proceedings. The Acting Magistrate, Mr. Levinge, has examined the witnesses in support of the charges brought against these officials, and has found them substantially correct. "The two heads of the Kaikalars were locked up in the Cutwall's guard, by order of the head of police, from 6 to 12 at night,* for merely saying that there was a custom for Kaikalars to be taken through the poodoo teroo or new street. Next day the shops were shut up by order of the village moonsiff and the people turned into the streets, this shutting up of shops is, amongst these people, held to signify, that, they are to turn out and crowd the streets as a demonstration to intimidate the authorities."

To Acting Joi
Magistrate, 14
December 1858

From Acting
Joint Magistrat
31 December
1858, para. 3.

* i. e. the night
the 10th Decem
ber.

13. With respect to the road by which the Acting Joint Magistrate suggested that the corpse should be taken, but which it seems is not that which Mr. Bird had ordered to be used, it is thus described by Mr. Ames; "the path is a raised bank, in most places much above the tops of the paddy crop, and averaging from three to four feet wide for the first half of its distance, diminishing to two feet in width at its smallest, towards the end. In this part of it only would care be required to carry a bier. The path, for its whole length, is perfectly dry and hard." Mr. Levinge agrees with Mr. Ames that the funeral might have gone by this way without difficulty, but it does not appear that it is ordinarily used as a pathway. It is a mere bank between paddy fields, which, at that time of the year would be in crop and filled with water. It seems too that some persons of the Kaikalar caste who did use Mr. Bird's pathway on a former occasion for carrying out their dead, were fined for trespassing on the paddy fields.

From Acting M
gistrate, 31 De
cember 1858, p.
Memo. 17 De
cember 1858.

From Acting M
gistrate, 31 De
cember 1858, p.

14. Further, in respect to the allegation, that it was not customary for Kaikalars to go by the poodoo teroo with their dead, Mr. Levinge explains that before 1847 there was no regular road from the end of that street to the burying-ground, and that before its construction the people of all the streets made for the burying-ground across the paddy-fields in the different directions most convenient to themselves. In 1847, by means of a general subscription, aid from convicts, sale of avenue clippings, old stones and a portion of the discretionary fund, a good broad road was made to the burying-ground, the poodoo teroo, at about the same time being drained and repaired by Government.

15. The expressions in Mr. Sargent's letter, of December 11th, and quoted in the margin,* were understood by the Acting Joint Magistrate as being equivalent to an appeal from his decision, confirmatory of Mr. Bird's order to the Sessions Court. He therefore forwarded it at once, with his own original decision, in the matter to the Sessions Judge.

16. The Judge held proceedings on the same day, the 11th.

17. He ruled that the street in question in the poodoo teroo was a public street. That in Appeal Suit, No. 82, of 1857, the civil court had decided that such roads were "open to all as such" for passing to and fro, whether alive or dead, and that a special appeal preferred from that decree had been rejected. That consequently the road in question being a public high road, no one had a right to prevent the body of the deceased native Christian in question, being carried through it. That it appeared that persons of all castes who had died in the Tinnevely Dispensary were carried to burial through the same street (or public highway) without any objection, and that there was no other way (private or public) to the burial-ground in question but through the street. That the route recommended by the Acting Joint Magistrate, through the paddy fields, was not only no way, but owing to present cultivation and wet, all but impassable, and no proper way for carrying to its last resting-place the body of a deceased native Christian, or indeed the dead body of any one, be his caste what it may.

18. Under these considerations, the Sessions Judge overruled the order of the late Collector and Acting Joint Magistrate, and directed that the body be carried through the street in question without display or music of any kind; and he observed, that if the Acting Joint Magistrate anticipated a disturbance, it was his duty to take active and efficient measures for keeping the peace.

19. This decision was not given early enough to allow of its being acted on the 11th December in the case in which it originated.

20. On the 13th December the Acting Joint Magistrate inquired of the Session Judge, in reference to that part of his decision of the 11th, which directed that the corpse be carried through the poodoo teroo without display or music of any kind, whether such restriction was to be regarded as applicable to all castes or only to the Christians. In making this inquiry he stated, "I find, on inquiry, that corpses taken from the dispensary, of whatever caste, are invariably carried through this street without any noise, music, or delay.

21. The Judge replied, that his proceedings of the 11th referred only to the burials of native Christians. The question as to the burials of other castes was not before his court.

22. A few days afterwards, or on the 18th December, Mr. Ames discovered that Mr. Sargent's letter to him of the 11th December, already referred to, was not a formal appeal from his decision, and he communicated this fact to the Sessions Judge. Mr. Story ruled that, as no appeal had in point of fact been made, his decision was null, he therefore cancelled it.

23. From the enclosure in Mr. Levinge's letter of the 4th January, it seems however that the appeal has since been made in due form, and Mr. Bird's order formally cancelled. In his proceedings of the 3d instant, the Sessions Judge, after reciting his previous proceedings of the 11th December, thus continues:—

24. "In his memorandum the Acting Joint Magistrate in Charge observes, that he has inspected the path through the paddy fields, and had himself walked dry shod the whole way thereof. This is easy enough for a single individual, but not for persons carrying a bier. But after all, this is not the point at issue; which is, are or are not Her Majesty's public high roads open to all, living and dead? The Court never had any doubt on the subject; common sense and common equity forbid the closing of them to any particular sect in order to gratify the prejudices of another sect. From the dead bodies of all castes, except

* "At this late hour to appeal to the Sessions Court before interring the body of the deceased, would oblige the parties to defer the burial so long as to render it very inconvenient and a source of annoyance to all who have any sympathy with the bereaved family."

except Christians, having been previously carried through the street in question without opposition, and the body in question being that of a Christian, it is evident that the present objection has arisen from hatred to Christians, and not because the caste of any one would thereby have been injured. The Sessions Court cancels the order of the late magistrate, Mr. Bird, and that of the Acting Joint Magistrate in charge appealed against."

25. Mr. Levinge believes that the reversal of his first order by the Sessions Judge on a legal point, was interpreted by the people as a reversal through fear, and emboldened them in the opposition which they made on the second occasion, now to be noticed. He adds, that an interpretation was put on Her Majesty's proclamation, "that whatever the Hindoo community asserted was a custom, would be absolutely upheld, and that no notice would be taken of any act of theirs in trying to uphold it."

From Acting Magistrate, 31 December 1858, p. 1

26. Such seems to have been the state of feeling when Mr. Levinge, who had been appointed Acting Magistrate, relieved Mr. Ames, in the charge of the Tinnevely district. The Hindoos had carried their point in preventing the corpse of a Christian being borne by the direct high road to the place of interment, the body had been buried in an unusual spot, amid uproar and shouts of triumph on the part of the Hindoos, and their feelings had been further excited by the Sessions Judge's reversal of his own order, and by a misconstruction (or, as has elsewhere been stated, but does not appear in the papers before Government), by a mistranslation of Her Majesty's proclamation,

On the 30th December.

27. The circumstances of the second and far more serious disturbance, as they are reported in the Acting Magistrate's letters of the 22d, 24th, and 31st December, and in the letter from the commanding officer of Palamcottah to the Adjutant General of the Army, of which a copy has been furnished by Mr. Levinge, are the following:—

28. A Christian witness before the cutcherry was attacked with cholera. The Magistrate sent him by the public highway to the Government dispensary which is in the heart of the town, close to the tahsildar's cutcherry, the cutwall's choultry, and the large Tinnevely pagoda, and he died there on Tuesday, the 21st December, at about seven o'clock at night. The town of Tinnevely is surrounded by paddy fields; there are only two roads out of it on its eastern side towards both Palamcottah and the public burning and burying-ground, on the banks of the Tambrapoorney river, one by the poodoo teroo or new street (so frequently mentioned in the preceding paras.), and one which passes round two sides of the Tinnevely pagoda and down the Palamcottah road, the latter being the more direct one from the dispensary.

From Acting Magistrate, 22 December 1858. Letter, 24 December.

29. The head of the police reported to the Magistrate, Mr. Levinge, that there were crowds of people at the heads of all the streets, who refused to permit the corpse to pass, that he had tried to persuade them to allow it to pass by the "least objectionable" street, and that they still refused. The street here styled the least objectionable, No. 5, in the plan sent up by the Acting Magistrate, runs parallel to the public street, and is not a public thoroughfare. It would seem, however, although this was not mentioned by the head of police to the Acting Magistrate until the riot had commenced, and he had been beaten back with the body, that the people might have consented to the body being taken out by the Tachanulloor road. Of this Mr. Levinge was not aware, but he admits that had he known it, it would not have altered his decision, as the Tachanulloor road is not the road to Palamcottah, and the burying-ground could not have been reached but by a great circuit, in which the body would have had to be carried through the large village of Tachanulloor and other villages, past a pagoda, which, in the estimation of the people, is equally as important as the large Tinnevely pagoda. It appears, too, from the testimony of a respectable inhabitant of Tachanulloor, that the progress of the corpse by that route would probably have been opposed, and that the villagers, seeing that the funeral had been turned off the direct high road, would have tried to turn it off from their road also.

30. The head of police having thus reported that the people refused passage to the corpse by any street, it became the duty of the Acting Magistrate to decide upon the road by which it was to be taken. Mr. Levinge thereon at once chose the public highway, which was also the most direct from the dispensary to the

place of interment. He gave the head of police the assistance of all his peons, and directed him to carry the corpse out by the high road. There was some delay in procuring the attendance of the relatives of the deceased to carry away the body. Meanwhile the mob having heard of the orders, posted themselves with heaps of stones, the shops in the bazar were closed, and as the head of police and peons appeared with the body, they were driven back by volleys of stones, and many of the peons severely hurt; the whole party were obliged to retire into the talook cutcherry.

31. This determined opposition to the passage of the corpse was reported by the head of police to the Acting Magistrate about midday of the 22d December, and the latter at once applied for the assistance of the military. Captain Ritherdon, the commandant of Palamcottah, and in command of the 2d extra regiment of Native Infantry, immediately marched down a full company of his regiment, under Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Shaw, leaving a company in reserve under Lieutenant De Lousada. On entering the town, the Magistrate and Joint Magistrate, with a party of peons, went ahead of the detachment, and cleared the road for some distance. The sepoys followed unloaded, and without their bayonets fixed. As the party advanced towards the end of the street, No. 2 in the plan, lying to the east of the large pagoda, the people ran into their houses, and from inside the enclosures on both sides of the road, poured a volley of stones on the troops. On turning the corner of the pagoda into the road which leads direct to the dispensary, fresh volleys, in front and from houses and enclosures on both flanks, were showered upon them; and the Magistrate, who had scarcely a peon left, having posted all he had as he came along at the heads of the cross streets, to prevent the people coming into the main street, left the suppression of the riot to the military. By this time several men of the detachment had been hit, the commanding officer, however, forbore to order firing, and only loaded the front section of the company, but, as in their advance up the street, the volleys of stones became thicker and thicker, and Captain Ritherdon with more of the men were hit; the order was given to fire, and the enclosures and road were soon cleared up to the dispensary after the first few shots, a jemadar, with 18 men, being left to keep the communication open.

32. On reaching the dispensary, the bazar street, No. 9 in the plan, was found crammed with people. The corpse was immediately brought out, on which the party was assailed with fresh volleys of missiles, and on their return the commanding officer was himself engaged with the leading subdivision, clearing the road in front. On passing through the street No. 2, east of the pagoda, and towards a muntapum, at the head of the Palamcottah road, a spot which had previously been cleared of rioters, and where a large party of peons had been left to prevent the people re-assembling, a number of people were found collected, who made a most determined show of resistance, meeting the detachment with volleys of missiles. A man suddenly appeared and waved a cloth to the mob in the street, north of the pagoda (No. 8), and an immense crowd immediately ran down from it, and from No. 9, the bazar street, and met the soldiery. It became necessary to fire again, and this not seeming effectual, a charge was made with the bayonet. This at once drove back the mob, who, however, to the last closed in upon the rear of the party, never ceasing to throw missiles until the detachment had reached the outskirts of the town.

33. From the quantity of stones, bricks, &c., with which the roads were covered, Captain Ritherdon is of opinion that the missiles must have been in course of collection for hours previous, and that there must have been a fixed determination on the part of the rioters to oppose at any risk. Eight men of the detachment were wounded by the missiles, five rather severely, whilst many were more or less struck on their legs and body.

34. Of the rioters six were killed on the spot, four died of their wounds the next day, and 19 more are wounded.

35. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council deeply laments this unfortunate occurrence and melancholy loss of life; but, after the best consideration that he can give to the subject, he believes that the results were unavoidable. It appears clear from all that has been stated that a determined opposition had been organised, and that the people, encouraged by their success on the recent previous

vicious occasion, and probably covertly incited by some of the native officials, as well as emboldened by the belief that the Magistrate would not proceed to extremities, had resolved that the body of the deceased Christian should not be carried through any of the town streets. The only way by which they would have allowed the corpse to be removed was by the Tachanulloor road, and good reason has been shown by the Magistrate why he would not have allowed the body to be carried by that way, even had he known it to be open to him. It has been stated, both by the Acting Joint Magistrate, the Sessions Judge, and Mr. Sargent, that men of all castes dying in the dispensary had been carried out by the poodoo teroo; but this road was also closed by the people on the present occasion. Under these circumstances, the Magistrate acted rightly in ordering that the corpse should be borne to the place of burial by the nearest public high road. Mahometans and Christians have, it is stated by Mr. Levinge, been taken out of the town for interment through the street; and, in March last, a dead body was taken to the dispensary for examination by that street, and taken away again the same way for interment. The opposition encountered by the thasildar was evidently such as could not have been overcome but by a military force, and the consequence of calling out that force must rest on those whose violent resistance to the constituted authorities made the measure necessary.

From Acting Magistrate, 31 December 1858, p.

36. The Governor in Council, however, thinks it is to be regretted that in place of issuing his orders for the removal of the body by the public street through the head of police, the Acting Magistrate did not himself proceed to the spot on the morning of the 22d, and by personal communication with the chief men of the Hindoos, by assuring them of his resolution to vindicate the right of all to the public highway by resort to military aid if necessary; and by pointing out the folly and danger of resistance, endeavour to bring them into a better spirit. At the same time, the Government must admit that there is much force in the reasons alleged by Mr. Levinge in para. 2 of his letter of the 24th ultimo. There were good grounds for believing that the opposition was concerted and of a most obstinate character. The head of police possessed influence in the town; he had the aid of all the civil force that the Magistrate could give him, and had the Magistrate made the attempt in person, and been beaten back, the consequence might have been most serious both to the life and property in the town. It appears also, from his letter of the 16th instant, that when Mr. Levinge did proceed in advance of the troops, his endeavours to communicate with the Dalavoy Moodeliar, the most influential inhabitant of the town, were unsuccessful.

37. In all other respects, the Government consider that Mr. Levinge acted with firmness and judgment, and that but for his decided conduct when the riot broke out the most serious consequences might have ensued.

38. The demonstration on the 11th December, and consequently the more serious opposition afterwards manifested on the 22d was, Mr. Levinge is certain, got up solely because the deceased was a Christian, and he believes it to be only a part of an organised system of intimidation. The Sessions Judge, in the extract from his proceedings of the 3d instant, supports this view. Such may have been the case on this particular occasion, but the Government have not regarded it in that light. It is well known that in many towns in this Presidency similar disputes have prevailed between different Hindoo castes, or between members of the right and left hand caste, and that the one party has endeavoured to exclude the other from the use of the public streets. Such exclusion cannot be tolerated. The public high streets in all towns are the property not of any particular caste, but of the whole community; and every man, be his caste or religion what it may, has a right to the full use of them, provided that he does not obstruct or molest others in the use of them, and must be supported in the exercise of that right.

36. The 10 rioters mentioned at the conclusion of the Acting Magistrate's letter of the 31st ultimo, should be prosecuted with the utmost rigour. The course that he is taking for holding to security the owners of houses whence stones were thrown is approved, and the Government would desire to be informed of the result of his inquiry as to the behaviour of the pagoda servants, and closing of the bazar, as well as into the conduct of the village moonsiff, both

on the last and previous occasion. Meanwhile, the head of police will remain under suspension.

40. A statement has appeared, although it receives no countenance from the reports of the Magistrate, that the authorised Tamil translation of Her Majesty's Proclamation is erroneous, and that this in some degree tended to incite the rioters to offer opposition to the passage of the corpse. This subject will be considered by Government separately.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Chief Secretary.

No. 56.—Read the following Letter from *Clement Dale*, Esq., Government Pleader, Sudr Udalt, to *Thomas Pycroft*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated 1st February 1859, No. 13.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the interview I had with you yesterday afternoon, I now have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, a copy of the petition presented yesterday to the Court of Foujdaree Udalt by Mr. Branson, on behalf of five inhabitants of Tinnevelly.

2. The Judges have ordered that the case be heard on Saturday next.

3. I have considered it my duty to inform his Lordship in Council of this petition.

4. I do not apprehend that the Judges will grant the prayer of the petition or give to the petitioners any relief; and his Lordship in Council may not consider it necessary to direct that any steps should be taken in the matter on the part of Government.

5. If it be his Lordship's wish, I can watch the case, and offer to the Court any suggestion that may appear desirable.

6. Should his Lordship in Council wish me to watch the case, it would be desirable that I should be furnished with an order of Government to that effect.

7. And in that case it would be desirable that I should have a copy of the plan referred to in the affidavit, and which is lodged in the Court; I would therefore suggest that the chief engineer be requested to send a draftsman to the Court, with directions to trace off a copy of the plan for my use.

8. If I am to appear, it will be necessary that I should have the enclosed copy of petition returned to me.

No. 57.—ORDER thereon, No. 132; dated 1st February 1859.

The Government pleader will, as he has suggested in para. 5, watch the case to which his letter refers, and offer to the Foujdaree Court any remark that he may deem it advisable to make.

Copy of the plan of the town of Tinnevelly, forwarded by the Acting Magistrate, with his letter of 31st December last, will be furnished to Mr. Dale, and the miscellaneous petition, No. 21 of 1859, will be returned to him.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Chief Secretary.

FORT St. George Judicial Consultation, 8th February 1859.

No. 1.—Read the following Letter from *G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Chief Secretary, to Government, Fort St. George; dated Allahabad, the 16th January 1859, No. 35.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to request that the Madras Government will be good enough to forward to the Government of India, by the earliest opportunity, and as soon as obtained, all trustworthy information respecting the late unhappy disturbance which took place at Tinnevelly on the 22d ultimo, without waiting till the case is disposed of, or judgment passed upon it. Home Department

2. This requisition is not made with any intention of interfering with the action of the Madras Government, but because the event is so serious and so likely to inflame the minds of the Hindoos in other parts of India, that it is necessary that this Government should be able to speak of the matter with confidence as to the facts, should any excitement or dangerous mispresentation regarding it occur.

Ordered, that the following letter be despatched: *

No. 2.—To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort St. George, 2d February 1859, No. 133.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 16th ultimo, requesting that the Madras Government will forward to the Government of India, by the earliest opportunity, and as soon as obtained, all trustworthy information respecting the disturbance which took place at Tinnevelly on the 22d December last.

2. Agreeably to this request, I am desired to transmit the accompanying reports from the Acting Magistrate of Tinnevelly, and the extract Minutes Consultation that has been recorded upon them.

3. This extract will be found to contain a full summary of the events connected with the riot in question, and with one of a similar but less serious character, which occurred in Tinnevelly on the 10th and 11th of the same month, as well as the views and orders of this Government on these disturbances. I am instructed to add, that by the latest accounts the town of Tinnevelly was perfectly quiet, and that the excitement had subsided. It appears to have been altogether local, confined to the town, and not to have extended to the district of Tinnevelly, or to the adjacent districts.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*, Chief Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *D. E. Carmichael*,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL LETTER from Fort St. George; dated 3d May, No. 14 of 1859.

THE papers which accompany this letter are furnished in continuation of those transmitted with our Despatch from this department, dated 8th February, No. 3 of the present year.

2. In para. 36 (39) of our Consultation of the 1st February last, No. 40, after reviewing the circumstances of the late serious riot in the town of Tinnevelly,

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Tinnevelly Riot
Cons. 15 Feb.
1859, Nos. 3 & 4.
Cons. 15 March
1859, Nos. 30 &
31.

the Acting Magistrate was desired to report the result of his inquiry as to the behaviour of the pagoda servants, and the closing of the bazaar, as well as into the conduct of the village moonsiff on both occasions, viz., on the 11th and 22d December 1858.

3. Mr. Levinge has reported that the warden of the pagoda is a highly respectable person, and quite incapable of taking part with a mob of rioters against the authorities; but that he had reason to believe that many of the pagoda servants over whom the warden possesses very little actual authority, were very active on the occasion; and these he has required to furnish security. The village moonsiff has also been held to bail, and has further, very properly, been dismissed from office, it appearing that it was by his order that the shops were closed on the first occasion. On the second, he was absent from the town. As regards the conduct of the head of police, Government concurred with the magistrate in the opinion that the tenor of his proceedings leads to the conclusion that he was determined not to use any influence or authority to disperse the mob, or dissuade them from the folly and risk of resistance. He has consequently been ordered to be dismissed from the service.

4. We have much satisfaction in reporting that the town of Tinnevely has continued perfectly quiet, and that not only in its precincts, but throughout the whole district, the question of the right of all classes to a common use of the high streets and roads is considered finally settled.

FORT St. George Judicial Consultation, 15th February 1859.

No. 3.—Read the following Letter from *Clement Dale*, Esq., Government Pleader, Sudder Udalut, to *Thomas Pycroft*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government; dated 5th February 1859, No. 16.

Sir,

notes Consulta-
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licial Depart-
ment.

With reference to the extract from the Minutes of Consultation noted in the margin, I do myself the honour of reporting, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the petition therein referred to, came on for hearing this morning in the Court of Foujdaree Udalut, before the three puisne judges; I intimated to the Court that I was in attendance to watch the case, and was ready to act if their Honors wished to hear me. Mr. Branson was then fully heard in support of the petition; and at the close of his argument, the judges intimated they saw no grounds for complying with the prayer of the petition. That their Honors had no knowledge that any proceedings of the nature intimated in the petition were pending, but that even if all the statements contained in the petition were true, the petitioners had not shown sufficient ground, nor had Mr. Branson put forward any argument, or adduced any authority, for removing the proceedings from the local authorities. That as to admitting the petitioners to bail (which Mr. Branson orally substituted for the written prayer), their Honors had, as previously noticed, no knowledge of proceedings pending; but if they had, they could not comply with the request, as the authorities on the spot should be applied to, they being the proper parties to act in such a case.

No. 4.—ORDER thereon, No. 179; dated 9th February 1859.

To be recorded.

(signed) T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary. |

Fort St. George Judicial Consultation, 15th March 1859.

No. 30.—Read the following Letter from *V. H. Levinge*, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Tinnevelly, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government; Fort St. George; dated 18 February 1859, No. 69.

Sir,

Para. 1. As directed in para. 36, extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th January 1859, I have the honour to report, that the pagoda servants are very numerous, and that I was not able to bring a charge of rioting or stone-throwing against any one of them. The pagoda has several entrances, and a great number of people got into it; had the servants even the wish to do so, they could not have turned out the intruders. On being severally questioned, the servants, of course, either declared they were absent that day, or could not name any of the mob. The durmakurta, who should be answerable, and who is a respectable man, and who, I am sure, did not, and would not, countenance the rioting, has very little authority over the servants; he was not at the pagoda that day, and could not himself give any testimony regarding their conduct. I found during my inquiry that when any accusation was made, it was to be supported by very doubtful testimony, and that the party accused was either at enmity with the accuser, or was a monied man, accused apparently for the purpose of drawing on him. I therefore dropped the inquiry as far as the pagoda servants were concerned, being certain that the lesson they had received was sufficient. Several of the householders who have been held to security are pagoda servants. The signal man who waved the cloth was also a pagoda servant; this man unfortunately was acquitted, and only held to security, on account of the contradictions in the evidence given against him by the peons. Whether these contradictions arose, as the peons declare they did, from the excitement and confusion at the time, and owing to their different observations, or from their having been paid to prevaricate and contradict, which is generally believed to have been the case, it is difficult to say; seeing I had to rely almost entirely on such evidence, I gave up all thoughts of prosecuting the rioters, for fear of its being turned into an opportunity for extortion or revenge. Besides, as all attempt at opposition had ceased, I thought it best to let the affair die out.

2. The bazaar men are all Hindoos of different castes, and Musselmen, and though I examined some 130 of them, not one of them deposed that the shops were shut by order of any persons, or in consequence of threats; all stated that they closed their shops for their own security, seeing a great crowd. This is partly true; but the closing commenced by order and threats, and pulling down pandals. I cannot get any evidence against the parties who closed the shops, and instigated the mob in their opposition, which would be admitted in the court.

3. Saravanapermahl Pillay, and a few others, were outwardly the parties who took a prominent part on the 22d, but the only evidence against them would be, that they sat in the pagoda gate, taking a mahazernamah from the passers by, that there was no custom for bodies to be taken by the pagoda, and that they must be taken to the Arasan Oday, near the old hanging ground, and no where else.

4. The village moonsiff was not present in the town on the 22d, and there is no evidence whatever against him; but his having closed the shops on the first occasion is sworn to. I have made him give heavy security to keep the peace, and dismissed him. Tinnevelly is not considered a whole town or village, though a more compact town is not anywhere to be found. For revenue purposes it was divided into five blocks, in an arbitrary way, without any reference to police or civil matters. The proposal of the suspended head of police was to appoint to each division a moonsiff, for the purpose of gaining an influence over the people. He had already appointed two, and was searching for three other suitable persons, so that there would have been five village moonsiffs in the town to harass the people with false petty suits if they did not submit and obey orders. I have dismissed both the new village moonsiffs, and restored the old system of a police ameen, and cutwall with peons and cavalgars under them.

5. The town was never more orderly than it is now. It may be partly owing to the absence of Saravanapermahl Pillay and others, who were always troublesome characters; and also to the circumstance, that of the men killed, eight were men of the worst character in the town. I am happy to say that the only woman wounded has recovered, also a young lad.

6. Since the occurrence of the 22d, another Christian died in the dispensary. The empty bier was brought from Palamcottah by the high road by the pagoda, in open day, to the dispensary, and the dead body taken for interment the same way, and no interference whatever occurred.

7. The declaration of Government contained in the latter part of para. 35, which I have published over the district, has had an excellent effect. Towns and villages which were always in a chronic state of feud and disturbance, owing to the pretensions of certain castes, have been quieted, and the question of the right to use the high streets and roads disposed of and submitted to.

8. With respect to the conduct of the head of police, after his interview with me on the night of the 21st, he went to his house in Tinnevely, and says, he did not tell any one what my order was. In the morning he went to the cutcherry, and then the order became known. A crowd collected about the cutcherry. Of those who were prominent in it, he names two; one of them is one of the 10 rioters, and has been convicted; the other is not to be found.

9. The head of police read a proclamation, that if any persons formed crowds, they would be punished. He says, that on that proclamation many went away, and came again after the catechist came at 9½; but that he was afraid to seize these prominent parties for fear of a disturbance, and yet, after he had been stoned, and his duffadar and a peon wounded, he, without further disturbance till I came, caught one of the prominent men, and six others. The mob saw their leaders taken, and the leaders gave themselves up, and went into confinement, without the slightest opposition, the truth being, that the head of police was determined not to use any influence or authority to disperse the mob, or to persuade them of the folly and risk of resistance. He and all thought that, seeing the opposition and crowd, I would give way, and that I would not dare to risk a breach of the peace. After receiving my order, the head of police waited, sullenly, to see who would conquer. His proclamation was a pretence, just sufficient to cover him officially, but not intended to be obeyed or carried out; for though some dispersed on it, they only went to collect stones; whilst the mob kept on increasing till it became irresistible by the force at his disposal.

ORDER thereon, No. 329; dated 12 March 1859.

No. 31.

In extract Minutes Consultation, No. 122, dated 28th January last, the Government, after reviewing the circumstances of the late serious riot in the town of Tinnevely, desired the Acting Magistrate (para. 36) to inform them "of the result of his inquiry as to the behaviour of the pagoda servants, and closing of the bazaar, as well as into the conduct of the village moonsiff both on the last and previous occasion." They further directed that the head of police should remain under suspension, pending full inquiry into his conduct.

2. Mr. Levinge now reports that the warden of the pagoda is a highly respectable person, and quite incapable of taking part with a mob of rioters against the authorities; but that there is reason to believe that many of the pagoda servants, over whom the warden possesses very little actual authority, were very active on the occasion; and these he has required to furnish security. The village moonsiff has also been held to bail, and has further, very properly, been dismissed from office, it appearing that it was by his order that the shops were closed on the first occasion: on the second, he was absent from the town.

3. It remains to notice the conduct of the head of police. The Government concur in the opinion of the Acting Magistrate, that the tenor of this officer's proceedings leads to the conclusion that he "was determined not to use

any

any influence or authority to disperse the mob, or to persuade them of the folly and risk of resistance." He will consequently be dismissed the service on receipt of these orders.

4. The Government, in conclusion, remark with satisfaction that the town of Tinnevelly is now perfectly quiet, and that not only in its precincts, but throughout the whole district, the question of the right of all classes to a common use of the high streets and roads is considered finally settled.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*
Chief Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *L. Forbes,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Judicial Department, 28 July 1859 (No. 8).

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.

Letter, dated 8th February (No. 3) 1859; 3d May (No. 14) 1859.

Sir,

Your letters on the subject of a serious riot which occurred in the town of Tinnevelly, on the 22d December last, having been laid before me in Council, I have now to communicate to you the following remarks.

2. It is unnecessary to enter into any detail of the circumstances connected with the riot, as they are very fully and accurately stated in your order, No. 122, dated 28 January. The origin of the disturbance is to be traced to the determination of some of the population of the town to prevent the corpse of a native Christian being carried through the public street to its place of burial.

3. Your decision in support of that of the local authorities, to the effect, that "the public high streets in all towns are the property, not of any particular caste, but of the whole community, and every man, be his caste or religion what he may, has a right to the full use of them, provided that he does not obstruct or molest others in the use of them," has the entire approval of Her Majesty's Government, who concur with you that the magistrate acted rightly in ordering that the corpse should be borne to the place of burial by the nearest public high road.

4. Her Majesty's Government further concur with you, that the melancholy loss of life on the occasion was unavoidable, and that the magistrate, Mr. Levinge, acted with praiseworthy firmness and judgment.

5. The village moonsiff and head of police entirely failed in their duty to the Government, and have very properly been dismissed from office.

6. Her Majesty's Government have perused, with great gratification, your report that, as the result of the prompt and energetic measures taken in December last, the town of Tinnevelly has continued perfectly quiet since the date of the disturbance, and that not only in its precincts, but throughout the whole district, the question of the right of all classes to a common use of the high streets and roads is considered finally settled.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Wood.*

JUDICIAL LETTER from Fort St. George; dated 1st July, No. 25, of 1859.

ADVERTING to our Despatch, 3d May last, No. 14, we have the honour to transmit to you copy of our proceedings, reviewing the measures that have been taken against the parties concerned in the riot which occurred in the town of Tinnevelly in the month of December last.

2. We have reported the dismissal of the tahsildar of the talook, and the village

village moonsiff. We have now to state, that seven persons were sentenced by the Sessions Court to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons, which, on appeal, was reduced by the Foudaree Adawlut to two years' imprisonment, on the ground that the riot of which they had been convicted took place "prior to the more eventful and serious opposition against which it became necessary to employ a military force." Two were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and their sentence has not been mitigated. Twenty-eight persons were required to furnish bail to keep the peace for one or two years. Twenty-four did furnish it. The remaining four are in gaol for default. Eleven persons have absconded, and their property has been attached under section 17, Regulation IX. of 1816.

3. The Magistrate has reported that the town of Tinnevely was never so orderly and quiet.

4. On a full review of all these circumstances, we were of opinion that the law had been sufficiently vindicated by the judicial punishments inflicted, in addition to the military execution done upon 30 of those engaged in the riot, and killed or wounded by the troops, and that the time had arrived when Government might extend their clemency to those still in confinement, without fear of their motives being misconstrued, or of encouragement being thereby afforded to the commission of such outrages in future.

5. We have, therefore, intimated, through the Magistrate, that from the 1st November next, the anniversary of Her Majesty's assumption of the direct Government of India, we would consider the propriety of remitting the unexpired portions of imprisonment of those now confined, whether under sentence, or on default of bail.

6. These orders do not extend to those persons who have absconded from justice. They have been required to return, and submit themselves to the law before any orders can be passed in their case. Nor have we permitted the restoration to their offices of the tahsildar and moonsiff. Even if they took no part in instigating the riot, the fact that they did not give cordial support to the authorities for the preservation of the public peace, would be conclusive against their re-admission to the service of Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, from 25 June to 1 July 1859.

No. 32.—Read the following Letter from *V. H. Levinge*, Esq., Acting Magistrate, to *L. Forbes*, Esq., Deputy Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated 13 June 1859, No. 204.

Para. 1. In reply to the extract from the proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 4 June 1859, I have the honour to report, that, in my opinion, none of the parties concerned in the riot should have any part of their sentences remitted, and that those parties who have absconded should not have the proceedings against them foregone.

2. The property of the parties named in the margin * was attached on the 1st and 28th January, and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 18th February 1859, under clause 2, section 17, Regulation IX. of 1816, they having failed to appear to a summons issued for their attendance. The period allowed by the section and Regulation having nearly expired, I was prepared to apply to Government for instructions. These parties were the leaders and instigators of the calamity; they evaded apprehension, and, if now permitted to escape, such pardon would be most unfair

• Ponnappa Pillay	-	-	-	1	Cottalum Pillay	-	-	-	7
Mannikavaasagum Pillay	-	-	-	2	Caundimadinada Moodelliar	-	-	-	8
Soobramoneya Pillay	-	-	-	3	Soodalamootoo Pillay	-	-	-	9
Saravanapermahil Pillay	-	-	-	4	Paramasevena Pillay	-	-	-	10
Soobramoneya Pillay	-	-	-	5	and				
Sunkeralingum Pillay	-	-	-	6	Sunkerasoobien	-	-	-	11

unfair to those who have been punished, even if the remaining part of their punishment was remitted, and the policy which dictated the pardon would be mistaken by them. I think they should be made to appear and give security to keep the peace. There is no evidence against them to warrant their committal to the criminal court.

3. The parties named in the margin* are lying in gaol, having failed to give security to keep the peace, solely on the ground of their being such bad characters that no one will be answerable for them. Their sentences have still 6½ months to run.

4. The town never was so orderly and quiet as at present, and I am convinced it is owing to the absence and punishment of the individuals mentioned in the above two paras.

5. The persons named in the margin† have been released by me, having furnished security to keep the peace; their sentences will expire in the months of December 1859, and January, February, March, and April 1860.

6. The persons named in the margin‡ were sentenced by the Sessions Court and Foudjaree Udalut. The sentences passed on the prisoners from 1 to 7 will expire on the 15th March 1861; that on the 8th prisoner on the 6th January 1862; and that on the 9th prisoner on the 3d March 1862.

P. S.—The petition, and its enclosures, received from Government are herewith returned.

No. 33.—MINUTE by the Honourable the President; dated 25 June 1859.

I submit to council a memorandum of the judicial proceedings consequent on the Tinnevelly riot.

This belongs to a class of cases in which the exercise of clemency is often suitable and beneficial. The offenders neither conspired against the State, nor intended by malice prepense any injury against their fellow-citizens. It was a class quarrel, aggravated by previous irritation, and not without a sense of right (however mistaken on one part) on both sides. Enough has been done for the vindication of the law by the military execution upon about 30 persons concerned in the riot, who were killed or wounded, by the dismissal of the tahsildar and village moonsiff, and by the punishment which has been already inflicted by judicial sentence, and the Magistrate reports, that "the town never was so orderly and quiet as at present."

I therefore propose, that the petitioners should be informed that the propriety of remitting the remainder of the sentences from the approaching anniversary of Her Majesty's assumption of the direct government of India will be considered, and that it is necessary that the persons who have absconded should return and submit themselves to the law.

I am

* Chockalingum Raverasur - - - - 1	Angappen - - - - 3
Samyah Pillay - - - - 2	and
	Veerabudra Pillay - - - - 4
† Vengoo Bagavathur - - - - 1	Sunkeralingum Pillay - - - - 23
Soobboo Bagavathur - - - - 2	Ansvrathum - - - - 14
Rama Bagavathur - - - - 3	Palaneandes - - - - 15
Sungoo Bagavathur - - - - 4	Ramasawmy Bagavathur - - - - 16
Ootheravassagum Pillay - - - - 5	Vaineeram Davay - - - - 17
Ummamootoo Pillay - - - - 6	Sainapathy Sastry - - - - 18
Ramasawmya Pillay - - - - 7	Vaingadam Iyen - - - - 19
Caundinadina Pillay - - - - 8	Rama Sastry - - - - 20
Naroyanasawmy Naig - - - - 9	Ramasamy Iyen - - - - 21
Paramaseven Pillay - - - - 10	Kistna Sastry - - - - 22
Chitheraipothra Pillay - - - - 11	Soobraya Tharavadiar - - - - 23
Elayapermahl Pillay - - - - 12	Kistna Bagavathur - - - - 24
‡ Nelliappah Pillay - - - - 1	Ramalingum Pillay † - - - 6
Aununthum Pillay - - - - 2	Ramalingum Pillay - - - 7
Ramasawmy Bhutter - - - - 3	Venkatachellamien - - - 8
Caundinadina Pillay - - - - 4	and
Nelmundy Anyerum Pillay - - - - 5	Sevasungaren - - - - 9

I am of opinion that the tahsildar and moonsiff ought not to be restored to their situations. Even if they took no part in instigating the riot, the fact that they did not give cordial support to the authorities in preserving the peace, is conclusive against them.

(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

No. 34.—ORDER thereon, 29 June 1859, No. 885.

THE Government have had under their consideration the proceedings that have been taken against the parties concerned in the riot which occurred in the town of Tinnevely in the month of December last.

2. They observe that the thasildar of the talook and the village moonsiff were dismissed.

Seven persons were sentenced by the Sessions Court to five years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, which, on appeal, was reduced by the Foujdarree Adawlut to two years, on the ground that the riot of which they had been convicted took place "prior to the more eventful and serious opposition against which it became necessary to employ a military force."

Two were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and their sentence has not been mitigated.

Twenty-eight persons were required to furnish bail to keep the peace for one or two years. Twenty-four did furnish it. The remaining four are in gaol for default; 6½ months of their term is yet unexpired.

Eleven persons have absconded, and their property has been attached under section 17, Regulation IX., 1816.

3. The Magistrate reports, that the town of Tinnevely was never so orderly and quiet as at present.

4. On a full review of all these circumstances, the Governor in Council is of opinion, that the law has been sufficiently vindicated by the punishments inflicted as above, in addition to the military execution done upon 30 of those engaged in the riot, and killed or wounded by the troops, and that the time has arrived when Government may extend their clemency to those still in confinement, without fear of their motives being misconstrued, or of encouragement being thereby afforded to the commission of such outrages for the future.

5. Resolved, therefore, that the petitioners, in No. 1883, of 1859, be informed, through the Magistrate, that the Government will consider the propriety of remitting the remainder of their imprisonment, whether under sentence or on default of bail, from the 1st November next, or the anniversary of Her Majesty's assumption of the direct government of India.

These orders do not extend to those persons who have absconded from justice. They must return and submit themselves to the law before any orders can be passed in their case.

Neither can the Government permit the restoration to their offices of the tahsildar and moonsiff. Even if they took no part in instigating the riot, the fact that they did not give cordial support to the authorities for the preservation of the public peace would be conclusive against their re-admission to the service of Government.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*
Chief Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *C. Faukes,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

India Office, Judicial Department,
23 September (17) 1859.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council at Fort St. George.
Letter 1 July (No. 25) 1859.

1. YOUR letter, dated 1st July (No. 25) 1859, transmitting further proceedings in the case of the riot at Tinnevelly, in the month of December last, has been laid before me in Council.

2. Her Majesty's Government concur with you, that the law has been sufficiently vindicated by the punishment inflicted on those engaged in the riot, and approve of your intention to remit, from the 1st November next, the anniversary of Her Majesty's assumption of the direct Government of India, the unexpired portion of the imprisonment of those who may then be in confinement.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Wood.

JUDICIAL LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 18 November, No. 45 of 1859.

IN your Despatch, 23d September last, No. 17, you conveyed to us the approval of Her Majesty's Government of our intention to remit, from the date of the anniversary of Her Majesty's assumption of the direct Government of India, the unexpired portion of the imprisonment of those who might be in confinement on account of the Tinnevelly riot.

2. There were 14 men in prison; 10 (including one sentenced in July last,) under judgment of the Session Court, and four in default of furnishing security for good behaviour. Under Act XVIII. 1859, Nos. 22 and 23. Proceedings, 30th July to 5th Au-
1859, Nos. 13 to 15. Proceedings, 22d to 31st Oct
1859, Nos. 13 to 15.
1855, we have remitted the remainder of the punishment which had been incurred by the men under sentence, and directed that they, as well as the persons in confinement in default of sureties, should be released unconditionally on the 1st instant.

3. We requested the Sessions Judge to explain to them, that the Government had been induced to extend to them this clemency, in the hope that the punishment which they had undergone would prove a sufficient warning both to themselves and others, and ensure their future good conduct and obedience to the law, and that they were not to expect the same lenity, if they should offend hereafter.

4. Ten men, who had absconded, are still at large. Their property has been attached, and the period prescribed by clause 5, s. 17, Regulation IX., 1816, has expired. In respect to these, it has already been declared that they must return and submit themselves to the law. We have now directed the Magistrate to call upon them, in the most public manner, to surrender; and also to cause it to be generally proclaimed, that if they do not come in by the 1st of February next, their properties now under attachment will be confiscated. On any of them surrendering, the Magistrate is immediately to report the case for orders, keeping the party meanwhile under restraint but taking no proceedings against him.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, from 30 July to
5 August 1859.

No. 22.—Read the following Letter from *V. H. Levinge*, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Tinnevelly, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 20 July 1859, No. 235.

WITH reference to my letter of the 8th instant, No. 225, I have the honour to report that one of the persons referred to therein, named Ponnuppa Pillay, has this day voluntarily appeared and delivered himself up.

No. 23.—ORDER thereon, 1 August 1859, No. 1035.

THE Magistrate of Tinnevely will release Ponnappa Pillay's property from attachment, and drop all proceedings against him, unless he should see reason for holding him to personal security for good behaviour, in which case he will report further to Government.

(signed) . T. Pycroft,
Chief Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, from 22 to 31 October 1859.

Read the following letters:—

No. 13.—From V. H. Levinge, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Tinnevely, to T. Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Tencausey, 9 August 1859, No. 244.

WITH reference to the proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 1st instant, No. 1035, I have the honour to report that Ponnappa Pillay was forwarded by me to the criminal court on the 20th ultimo, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Session Judge, on the 26th idem. His property was immediately released from attachment on his delivering himself up.

No. 14.—From V. H. Levinge, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Tinnevely, to T. Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Tencausey, 17 September 1859, No. 271.

I HAVE the honour to request the orders of Government, as to the disposal of the property of the parties named in the margin,* who took part in the riot, which occurred in the town of Tinnevely, on the 22d December, 1858.

2. I issued a summons and warrant for the apprehension of these parties on the 28th and 29th December 1858, but, as they absconded, I issued proclamations on the 5th and 6th January 1859, requiring them to appear in accordance with the instructions contained in clause 1st, s. 17, Regulation IX. of 1816; and as they did not appear, I attached their property under clauses 2d & 3d of the same section, on the 28th January, and 3d and 4th February.

3. A period of six months having already expired, and the parties not having appeared up to this date, I have the honour to report the circumstances as directed in clause 5th, s. 17, Regulation IX. of 1816.

4. The particulars of the property attached are as follow:—

Sunkeralingum Pilly	- - -	House and compound, Nunjah land, tope trees, utensils, &c., valued at about Rs. 4,425. 14. 2.
Soobramanea Pilly	- - -	Ditto - ditto - valued at about Rs. 4,934. 1. 0.
Saravanaperoomaul Pilly	- - -	House and compound, Nunjah and Poonjah land, tope trees, bullocks, utensils, &c., valued at about Rs. 10,356. 10. 1.
Canthemathenatha Moodelly	- - -	House and compound, utensils, &c., valued at about Rs. 306. 14. 5.
Coothalum Pilly	- - -	Ditto - ditto - valued at about Rs. 99. 1. 6.
Soodalamootoo Pilly	- - -	House and compound, utensils, &c., valued at about Rs. 56. 9. 10.
Paramasiven Pilly	- - -	Ditto - ditto - valued at about Rs. 52. 12. 4.

* Sunkeralingum Pilly	- - - - 1	Coothalum Pilly	- - - - 5
Soobramanea Pilly	- - - - 2	Soodalamootoo Pilly	- - - - 6
Saravanaperoomaul Pilly	- - - - 3	and	
Caunthemathenatha Moodelly	- - - - 4	Paramasiven Pilly	- - - - 7

No. 15.—ORDER thereon, 22 October, 1859, No. 1427.

In their order of 29th June last, the Government express their opinion, that the time had arrived when clemency might be extended to the persons in confinement on account of the riot which occurred in the town of Tinnevely, in the month of December last, and they informed some parties, who presented petitions in that behalf, that they would consider the propriety of remitting the remainder of their punishment, whether under sentence, or on default of bail, from the 1st of November next, or the anniversary of Her Majesty's assumption of the direct Government of India.

Judicial Department, No. 88.

2. It would appear that there are at present 14 men in prison, 10 (including one sentenced in July last) under judgment of the Sessions Court, and four in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.

3. The Honourable the Governor in Council resolves, under Act XVIII. 1855, to remit the remainder of the punishment which has been incurred by the men now under sentence, and to direct that they, as well as the persons in confinement in default of sureties, be released unconditionally on the 1st proximo.

4. The Sessions' Judge will explain to all these men that the Government have been induced to extend to them this clemency, in the hope that the punishment which they have undergone will prove a sufficient warning both to themselves and others, and ensure their future good conduct and obedience to the law, and that they are not to expect the same lenity, if they should offend hereafter.

5. Ten men, who had absconded, appear to be still at large; their property has been attached, and the period prescribed by clause 5, s. 17, Regulation IX. 1816, has expired. In respect to these, the Government declared, in their order of 29th June last, that they must return and submit themselves to the law. The Governor in Council now directs, that the Magistrate will again call upon them, in the most public manner, to surrender, and will cause it to be generally proclaimed, that if they do not come in by the 1st of February next, their properties now under attachment will be confiscated. On any of them surrendering, the Magistrate will immediately report the case to Government for their orders, keeping the party meanwhile under restraint, but taking no proceedings against him.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Chief Secretary.

True copies.)

L. Foukes,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

India Office, Judicial Department,
31 January 1860, No. 5.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 18th November, (No. 46) 1859, and, in reply, to inform you that I approve of your proceedings therein reported, in regard to the persons implicated in the Tinnevely riot.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Wood*.

EAST INDIA
(DISTURBANCES IN TINNEVELLY).

COPIES of the OFFICIAL PAPERS touching the
DISTURBANCES in *Tinnevely* in the Month of
December 1858; with the Proceedings which
have been taken thereon.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 February 1860.*

MADRAS.

STATEMENTS

SHOWING THE

GROWTH OF AND CHANGES IN THE REVENUE

(INCLUDING LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL)

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Since the year 1800: 2

AND ITS RELATION TO THE PROGRESS OF CULTIVATION AND
OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1880.

[C.—2691.] Price 2½d.

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India Office,
1st September 1880.

LOUIS MALLET,
Under Secretary of State.

STATEMENTS.

NOTE on Statement No. I., showing the growth of Revenue and Taxation (including Local and Municipal) in the Madras Presidency from 1800-1801 to 1877-78.

Between the years 1620, when the first trading establishment was settled at Masulipatam in Madras, and 1800-1801 when the information contained in Statement No. I. commences, various territories had been acquired at different dates, either by conquest, cession, or treaty, which finally constituted the Madras Presidency.

The area under British rule in 1800-1801 may be considered practically to be very nearly what it is at the present day. The only acquisitions of territory since that date, are, the district of Kurnool in 1838-39, comprising an area of about 7,000 square miles, containing an estimated population of 273,190 souls, and yielding a revenue of about 80,000*l.*; and Tranquebar which was ceded by the Danes in 1845. Since this last date no accession of country has been made to the Presidency of Madras. But in 1862 the district of North Kanara, of about 4,000 square miles, with a population of 338,000 souls, and yielding a land revenue of 110,000*l.*, was transferred to the Presidency of Bombay. The total loss from all branches of revenue, by this transfer, was stated to be about 147,500*l.* (*vide* Administration Report of Madras, 1862-63).

The total area of the Madras Presidency under British administration at the present date, exclusive of the Native States, is stated to be 138,856 square miles, and the population, according to the census of 1871-72, is numbered at 31,597,822 souls.

Columns 2 to 12 in Statement No. I. show the State revenue or taxation, distinguishing the sources whence derived. For the years 1800-1801 to 1828-29 the receipts of Land Revenue, Moturfa, Excise, and Tobacco monopoly (Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5) are lumped together in the returns. In 1828-29 tobacco is first shown separately, and from 1835-36 all the above named items are distinguished.

The Miscellaneous Revenue, shown in Col. 11, comprises items not strictly of taxation, and for this reason the revenue is totalled, Cols. 10 and 18, exclusively of it. The chief items comprised under the head "Miscellaneous" were in 1877-78 :-

	£
Tributes and Contributions	344,643
Forest	40,434
Post Office	114,597
Law and Justice	124,192
Receipts in aid of Pensions, &c.	247,559
Army	178,778
Public Works	45,624

Columns 13 to 17 show the taxation from other sources than those credited to State Revenue. The origin of this taxation and the circumstances under which it has been levied are fully explained in a separate paper in connection with Statement No. II.

The different columns are totalled so as to show, as far as is practicable, the growth of each main head of revenue by decennial periods, and the average of each such decade.

The revenue and taxation (omitting "Miscellaneous" items) in the period 1872-73 to 1877-78 amounted per head of population to—

	s.	d.
State revenue	4	4
Local and municipal	0	5½
Total	4	9½

The returns of population, exhibited in Col. 20, prior to the census of 1871, are so untrustworthy that little reliance can be placed on deductions from them. But, according to the estimate of 1822-23, the figures show that State revenue in that year amounted to 7*s.* 1*d.* per head of population.

OF TAXATION FROM 1800-01 TO 1877-78.

OTHER THAN STATE REVENUE OR TAXATION.					GRAND TOTAL.		POPULATION against the years or date of latest information.	REMARKS.
geographical District.	Local Funds, General, Col. 8, Statement No. II.	Local Funds, Special, Col. 12, Statement No. II.	Municipal Taxation, Col. 15, Statement No. II.	Total, Columns 18 to 16.	Excluding Miscellaneous Cols. 10 & 17.	Including Miscellaneous Cols. 12 & 17.		
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
				£	£			
				2,672,964	3,540,268			
				4,149,276	4,729,609			
				4,395,228	4,724,904			
				4,332,927	4,651,744			
				4,578,770	4,897,140			
				4,685,319	5,014,493			
				4,275,415	4,602,721			
				4,548,015	4,927,519			
				4,608,763	4,968,321			
				4,838,689	5,373,191			
				4,808,337	4,742,991			
				4,779,482	5,338,576			
				4,706,610	5,156,717			
				4,824,606	5,291,127			
				4,828,642	5,297,088			
				4,789,059	5,322,164			
				4,476,789	5,106,107			
				4,679,058	5,360,320			
				4,706,454	5,381,307			
				4,710,818	5,361,432			
				4,746,186	5,407,004			
				4,728,615	5,292,174			
				4,685,025	5,403,506			
				4,768,004	5,557,029			
				4,794,775	5,585,210	518,476,923		
				4,738,568	5,499,765			
				4,692,391	5,440,743			
				4,957,182	5,714,915			
				4,632,876	5,981,681			
				4,574,407	5,347,828			
				4,794,557	5,575,049			
				4,706,484	5,415,587			
				4,733,920	5,552,031			
				4,600,822	5,358,260			
				4,765,907	4,472,137			
				3,796,985	4,108,061		<i>Famine year.</i>	
				4,036,008	4,368,207			
				4,162,307	4,480,025			
				4,453,571	4,599,261	518,967,895		
				4,124,824	4,618,309			
				4,348,391	4,819,890			
				4,467,411	4,953,070			
				4,502,477	4,976,615		<i>[Including £80,000 for the acquisition of Kurnool.</i>	
				4,365,354	4,674,384			
				4,508,418	4,974,639			
				4,536,817	5,015,217			
				4,563,236	5,086,759			
				4,583,688	5,074,195			
				4,493,311	4,998,329			
				4,554,653	5,006,048			
				4,640,979	5,134,044			
				4,789,261	5,310,367			
				4,673,679	5,151,454			
				4,538,018	5,005,950			
				4,583,305	5,065,500			

ording to Census taken in this year.

* Judicial Stamps, Fees, and Fines, &c., not being considered ordinary Taxation, are not included Col. 8, but under Miscellaneous.

No. 1.—STATEMENT exhibiting the growth of REV

STATE REVENUE OR TAXATION.											
TOTAL ARS.	Land Revenue.	Moturfa or tax on Trades, Houses, &c.	Abkarri, Farms, and Excise.	Tobacco Monopoly in Malabar and Kanara.	Customs and Land transit.	Salt Receipts.	Stamps.*	Income, License, and Assessed taxes.	Total excluding Miscel- laneous Cols. 2 to 9.	Miscel- laneous.	T incl M lar Colt
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
10-51	£ 3,515,969	£ 114,942	£ 242,066	£ 83,792	£ 110,725	£ 477,680	£ 47,092		£ 4,592,216	£ 495,417	5.04
51-52	3,610,646	119,257	241,840	89,677	115,680	483,427	49,888		4,710,415	522,817	5.21
52-53	3,687,811	118,461	242,157	63,162	120,797	504,265	48,287		4,784,940	533,438	5.31
53-54	3,402,385	110,236	249,086	8,958	126,528	480,214	52,819		4,480,176	557,459	4.91
54-55	3,384,636	108,281	243,388		117,200	487,459	54,813		4,485,277	554,069	4.91
55-56	3,414,611	101,889	231,594		130,714	507,734	66,855		4,453,897	533,922	5.21
56-57	3,592,766	101,643	230,907		137,723	503,394	70,956		4,637,994	527,336	5.44
57-58	3,678,862	107,326	275,410		141,174	572,597	75,540		4,650,909	527,366	5.67
58-59	4,175,268	111,247	284,414		154,102	601,954	80,617		5,407,602	552,428	6.21
59-60	4,093,345	109,242	292,647		255,577	647,115	93,241		5,490,967	1,064,013	6.65
age- cade	3,655,625	110,252	253,351	61,397	141,022	526,639	63,941		4,785,389	694,549	5.47
	4,043,787										
10-61	3,974,730	100,639	307,125		295,388	706,789	a 152,565	101,427	5,638,653	1,031,767	6.67
61-62	4,153,293	The Moturfa tax was relinquished 1st August 1861 in favour of a License Tax.	333,466		232,522	868,323	b 310,458	284,958	6,183,020	832,059	7.01
62-63	4,240,031		372,757		196,498	912,770	c 212,558	231,943	6,174,557	799,573	6.92
63-64	4,299,792		405,165		229,852	899,272	238,342	164,960	6,237,393	791,596	7.02
64-65	4,184,645		396,054		203,873	1,086,670	269,409	147,867	6,238,523	768,076	7.00
65-66	4,306,505		414,718		208,553	1,012,760	d 306,485	72,399	6,401,420	657,397	7.05
66-67	3,652,026		427,452		193,539	1,047,573	e 282,558	1,346	5,604,489	650,362	6.26
67-68	4,244,396		506,491		251,902	1,093,802	f 353,725	85,695	6,544,011	968,866	7.51
68-69	4,068,789		490,843		276,591	1,107,258	g 372,347	63,581	6,379,404	1,127,677	7.50
69-70	4,482,706		570,022		276,485	1,164,736	h 406,482	135,423	7,035,854	1,043,778	8.07
age- cade	4,160,691	100,639	422,409		236,521	985,495	290,492	129,260	6,248,732	863,165	7.10
	4,593,164										
0-71	4,397,803		589,266		304,897	1,264,230	i 339,586	252,726	7,208,508	998,792	8.20
71-72	4,440,313		570,892		313,228	1,307,841	399,025	110,817	7,142,116	950,311	8.09
72-73	4,693,469		616,844		393,742	1,285,019	426,591	72,895	7,488,560	770,550	8.19
73-74	4,451,489		609,946		356,152	1,235,186	471,469	4,380	7,188,622	1,021,965	8.21
74-75	4,635,487		605,892		321,025	1,331,569	492,878	177	7,367,028	956,799	8.27
75-76	4,545,018		683,901		307,962	1,353,789	501,971	60	7,342,666	1,017,792	8.36
76-77	3,296,575		558,369		246,736	1,291,958	499,336	115	5,893,084	1,159,033	7.05
77-78	3,494,894		471,069		203,350	1,142,186	489,221	14	5,800,724	1,185,714	6.98
age- urs	4,243,129		582,022		303,387	1,288,972	460,009	55,148	6,931,417	1,001,242	7.93
	4,826,401										

* XXXIV. of 1860.

b Act XXXVII. of 1861.

c Act X. of 1862.

d Act IX. of 1865.

e Act XX. of

h Acts VII. and XX. of 1870.

i Acts VIII. and IX. of 1871.

Note.—The Blank spaces indicate that either the Item

ATION from 1800-10 to 1877-78—continued.

Year	OTHER THAN STATE REVENUE OR TAXATION.				GRAND TOTAL.		POPULATION against the years or date of latest information.	REMARKS.
	Local Funds, General, Col. 8, Statement No. II.	Local Funds, Special, Col. 12, Statement No. II.	Municipal Taxation, Col. 15, Statement No. II.	Total, Columns 13 to 16.	Excluding Miscellaneous Cols. 10 & 17.	Including Miscellaneous Cols. 12 & 17.		
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
281				37,281	4,592,216	5,087,333	£22,031,697	
306				37,006	4,710,415	5,233,232		
390				43,290	4,784,940	5,318,078		
482				46,482	4,467,437	5,024,916		
763				45,783	4,532,288	4,966,352		
320			19,530	81,850	4,436,687	5,330,619		
360			17,013	79,973	4,684,476	5,511,812		
					4,893,692	5,721,058		
					5,489,452	6,241,695		
					5,370,940	6,630,953		
445			13,276	52,666	4,822,256	5,516,805	£24,656,509	
766			19,455	79,221	5,717,334	6,749,651		
446			19,494	74,940	6,257,960	7,090,019		
864			26,443	92,307	6,266,862	7,026,437		
920	22,645	1,704	26,764	117,033	6,854,416	7,146,312		
074	27,440	28,501	27,740	138,755	6,372,278	7,140,354	£26,539,052	
530	32,063	36,007	39,910	162,510	6,563,930	7,321,527		
194	48,302	33,303	35,097	201,096	5,805,585	6,455,947		
193	186,757	42,344	109,257	365,551	6,909,562	7,378,428		
348	216,712	43,498	113,720	468,278	6,847,682	7,975,359		
088	233,973	50,313	107,970	528,339	7,564,193	8,607,971		
642	102,128	33,696	51,585	222,393	6,466,035	7,320,201	£31,597,872	
286	210,620	50,754	110,360	529,970	7,738,473	8,737,270		
862	255,248	47,871	116,040	605,041	7,747,137	8,697,498		
750	337,433	52,218	122,337	769,338	8,257,396	8,868,748		
224	330,350	48,636	121,921	769,331	7,938,303	8,980,423		
630	408,955	48,767	111,927	775,269	8,162,297	9,149,095		
955	386,966	57,675	120,959	792,548	8,135,244	9,153,036		
026	319,214	41,429	122,797	678,466	6,571,550	7,739,603		
148	319,717	37,997	130,052	688,914	6,489,638	7,676,352		
980	335,513	48,175	119,516	701,178	7,632,596	8,636,375		

f Act XXVI. of 1867.

g Act XVIII. of 1869.

h See pp. 2, 3, and 9 of Census Report, 1871.

* Judicial Stamps, Fees, and Fines, &c., not being considered ordinary taxation, are not included in Col. 8, but under Miscellaneous.

ist or that separate information is not obtainable.

NOTE on Statement No. II., showing the various kinds of Local and Municipal Taxation in the Madras Presidency, from the year 1853-54 to 1877-78 inclusive.

This statement is an expansion of Columns 13 to 17 in Statement No. I, and shows the progress of local and municipal taxation in the Presidency of Madras.

Village Service Fund.—Prescriptive allowances to village officers (headman and accountants) are exhibited in Column 2.

From the commencement of British rule it has been the usual practice to allow certain charges on the revenue of each village for the remuneration of the village officers. Before 1853-54 these charges were not brought to account either as receipts or as disbursements; they are now treated as regular Cesses extra to the revenue, and brought to account accordingly. This Column also includes assessments imposed on revenue free service lands for the remuneration of the officiating village officers.

Column 3 shows the amounts of service cess in lieu of direct fees of village officers. Besides the emoluments above described, village officers, revenue and police, have always had a prescriptive right to certain fees or other remuneration direct from the cultivators. Madras Act IV. of 1864 legalized the commutation of such direct levies into a cess of one anna in addition to each rupee of revenue ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.), the direct levy being made illegal when such commutation had been effected. The extra cess began to be separately brought to account in 1871-72, but the Act has as yet been applied only to five districts, though it is intended eventually to extend its operation.

These Service Cesses exist in Ryotwarri villages only, the reorganization of village establishments not having yet been attempted in the Zemindari tracts.

For the years 1872-73 to 1876-77 the totals in Column 4, it will be noticed, exceed the aggregate of the two previous columns. The explanation is that certain items (such as percentage on water rates) have been credited to the Village Service Fund, which have not been shown separately in the accounts under either head.

It will be observed that the Village Service Fund is not new taxation, having existed in another form since the introduction of British rule. And the gradual increase under Column 2 since 1853-54 is apparent only, the system of bringing the cess to account having been introduced gradually.

It will also be noticed that these Cesses, as well as that under Column 5, depend on and vary with the amount of Land Revenue.

Local Funds. General.—Local taxation for the improvement of communications was first legalized by Madras Act III. of 1866, which imposed a rate of half an anna per rupee, or $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. of the rent value of land (which, in the case of Ryotwarri or lands held direct from Government, was to be taken to be equivalent to the Government assessment and water rate of the land) for the construction and maintenance of district roads. This Act was superseded by Madras Act IV. of 1871, which greatly developed the principle of local taxation and local administration.

This last Act constituted Local Boards, consisting of official and non-official members, for the administration of the Local Funds raised within each Local Fund circle, of which there are 35 in the Presidency. The Local Fund under the Act comprises, 1st, a rate on the rent value of land (Column 5), as under Act III. of 1866, which was, however, raised to one anna in the rupee ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.), two thirds of which rate the Act appropriates to improvement of communications, and one third to education and sanitation; 2ndly, a house tax (Column 6) for educational purposes, the imposition of which was, however, optional to Government, and which, practically, is now in abeyance; 3rdly, tolls (Column 7) on animals and vehicles using roads within the circle, tolls having previously been levied for the improvement of communications under other laws; 4thly, certain minor items not of the nature of taxation.

Special Local Funds.—Various sources of income applicable to local administrative purposes, and known as Special Funds, exist in this Presidency; of such are school and university fees, rent of travellers' bungalows, and the like. But three of these items may perhaps be considered of the nature of taxation, and are therefore shown in the statement to which this paper refers.

Column 9, *Pound Fund.* This consists of the fines, on account of trespassing cattle sent to a pound, imposed under the Cattle Trespass Act, I. of 1871. After providing for the necessary expenses, half the surplus is appropriated to the Local or Municipal Funds, as the case may be, of the place where the pound is situated, and half to the Agricultural School at Sydapet, for agricultural education.

Column 10, *Fishery Rents.* The sums obtained for the right of fishing in certain tanks or streams have been, from 1863-64, appropriated to local communications. Since 1875-76, however, they have been credited to the Irrigation Department, and no longer form a portion of Local Funds.

Column 11, *Jungle Conservancy.* This is a light tax on the use of the communal or village woodlands, in the shape of fees on wood collected for sale and the like. The proceeds are expended by the officers of Government upon raising roadside avenues, firewood plantations, and similar objects.

Municipal Taxation.—Column 13 gives the Municipal Taxation for the city of Madras under the several Acts which regulate its municipal administration, viz., Madras Acts XIV. of 1856, IX. of 1865, V. of 1871, and V. of 1878. The population of the Presidency town is 397,500 by the census of 1871, and the rate per head of municipal taxation was thus in 1877-78 about 2s. 10d. But the last Act, V. of 1878, has raised that rate by about one fourth.

Column 14. Municipal institutions and taxation were introduced in places other than the Presidency Town by Act X. of 1865. The chief object of this Act was to impose on the various towns in which municipalities were constituted a contribution of 75 per cent. of the cost of their own police, while Government was to contribute a moiety of the municipal expenditure on sanitation. By Act III. of 1871, these municipalities were relieved of expenditure on Police, while primary education was added to the objects on which municipal funds may be spent. Under Act VII. of 1878 police has again been placed among the objects of municipal taxation, the exemption having occasioned embarrassment to provincial revenues.

There are altogether 48 municipalities (exclusive of the city of Madras), with an aggregate population of 1,198,000, the average rate per head of municipal taxation being in 1877-78 about 1s. 3d. But there is room under the existing law for an improvement of municipal income, as the maximum rates have probably nowhere been imposed.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

No. II.—STATEMENT SHOWING the VARIOUS KINDS of LOCAL and MUNICIPAL TAXATION from the Year 1853-54 to 1877-78 inclusive.

OFFICIAL YEARS.	VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.			LOCAL FUNDS. GENERAL.				LOCAL FUNDS. SPECIAL.				MUNICIPAL.			GRAND TOTAL TAXATION, Columns 4, 8, 12, 15.	REMARKS.
	Prescriptive Allowances.	Service Cess in lieu of direct Fees.	Total Columns 2 + 3.	Rate on Rent Value of Land.	House Tax in Villages for Educational purposes.	Tolls and Ferries.	Total Columns 5 + 6 + 7.	Pound Fund.	Fishery Rents.	Jungle conservancy.	Total Columns 9 + 10 + 11.	Taxation in the City of Madras.	Taxation of Provincial Municipalities.	Total Columns 13 + 14.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1853-54	87,981	-	87,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,281	
1854-55	87,008	-	87,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,008	
1855-56	43,290	-	43,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,290	
1856-57	46,482	-	46,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,482	
1857-58	42,788	-	42,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,788	
1858-59	62,320	-	62,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,530	-	19,530	81,850	
1859-60	62,960	-	62,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,013	-	17,013	79,973	
1860-61	59,766	-	59,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,455	-	19,455	79,221	
1861-62	55,446	-	55,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,494	-	19,494	74,940	
1862-63	65,864	-	65,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,448	-	26,448	92,307	
1863-64	65,920	-	65,920	11,912	-	10,739	22,645	-	1,704	-	1,704	26,764	-	26,764	117,033	
1864-65	50,074	-	50,074	19,992	-	18,448	27,440	15,221	5,111	8,169	28,501	27,740	-	27,740	133,755	
1865-66	64,530	-	64,530	17,822	-	14,241	32,063	16,575	9,998	9,434	36,007	29,910	-	29,910	162,510	
1866-67	89,194	-	89,194	30,452	-	12,850	43,303	14,443	7,763	11,297	33,503	35,097	-	35,097	201,098	
1867-68	77,193	-	77,193	121,993	-	14,764	136,757	17,070	9,879	15,395	42,344	44,175	65,082	109,257	865,551	
1868-69	92,348	-	92,348	204,363	-	14,349	218,712	19,243	9,489	14,766	48,498	43,802	69,818	113,720	466,278	
1869-70	136,088	-	136,088	216,510	-	17,463	233,973	20,726	10,384	19,203	50,913	35,917	72,053	107,970	528,339	
1870-71	158,236	-	158,236	192,627	-	17,993	210,620	22,037	10,543	18,174	50,754	39,740	70,630	110,360	529,870	
1871-72	147,343	88,539	185,882	234,572	33	20,643	255,248	22,160	9,622	16,089	47,871	44,053	71,987	116,040	605,041	
1872-73	141,421	41,058	*196,750	369,907	5,402	22,124	397,433	23,798	11,685	17,735	53,218	41,636	80,829	121,021	769,338	
1873-74	137,691	43,873	*209,22	364,438	3,803	22,689	390,950	20,938	11,059	16,689	48,666	40,192	80,829	121,021	769,881	
1874-75	144,989	53,091	*210,620	371,309	7,454	25,192	403,955	22,062	10,546	16,150	48,767	40,690	71,237	111,927	775,269	
1875-76	134,372	54,091	*226,955	360,324	121	26,321	386,965	22,537	9,981	15,157	57,675	45,238	75,714	120,952	792,548	
1876-77	123,312	52,024	*195,026	298,704	-	20,510	319,314	23,682	†	17,797	41,429	48,883	73,914	122,797	678,466	Famine years.
1877-78	No details.	-	201,148	292,126	-	27,561	319,717	23,682	†	15,365	37,997	55,344	74,708	130,052	688,914	

* These figures do not make up the total of the previous Columns for reasons explained in the note (page 8) which accompanies this statement.
 † Transferred to Irrigation, Public Works Department.

NOTE on Statement No. III., showing the extension of the occupied Area of Land fully assessed, and the growth of the Land Revenue, in the Madras Presidency since 1852-53.

This statement cannot be carried back before 1852-53, as the detailed information in Columns 3 to 16 inclusive does not exist in a complete form prior to that year. Column 2 corresponds to Column 2 of Statement No. I. It shows the *actual realizations* of land revenue for each year, which are the same as the *current demand* for that year, Column 5, *minus* any sums uncollected within the year, and *plus* collections of arrears of former years. This explains the discrepancies between Columns 2 and 5.

Column 3 shows the fixed land revenue demand on the Zemindari or permanently settled estates, assessed at a lump sum on each estate. The total area of these estates is about 21 million acres, but the area of cultivation within them not being known, they are excluded from Columns 6 to 16 inclusive.

When Zemindari lands receive water from Government works of irrigation they pay water rate in addition to their fixed assessment. This water rate now amounts to from 70,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* a year, and is included in Columns 4, 12, and 15, as it is not distinguished in the accounts from water rates on land not permanently settled.

Column 4 comprises all items of land revenue demand other than the fixed assessment of Zemindari estates. The principal item is that of the revenue of lands held at full assessments directly from Government or Ryotwari lands (Columns 7 and 10); the other items are water-rates, &c. (Columns 12 and 13); quit-rents on lands and villages partially exempt from assessment (in area about $7\frac{3}{4}$ million acres), about 187,000*l.*; and numerous minor items, such as sales of grazing on Government waste lands and the like, known as Land Revenue "Miscellaneous," about 30,000*l.*

Columns 6 to 16 give the details of the lands held subject to full rates of assessment on Ryotwari settlement or direct from Government. North and South Kanara are excluded from these columns, as the areas of cultivation in these districts are not shown in the revenue returns; also, for the same reason, the district of Malabar prior to 1865-66.

These lands are distinguished according to the main classification in use under the Madras revenue system, viz., into lands *assessed* as unirrigated (Columns 6 to 8), and land *assessed* as irrigated (Columns 9 to 11).

This classification, however, needs some explanation.

First. Lands irrigated by works which are private property (as, for instance, wells constructed by the landholder) are assessed at unirrigated rates, and are consequently entered in Column 6.

Secondly. In order to exhibit the direct return from certain large irrigation works constructed by Government, the charge for water supplied from them is in the returns shown as a water rate (Column 12) separately from the land assessment, and the lands irrigated are shown as assessed at dry rates, and have been entered under Column 6. The principal of these works are those on the rivers Godaveri and Kistna, and the areas of land classed as "dry" irrigated from them were in 1878 about 540,000 and 265,000 acres respectively.

From the above it will be seen that the area actually irrigable bears a much larger proportion to the total area of fully assessed occupied land than would appear from the proportion of the area classed as irrigated (Column 9) to the total area (Column 14).

And it must be observed that the areas given, Columns 6, 9, 14, are of holdings, not of cultivation, of fully assessed lands. In ordinary years, about 88 per cent. of the area held on Ryotwari settlement is under the plough, and 12 per cent. fallow or pasture.

Columns 7 and 10 show the regular ordinary assessment of the two classes of fully assessed lands, and Columns 8 and 11 the average rate per acre of that assessment. But, under certain circumstances, an extra charge on account of the use of water may be made, either, on dry lands, water rate (Column 12) as explained above, or, on wet lands, an extra charge when a second crop is grown (Column 13), because the ordinary "consolidated" assessment (so called as including both soil and water rate) is calculated for one crop only.

Columns 14 to 16 show the total area, assessment, and rate of fully assessed lands; but these columns also need some explanation.

Prior to 1865-66 the returns showed separately from the main classes of "dry" and "wet" certain other classes of fully assessed lands, amounting altogether to 350,000 or 400,000 acres. The principal of these minor classes were "garden," or lands irrigated by wells. In 1865 lands watered by private wells were relieved of any impost beyond the "dry" rate, and all lands were classified as either "dry" or "wet." This accounts for the area in Column 14 showing more than the aggregate of Columns 6 and 9 in the earlier years.

It has already been explained that the water rate on Zemindari lands irrigated by Government works is included in Column 12. The total assessment, Column 15, of Ryotwari holdings is thus shown as higher by 70,000*l.* or 80,000*l.* a year (the amount of the Zemindari water rate) than it really is, and the average rate of assessment (Column 16) is also proportionately too high.

The general results obtained from the statement to which this paper refers may thus be summarized. Comparing the averages of the first with those of the last quinquennial period (which includes the two years of famine), the increase in realizations of land revenue generally has been 588,257*l.*, or about 17 per cent. Taking the figures for the fully assessed Ryotwari lands only (Column 15), and omitting the increase due to the inclusion of Malabar in 1865-66, the assessment has risen by 731,942*l.*, or 25 per cent., and the occupied area by not less than 7,215,898 acres, or 60 per cent.

The causes of the decrease in average rates are, partly special reductions of assessment from time to time (some of which are noted in the column of remarks); partly the gradual introduction of the revised settlements, which has been going on since 1856, and has now extended to twelve districts; and partly the extension of cultivation to poorer and more lightly assessed soils. The absolute decrease is from about 5*s.* per acre to about 3*s.* 10½*d.*, or 23 per cent. The relative decrease, if the rise in prices is taken into consideration, is, of course, greater.

On dry lands the occupied area has increased by 6,654,847 acres, or about 72 per cent.; the assessment by 448,801*l.*, or 37 per cent., the rate having fallen from 2*s.* 7½*d.* to 2*s.* 1½*d.* On wet lands there is nominally an increase in area of 903,371 acres, or 36 per cent., the rate having fallen from 13*s.* 1*d.* to 8*s.* 11½*d.* The real increase of irrigation is, however, not inadequately exhibited by these figures, as is shown by the great increase in water rates, 243,332*l.*, or more than 300 per cent., and in the charge for second crops, 11,197*l.*, or about 18 per cent.

No. III.—STATEMENT exhibiting the GROWTH of the LAND REVENUE

OFFICIAL YEARS.	LAND REVENUE realised, according to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS presented to Parliament.	CURRENT LAND REVENUE DEMAND as given in the ANNUAL REVENUE RETURNS, including KANARA and MALABAR.			TOTAL CULTIVATORS HOLDINGS of fully A. according to the Annual Revenue Returns; ex		
		Revenue of Zemindari or permanently Settled Lands.	Revenue not permanently settled, including Miscellaneous, Water Rates, &c.	Total Columns 3 + 4.	Dry or Unirrigated Lands.		
					Area.	Assessment.	Rate Assess- per A.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	£	£	£	£	Acres.	£	£ s.
1852-53 - -	3,687,811	498,251	3,205,721	3,703,972	9,266,425	1,225,712	0 2
1853-54 - -	3,402,335	497,405	2,919,527	3,416,932	8,824,498	1,169,710	0 2
1854-55 - -	3,384,636	497,948	3,072,251	3,570,199	8,250,015	1,122,015	0 2
1855-56 - -	3,414,611	497,603	3,222,802	3,720,405	9,477,455	1,233,868	0 2
1856-57 - -	3,592,766	497,482	3,353,819	3,851,301	9,894,644	1,275,519	0 2
1857-58 - -	3,678,862	497,902	3,259,112	3,757,014	10,176,108	1,292,982	0 2
1858-59 - -	4,175,268	497,750	3,615,486	4,118,286	10,697,180	1,388,126	0 2
1859-60 - -	4,098,345	506,341	3,538,465	4,039,806	11,304,510	1,391,829	0 2
1860-61 - -	3,974,730	510,545	3,504,062	4,014,607	11,600,108	1,384,009	0 2
1861-62 - -	4,158,293	510,396	3,718,651	4,229,047	12,224,006	1,431,249	0 2
1862-63 - -	4,240,031	510,148	3,776,029	4,286,177	12,821,125	1,454,471	0 2
1863-64 - -	4,299,792	512,948	3,829,173	4,342,121	13,111,158	1,458,815	0 2
1864-65 - -	4,184,645	512,166	3,789,969	4,252,135	13,659,063	1,504,244	0 2
1865-66 - -	4,306,505	513,324	3,800,277	4,312,601	14,459,368	1,607,626	0 2
1866-67 - -	8,652,026	512,662	3,898,240	4,410,902	14,940,078	1,625,491	0 2
1867-68 - -	4,244,396	513,285	3,684,908	4,198,198	15,487,351	1,678,442	0 2
1868-69 - -	4,068,789	514,652	3,792,846	4,307,498	15,640,120	1,692,944	0 2
1869-70 - -	4,482,706	514,275	3,998,127	4,512,402	16,008,038	1,726,940	0 2
1870-71 - -	4,397,803	514,264	4,090,866	4,604,730	16,241,658	1,747,266	0 2
1871-72 - -	4,440,313	512,946	3,987,686	4,450,632	16,084,145	1,709,999	0 2
1872-73 - -	4,698,469	511,633	4,088,879	4,580,512	16,097,189	1,689,679	0 2
1873-74 - -	4,451,489	511,508	3,908,723	4,420,231	15,952,144	1,682,945	0 2
1874-75 - -	4,635,487	513,299	4,185,728	4,649,027	16,282,415	1,713,100	0 2
1875-76 - -	4,545,013	513,387	3,903,255	4,417,142	16,278,655	1,724,246	0 2
1876-77 - -	3,296,575	518,324	3,141,394	3,655,218	16,217,256	1,727,427	0 2
1877-78 - -	3,494,884	514,003	3,959,085	4,473,088	16,175,052	1,714,308	0 2

* *Quit-rents on lands partially exempt from assessment are also included in this column.*

SIDENCY.

Extension of Occupied AREA of LAND fully assessed since 1852-3.

in RYOTWARI TRACTS (Column 4), showing their Area in Acres, and Assessment thereon, stricts of North and South Kanara in each year, but including the District of Malabar after 1865-66.								REMARKS.
Wet or Irrigated Lands under Consolidated Assessment.			Extra Assessment or Additional Revenue.		Total Holdings in Ryotwari Tracts.			
ea.	Assessment.	Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Water Rate and charge for Lands converted from Dry to Wet. †	Charge for Second Crop on Wet Lands. †	Area. Columns, 6 + 9.	Assessment. Columns, 7, 10, 12, 13.	Rate of Assessment per Acre.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
res.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	Acres.	£	£ s. d.	
9,030	1,485,074	0 18 1			112,078,585	13,022,422	0 5 0	
3,186	1,519,790	0 18 11	No information.		111,559,021	13,001,021	0 5 2½	Very disastrous year.
6,425	1,777,728	0 18 2½			10,936,440	2,899,743	0 5 2½	Assessments provisionally reduced in nine districts to the extent of 143,749l.
7,858	1,698,530	0 12 5½	64,582	43,505	12,805,313	3,040,470	0 4 11½	
2,806	1,504,371	0 12 3½	78,629	59,665	112,964,668	2,918,084	0 4 6	
6,331	1,549,015	0 12 10½	69,125	48,557	112,941,080	2,954,679	0 4 6½	
9,939	1,696,074	0 18 0½	70,440	80,689	113,629,430	3,185,329	0 4 8	
2,142	1,481,155	0 10 11½	99,148	79,570	114,389,214	3,051,197	0 4 2½	Uttingu method of adjusting the commutation prices of grain in Tanjore and Timenevly abandoned for regular settlement.
2,392	1,441,795	0 10 9	106,447	51,490	114,669,960	2,983,741	0 4 0½	
2,775	1,519,102	0 10 10	102,925	59,278	115,420,153	3,112,549	0 4 0½	
4,919	1,546,798	0 10 4½	144,089	67,080	116,196,929	3,212,438	0 3 11½	North Kanara transferred to Bombay; revenue demand 110,000l.; cultivated area not known.
9,892	1,511,709	0 10 2½	157,482	66,689	116,461,419	3,194,645	0 3 10½	
4,044	1,482,001	0 10 1½	165,898	50,874	116,778,662	3,202,952	0 3 9½	Rates of assessment reduced in Trichinopoly and lands watered from wells relieved of special water-rate. Area and assessment for Malabar first shown in the accounts in this year. Dry 373,650 acres, assessment 58,340l. and wet 379,318 acres, assessment 37,932l.; distinction of garden and other minor classification of lands disappear in the accounts from this date.
9,763	1,662,075	0 9 10½	209,104	53,895	17,859,131	3,632,700	0 3 11½	
4,520	1,780,160	0 9 8½	206,782	50,452	18,514,599	3,612,885	0 3 10½	
8,259	1,728,642	0 9 8½	208,744	47,678	19,005,610	3,663,501	0 3 10½	
9,745	1,738,632	0 9 7½	213,382	58,229	19,212,865	3,683,177	0 3 10	
9,845	1,723,626	0 9 6½	229,700	55,094	19,612,378	3,785,369	0 3 9½	
6,029	1,734,397	0 9 6½	253,056	64,423	19,987,687	3,799,042	0 3 9½	
1,793	1,692,743	0 9 4½	270,557	57,702	19,685,938	3,731,001	0 3 6½	Unfavourable year.
4,274	1,668,761	0 9 3½	284,985	67,515	19,691,413	3,710,940	0 3 9	
6,992	1,685,348	0 9 1½	306,580	72,028	19,682,436	3,746,896	0 3 10	
5,599	1,697,476	0 9 1½	351,412	91,687	19,958,014	3,853,625	0 3 10½	
2,731	1,709,258	0 9 1½	313,263	55,910	20,021,386	3,795,676	0 3 9½	Famine years. Large remissions or suspensions of Revenue demands in consequence.
19,600	1,693,709	0 9 0½	286,238	49,616	19,956,856	3,756,990	0 3 9	
4,563	1,719,979	0 8 11½	336,090	93,782	20,009,615	3,864,659	0 3 10½	

† The figures under these columns, 12, 13, are included in those given in column 4.

these years the totals are more than columns 6 and 9 added together, as they include certain lands bearing assessment, but not then classed under either of the main heads "Dry" or "Wet."

NOTE on Statement No. IV., showing the growth of Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency in connexion with Receipts derived from Customs Duties; and of Receipts from, and Quantities sold, with the Rate of Sale, of Salt; from 1800-01 to 1877-78.

Customs and Land Transit Duties.—The figures in Column 2 correspond with those in Column 6 in Statement No. I., having been taken from the Financial Accounts presented to Parliament. From 1800-1801 to 1844-45 the duties derived from land transit are not shown separately from those levied on the import and export trade of the Presidency, whether by sea or passing from British to foreign territory, and *vice versa*. Act VI. of 1844 abolished the land transit duties, and a new customs tariff was introduced. Since 1844 and up to the present date, the customs tariff has undergone constant revision. The inland customs duties, amounting to about 10,000*l.*, are included with the duties collected on the sea-borne trade.

Sea-borne Trade.—The total value of foreign and coasting trade, shown in Columns 3, 4, and 5, has been extracted from the Commercial Returns of each year, from the earliest date for which such records exist. The information, however, in the original returns was given in different kinds of rupees, but notes are inserted in the column of remarks (9), explaining the rates at which they have been converted into sterling value for the different periods. No just conclusions can be arrived at as to the relations between the value of the trade and the duties shown in Column 2 for the earlier years, for reasons already assigned, *i.e.*, because the figures include the duties derived from land transit. Since 1844-45 a rapid and gradual increase in the value of trade is to be noticed. The average receipts from customs duties for the five years 1845-46 to 1849-50 inclusive, as compared with the last quinquennial period of 1873-74 to 1877-78, had increased from 129,543*l.* to 283,045*l.*, while the value of the sea-borne trade had risen from 4,701,153*l.* to 23,839,891*l.*; and the per-centage of duties bearing on the trade during the same quinquennial periods would thus appear to be 2.75 per cent. in the first and 1.10 per cent. in the second instance.

During the 33 years, 1845-46 to 1877-78, the value of the foreign trade had increased from 2,499,193*l.* to 9,487,036*l.*, or about 279 per cent. The increase in the coasting trade from 2,232,101*l.* to 19,283,170*l.* is yet more noticeable, as it has taken place, notwithstanding the competition of railways, and as indicating a great development of commercial enterprise.

Salt.—A Government monopoly was established in 1805 for the administration of of this source of revenue or taxation. According to the system still prevailing on the Eastern Coast, salt is made by private manufacturers, under advances from the Government, who are the sole purchasers. The salt is then resold at the price paid to the manufacturers *plus* the duty. But in Malabar and Canara, on the Western Coast, the monopoly has been done away with, and the salt is imported into these districts upon the payment of duty.

The figures given in Column 6 of the Statement to which this paper refers also correspond with those shown in Column 7 of Statement No. I., but the particulars in Columns 7 and 8 have been taken from the Report of the Madras Salt Commission. The receipts derived from salt show a gradual increase in the averages of each decennial period from 134,180*l.* to 1,283,971*l.*, or about 144,224*l.* for each period of ten

years. Comparing four years, 1810-11 to 1813-14, with 1874-75 to 1877-78, the following result is obtained :—

	Receipts.	Sale Rate per Maund including Duty.	Quantities sold.
	₹	R. A.	Lbs.
Average, 1810-11 to 1813-14 - -	346,542	0 14	366,655,200
Average, 1874-75 to 1877-78 - -	1,279,852	2 4	543,906,320
Increase - {	933,310	1 6	177,251,120
	269 per cent.	157 per cent.	48 per cent.

The duty on salt was raised from Rs. 1. 13 to Rs. 2. 8 in 1878.

In their concluding remarks (Cha. XI., p. 223), the Madras Salt Commission calculate the annual consumption of salt within the limits of the Presidency, including Mysore and Coorg, to be 11.38 lbs. per head.

MAD.

No. IV.—STATEMENT showing the GROWTH or INCREASE of SEA-BORNE TRADE in relation to the REVENUE derived therefrom per Maund of 80 lbs. in relation to the RECEIPTS derived therefrom

OFFICIAL YEARS.	CUSTOMS and LAND TRANSPORT DUTIES.	VALUE of SEA-BORNE TRADE.			SALT.		REMARKS.	
		Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total.	Receipts.	Sale Rate per Indian Maund of 82½ lbs.		Quantity sold and Exported.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7. *	8.	9.
	£	£	£	£	£		lbs.	
1800-01	194,885	No information.			19,852	9 As. 4 pie, equal to 0-70 farthing pr. lb.	No information.	a. In the original Ret the trade is given Sica Rupees transposed into Em money at the rate 2s. 3d., as shown Col. 3, 4, 5, 1802-3 to 1810-11.
1801-02	312,498			20,932				
1802-03	345,227	1,942,378	2,476,131	a 4,416,809	31,737			
1803-04	395,367	2,591,520	2,152,849	a 4,744,369	27,768			
1804-05	544,107	1,639,250	2,498,462	a 4,137,712	39,771			
1805-06	352,481	1,959,795	2,449,262	a 4,409,057	185,897			
1806-07	256,061	1,854,070	2,276,461	a 3,830,531	215,848			
1807-08	245,837	1,615,845	3,415,365	a 5,031,210	258,990			
1808-09	298,946	1,435,802	2,028,041	a 3,463,843	262,803			
1809-10	383,753	1,249,647	2,016,348	a 3,264,989	278,640			
Average of 1st Decade	333,311	1,723,575	2,418,990	4,137,565	184,180			
1810-11	423,170	2,046,482	1,698,594	a 3,740,076	339,610	14 Annas a Maund, equal to 1 farthing per lb.	b. From 1811-12 1818-19 the Ret are given in A Rupees which are calculated at 2s. 3½ Arcot Rupees b hold equal to a Pa, which is equivalent to c. From 1819-20 1834-35 inclusive Returns are rendered Madras Rupees, which varies but slightly as Arcot Rupee. transposition has been calculated at 2s. 1d.	
1811-12	436,538	2,194,879	1,174,253	b 3,369,132	343,533			
1812-13	458,720	1,510,269	1,707,976	b 3,218,245	370,643			
1813-14	472,276	1,802,837	1,380,156	b 2,682,493	333,321			
1814-15	541,286	1,484,903	1,228,809	b 2,718,712	313,388			
1815-16	514,300	1,688,188	1,020,909	b 2,709,097	312,666			
1816-17	519,067	1,481,644	1,071,807	b 2,558,651	295,716			
1817-18	506,660	1,742,968	1,072,245	b 3,815,213	295,917			
1818-19	507,716	1,689,394	1,142,703	b 3,782,097	356,680			
1819-20	638,659	1,259,455	1,130,388	c 2,389,843	363,627			
Average of 2nd Decade	491,839	1,635,072	1,262,284	3,897,356	332,416			321,520,576
1820-21	570,567	1,323,000	1,059,105	c 2,382,105	312,755	9 As. 4 pie a Maund, equal to 0-70 farthing per lb.		
1821-22	630,769	2,005,395	1,147,029	c 3,152,424	364,087			
1822-23	624,888	1,823,875	962,744	c 3,791,619	336,005			
1823-24	573,793	1,807,883	1,276,239	c 3,086,182	356,330			
1824-25	536,810	1,947,485	2,269,781	c 4,217,266	327,719			
1825-26	557,009	2,308,138	2,287,084	c 4,595,217	359,397			
1826-27	545,318	1,707,020	1,896,878	c 3,543,698	330,839			
1827-28	566,729	2,387,395	1,283,919	c 3,671,315	346,192			
1828-29	610,006	2,049,664	1,527,960	c 3,577,624	404,416			
1829-30	590,786	2,375,855	1,582,751	c 3,958,606	469,530			
Average of 3rd Decade	580,772	1,974,071	1,523,555	3,497,626	360,897			442,259,400
1830-31	581,516	1,515,246	1,295,185	e 2,810,431	442,864	14 Annas a Maund, equal to 1 farthing per lb.	d. From 1835-36 to c the Returns are set out in Company's Rupees which have always been taken at 2s.	
1831-32	455,689	1,885,049	1,540,122	c 3,425,171	355,816			
1832-33	419,072	1,859,556	1,481,562	c 3,341,118	333,800			
1833-34	382,885	1,494,329	2,321,193	c 3,715,522	372,416			
1834-35	420,130	1,717,592	1,685,636	e 3,408,228	378,408			
1835-36	419,076	1,738,057	2,080,747	d 3,818,804	353,848			
1836-37	469,445	2,024,402	2,273,659	e 4,298,061	372,892			
1837-38	405,679	1,805,107	1,909,632	c 3,714,789	379,207			
1838-39	407,206	1,890,256	2,103,894	c 3,994,150	402,953			
1839-40	410,287	2,151,628	2,260,591	e 4,412,219	398,858			
Average of 4th Decade	437,099	1,808,122	1,885,222	3,698,344	378,963			400,917,296

Note.—From 1802-3 to 1823-24 the Company's Trade is excluded, but from 1823-24 this trade is included

PRESIDENCY.

from CUSTOMS DUTIES therefrom; and of the QUANTITY of SALT SOLD and EXPORTED, with the RATES of SA in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY from 1800-01 to 1877-78.

OFFICIAL YEARS.	CUSTOMS and LAND TRANSIT DUTIES.	VALUE of SEA-BORNE TRADE.			SALT.			REMARKS.
		Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total.	Receipts.	Sale Rate, per Indian Maund of 82½ lbs.	Quantity sold and Exported.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	£	£	£	£	£		lbs.	
1840-41	427,635	1,970,546	2,618,193	4,583,789	378,052	1½ Annas a Maund, equal to 1 farthing per lb. 1 R. 2 An. = 1-8 farthing.	367,405,600	e. Land transit duties abolished by Act VI. of 1844. New Custom Tariff introduced.
1841-42	415,791	2,168,953	2,296,948	4,465,900	399,239		427,963,920	
1842-43	427,672	1,987,903	2,245,609	4,233,511	399,761		434,672,960	
1843-44	423,345	1,997,760	2,255,692	4,253,432	432,160		417,334,000	
1844-45	a 200,166	2,941,971	2,598,651	5,540,622	452,560		366,785,280	
1845-46	165,105	2,439,193	2,232,101	4,731,294	470,641		403,329,080	
1846-47	151,040	2,613,920	2,168,364	4,779,684	455,635		408,880,960	
1847-48	135,984	2,600,376	2,000,670	4,601,046	485,791		406,739,040	
1848-49	92,876	3,011,582	1,553,006	4,564,588	450,797		408,582,800	
1849-50	102,710	2,372,964	2,456,189	4,829,153	464,532		422,412,720	
Average of 5th Decade	254,252	2,416,457	2,241,842	4,658,299	438,916	407,830,926		
1850-51	110,725	2,829,050	2,204,790	5,038,840	477,630	417,587,760		
1851-52	115,680	3,078,411	2,338,446	5,401,857	483,427	437,604,240		
1852-53	120,797	3,575,382	2,599,454	6,174,886	504,265	423,942,320		
1853-54	126,528	3,612,543	3,274,045	6,886,590	480,214	423,395,160		
1854-55	117,300	3,350,218	2,497,725	5,847,948	487,459	476,327,760		
1855-56	130,714	4,242,375	2,868,184	7,110,459	507,734	523,268,240		
1856-57	187,728	4,949,647	3,191,614	8,140,261	503,994	483,256,960		
1857-58	141,174	5,139,017	4,439,463	9,628,480	573,597	491,378,640		
1858-59	154,103	4,863,065	3,821,868	8,484,933	601,954	537,667,440		
1859-60	255,577	5,493,002	3,700,354	9,193,356	647,115	544,838,920		
Average of 6th Decade	141,022	4,118,161	3,072,094	7,190,255	526,639	476,276,344		
1860-61	295,388	6,073,868	4,408,720	10,477,583	708,789	550,869,040		
1861-62	322,522	6,886,153	4,730,365	11,619,088	856,323	524,129,280		
1862-63	196,498	8,498,367	4,667,340	13,166,307	912,770	529,514,400		
1863-64	229,839	11,432,687	7,396,764	18,819,451	899,272	548,674,400		
1864-65	208,878	11,182,873	6,311,478	17,494,356	1,036,670	580,218,320		
1865-66	303,553	12,693,280	6,178,490	18,871,700	1,012,760	646,433,360		
1866-67 f.	193,539	6,560,071	6,200,733	12,760,794	1,047,573	596,679,360		
1867-68	251,903	7,399,859	5,618,473	13,618,332	1,098,802	538,564,960		
1868-69	276,591	10,318,673	6,464,385	16,689,100	1,107,253	574,997,840		
1869-70	276,485	10,158,855	6,066,400	16,225,253	1,164,736	564,375,120	f. For eleven months only the date of the Financial Year having been changed from 30th Apr to 31st March.	
Average of 7th Decade	236,521	9,169,669	5,808,409	14,973,078	985,495	564,915,672		
1870-71	304,897	9,133,560	5,316,724	14,450,284	1,264,330	544,469,040		
1871-72	313,228	10,870,370	5,458,611	16,328,981	1,307,641	561,550,640		
1872-73	393,743	9,990,499	9,478,865	19,469,364	1,285,019	548,338,080		
1873-74	336,132	10,896,364	10,885,539	21,731,793	1,395,186	535,163,480		
1874-75	321,023	10,607,811	10,322,036	20,899,847	1,331,569	573,744,240		
1875-76	307,969	11,919,223	9,836,008	20,755,228	1,353,789	584,496,480		
1876-77	346,736	10,827,307	16,234,377	27,111,684	1,391,933	523,678,560		
1877-78	303,350	9,487,036	19,333,170	28,770,206	1,142,186	494,706,000		
Average of 8 Years	303,387	10,474,096	10,706,914	21,181,010	1,283,972	545,643,190		

Government stores are also included to 1865-66, after which the private trade is alone shown.