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A J O I N T C O M M I S S I O N
B E N G A L A N D B O M B A Y

A P P O I N T E D T O I N S P E C T I N T O T H E S T A T E & C O N D I T I O N

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P R O V I N C E O F M A L A B A R

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(P)

To The Marquis Cornwallis, K.C.,
Governor General in Council, at Fort William.

My Lord,

1. We have the honour to submit to the consideration of your Lordship in Council a general Report of all our proceedings under the commission entrusted to us by the authority of your Lordship in Council, for inspecting and regulating the ceded countries acquired by the successful termination of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun on the Coast of Malabar.

Report:-Introduction.
of your Lordship in Council, for inspecting and regulating the ceded countries acquired by the successful termination of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun on the Coast of Malabar.

2. To render our relation of circumstances more intelligible, as well as useful for future occasional reference.

Divided into three parts. it is our intention -

First, to take some notice, by way of introduction to the subject at large, of the ancient state of Malabar according to the Natives' own ideas and received notions of its history, as well as of the most material of its subsequent revolutions (as far as may be necessary to throw light on our proposed ultimate arrangements) up to the period of the late sub-division of Tippoo Sultaun's Government - Secondly, to insert a comprehensive summary or recapitulation of the principal circumstances in the progress made by the Commissioners from Bombay, previous to their being joined by those from Bengal, and - Thirdly, to show what have since been the joint proceedings of those from both the Presidencies.

3. As the primary source from which all the ancient and even many of the modern rights and claims of the Hindoo part of the inhabitants of Malabar are made, or pretended at least to be derived, it will not be entirely superfluous to point out that Pures Ram, one of their deities, is by them believed to have many years ago caused the sea to retire from

Fabulous, though received, opinion, as to the origin of the country.

the inhabitants of Malabar are made, or pretended at least to be derived, it will not be entirely superfluous

to point out that Pures Ram, one of their deities, is by them believed to have many years ago caused the sea to retire from

the foot of the Sukheen (otherwise called the Ghaut) range of mountains, and thereby to have left dry the narrow but extended strip of territory called in their books Muly Yalum, and vulgarly Maleam, and Malabar, all which he is said to have bestowed exclusively on (P2) different tribes of Brahmins, and to have directed that the entire produce of the soil should be appropriated to their support and to the maintenance of dewuls, i.e. temples, and for the support of divine worship, in expiation of the blood which he had himself split in the course of his numerous wars.

4. The Brahmins are also believed, and stated in their oldest books, to have at first set up, and for some time maintained, on the coast, a sort of republican or aristocratical Government, which lasted, under various modifications, till at length from conquest, convention, or convenience, they used to receive a Permal, or Governor, from the Prince of the neighbouring country of Choldesh (making part of either of the present Carnatics); which succession of Viceroys was regularly changed and relieved every twelve years, till at length one of those Officers named Sheo Ram, or (according to the Malabar books) Shermanoo Permaloo, or Cheruma Perumal, appears to have rendered himself so popular during his government, that, at the expiration of its term, he was enabled, by the encouragement of those over whom his delegated sway had extended, to confirm his own authority, and to set at defiance that of his late sovereign the prince or kind of Choldesh, who is known in their books by the name of Rajah Kishen Rao, and who, having sent an army into Malabar with a view to recover his authority, is stated to have been successfully withstood by Shermanoo and the Malabareans, an event which is supposed to have happened about a thousand years anterior to the present period, which is not unimportant to be here pointed out, since it is

Ancient form of and
revolutions in, its
Government.

Prince of the neighbouring
country of Choldesh (making
part of either of the pre-

from about that epoch that all the present Rajahs, and Chief Nayrsg and the other titled and principal lords and landholders of Malabar, trace their present rights and claims to sovereignty and proprietorship, all which their present representatives do uniformly assert to have derived from the grant made to their respective ancestors by Shermanoo Permaloo aforesaid, who becoming soon after the defeat of Kishen Rao's army either tired of his situation, or from having (as is the vulgar belief) become a convert to Mohammedanism, and being thence desirous to visit Arabia, made before his departure a general division

Partition of Malabar into its presents Principalities.

of all the Malabar country (as per the two lists thereof drawn up according to the best

received opinions in the Voucher No.1) among the principal persons of the country; the two main divisions, being, however, constituted into the rajuje or kingdom of the present Colestry Or Cheral country to the north, (P3) and of Travancore to the south, with various intermediate smaller principalities.

5. It is the received opinion among the Malabars that Shermanoo Permaloo was, just at the completion of the distribution of the Malabar country, applied to for some provision by Maan Vikirma, an Euree (or person of the cowered caste), who, with his brother, had, during the preceding

Origin and first Establishment of the Sammoory or Zamorine Family in Malabar.

warfare, come from their native town of Poondra (on the banks of the Cavay near Errode) to

his assistance, and had proved the principal cause of his success against Rajah Kishen Rao's army; upon which Shermanoor, having little or nothing else left, made a grant to him of the very narrow limits of his own places of abode at

Calicut; and, having further bestowed on him his own sword and other ensigns of dignity, authorized and instructed him to extend his own dominions by arms, over as much of the country as he should find desirable; and discretion which this adventurer (who is the ancestor of the present Samoory or Zamorine) immediately began to act upon and to endeavour to carry its object into execution by the forcible acquisition of the country in the vicinity of the present city of Calicut; and ever since, his family appear to have, in the true spirit of their original grant (which is the boast and glory of its present representatives), been either mediating new conquests, or endeavouring to maintain the acquisitions they have thus made through this donation of Sheo Ram's sword, which they assert to have still preserved as a precious relic, and to have converted into an object of domestic adoration contained in No. 5 of the vouchers accompanying the address to your Lordship in Council of the 5th of January last.

6. Anterior even to this epoch of the partition of Malabar, the Nestorians had settled and planted Christianity on this coast, and, with those of the Roman Catholic communion that arrived several centuries after

Early establishment and present state of Christianity in Malabar.

in consequence of Vasco DaGama's discovery, they continue to constitute to this day a considerable body of the present society in Travancore and Cochin, and also in the southern part of the Zamorine or Samoory's districts, which last are more immediately under the British superintendency; but for a more particular account of their present numbers and ecclesiastical polity we beg leave to refer to the Voucher No. 2.

(P4)

7. The events that took place from the partition till the abovementioned discovery of Malabar by the portuguese

Situation of the Malabar Government before the arrival of the Portuguese. in 1496, are neither of present importance, nor have we materials to give any detailed narration of

them; but the principal may, we believe, be comprised in the wars carried on during this period by the Samoory of Zamorine family for its aggrandizement; and in the gradual dismemberment and growing independance of the different local alienations made from the great northern division of the range or kingdom of Colastry or Chericul, that now constitute the several inferior, and in some degree and for some time, dependent, states of Nelisherum (still appertaining to Tippoo Sultaun's residue of Malabar), and of Cottatu or Cotiote, Cartinaad, Randaterra, and Irvenaddee, including Corengottes which are all within the line of the late cession to the Honorable Company.

8. During this period also the Mohammedan religion made great progress in Malabar, as well from the zeal of its more early proselytes in converting the Natives, as in purchasing or procuring the

Introduction and growth of the Mohammedan religion in Malabar.

children of the poorer classes, and bringing them

up in that faith. And these Arabian traders bringing annually sums of money to the Malabar coast for the pepper and other spices that they carried from it for the supply of all the rest of the world, received every encouragement and the fullest protection for their property and religion, from the successive Samoorees ^{or} Zamorins, when they naturally grew into the habit of rendering that part of the coast the centre of their traffic and residence; and so riveted had, through these long habits of intercourse, become the connection between them and the Samoory's Government, that the latter continued

after the arrival of the Portuguese most pertinaciously to adhere to, and support, them against these new rivals in the gainful commerce which they had hitherto driven; a predilection that as naturally led the Rajahs of Cochin, and of other petty states, that stood always in fear of the ambition and superior power of the Samoorees, to afford to the Portuguese a kind reception in their ports; from all which varieties of interest, a very cruel warfare by sea and land was for many years carried on between the Samoorees and their subjects, Hindoos and Mohammedans, on the one part; and the Portuguese, with the Cochin and other Rajahs, as their allies, on the other; the resentments excited by which still rankle in the breasts of their successors.

(P5)

9. Upon the decline of the Portuguese power, the Dutch, establishing themselves on the Malabar Coast, took from the

Portuguese succeeded by the Dutch and the English Companies.

former the fortresses of Cannanore and Cochin; and about the same period, or

as early as 1664, the English East India Company appear, by the records of Tellicherry, to have begun to traffic in the Zamorin's dominions in the southern districts of Malabar, as

Rise of the English Settlement of Tellicherry.

well as to have obtained in 1708, in the Northern parts of the same coast, a grant of

~~the~~ the Fort of Tellicherry, from the Colastry or Chericul Rajah, the limits of which they soon extended on the south side by the successful termination of warfare which they had in 1719 with the Coringotte Nayar, who also agreed that they should

First war with the Nayar of Coringotte and great influence rapidly acquired by the English East India Company, throughout the Colastrian and neighbouring countries.

enjoy the exclusive trade of pepper, duty free, within his country, an acquisition which was followed in 1722 by their

obtaining a similar exclusive privilege (with a reservation

in favour of the Dutch trade alone) throughout the still extensive country of Chericul; and in 1725 they concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of the district of Cartinad, by which they became entitled to the pre-emption of all the pepper and Cardamoms it produced, acquiring also similar exclusive privileges in Cotiote in 1759. And in this manner, so rapid appears to have been the extension of the power and influence of the British nation on that part of the coast, that as early as 1727, the Company's servants at Tellicherry mediated a peace between the kings of Canara and Colastria, under which circumstances they added in 1734 and 1735 the island of Dermaputtam and the fort of Maddacara to their possessions, together with the entire last mentioned island in the year 1749, with power to administer justice therein, the same as at Tellicherry; and they appear in short to have been, from this period, courted, respected, and feared by all the Rajahs and chiefs within the limits of the ancient Colastrian kingdom, with which their good intelligence suffered however a temporary interruption, in consequence of the Company's Government having in 1751 entered into a treaty with the Canarese king of Bednore, whereby for the consideration of a Factory at Onore, and a freedom of trade in his dominions, they agreed to assist him in the prosecution of that Prince's then meditated continuation of hostilities against the country of Colastria. But the former harmony was again established in 1757, when a new treaty of mutual defence was concluded between (P6) Mr. Hodges and the Rajah of Chericul; and such appears to have been in general the progress of the British influence, that the Company became everywhere entitled to superior or exclusive advantages in purchasing the valuable products of the country, viz., pepper, cardamoms, and sandalwood, and at last obtained in 1761 from the Rajah of Chericul the further important privilege of collecting for their own behalf the Custom-house duties and tolls within their own territories,

for the small consideration of a fixed quit-rent of 21,000 silver Fanams or 4,200 Rupees per annum, to be paid to his Government; in addition to all which, he, and the other Rajahs had by this time successively and separately yielded up their right to all wrecks or strandings of the Company's vessels or property, an article which, with the customs or merchandize, constituted two of the most inherent and acknowledged legal rights of the Malabar Princess at that period.

10. For otherwise, those Rajahs' rights in general did not then extend to the exaction of any regular settled or

Constitution of the Malabar countries under their Native Rajahs.

fixed Revenue from their subjects, the original constitution of their Government only

entitling them to call on their vessels, the Bramins, and Nayr landholders, for military service; but although this general exemption from any land tax is stated to have thus

What taxes, or revenues, were levied.

universally prevailed in the early times of the Rajahs' governments, it is, however,

allowed that they were occasionally subject to some contribution for the extraordinary exigencies of defence against the invasions of foreign enemies, such as the Canarese and Portuguese; and in Chericul, and also in the Semoory's dominions, the custom was at length introduced of the Rajahs levying from lands (excepting perhaps those appertaining to the temples) a settled revenue or income in money or kind, equal to one-fifth of the produce; and the Rajahs held also large domains of their own, which, with the customs on trade, and Mint duties, might have been sufficient for the maintenance of their ordinary state, more especially as in addition to these rights,

The Mopillas or Mohammedans, and the Hindoo subjects.

they, under the head of Pooresh-andrum exacted from the Mopillas, (i.e. the descendants of the Mussalmen converts) a

share of the estates of all deceased persons; whilst under the denominations of pyponzeh and Cheradaym, they derived

a considerable casual, though constant, revenue, from the fines levied on (P7) crimes and offences, as well as from another article called Chungadam or protection money received for the support and countenance granted by one Rajah to the subjects of another; and from the escheats of the estates of those of the Hindoo subjects who died without heirs; and from Talapanam (which was a kind of poll tax); and from the presents made by their subjects on the two annual festival days of Onam and Veshoo, and other certain annual offerings; together with a few professional taxes paid by distillers, weavers and fishermen among the lower castes; besides all which they claimed as royalties, all gold ore and all elephants and the teeth of that animal, and all game, together with cardomoms, and sagwan or teak trees, and bamboos, honey and wax, and the hides of tigers, and the fins of all sharks caught (forming a considerable article of trade), and the wrecks (as above intimated) of all vessels stranded on their coast.

Royalties, claimed by the Rajahs.

that animal, and all game, together with cardomoms, and sagwan or teak trees, and bamboos,

11. The Rajahs, who have thus for so long a succession of centuries governed Malabar, are mostly of the khetrie or second tribe of Hindoos; but the Cartineed and Samoory (who are the two principal families in point of extent of dominion) are of the Samunt or Euree, (i.e. cowherd) caste; and the mode of succession that has, time out of mind, been established among them, is not as in the rest of India, in favour of their own sons and children, but of those of their sister, who do not marry according to the usually received sense of that term in other parts of the world, but from connections of a longer or shorter duration, according to the choice of the parties, for the most

Mode of succession and domestic manners among the Princes and other various tribes in Malabar.

the Cartineed and Samoory (who are the two principal families in point of extent of dominion) are of the Samunt

part with Malabar Brahmins (called Namboories, and who differ essentially from others of that caste throughout the rest of India) by whom are thus propagated the heirs to all the Malabar principalities, without, however, the reputed fathers having, or pretending to, any paternal claim to the children of these transitory engagements, who divided under each Rajahship into distinct branches called Quiloms or Kol-gums, (i.e. houses or palaces) succeed to the Chief Rajahship or supreme rule by seniority, whilst the next senior, or the heir apparent, is styled the 1st, and the others, or the heirs in expectancy, are distinguished by the titles of the 2nd, 3rd or 4th Rajahs; and, as from this mode, the chief Rajah is generally superannuated, either the heir apparent, or one of the younger Rajahs, is often vested, under the title of Regent, with the active part of the administration of Government.

(P8)

12. The custom, thus immemorially observed, of succession being limited to the sisters' sons, whilst those of the brothers, and of the Zamorin himself, are only heirs to their maternal uncles, is not confined alone within the Rajahs' families; for the same rules is observed among the Nayrs, who are a race of Sooders or of the fourth general tribe of Hindoos, many, though not all, of whom (like in that respect to the Rajeepoots of Hindoostan) follow the profession of arms, whilst others follow different trades and professions, and some be take themselves to agriculture; and as their women indulge with more or less freedom (in which a greater latitude is by custom allowed in the southern than in the norther districts) in fugitive connections with various men of their own, or of higher, castes, such as those of Nambooree and others, the reason of the

succession being in their tribes, as well as in those of the

Rules of inheritance
among the Mopillas,
to the descendants
of the Mohammedan
converts.

Rajahs, in the female line,
is thence plainly deducible;
though, why it should prevail
in an almost equal degree
among the Mopillas is not so

apparent, as these latter marry according to the rites of the Mohammedan faith; and their still, for the most part, maintaining the rule in question, in contradiction as would seem to the dictates of paternal affection, must be ascribed either to the prevalence of example, or to this being only a remnant of their old Hindoo habits, which they did not shake off at the period of their conversion to Mohammedanism.

13. Of the Namboory or Malabar Brahmins, the eldest brother of each family alone marries a woman of his own caste,

Among the superior and
inferior classes of
the Hindoos.

and their sons and children
become of course their heirs;
whilst the other younger brothers
of the family form con-

nections among the females of the Rajahs and Nayr women, as above specified. The practice of marriage, and the rule of direct descent by filiation in respect to succession, are observed also among the foreign and upper ghaut Brahmins and Khetries (of each of which tribe there are some who resort into Malabar) in like manner as among those of the Vys caste; and those called Chittees who are the shroffs, merchants and traders, as likewise in the Hindoo tribes inferior to that of Nayr, viz. the Tiers or Labourers, and the carpenters, braziers, gold and blacksmiths; with this distinction as to this last mentioned, that sometimes (more especially in certain of the southern districts and also in the districts of Corga) two, three, four, or more brothers (P1) have (as in Thibet) but one wife between them, and the issue of this connection inherit the property of all the brethren.

14. It hath been already intimated that agriculture is followed as a profession by certain of the sub-divisions of the Nayr caste, as it is also by that of the Tier, and

Classes of cultivators of the soil.

by the degraded caste of Polers and Churmur, which two last are considered in a great degree as in a state of villainage, and as bondsmen attached to their master and to the soil, though they are not properly or lawfully objects of sale like slaves, in the full extent of that term, unless they happen to be thus made over, as part of the stock, at the same time that their master, the Brahmin or Nayr Landholder, shall have disposed of the land on which they live; and together with the similar caste of Perya, they dare not approach the higher tribes, but if conversation between them prove at any time necessary, they must call out aloud from as far as they can be heard.

Degraded state of part of these useful members of society.

15. In the high parts of Malabar above the range of the Sukein (by us erroneously called the Ghaut mountains), the

Hill Cultivators.

cultivation is carried on by the tribe of Pumjee, who being equivalent to the Tiers in the low countries, cultivate the rice fields, whilst the Korechers and the Koorumbees take care of the cardamom trees, which all grow in that superior region, and which have already been enumerated among those articles claimed by the Rajahs as a royalty, though that this exclusive claim is not every where rigorously enforced appears from the Rajahs admitting that there are some Nayrs and others who have estates in Wynaad (a country above the Sukein mountains), producing cardamoms, whereof the said proprietors are allowed to dispose of the one-half, on the condition of the Rajah's receiving the other as revenue; and besides the few castes of mountaineers above enumerated, there are in the hills and woods towards Paulghaut, a class of degraded men called Meclasures, and there may also

be others who dare not mix with the higher ranks, any more than the Poleres and Paryas of the low country.

16. To have thus briefly noticed some of the Principal

General enumeration of the districts in the Northern and Southern divisions of the ceded countries in Malabar.

points in which the state of society and the manners in Malabar (a country now dependent on the British Government) differ from the rest of India,

will not, we conceive, seem impertinent or unnecessary in an address which is meant to convey a general though comprehensive idea of this new dominion, and for the further promotion

Bounded by the tributary districts of Corga and Cochin, and divided by the Toorshai-roo or Cotta river.

of this part of India; which, exclusive of the two merely tributary districts of Corga and Cochin (situated at either of its extremities), may be

considered as consisting of two grand divisions, the northern and southern separated by the Toorshai-roo or Cotta river; that to the northward comprehending the ancient Colastrian range or kingdom, now dismembered and partitioned out into the several

Northern division comprehends Chericul, Cottatu with Wynaad, Cartinaad.

principalities or districts of - 1st, Chericul or Colastry Proper; 2ndly, Cottatu or Coti-cote, annexed to which was, or

is, Wynaad above the ghauts (the former peculiarly noted for the production of pepper, and the latter for cardamoms); 3rdly, the district of Cartinaad (the woods in which contain abundance of neglect cassia or wild cinnamon); and 4thly, the petty

Cannanore with Laccadives.

township and contiguous districts of Cannanore (held by a Mopilla family, possessing also the

greater part of the Laccadivia island, and which is much

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY, IN THE
YEARS 1792 and 1793.

..

respected by all the others of the same tribe throughout Malabar);
and 5thly, 6thly, the small talooks of Irvenaad, Corengotte and
Randaterra, which last mentioned place had become subordinate

Irvenaad with corengotte and
Randaterra.

to the settlement of Tellicherry, in the manner that will be
here^{of}after pointed out.

17. The districts to the south of the Toorshairoo river con-
tain - 1st, Coorimnaad a distinct and independent Rajahship;

Coorimnaad and the Samoory's
and other districts in the Southern
Division, viz.

and 2ndly,

those

districts that

formed

the dominions

of the

Samoory or

Zamorin, such as Pynaar with Warcumbra and Curcumbra to the north
and east of Calicut; and to the southward of that city and
district, the countries of Ernaad, Shemaad, Venkilly Cotta,
Malapuram, Capool, Weenarcas, Cunumpoora, Nerengenaad and Poon-
any, besides which, the Samoory claimed to be, with a more or less
influence, the paramount sovereign over the Nayrships of
Pyoormulla and Poorwee to the north and east of Calicut, and to
the southward, of the Rajahships of Beypoor, Perepnaar, Bettut
or Vettutnaar, and Tellapellie, called also Soukar and Chowghaut,
including the Nayrship of Couppara; and he had also possessed
himself of the more full and immediate sovereignty over the
three Nayrships of Colemgoor, Codovours or Koorwee and Mungary,
(P11) originally a part of the Paulghaut country; so that, exclu-
sive of the residue of this last mentioned district, and of the
three lesser Nayrships of Congad, Manoor, and Yerterra and of the
district of Coorimnaad and of that of Velatra or Velnatera (in

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY, IN THE
YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

..

the southern division of Malabar,) the family of the Zamorin had, by a continued service of warfare and contest thus reduced (before the period of their own expulsion by Hyder Ali Khan), to a greater or less degree of subordination and dread of their power, all the Rajahs, Chiefs, and landholders of the countries lying between the Toorshairoo river, (which is above stated to have been the boundary of the ancient Colestrian kingdom) and that of Cochin.

18. The spirit of conquest and encroachment on his neighbours, that thus appears to have (in true consonance

First conquest of the Malabar
countries by Hyder Ali Khan.

of the nature of his grant from the last Perumal), so constantly actuated the Zamorin's Government, is stated to have been at last the cause of their downfall, in consequence of his having, either separately or in conjunction, for once, with the Rajah of Cochin, entered into a war, in or about 1758-9, with a view to reduce the remaining part of Paulghaut, the Rajah of which applying to Hyder Ali Khan, to whose Government he had already become tributary, troops were, about the year 1760-61, sent to his assistance, who possessed themselves of that part of the Paulghaut districts of Koorwye, & c., which the Sammory had several years before made himself master of; and the hostilities thus begun, coinciding with other motives, and with Hyder's views of ambition, as to becoming master of the country at large, he after some fruitless negotiation of the Sammoorys having at one time consented (as is said) to pay him a small annual tribute, descended himself into Malabar in the year 1766 with an army, by which he made an easy conquest of

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY,
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

the whole extent, from Chericul to Cochin, with this
District of Cochin allowed difference
by him to continue in a in favour
tributary state. of the latter,

that as that Rajah sent offers to become a tributary to
Hyder before his invading army had reached further south
than Calicut (at which place the reigning Samoory burnt
himself to death in the place of his confinement),
the said Rajah of Cochin was for that or some other reason,
permitted to retain his country in that subordinate
capacity; a favour, which none of the other Rajahs at
first experienced, since, as having all unsuccessfully
resisted, they were obliged to seek for shelter, either
in their woods, or in the settlement of Tellicherry, the
only one of those
Corengotte and Randaterra Chiefs who
not affected at first by appears to have
the conquest.

remained (P12) unaffected by his general overthrow, being
the Nayr of Corengotte, who, under the auspices and
protection of the French Government of Mahe, went out and
met Hyder on his march from Chericul to Calicut, and as
the aforesaid Nayr had declined to join in the combination
for defence with the other Malabar Chiefs, he was for the
present allowed (at the expense of a Nazer presented to
Hyder on going out to meet him) to continue in the un-
disturbed possession of his district; and it appears
that Hyder equally respected the district of Randaterra,
although but a very recent and (as might about that time
have appeared), a doubtful dependancy on our settlement
of Tellicherry, on the grounds that will hereafter be

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY,
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

noticed.

19. Besides these two small districts that thus escaped the immediate effects of Hyder's invasion and conquest, there was another called Callay, which was

Particulars relative to the district of Callay in Chericul, and the mode of its acquisition by Rodrigues, the Tellicherry Linguist.

not
equally
respected,
but shared

the general fate of the district of Chericul, from which it had been alienated by its Rajah in the year 1758, (the year after his renewal of amity with the English, as mentioned in the 9th paragraph), by deed of sale in favor of Pedro Rodrigues, (at that time and long before possessed of great influence as the Interpreter or Linguist to the settlement of Tellicherry) to whom the Rajah expressly ceded and made over every right he himself possessed therein, including even all its fortified places, with allowance to erect 4 others, and the prerogatives and profits arising from the administration of justice, and the collection of the toils and customs, with only this saving clause inserted in the body of the deed, "that as the Linguist (pedrã) belongs to the English, I (the Rajah) have taken security that neither the English nor any other European shall have any right upon this territory," as will further appear by the copy of the said deed of sale in the Voucher No. 3

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY,
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

20. The Linguist Rodrigues' enjoyment of this grant suffered an interruption of seven or eight years after the reduction of Chericul by Hyder, who had shaped his aforesaid expedition of 1766, for the conquest or rather

The Chericul District entrusted by Hyder to the Mopilla Chieftain of Cannanore, the annexation of these

countries to his other dominions, by descending through the Corga Pass, into that northern part of Malabar, to which course he had been induced by the invitations and encouragement that he had received (for reasons that need not here be enumerated), from Ali Rajah the Mopilla Cheftain of Cannanore, the town and district of which have been already described as being situated

Whereupon its Rajah takes refuge in Tellicherry. in the Chericul country;

of all which territory, including Irvanaad, Hyder did accordingly commit the management to the said Ali, whilst its own Rajah Ruvee Vurma retired into Tellicherry with his family and proceeded thence to Travancore, whence he returned into the Company's said settlement in June 1767, where he remained and was maintained at the Company's expense till March 1774.

21. Meanwhile the other northern Rajahs of Cottote, Cartinaad and the Chieftains (called Nambyars) of Trvnaad, and the Coorimnaad and Samoory,

Flight and retreat of all the Rajah.

and the other Rajahs of the southern division of Malabar.

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

(who appear to have been all, or at least generally, dispossessed by Hyder on this his first invasion of Malabar in 1766) took advantage of his war with the

Who regain possession a few years afterwards and expel Hyder's forces.

English East India Company in 1768, when the Samoory and the northern Rajahs in question (excepting the Rajah and the country of Cherical, which Ali Rajah continued to hold), reinstated themselves, and maintained possession till 1774, when Hyder descending the ghauts a second time with an army into the northern parts, and who returned and completed the conquest in 1774. sending another,

under Sree Nemas Rao, through Paulghat into the southern division, the Princes of the Samoory's family again ^{fled} fled into Travancore, and Hyder's direct

Retreat of the Samoory's family into Travancore. and immediate Government and adminis-

tration appear from that period to have permanently pervaded, and become fully established throughout, all the southern division of Malabar.

22. On this second invasion and conquest Maan Vurma, the Rajah of Cartinead, in the northern division of Malabar, consenting to become tributary to Hyder, was restored to his district on paying (according to the best information we have been able to procure,

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 172 AND 1793.

...

as detailed in the Voucher No.4), a nazeranna or gratification to his conqueror, of two lacs of Rupees, and stipulating to pay a future annual jumma of Rupees 50,000; but the Cotiote Rajah would not yield to ~~emi~~ similar terms, whereupon the Rajah of Chericul, who had by this time become weary of an inactive life in Tellicherry, and despaired of ever obtaining the Company's assistance, withdrew himself from their bounds and protection, and making his peace with Hyder through

Situation of the Northern Rajahs
under this second conquest from
1774.

Domingo Rodrigues (the
Company's Linguist
at Tellicherry (P14)
and the son of

pedro, the original grantee of Callay), he was thereupon established by Hyder, not only in his own district of Chericul

Hyder Ali's appointment of
Chericul Rajah to Cotiote
and Irvenaad.

(which still continued
with Ali Rajah),
but in Cotiote (includ-

ing Wynaad and Numbeliote) together with Irvenaad, upon his agreeing to pay to Hyder for those several districts, an annual jumma of 1,25,000 Rupees with a nazeranna of fine of entry of 2,68,000 or (as others say) of 3,75,000 or of four lacs of Rupees; for all these different sums are mentioned on good apparent authority; the first, on that of the son of Domingo Rodrigues aforesaid; the second, by the chief of Tellicherry; and the third, by the Vakeel or Carigur of the present Rajah of Chericul, who, although they thus widely differ as to the nazeranna, do more nearly concur as to the amount of the annual stipulated jumma, which is the most material point.

23. A few months after this appointment of the Chericul Rajah to farm and collect the revenue of Cotiote and

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

Irvanaad, in the beginning of the year 1775, he made a demand on the Corengotta Nayr for 10,000 Rupees as an instalment of the revenue due from his country as a dependency on the district of Irvanaad, which demand being

Warfare between the Rajah of Chericul supported by Hyder Ali, and the Corengotta Nayr supported by the French Settlement at Maha.	registered by the Nayr (who claimed
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exemption from it as a dependant on the French Government,) the Rajah assisted by Hyat Sahab (since Soubbdar of Bednore, and who had then risen from a Nambyar or Nayr Chela and servant of Hyder to be one of his Foujedars), ^{attacked} attached the Corengotta district, which the French assisted the Nayr in defending, and this warfare, after lasting from February till May of that year, was terminated (as the French asserted) by Hyder's transmitting by Monsieur Roussel, (a French officer then in his service,) a letter to the Chief at Maha, Monsieur Repentigne, proposing that the latter should cause the Corengotta Nayr to pay to the Rajah of Colastria the sum of 8,000 Rupees (of which he was to have himself the lion's share) for the military charges Fine thereon levied by incurred; and the former from the latter. that he, Hyder, would in that case make a gift to the French nation of the districts of Pundaquel, Choulkana, Chambana, and Palour, and that the Nayr should in future continue under their protection; all which did (the French now set forth) take place accordingly, they themselves procuring the said sum of money, partly through their own means, and partly by the Rajah(P.15) of Cartinaad on their security; of which money they still pretend to have hitherto recovered no part from the Nayr, whose country they, however, consider as

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

their security for its eventual payment; but whatever may be the state of the present accounts between these parties, thus much is certain that the French in blending their grant from Hyder of the four villages of Pundaquel,

Subsequent grant by Hyder of certain villages to the French at Mahe. Choulkana, palour, and

Chambana, with the circumstances of the above specified warfare in 1775, between the Rajah of Chericul and the Nayr of Corengotta, are not accurate, since even the Corengottā Nayr himself confesses, and it is proved by other undoubted collateral living testimony, and admits also of the clearest substantiation from the records of the Colony of Mahe lately again fallen into the honorable Company's possession, that this donation to the French on the part of Hyder did not take place till 1778, and cannot therefor be received as constituting any condition of, or consideration for, the larger fine, which he alone, in fact, had thus exacted from them two or three years before; nor was this subsequent donation in itself at all burthensome to Hyder, for he only thus gave to the French three of four of the village of Irvenaad and Corengotta, one of which (Pundaquel) belonged exclusively to their own favored Nayr of Corengotte, and the others to him jointly with the Nambyars of Irvenaad.

24. At the same time that Hyder was thus deriving emolument from the French settlement of Mahe, his

Hyder's conquest of Chetwa from the Dutch. troops

were at

the other extremity of these his newly accured Malabar territories, extending their southern limits at the expense of another European nation, by invading the

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

island of Sitway Manapooram (commonly called the Island of Chetwa), which he undertook the conquest of, from the Dutch East India Company in the year 1776, after it had remained in their possession for a space of nearly sixty years (as will be seen in the voucher No.23), having been ceded to them in 1717, at the end of a war with the Zamorin, of whose dominions it had till that period formed a part.

25. During these transactions, Domingo Rodrigues, the aforementioned Linguist, forsook the settlement of Tellichery on some disgust in the beginning

Desertion of Rodrigues the Tellicherry Linguist, who becomes security for the Rajah of Chericul, who is under Rodrigues' surety restored to his own original District.	of the year 1776,
--	-------------------

and sought the protection of the Chericul Rajah in Cotiote, for the fine of entry payable on which he became that Rajah's (P.16) security to Hyder, who having by this time grown tired of Ali Rajah's management of Chericul (from which little more than four lacs of Rupees had been remitted in net revenue to him since the conquest), agreed in the Malabar year 952, or towards the latter end of 1776, on the similar securityship of Domingo, to reinstate its own Rajah, continuing to him also Cotiote and Irvanaad; and it appears by the aforesaid Linguist's letter to the Chief and Factor at Tellicherry, (with whom he was at this time at great variance,) that Hyder conferred on him the office of Delleway or Manager of Colestria, on his becoming bound to him at Seringapatam to the amount of four lacs of Rupees, for the engagements which the Rajah of Chericul had there contracted for his restoration to the said district, which four lacs of

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

Rupees are known and admitted to have been a second nazeranna or fine of entry exacted by Hyder on this occasion; but whether the Rajah agreed at the same time to any future annual jumma is doubtful, it being asserted on the part of the present Rajah, that his said predecessor Ruvee Vurma objected on the grounds of the large nazeranna, and the waste state of the country, to stipulate for any further immediate yearly payment, upon which Hyder quartered on his country, in lieu of revenue, two Resselahs of Cavalry, to the number of about 1,000 men, the subsistence and pay of which cost him at least (as his people now represent), a lac of Rupees per annum; on the other hand it is asserted by Oodhul Rao (a revenue officer employed in Malabar in Tippoo's time), that besides the above nazeranna, the Rajah in question did also agree to pay an annual jumma of one lac and a half of Rupees; but the probability is that exclusive of Randaterra (which was at this period entirely under the company), the Rajah had agreed to pay to Hyder a summa of about 1,20,000 Rupees per annum which is not only the result of the best information that the Chief of Tellicherry could collect on the subject, but confirmable also to that of the Beeby of Cannanore (the widow of Ali Rajah), who being at open and continued enmity with the Chericul Rajah, there is open and continued enmity with the Chericul Rajah there is no reason to suppose she would favor him or his country in her reports.

26. Thus restored to his ancient family inheritance, and continuing also the farm of tenure of Cotiote and Irvanaad, the Rajah of Chericul is represented in the Tellicherry records to have, partly from resentment at the little effective assistance the company had afforded him in his misfortunes, and

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

partly at the instigation of Domingo Rodrigues (who had by this time become troublesome and inimical to the Tellicherry Settlement) begun very soon afterwards to manifest his ill-will to the English, hoping so to distress as to oblige them to abandon Tellicherry, which would thereon fall into

Inimical conduct of the Rajah of Chericul towards the settlement of Tellicherry.	his own and Domingo's hands, and
--	--

enable them to pay off the heavy pecuniary incumbrances, which they had contracted to Hyder. In these views he sent in March 1777, for the Achemars of Randaterra, a district situated to the northward of Tellicherry, which has been already mentioned in the sixteenth paragraph as being dependent on that settlement, having become so, in consequence of the Rajah of Chericul being (as per the voucher No.5) obliged, as early as the year 1735, to have recourse to the English East India Company for assistance

Original progress of the connection between the district of Randaterra and the settlement of Tellicherry.	in money and military stores, to
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enable him to defend his country against the Canarese invasion, and as he claimed and exercised a superiority over Randaterra, the Aches or chiefmen of which were in some measure at least subordinate to him (in like manner as had formerly been all the northern division of Malabar), these latter entered in the year 1737 into an engagement to the said Rajah to contribute 1,00,000 silver fanams, or 20,000 rupees, towards the common defence, which deed the Rajah made over to the Company as a security for part of the general advances that the gentlemen at Tellicherry were making to him, without, however, this transfer being considered as emancipating him from being separately responsible for the amount in question;

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

and the Aches (called in the plural number Achemars) having only made a few intermediate partial payments (as per particulars in the voucher No.5) and hereby failed in the due liquidation of their stipulated engagements, proposed in 1740 making over to the Company the revenue of their country (the gross amount of which they then valued at 44,000 rupees per annum) for the remainder, together with the solicited advance of such a further sum as would, on the adjusted amount, leave the whole equal to 60,000 fanams or rupees 12,000; all which took place accordingly by these achemars executing in 1741 a deed of mortgage to the Company for the said loan, with the Rajah's concurrence; on which occasion it was stipulated on the part of these achemars, that the principal of the loan should be liquidated in five or six years, and the interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, discharged annually from the produce of the land tax, which was to be collected under the inspection of an Agent from Tellicherry; (P.18) after which original engagement, the principal of this debt was increased to 80,000 fanams or rupees 16,000, by a subsequent advance made in December 1744, the interest of which used to be regularly paid, as was also part of the Principal in 1750 and 1751; but this last was again increased in 1752, when the balance stood at rupees 13,731-2-64, and from that year the payment of interest ceased by the Rajah's forcible resumption of the talook in the course of a warfare occasioned (as would seem) in consequence of our treaty of alliance with the kind of Bednore, which has been noticed in the 9th paragraph, or for some other reasons. But after the renewal of

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

amity, as therein stated, with the Colastrian Rajah, he appears to have, on the 9th September 1750⁶, contracted an engagement with the Company, by which he took on himself the principal and interest of the above debt from the Achemars, together with whatever balance might, on an adjustment of accounts between the company and himself his own family, appear to be due by the latter, inclusive also of what further supplies the exigencies he was then under might require; the amount of all which he stipulated to discharge from the revenues of Randaterra and from those of Poddattattu Nande and Cunaranga-latter, two other districts; the produce of either and all of which places he declares by his said deed to stand mortgaged to the Honorable Company, in pursuance of which engagement there appears under date the 31st March 1761, a transfer on the Company's books to the Rajah's debit of the above stated balance of rupees 13,731-2-64 and of 4,359-1-38 on account of debts due to the company from the 1st and 3rd kings of Nelisherum which the Chericul Rajah ~~is~~ hereby appears to have also taken upon him- but no part of either of his above security-ships (making in all the sum of rupees 18,081-0-2) being paid, his nephew Ruvee Vurma (then Regent of the kingdom), agreed, at a conference with the Chief of Tellicherry on the 23rd of March 1765, to place one of the three districts above mortgaged, viz.

Randaterra, again under protection on the conditions agreed to on our part that he was thereon to have credit for the Achemars' debt, as well as for those of the 1st and 3rd kings of Nelisherum, and that all the personal right of his family therein should be preserved, to which effect mutual deed were executed on the date last mentioned, as well by the said Rajah as by Thomas Byfield, Esquire,

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

the chief of Tellicherry, to whom the Achemars did, in consequence, enter on the 16th of May following, into an agreement, promising to be and remain faithfull to the Honorable company and to be ready at their-call for service with 500 Nays; and in (P.19) consideration of the prejudice which the district had suffered by over-exaction since its resumption out of the Company's management in 1752, it was further provided that the collections should be made at the rate of only 20 per cent, on that part of the prodduce (such as fruits, &c.) that is usually paid for in ready money, and at $1\frac{5}{6}$ per cent, on the rice produce which was there taken in kind; and in this manner did this district of Randaterra fall under the Company's entire management; the power of protection assigned to them by the Rajah, joined to that of collecting the revenue, comprehending in the subsequent practice all the authorities of Government, so that not only the Rajah's prerogatives, but the influence of the Achemars themselves, had from that period, or very soon thereafter, ceased, and become extinct, otherwise than as far as the latter were employed as the Agent of the Chief and Factors. But the Rajah, from whatever motives, now wished to regain his rights, and in the prosecution of that view, prevailed on the Achemars in March 1777 (as aforesaid) to grant to him (contrary to the English Resident's Orders) an assignment at Randaterra to the amount of 60,000 rupess, towards enabling him to make up his promised payments to Hyder, which sum he also forcibly endeavoured to realize, but being opposed by the Company's servants, he at length desisted; as he likewise did from another attempt in October of the same year to take possession of Mount Delly.

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

27. On the war breaking out in the following year between the French and English, this Rajah marched in September 1778 to Mahe for its protection against our meditated attack; and in February 1779, the force

Assistance by Hyder's orders to the French, in the attack in 1778 and 1779 on Mahe.	of his own which he had in the preceding
---	--

October conducted for this purpose into the civinity of Mahe was augmented by a body of Hyder's troops detached from Corga on the same service, shortly after the period of which junction, the Rajah in question prevented all provisions coming into Tellicherry, and fired also upon the people at Mount Delly who were collecting fascines for the siege of Mahe; to assist in the protection of which place, Hyder had issued similar injunctions to his other tributary the Rajah of Cartinaad (in whose district the French settlement in question is situated). but instead of complying therewith, that Rajah, as well as the Nambyars or Chiefs of Irvanaad (who

Attachment shown on this occasion to the English interests by the Rajah of Cartinaad and the Nambyars or chief men of Irvanaad.	held at this time
---	-------------------

only a precarious of nominal tenure of their lands subordinate to Chericul) and even the Nayr of Coringotte, sent privately to assure the Tellicherry Resident that, though they had thus received orders to assist the French with a body of men, they would, in consideration of the protection and friendship (P.30) which they had formerly experienced from the English Company, rather join and support our interest whenever they should be required.

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

28. Under this critical situation of circumstances the dispossessed Rajah of Cotiote (whose name was also Ruvee Vurme) made a proposal in December 1778, to place his country under the Company's protection, an offer

and by the fugitive Rajah of Cottatu or Cotiote. which the Resident reported

to Bombay, and in the beginning of March 1779 the said Rajah, joining with the Rajah of Cartinaad, and the Nambyars of Irvanaad, made, whilst the Rajah of Cherical was engaged in the protection of Mahe, a joint attack upon the country of Cotiote, of which they possessed themselves of a considerable part; whereupon, to

Combined attack of these Rajah on the Cotiote country. keep them friendly to the Company's interests during the

meditated siege, the gentlemen at Tellicherry supplied the Rajah of Cotiote with a few military stores, of which they immediately experienced the good effects, in procuring from that country supplies, coolies, wood and charcoal, which they could not otherwise have obtained; after which Mahe surrendered on the 19th March 1779.

1. Counteranced at Tellicherry, and reduction of Mahe. But Hyder sending a re-
2. Dispersion of the combined Rajah forces by Hyder's and the Cherucul Rajah's troops. inforcement

of his own troops to the Rajah of Cherical, the latter attacked thereon and defeated the Cotiote Rajah with his allies, whereupon the former was obliged to retire again to his jungles; and the forces of the Cartinaad Rajah, and of the Nambyars of Irvanaad, retreated to their respective countries; bu the Rajah of Cherical

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

marched on to Cartinaad, and in conjunction with Hyder's
Commandant, displaced its Rajah Mann Varma, on account of

A new Rajah thereon ap-
pointed to Cartinaad.

the part he
had taken in the
late disturbances

and appointed his nephew Shunker Varma to succeed him,
upon the latter consenting (as appears by a letter from the
Chief and Council at Tellicherry to Colonel Braithwaite,
then Commandant of Mahe,) to pay to Hyder's Government
a nuzeranna, or fine of entry, of four lacs of rupees,
together with the arrears of the tribute then amounting
to 1,80,000 rupees, and a future jumma of ruppees 1,30,000
annually.

29. It would appear from the correspondence
at this period between Colonel Braithwaite (who then
commanded in the reduced French settlement of Mahe,) and

Whether the Corengotte country was
considered or treated a dependency
on Mahe on the reduction of the
French Settlement in 1779.

the
Resident
and

Factors at Tellicherry, ^{that} that officer did not,
(how much the contrary hath since (P 21) been asserted on
the part of the French) consider the Corengotte Nayar's
country to have become our conquest by the reduction of,
or as a dependency on, Mahe, since in September 1779,
the Colonel writes to them that "having ever thought the
country correspondence on this coast, the province of their
Resident, he has never engaged in it on any pretence, but
with such persons, and on such matters as were merely
^{vicinal} civil and local, and inevitably arose from a necessary
attention to the preservation of his own immediate

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

charge;" adding, "I have no communication, directly or indirectly, but with the king of Cartenand, the Corengotte Nayr, and a person who commanded the Nabob's troops at Balgurre;" and if any further proof were necessary to establish the truth in respect to this contested point, the present Corengotte Nayr, and his eldest officers' and servants' own admission of the fact, as mentioned on our side, viz., that his country was not affected by the first capture of Mahe in 1779, has been received and recorded since the period of its second reduction in July 1793, but this admission they have subsequently so far retracted as to assert that though the Nayr was not indeed dispossessed till after the siege of Tellicherry, yet they believe he did make some intermediate acknowledgment (which they cannot, however, particularize) to the English, in consequence of their capture of Mahe.

30. The Company's settlement of Tellicherry, which had proved an asylum to many of the natives on the occasion of Hyder's second invasion of Malabar in 1774,

Native Malabars seek an asylum	was again
in Tellicherry from the	resorted to
effects of the resentment of	in that view
their Mohammedan conquerors,	

by numbers from the country of Cotiote on the first rise of the troubles there in 1779, (as noticed in the 28th paragraph) and those fugitives were followed by others on their Rajah's subsequent discomfiture; in resentment of all

which is resented by Hyder	which the
and by the Rajah of	Rajah
Chericul, who, thereon,	of Chericul
attack and take Randaterra	did, by the
and	

order of Hyder, commence hostilities against Randaterra in

REPORTS OF A JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

October 1779, and by the similar requisition of Hyder Ali's Government, the said Rajah was soon afterwards joined in his attack upon Tellicherry by Shunker Vurma, the lately
Assisted by the new Rajah of Cartenaad proceed to invest Tellicherry,
nominated Rajah or (as it is customary on the Malabar coast to render that term/ the king of Cartinaad, and the first effect of their joint hostilities was the reduction of the district of Randaterra; whilst the garrison of Tellicherry was assisted by the Nambyars of Irvenaad, who served personally, and by the dispossessed Rajah of Cotiote, who in November sent 2,000 of his Nayrs into the place to assist in its defence, and remained in it with one of his nephews (the present Rajah) during the course of the siege; relative to which Hyder wrote himself in February 1780 to the Resident, that on the principals of the Nayrs His officer, Sirdar Khan's, attack thereon, assisted by the said Rajahs and the Cortingotte and Poyoporest Nayrs.
and others who had taken refuge in Tellicherry being delivered up to the Prince of Cherikul, the troubles should cease; but this step appearing unjustifiable and unadvisable, hostilities continued, and Hyder having himself invaded the Carnatic in 1780, the Rajahs aforesaid were re-inforced by Sirdar Khan, his General Fouzdar, or Commandant, from Calicut, and Tellicherry continued to be closely invested by Hyder's and the Rajah's joint forces assisted (at this

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

period of the war) by the Corengotte Nayr, as well as by the Poyoporest one (another subordinate and inconsiderable dependant of the French Settlement of Mahe), who was slain in the course of these hostilities, during which Sirdar Khan endeavoured to draw off the Cotiote Rajah from our interests, by entering into a negotiation with one of his nephews or relatives, Veer Vurma, to restore the family to their country, on a payable jumma of 1,25,000 ruppes per annum, coupled with the condition that this Veer Vurma should induce the Rajah his relation to retire with his people from the defence of Tellicherry; but the old Rajah not having complied with this last

On which the Rajah of Chericul retires in disgust from the siege, and proceeds to Hyder at Arcot.

material stipulation of renouncing the

English interests, the negotiation for the reduction of the Chericul Rajah's authority, by depriving him of Cotiote) so offended that king or chieftain, that he left the siege and proceeded to Arcot to lay his complaint in person before Hyder; a few months after which cessation, Major Abingdon dispersed the besiegers in a successful sortie from the fort or lines of Tellicherry, in January 1782, and making Sirdar Khan prisoner (together with the Corengotte Nayr, whose lands were now first sequestered by, and some revenue derived from them to, our Government), the Company's troops marched from thence to, and reduced, Calicut; whereupon all the Rajahs and others who had remained, or were considered to be attached to the Company, viz., the Rajah Ruvee Vurma of Cotiote, and his relation the

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

abovementioned Veer Varmah (who had succeeded by adoption to the Rajah of Coorumnaad in the southern division of Malabar), and also the already described Nambyars of Irvenaad, were restored to their possessions; and Maan Vurma the old Rajah of Cartinaad, having died in Tellicherry, whither he had taken refuge during the siege (sic) of that place, and his successor Shunkar Vurma having also died in confinement at Calicut just before the raising of the siege of Tellicherry, their successor the present Rajah (whose name is ^CGods Varma, and who had also sought shelter in Tellicherry during the period that it was invested by the enemy) now succeeded to the inheritance of that district under the English protection.

31. Another consequence attending this favorable change of circumstances was the seizure of Domingo Rodrigues, who, from the Company's Linguist at Tellicherry,

Captivity and death of Rodrigues, the former Tellicherry Linguist, with the further proceedings of his associate the Rajah of Chericul, and his return return to the Company's alliance.	had, after deserting his station, become the
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manager of Colastria, in the manner already mentioned. On being made a prisoner, he was sent up to Bombay, where he afterwards died, and his friend, and associate, the Rajah of Chericul, having, on his arrival at Hyder's camp, about the latter end of 1781, been thrown into confinement for being two lacks of rupees in arrears, was shortly thereafter transferred to the charge of his own countryman and late subject Hyst Saheb, then Hyder's Governor of Bednore, by whom he was, on a promise

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

of remitting his balance, allowed to return into his district about September 1782, leaving as hostages his brother and successor Ram Rajah and another relation Vni-oma, who has since succeeded him; which two Princes falling soon afterwards into the custody of General Mathews, on the latter's possessing himself of Bednore, they were by him sent by sea into their own country, whither that General speedily followed, and there Ruvee Vurma, the Rajah of Chericul, entered in 1783 into new engagements for siding with the Company during the sequel of the war; and being assisted by some of the Company's troops, he performed some service to the northward of his own district, till his hopes in that course ended, on General Mathews being taken by Tippoo, who having in this revolt (which he considered as a consequence of that of Hyat Sahab above named) instigated Ali Rajah the Mopilla Chief of Cannanore to attack the district of Chericul, this Rajah thus saw himself once more stripped of all dominions, and

Conquest of his country by the
Mopilla Chief of Cannanore,
and

obliged on
this reverse
to retire for

refuge into Tellicherry, which two years before he had left as an enemy; after which in hopes of regaining his dominions, he followed the army of Cannanore, (P.24) which in the latter end of the same year attacked and reduced that place and district. But General McLeod having, on the contrary, confirmed the Mopillas in their recently acquired possession of Chericul, the Rajah returned to Tellicherry in hopes of being reinstated by the Company

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

at the conclusion of the peace, which took place in 1784;
but as in the articles of this pacification, no further
provision
Subsequent reduction of both those districts by General
for this
McLeod, with purpose was
made in favor of the Rajahs of Malabar than that they should
not be ill-used for their connections and attachment to
our Government during the war, they were each obliged to
make their own terms with Ashed Beg Khan, a native of
the Carnatic, who had been, after the death of Hyder Ali
the arrival of Ashed beg Khan in the
as General manager of Malabar on the part of
latter end
Tippoo Sultaun. of the year
1782, dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun, his son and successor,
as General Foujedar or Commandant and manager of all the
civil and revenue concerns of the countries in Malabar,
from Nelishur to Cochin, inclusive.

32. The administration of Ashed Beg Khan, who
arrived in the beginning of 1783, answering to the Malabar
Ashed Beg's administration. year 958-9,

(sic)

appears to have, as far as his own wishes could be
realized, proved conciliatory to the natives, and is still
spoken of with respect. In the first years of his
government, soon after the peace between his Master and the
Company, he proceeded to treat with all the Rajahs of
the northern division, and concluded settlements with them
for the revenue of their respective districts on
apparently equitable and easy terms.

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

33. Thus with the Rajah of Chericul (who remained for some time in Tellicherry till he obtained a written pardon from Tippoo) he is said to have concluded His settlements with the northern Rajahs of Chericul, a settlement in the Malabar year 960 or 1784-5, for about 1,20,000 or 1,25,000 rupees of payable jumma per annum, exclusive of Randaterra (which had from the raising of the siege of Tellicherry remained under the Company) and in like manner with the Rajah of Cotiote or Cotatu (which Cotiote, and the included the upper-ghaut district of Wynaad) he made a settlement of one lac of rupees in the year ~~959~~⁹⁶⁰ or 1783-4.

34. The settlement with the Rajah of Cartinaad, or Cartinaad. rather with the minister (for the Rajah was himself at that time afraid to appear at Calicut) is asserted by (P.25) the latter to have only amounted for the Malabar year 959 or 1783-4 to 50,000 rupees; admitting, however, that Ashed Beg Khan obliged him to make good at the same rate, to Tippoo's Government, the arrears that had accumulated during the two last Malabar years of 957 and 958, since the death of the last Rajah Shunkar Vurma in 1781 as above noticed, besides all which the present Rajah does also acknowledge that Ashed Beg did further impose on, and levy from, him a mulât of 20,000 Rupees for his having fought against Tippoo Sultaun's government; so that Rajah confesses to have thus paid during the first complete year of Ashed Beg's management,

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

or in the Malabar year 959, the sum of 1,70,000 rupees on those several accounts; and it seems therefore, as well as from other indistinct intimations, not improbable, that on similar grounds, other sums, above the public or acknowledged jumma, may have on the occasion of this first settlement, after the peace, been also exacted from the Rajahs of Chericul and Cotiote.

35. The settlement of the talook of Irvenaad was made with the Nabyars for 25,000 rupees; and supposing (according to the result of probable information) that the district of Cannanore paid from this time about 6,000 boons or 18,750 rupees, Tippoo's first rental of the Northern districts must, for the Malabar year 960 or 1784-5, have stood at the lowest estimate as follows:-

	Rupees
Rajahship of Cartenaad.	50,000
Township and contiguous district of Cannanore ..	18,750
Rajahship of Chericul, inclusive of Randaterra then held by the English.....	1,20,000
Rajahship of Cotiote	1,00,000
Nambyars of Irvenaad, exclusive of Corengotte, then separate ..	25,000

Total of the Northern Division ..	3,13,750
	=====

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

36. After experiencing some ineffectual opposition from one of the Rajahs of the ~~the~~ Samoory's family, Ashed Beg Khan entered also in the year 959 (1783-4) into the

State of the Samoory's and the other southern districts previous to, and up to, the period of Ashed Beg's succeeding to the administration.

management
of the
Southern
districts;
the state of

which since Hyder's last permanent conquest, or reduction thereof in 949 (1774-5), had been very unquiet and distracted, as will sufficiently appear from the few following particulars.

P.26

37. Hyder's earliest jummabundy, or rent-roll formed of the southern part of Malabar, appears, by the first account in the Voucher No.6, to have amounted (exclusive of the Paulghaut territory, which was at

Jummabundy or rental of the said districts in the early times of Hyder's dominion in Malabar.

that period
distinct from
the districts of
Malabar) to no

less than hoons 5,08,283, fanams 5, including hoons 51,336, fanams 4, of customs; and for the year next ensuing, or about 1775-6, it is stated at hoons 4,99,398, fanams 4, as per the second account of particulars in the said voucher (including 45,000 hoons for customs), so that the land revenue, had, with various intermediate fluctuations, continued on the whole nearly at the same total as the year preceding.

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

38. But, during the following years, the southern countries became a prey to almost constant dissensions, arising from the ^{resistance} ~~rest~~ and troubles which the Rajahs

Distracted and unquiet state of the said southern districts under Hyder's government.

of the Samcoory's family never discontinued to excite against the

authority of Hyder's government, which was unable either - effectually to equal these continued disturbances, or to punish, or even to expel the authors of them; so that his officers were at length obliged to purchase that quiet which they could not command by stipulating in 1779 with one of the representatives of the Samcoory's house, to allow him to make a small proportional collection from the country for his own support; the effects of which conciliation could however hardly have produced any beneficial effects to the country, before it was again embroiled by the consequences of the attack on, and siege of, Tellicherry in 1779-80, and the general war that followed, during which (that is, after the raising of the siege in question) the Rajahs of the Samcoory's house took all the part in their power with the British troops, and considerable successes attended their joint efforts in the capture in 1782 of Calicut, and other places; but by the peace of 1784, the Malabar countries being again given up, the southern as well as the northern Rajahs were left at Tippoo's mercy, which did not, however, prevent some of the Samcoory's family from still lurking in and occasionally exciting alarm and disturbances throughout, their former part of the districts.

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

39. Under these circumstances, Ashed Beg proceeded in 959 (1783-84) to make the settlement of the Revenue of these Ashed Beg's settlement for the southern Districts. southern countries, in which, whether from the desolation, which the country had suffered, (P.27) during the ten years it had last remained under the Mohammedan conquest, or from a desire to conciliate the natives, or probably from both these motives, he made a very considerable deduction from the sum at which the jumma or rental of these southern districts had before stood, the difference or defalcation being fully ninety thousand hoons, as will appear from the following short plan of this settlement, which is here inserted verbatim as obtained from Jennis, a Brahmin of very respectable character, who was employed as an officer under Tippoo's government, as he now is under ours.

Jumma, or
Rental.

First - Perm or Plantations
in number ~~xxx~~ 1,38,014 in which there are

Istly, - Coconut	..	28,96,099
Whereof unfruitful from age or		
from being too young	..	21,62,508
And fruitful or productive	..	7,33,591

36,724 5½

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

2ndly, - Soopry or beetal-nut trees ..	33,61,195
Whereof unfruitful from being too old or young ..	21,61,115

Remain fruitful	12,00,080

	20,018 0
3rdly, - Phunees or Jack trees ..	4,87,858
of which "aful", that is, unfruitful: and "Shushoo," that is, too young ..	3,39,138

Fruitful ..	1,48,720

	14,872 0
4thly, - Morogor Molog, that is, Pepper vines ..	3,67,281
"Aful" and "Shushoo," as above ..	3,16,612

Fruitful or productive ..	50,669

	15,200 7

Total of Perm Jumma ..	86,815 2½

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

Secondly, - Dhaan Muree or Rice-fields,		
Panum or grain sowable ..	7,43,031	
In the low lands .. De duct .fallow	38,386	
	Seawable lands	7,04,645
		2,31,481 4 0
Morum, or		
on the Hills	Casual	8,425 6 0
Thirdly, - Ghur or Houses(of Nayrs,		
Mfpillas, &c.,)in number	92,624	

		25,516 2 0
Fourthly, - Shaleir or Weavers, Macquer		
or Fishermen; Chetty or on Toddy pots;		
Ketty, or for the knife to cut the toddy		
trees; and on Shopkeepers in all ..	11,026	2 0

		2,76,449 4 0
Add for Perm, that is, trees or plantations		
and vines as above ..	86,815	2 8

		3,63,264 6 8

		=====

40. The duties on merchandize are, besides the above, estimated to have in this year (that is about 1785) Its distribution on the several districts. amounted to Hoons 45,000, and the following are the particulars of the above

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

Jumma, as arising from the land, &c., in the southern district (exclusive always of Paulghaut) according to Jennia's preceding statement of its constituents.

Totals.	Hoons.	Fs.
1. Musha Calicut or Caliole	5,885	9 0
2. Vypoor	6,000	0 0
3. Pirpnaar or Pirupnaad	7,200	0 0
4. Ramnaar	11,635	0 0
5. Kurkumbra or Curcumbra	11,935	0 0
6. Warcumbra	10,005	0 0
7. Shemaar	13,000	0 0
8. Vurternaar, that is, Ernaal and Malapooram.	42,000	0 0
9. Venketty Cotta	16,000	6 0
10. Bettutnaad or Vettutnaad	24,500	0 0
11. (P.24)Angarypoor or Vellatens or Velistre.	25,307	9 0
12. Kepul or Capool	5,080	0 0
13. Venarcour or Wunarchear	3,980	0 0
14. Nerengnaar or Nerengnaad	33,719	7 0
15. Kurumbala or Currumpoora	6,000	00
16. Koulpara (Nayrship of)	8,281	3 0
17. Shawkaar (otherwise Chowghaut)	45,000	0 0
18. Poonany	8,000	0 0
19. Koramannaar or Cooremnaad	25,135	4 0
20. Pynaar	14,130	0 0
21. Pyoormulla	16,400	0 0

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

22. Polwyre or Porwe and Tambercherry	11,064	8	0
23. Setwye Crungloor or Chetwa and Cranganore.	12,997	0	8
Add customs as above, according to Jennia's estimate	..	45,000	0 0

Total of Ashed Beg Khan's jumma for
1784-85, according to Jennia's
estimate for the southern countries
of Malabar exclusive of Paulghaut..

4,08,264 6 8

41. According to the above scheme and state of

Remarks on the rates and relative proportions of this settlement.	Ashed Beg's settlement,
--	----------------------------

the rates will be nearly as follows:-

Upon the productive part of the beetlenut trees,
about 59 trees per Hoon, or 20 trees per Rupee.

Do. Cocoanut trees 20 per Hoon 93 7 per Rupee,

Do. Jack trees 10 per Hoon or 3½ per Rupee.

Do. Pepper vines 3½ per Hoon or 1½ per Rupee.

Seed of rice sown rather beyond 3 parahs per Hoon
or 1 parah per Rupee, on the relative amount of rental
produced from the Perm or Plantation (including the
Pepper vines) revenue is, when compared with that from
the rice, very little more than as one-third, and the
proportion of the pepper revenue in these southern
districts to that of all the other funds, turns not out,
(not on the above premises), more than between a twenty-

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

third and twenty-fourth share of it; but that this proportion is, in these southern countries, much smaller than in the northern ones, will more fully appear in a subsequent part of this report.

P.30.

42. Of the general fidelity and security of the above statement of Ashed Beg's Jumna (which still forms the

standard

Other corroborating accounts thereof.

for all

cal-

culations of revenue in the southern districts) there cannot be any doubt; since, as far as regards the permanent funds thereof, viz., those arising from the land comprehending all of these said account, except the customs (which must of course be fluctuating) it is found closely corroborated by another statement of the same jumna (entered as the fourth in the Voucher No.4) procured from Neenge Pilla, (who was an official clerk and accountant under Tippoo's government and is now in the service of the present Samooiry,) as well as by the other accounts obtained at Cochin from Singum Pilla and Oudhoot Kas by Messrs. Page and Boddam, and with the accounts of the country at large, as since more fully prepared and arranged by the latter, to which we shall have occasion further to refer, as they are contained in the Voucher No.7.

43. Having thus submitted the outlines of Ashed Beg's settlement for the southern districts as it stood in or about the year 969 (1784-5), the order of events requires us to revert to the northern division

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

...

of the country, the three Rajahs of which, viz., of Cherical, Cartinaad and Cotiote, paid a visit to Tippoo in the Corga country in the latter end of 1785; upon which occasion he took an engagement from the first, to pay for Cherical a nazeranna of 4 30,000 Rupees and an annual jumma of 1,20,000; whilst from the second or Cartinaad Rajah, he agreed to an annual jumma at the rate of 20,000 Hoons, which at $3 \frac{1}{8}$ Rupees per Hoon, makes 65,500 Rupees; whilst from Ruvee Vurma of Cotiote, he exacted, sorely against that Rajah's will, a written deed of relinquishment of that part of his country situated above the Ghauts, called the Wynaad district, which after some reluctant delay, the said Rajah was forced finally to give up by the middle of the next Malabar year, or about February 1787; so that (together with the small division of Coorumbulla, which Tippoo separated at the same time from the southern district of Pyoormulla) it is stated to have become a new annexation to, and to have been registered as, a dependancy on the Cutcherry of Seringapatam, under the name of Chulkoor, from the beginning of 963 or September 1787, in consideration of which alienation, a deduction from this Rajah's former jumma of one lac was allowed to the amount of about Rupees 35,000 leaving the residuary or still payable part at Rupees 65,000; and as all the three Rajahs set forth to Tippoo on this occasion the usual pretexts of landholders, as to their respective countries being over-rated (P.31) that prince met their arguments by settling, and causing them to consent, that his officers should proceed into each of their districts and

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGALANDBOMBAY
IN THE YEAR 1792 AND 1793.

.....

investigate their real funds, which inquiry should guide his future demands; and to gain their assent to this measure, or in the general view of conciliating their goodwill, he granted at this meeting to the Rajah of Cherucul, a jaguir (or allowance for his subsistence, out of what might prove the ascertained revenue of his country) to the amount of 15,000 Rupees; and on the Rajah of Cotiote he bestowed a jaguir of 12,000, and upon the Cartineed Rajah one of 7,000 Rupees; and meanwhile the proper Officers were despatched by Tippoo Sultaun to enter upon the inquisition as to the amount of revenue funds in their respective districts.

44. Shortly after this visit, the Rajah of Cherical proceeded to take possession of Randaterra from the settlement of Tellicherry. The origin and progress of the debt, on account of which that district fell originally under the company's possession, has been already

Resumption of Randaterra in 1786 by the Cherical Rajah.

noticed in the 26th paragraph, and therein traced as far up as the year 1765, showing the manner in which the predecessor of Rajah Ruvee Vurma did in 1760 take on himself the said Achemars' debts to the Company, together with those of his own family (for the security of all which he then declared the districts of Randaterra, and two others therein specified, to stand mortgaged), as also the subsequent agreement of 1765, whereby Ruvee Vurma himself committed Randaterra to the possession of the Honorable Company for the purpose of their recovering their debt from the Achemers on condition

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

....

of his (the said Rajah) standing exonerated from all further responsibility in regard to the said debt, or to those from the 1st and 3rd Rajahs of Nelisherum; and from the paragraph above quoted, and the Voucher No.5 therein referred to, it further appears that this Randaterra debt amounted on the 31st of July 1752 to ruppees 13,731-2-64, and that the Company had previous and up to this last period, received the interest on this running loan at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum; but from 1752 the debt as thus brought down, appears to have remained stationary on the Company's Books, since in those of the year 1761, the sum is brought, though, that it was meant also to be ultimately claimed, is evident from the tenor of the several engagements entered into concerning it, and more expressly from that of the superior Rajah of Cherical in 1760, in pursuance of whose nephew's (Ruvee Vurma) transfer of the possession of Randaterra to the Company in 1765, their servants at Tellicherry entered soon afterwards into the management of the collections, which they held (with the single interruption Amount of the revenue thence derived by the Company's Government. from the attack on Tellicherry during 1779, 1780, and 1781), till the end of the year 1785, during which they had realized from it the sum of Rupees 1,07,930-0-56.

45. The causes that contributed to the Rajah's resumption of Randaterra in 1786 appear to have been, partly, his own desire to benefit himself by so productive

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY
IN THE YEARS 1792 AND 1793.

.....

a district, and partly, if not principally; the order or
authority of Tippoo, which he represented to have received

Motives and causes of its
resumption in 1786.

a sanction
which tallies
very well

with the extraordinary degree of ill-will and jealousy
so constantly shown by ~~h~~ that Prince towards the Tellicherry
settlement, on the records of which it is in evidence that
as soon after the general peace, as January 1786,
he employed the Beeby of Cannanore to use her influence over
the wealthy Mopilla merchants that had long resided there
under the Company's protection, to prevail on them to
desert it, and in default of their compliance they were
threatened with the severest treatment on what his
emissaries already talked of as the renewal of hosti-
lities, which he appears also to have, at this early
period, had thoughts of extending (as afterwards took
place) to the country of the Rajah of Travancore; and so
little regard did Tippoo pay to the treat of peace of
17~~8~~⁸4, that he uniformly refused or evaded to deliver
up that useful necessary and ancient appendage to
Tellicherry called Mount Delly, under plea that he did
not know (the proper country term being Mount-delly)
the name of such a place or fort as we claimed, in all
his dominions.

46. Under these impressions towards the
Company's Government, there can be no doubt, but that (as
remarked at the time by the Chief and Factors of
Tellicherry) Rajah Ruvee Vurma's forcibly seizing on Randa-

terra was with Tippoo's consent, if not at his instigation, though such a step may, probably enough, have been also in union with the Rajah's own sentiments; or, perhaps, he might conceive that the Honorable Company's having collected above a lac of ruppes for a debt, the principal of which had not Rajahs counter claims on the company. been equal to one-fifth part of what was thus recovered, was sufficient indemnification for their loan, the more especially as he had other counter claims to state against what the Company's Government demanded as the separate debt of his own family, one of which consisted in the arrears of the 4,200 Rupees per annum, which (as stated in the 9th paragraph) the company had stipulated with his ancestors to render in lieu of customs on their trade, the payment of which had been discontinued since his invasion of the Tellicherry districts in 1779.

47. Whatever may have been his real motives, the Rajah in question did not, on the occasion of his demand on the gentlemen at Tellicherry in January 1786 Discussion previous to his for their resumption by the Rajah. surrender Randaterra, seek to disavow the fact of the debt due by the Achemar; but stating as the motive of his requisition "the great sum he must pay to the Nawaub" desired the bond to be sent to him, and that he would discharge it; yet although

the Chief and Factors admitted that the amount of the said bond had been credited gradually by rents and revenues, until the principal of the whole had become extinguished as long ago as the year 1771-~~62~~⁷², still on the ground of the elder Rajah's engagement of 1760, whereby he declared not only Randaterra, but the two other districts therein named, to stand mortgaged for all his own and his family's debts to the Honorable Company, (which engagement they did not deem to be superseded by the subsequent one of 1765), they refused to surrender Randaterra until at least all these accounts were settled and liquidated, and the Rajah did thereon take unresisted possession on the 19th January 1786 of the district, immediately after which they Bombay Government wrote to the Chief and Factors that Randaterra should not be given up until all the debts were paid off, though in their said instructions they do not seem to have had sufficiently distinct ideas on the subject, since they expressly quote the agreement of 1765, as having again assigned this province to the Company as a security for the several debts due from the Prince himself, the Achemars of Randaterra, and the 1st and 3rd kings of Neliasherum, amounting, under the 31st July 1768, to the sum of Rupees 88,716-1-44 whereas it is evident that the Rajah's assignment of Randaterra in 1765, was only expressly, or in words, for the security of the two last debts, and that to make it include that for the Rajah's own debts, can only be founded on a construction which the terms of the said deed literally taken will hardly bear out, though as far as the Company's claim on the Rajah might, on a full

and fair adjustment of all items on either side up to that period, have appeared, just, they certainly did, in an equitable point of view, possess a right and claim over the Rajah's person and property in general for repayment, and more especially over the two districts, which, together with Randaterra, the superior or eldest Rajah had declared mortgaged to them in 1760; but whether Randaterra was (according to the Rajah's sense of the matter) virtually discharged by the subsequent act and engagement of 1765, from the responsibility, as far as regarded the Rajah's own debts, and those of his family, and remained only bound by those of the Achemar, is a question which the preceding details may serve to elucidate.

48. But whatever opinion may be formed as to that point, the Violent seizure of the district gave rise to considerable subsequent discussions, as well with Tippoo, as with the Bengal Government; and with regard to the former, Fruitless application to Tippoo for redress: although in reply to the Chief of Tellicherry's first complaint, ~~he~~ he answered that he had ordered the Rajah to restore Ranterra until the Company's demands on it were liquidated, yet it was soon found that this was only a pretext on his part, since all he had intimated to the Rajah was to adjust his accounts with Tellicherry, and the Rajah declared his readiness to proceed on this as far as regarded the Achemars' debt which alone he would allow to bear any relation to

Randaterre, averring that on all other heads, the company must, on any adjustment, turn out his debtors; to evince the contrary of which, on their part, the Chief and Factors prepared a statement drawn up to the 21st of January 1786 (which received the approbation and sanction of the Bombay Government on the 3rd of April following) Company's total demand against Rajah. of their several claims, which, by closing each head annually and charging compound interest every year, had swelled to upwards of four lacs of rupees, as per the undermentioned copy of the particulars:-

The balance of your Highness' particular account.	1,88,512	1	2
The Achemars' account ..	1,48,815	2	2
First king of Nelisherum's conduct,	7,111	2	52
Third do. do. do.	65,184	0	24

Total Rs.	4,09,623	1	80
	=====		

49. The Bengal Government remonstrated also to Tippoo on this seizure; but finding themselves at the same time much at a loss to understand the real merits of the case, they, in March 1786, called on the Chief and Factors to report
 Correspondence with the Bengal Government on this subject. "Whether we have any and what right to retain Randaterre after the Achemars' debt shall have been "paid off;" to which the gentlemen at

Tellicherry reply in May following that "the Prince having taken possession of the district, and having, without urging any specific objections to their accounts (transmitted to him as above stated), stipulated for the delivery, previous to his paying the balance, of the assignment of Randaterra and of all other vouchers that had ever passed between him and the Company, many of which, being on leaves, are now lost, whilst those written on paper that exist the Tellicherry Chief and Factors think it would be absurd to trust him with, the negotiation is, they observe, at a stand" - adding, that from their knowledge of his indigence and object dependent situation on Tippoo, they cannot flatter themselves they will ever recover a rupee of the demand; all which preclude, they presume, the necessity of offering their opinion on the question whether the Company had a just title to withhold the province of Randaterra from the Prince of Chericul, provided he shall be willing to discharge the debt for which it was mortgaged, and ~~then~~ thus this matter appears to have rested till two years afterwards, when such further notice as was then taken of it, shall be pointed out in that part of our present narratives; and in the meantime we shall proceed with the progression of affairs among the natives in the southern countries under Ashed Beg's administration.

50. From the beginning of the year 961, or September 1786⁸⁰, the Nawab Tippoo Sultan gave orders for subdividing and new classing these last mentioned districts into the five general Tookries or Collectorships of

Coorimnaad, Caliocote, Ernaar, Vettutnaad and Saugar or
Choughaut, comprehending under each of these chief places,

Division of the southern country into Tookries of Collectorships, and nomination of 1st and 2nd Dewan for the department of the revenue.

a proportionate,
or certain
number of
those in
their respective

vicinities, and appointing Tookrudars, or superintending officers, to each, who were all to be responsible, in matters relative to the collections, to Meer ~~Ibrahim~~ Ibrahim and Meer Gholeum Hosayne, who, in the capacities of 1st and 2nd Dewans, Tippoo at the same time appointed for the immediate charge and superintendency of the department of the revenue, which system took full effect from the commencement of the following year 959 (1786-87); after which, Ashed Beg remained only in command of the troops, and as Tippoo's principal officer on the coast.

51. Although the reduction of the jumma or rental, which Ashed Beg is already stated to have made in these

Disturbances by southern
Goorkul Mopilla. districts

before the appointment of the Dewans last mentioned, and his conciliatory conduct on all other occasions appear to have contributed to maintain this part of the country in a greater degree of tranquillity than it had hitherto enjoyed since the conquest; yet it was not even now without some internal disturbances, for in 961 (1785-6) the Goorkul Mopilla of Munjery (a subdivision of Ernaar to the south of Calicut) rose in rebellion, and

Ashed Beg Khan was not even able to face him with such of Tippoo's troops as were in the province, till, by messages and promises, he prevailed on the younger Ruvee Varma, one of the Rajahs of the Samoory's family (who was still in the southern districts), to join him, and with their united forces, the said Goorkul was discomfited and fled; for which meritorious service, and with a view also of gaining over the others of the same family, Tippoo settled a pension, and soon after a considerable jaguir, on the Rajah in question. All which had such an effect on the Samoory

<p>Conciliation with, and pensions granted to, the Samoory's family.</p>	<p>and the princes, his brethren, that</p>
--	--

that the eldest, or the next in the order of succession (named Kishen Rajah) came in 962 (1787) from Travancore and took up his abode within Tippoo's deminions; and Shamnauth, the Samoory's own Agent, proceeded in the beginning of 1788 with Ashed Beg on a visit to Tippoo at Seringapatam, in hopes of being able to negotiate his master's re-instatement on the condition of paying a revenue to Tippoo Sultaun's Government (as per voucher) No.8, so that there was at this juncture a considerable prospect of a degree of peace being permanently secured to the country; but these prospects were soon clauded, and the whole country of Malabar became in the course of the two next years involved in the extreme degree of calamity.

52. This sudden revolution in that conciliatory state of affairs which Ashed Beg's Tippoos visit in Malabar. good intention and endeavours seem to have principally induced, began on a visit that Tippoo made in person into Malabar in April 963 (1788)

when on his arrival at Calicut he made a severe example of the Mopilla and others who had been engaged in the late rebellion excited by Goorkul, and having summoned all the Rajahs and principal persons to his presence (although only one of the former ventured to accept of it) he proceeded to make known to the Hindoo part of his Malabar subjects his desire to procure and effect their conversion to his own (the Mahomedan) faith, to which step he appears

His first attempt to operate a general conversation of his Malabar subjects to the Mahomedan Faith. to have been induced from motives of

zeal in favor of his own religion, combined with an idea of policy, as conceiving that, after all the Rajahs and Nayrs should have become Mussulmans, the country might enjoy that quiet which he is said to have remarked and regretted, that not even all the lenity of Ashed Beg's administration had been able to ensure to it.

53. However this may be, it does not appear that his invitation to the Hindoo to embrace Islamism produced any immediate effect, either of conversation on their part, or of direct violence on his,

Heavy mulct levied by Tippoo on this occasion on his Malabar subjects. except that immediately thereafter he determined

to levy from his dominions in Malabar, in general, a large nuzerana or ^{gift} ~~gift~~ which is calculated to have amounted in its assessment to twelve lacs of rupees, and that the greater part of it was realized, is not only believed by the present inhabitants, but may be

inferred from the information delivered by the Rajah of Cartinaad (who had ventured to appear at Calicut on this occasion), that the quota of it that fell on his proportionately small district, and which he was directed to levy from all castes of the inhabitants (whether Hindoos or Mopillas) amounted to 1,25,000 rupees, whereof, he realized 70,000 rupees in two months, and remitted the same to Tippoo in Quymbatoor, or Coimbatoor, whither that Prince had, on the approach of the rainy season of 1788, carried with him Ashed Beg, whom he had removed from office during his own short sojourn in Malabar, in which Dosayne Ali Khan was promoted to the Roujedary or command of the troops, and Shew Khan was, on the same occasion, left as Tippoo's first Dewan for the management and administration of the revenues.

54. On the occasion of this visit which Tippoo made to Malabar as sovereign, he projected the removal of its capital from the old seat of it at Calicut, to a much preferable station between seven and eight miles from its mouth (which is better adapted to become a seaport than any other within the province), where he laid the foundation and projects the establishment of a new capital. of a fort and city, on which he bestowed the name of Furrukabad or Ferokhia, and compelled the natives of Calicut, much against their inclinations, (though apparently with the wisest political intentions) to remove thither; but since the war in 1790, they have all returned to their former abodes, so that hardly a vestige now remains of the new capital.

55. Just after these transactions in the southern districts, Rajah Ruvee Varma, the Rajah of Chericul, proceeded in the month of June 1788 to possess himself of the island of Darmapattam, a place close on the north side of Tellicherry, which (as appears by the 9th paragraph) had been ceded to, and remained in, the Company's possession ever since the year 1734; but this Rajah was now

countenanced,
Island of Darmapattam taken from
the English settlement of
Tellicherry. and
probably

even urged, by Tippoo Sultaun to disregard all his former engagements, as well as the favors and personal protection which he had so frequently and materially experienced at Tellicherry, since the period of Hyder's first invasion of his country.

56. The revenues of the country of this Rajah, had, by this time, been ascertained by the Aumeens or investigators mentioned to have been sent into it in the 3rd paragraph, and it appears from the examination

The ascertained state of the
rentals of the northern
districts as made by Tippoo's
investigators. of Anund Rao
(the person
principally

concerned in its
assessment), as recorded in the Voucher No.4 that its first
result, for the Malabar year 961 (1785-6) amounted to

Of Chericul. rupees 1,35,000,
having in that district been made out in rupees, which was
there and in all the northern districts the current money
of account, the value of a ruppee being 5 billee or silver

fanams, and gold fanams not having been introduced there, as they had always been in the southern part of Malabar; but as the ascertainment of the jumma, in this last mentioned division of the country, had been made long before in hoobs, it was therefore ordered that, to render all the accounts uniform, this Rupee-jumma of Chericul, should also be turned into the settled denomination of Sultraany hoons, then established in the revenues, which accordingly took place, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees to the noon.

Making for 961 the sum of hoons	..	42,187	5	0
Add increase for the next year from its proving more productive in pepper	..	2,005	0	7

Jumma of Chericul up to 962 (1786-7)	..	44,192	5	7
Add for customs	..	1,200	0	0

		45,392	5	7
Add for Randaterra resumed		11,000	0	0

Total	..	56,392	5	7
		=====		

besides which, there is a disputed subsequent addition of hoons 24,000-5-0 which would make up the 80,000 hoons of Tippoo's schedule (as per accounts in the

fanams, and gold fanams not having been introduced there, as they had always been in the southern part of Malabar; but as the ascertainment of the jumma, in this last mentioned division of the country, had been made long before in hoons, it was therefore ordered that, to render all the accounts uniform, this Rupees-jumma of Chericul, should also be turned into the settled denomination of Sulteany hoons, then established in the revenues, which accordingly took place, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees to the hoon.

Making for 9b1 the sum of hoons ..	42,187	5	0
Add increase for the next year from its proving more productive in pepper ..	2,005	0	7

Jumma of Chericul up to 9b2 (1786-7) ..	44,192	5	7
Add for customs ..	1,200	0	0

	45,392	5	7
Add for Rendaterre resumed ..	11,000	0	0

Total ..	56,392	5	7
	=====		

besides which, there is a disputed subsequent addition of hoons 24,006-5-0 which would make up the 80,000 hoons of Tippoo's schedule (as per accounts in the

Voucher No.7) that shall hereafter be noticed.

57. In the 33rd paragraph it has been stated, upon what we consider as being on the whole the best authority, that the Rajah of Cotiote agreed in 959 (1783-84-84) with Ashed Beg for a jumma of rupees 1,00,000, after which Wynaad being stipulated to be separated (as noticed in the 43rd paragraph) Aumeens were fixed on to be sent to ascertain the value of the remainder of this Rajah's district, the result of whose inquiries is variously related, being carried by some as high as 40,000 hoons or 1,25,000 rupees; but we rather rely on the more moderate state-

ment of it by other

impartial evidence

(as contained in the Voucher No.4) which fixed it at rupees 81,000 or hoons 25,920, apprehending that, unless Wynaad be included, the jumma of Cotiote proper (for the part of the district below the ghauts) can hardly be equal according to the usual and established mode of rating and receiving the revenue there, to the abovementioned larger sum which is that inserted in Tippoo's schedule, unless this last shall have been swelled by, perhaps, an ideal assessment of a money-rent on the number of pepper vines, (which is not the usage in that district) and ~~also~~ ^(see) also by the supposed amount of the Rajah's profits from fines and confiscations, the amount of which cannot with any certainty be appreciated.

58. The jumma bundy of Cartinaad turned out on this first investigation of Tippoo's Aumeens only 27,000 hoons or rupees 54,375; but there ~~is~~ ^{seems} sufficient evidence in the of Cartinaad.

Voucher No.4,

to believe that the result of the investigation of Tippoo's Aumeens had ascertained the true value of the district to be equal to at least 40,000 hoons of 1,25,000 rupees, nearly half of which is credibly reported to have been struck out of the accounts in consequence of the Rajah 's bribing the Aumeens sent by Tippoo, which is rendered the more probable, as in the account No.7, there is a statement of the particulars of the jummabundy in question, making it turn out 61,873 hoons or 1,93,353 rupees; but as this last total exceeds even the value of this district as rated in Tippoo's schedule which is only 50,108-9-14 $\frac{1}{2}$, it seems therefore to us safest to rely on its present funds being at the least equal to about 40,000 hoons as above mentioned.

59. Having thus stated the general results of the investigation set on foot by Tippoo Sultaun into the value of these Rajah's countries, we have further to remark (as will appear more at large by the Vouchers Nos.4 and 7) that the rates of this assessment in the northern countries, founded on the idea of Government's right to half the produce, appear to have been nearly the same with those of Ashed Beg's previous settlement of the southern districts, with the exceptions that the jack trees and the rice produce have been rather higher taxed in the former than in the latter; besides which there were these two further differences; 1st, that instead of a

money-rent on the pepper vines, as established in southern countries, the half of their produce was taken most generally in the northern, which have always been by far the most productive in that article; and 2ndly, whereas in the southern districts the tax is assessed on the quantity of rice-seed sown, it is in the northern levied as to the greater part on the quantity of rice produced.

60. Tippoo Sultaun made at this time further small addition of upwards of four thousand hoons to the value of his possession in this northern division of Malabar by the permanent acquisition of Coringotte in view to the conquest kept up by the French at

Tippoo's treatment in 1787 of the Coringotte Nayr and assumption of his district in contempt of his pretended vassalage to the French at Mahe.

Mahe relative to their rights, real or pretended, over the Nayr, or (as

they affect to call him) the Prince; of which district, we have, in the preceding parts of this narrative, thought it proper, in pursuance of your Lordship's instructions on that subject to the Presidency of Bombay, to notice in the 9th, 19th, 23rd, and 30th paragraphs, under the years in which they respectively occurred, whatever we have satisfactorily ascertained relative to the situation of the said native chief, the last mention of whom is his having been made prisoner in January 1782, for assisting and acting with Hyder's officer in the siege of Tellicherry; after which he continued a sort of tributary to the English Company till the re-delivery

of Mahe to the French on the 15th of August 1785, on which occasion it appears by an authentic instrument or written application addressed to the Chief Tellicherry from Monsieur Marin, the local representative of the French nation, and to whom Mahe was delivered up, that all the claim ~~the claim~~ they then preferred in respect to this Coringotte Nayr was "as an ally to the French, and as not being an English subject; wherefore Monsieur Marin begs he may, instead of being detained at Tellicherry, ~~from~~ be permitted to return to his country, " at the same time
(sic)

declaring that the French never collected any contributions in the said Price's country, and that the English had therefore taken greater privileges in this respect than the French ever did.

61. The town and fort of Mahe proper being ~~si-~~ situated on the south side of the river known by that name, lies therefore wholly within the district of the Rajah of Cartinaad, which that river separates from the Coringotte, otherwise called the Corica Nayrship; but the French have or had two or three fortified hills, one
Local situation of the town and settlement of Mahe. called the montague verte, on which was Fort St. George; the 2nd, Chambrā (which last village they had got in Jaguir from Hyder in 1778, as hath been already shown in the 24-23rd paragraph); and the 3rd the great Clay; all which places were in the nature of out-works on the opposite side of the River in the Coringotte country, and of which possession was also delivered to them on the aforesaid restitution of Mahe,

At the same time that the Tellicherry troops evacuated (but did not deliver up to the French) the redoubt of Courcey, situated on the sea coast, in the Coringotte district, about half way between the French and English settlements, and which we had even after the peace of 1784, with Tippoo Sultaun, retained possession of, as the key to Mahe; and it is but fair to add that in Tellicherry books for 1785, there is an entry of 1,000 Rupees received in March of that year as revenue from the Coringottee Nayr, which shows that from the period of his being taken prisoner at the raising of the siege at Tellicherry, as noticed in the 30th paragraph, he had in fact remained subordinate to that settlement, even after the peace in 1784 with Tippoo had restored to the latter all the other Malabar countries; and how this would have been admitted of the Tippoo's officers, unless as considering him, and his country, as an appendage to Mahe seems rather difficult to be accounted for; in what degree, therefore, any, or all, of the above related circumstances can tend to elucidate the nature of the French connection with the Coringottee Nayr and district, is submitted to Government, which may partly judge thereof from the words of the avowal of their own Chief above quoted; though as Monsieur Marin therein subjoins an intimation that if any of the merchants at Tellicherry have any complaints to make against the said Prince, they must prefer them at Mahe, where he doubts not they will have ample justice. It becomes therefore plainly inferrible from the whole tenor of the said representative of the French Nation's declaration that he at that time

considered the said Nayr as a protected Ally of the said Nation.

62. But this Nayr had, not long afterwards, the most woeful experience of the total inefficiency (sic) of the French power to protect him against Tippoo's officers; for having by the licentiousness of his manners excited jealousy and alarm in some of the Mopilla inhabitants of his own district, they complained against him to Tippoo's Mahomedan officers of the revenue in the neighbourhood, in concert with whom, with the approbation of his 1st and 2nd Dewans (as per The Coringotte Nayr taken and hanged by Tippoo's order in 1787, and continued in possession of that district; relation in the Voucher No.4) they, in, or about, September 1787, surprized him in one of his own houses; and in defiance of a small guard of French Sepoys who were stationed at his house, carried him prisoner to Calicut, whence, the case being reported to Seringapatam, he was thence ordered to be publicly hanged; and he suffered that ignominious death accordingly, for having (as is said) forced a Mopilla whilst. women; whereupon his family with the Nayr his nephew and present successor, fled into Tellicherry, and from thence to Travancore; and his country was thereon annexed to the Collectorship of Abdulla, the Navaub's Amil of Irva^had, and remained from that period a part of Tippoo's dominions, notwithstanding

all the remonstrances of the French Government in India, whom Tippoo appears to have always amused with promises of restitution which were as constantly counter-acted by his own private orders to his officers, who did not even rest there; for, in, or about, March or April 1789, they ~~preeded~~ proceeded to take possession of the French Military posts of Chembrs and Fort George abovementioned,
(sic)

insulting and tearing down his Most Christian Majesty's flag, and taking post with their troops within the district of Mahe, as is fully admitted in the correspondence

his officers insult and oppress
the French at Mahe. between
the French
Commandent and

the Chief of Tellicherry, entered in the Voucher No. 8, 9 nor did they even leave entire and unmolested to the French, the other villages of Pundaquel, &c. which (as noticed in the 23rd paragraph) had been granted by Hyder as a king of domain to Mahe; for Abdulla, the above named Collector of Irvanad, made encroachments on these
(sic)

also, though that Tippoo himself did not mean forcibly or altogether to deprive them of these last vestiges of territory which they hold from the grant of his father, is inferrible from his having early in 1789 proposed to the comte de conway, then governor of Pondicherry, to exchange the said villages, which lie more contiguous to Tellicherry than to Mahe, for an equivalent which he offered to bestow more in their own vicinity, Tippoo's view in suggesting that exchange being

(as plainly understood at the time, and accordingly written to his superiors by the French Chief at Mahe) to

Tippoo's jealousy of, and design against, the settlement of Tellicherry.

become thereby the more able to

keep Tellicherry so closely invested, as might, if possible, starve the inhabitants, without at the same time using open hostilities against it, which opinion is corroborated by the records of the Honorable Company's said settlement, testifying, that from the peace of 1784 till the renewal of hostilities with him in 1790, he had kept it as closely shut up on the land side from all communication with the interior country as, by the posts which he kept stationed all around it, was in his power to compass and effect.

53. Having thus completed what we had to observe on the French affairs on the Malabar coast, so as to have brought together all that regards them up to the period of the war with Tippoo in 1790, we recur to the 53rd paragraph of the Narrative (which, however tedious, will nevertheless be found necessary, to enable Government to form an accurate judgement of the state of this new territorial acquisition, as well as of our own subsequently detailed proceedings in it) that mentions Tippoo's return about the month of May 1788 into Coimbatore, whither he was followed by Ruvee Vurma the so-often mentioned Rajah of Chericul, who having in June or July of the same year departed this life at Paulghaut on his return from the said visit, was succeeded by his full brother Rama Vurma in the Regency of

Death of Ruvee vurma and succession
of his brother Rama.

that Range or kingdom.

64. Tippoo Suldaun was also visited in Coimbatore (in pursuance of the Zamorin's Minister previous negotiation) by Kishen Rajah, the next in succession to the Zamorin, and who was on this occasion flattered by that Suldaun with the hopes (as detailed in the Voucher No.8) of his family's re-instatement in their ancient dominions, provided they would gratify Tippoo, in what he declared to have earnestly at heart, which was, to assist, or rather to act for, him in the conquest of the Travencore country; an overture which, notwithstanding the manifest ingratitude on their part, Kishen Rajah either from fear or ambition did not refuse, but even declared his general acquiescence in, and brought back with him an order from Tippoo for an advance of money in consequence. But the negotiation, after it had proceeded thus far, proved

Put an end to by Tippoo's	entirely
first open persecution	abortive
of the Hindoos.	through

Tippoo's untimed zeal, or mistaken policy, in despatching orders from Coimbatore to Shree Kha, his new Dewan at Calicut, to begin the so-much-desired work of the conversion of the Hindoos, and to seize on the Brahmins (whether Namboories or others) and cause them to serve as examples to the other inferior castes in becoming Mussumans by suffering circumcision, and being compelled to eat of beef; accordingly, many Brahmins were seized in, or about, the month of July 1788, and were thus forcibly deprived of their castes, whilst others sought for shelter with the Rajahs of the Samoory's family, two or

three of whom were then within the Calicut districts; and Tippoo having himself made similar constrained conversions of a Rajah of the family of parepnaad (one of the southern talooks,) and of Tichera Teroopar (a Chief Nayr of Nelembhoor in the same southern division of these country)

Constrained conversion of the Rajah of Parappaad and of some other principal persons.

together with some other persons whom he

had from various causes carried up with him into Coimbatore, these combined circumstances, and the return of the above named victims to his bigotry some short time thereafter into Malabar, spread considerable alarm; and the injured General alarm of all the people.

parties as well as the great body

of Nayrs and Hindoos in general, who justly feared for what might happen to themselves, rallied around, and looked principally up to, that Prince of the Pamoory's family called the younger Ruvee Vurma, who with his elder brother of the same name, had some years before forced Hyder's officers to purchase their temporary and doubtful neutrality (as noticed in the 38th paragraph) on which occasion they had proceeded to erect a family house in the district of Neringneer, which became, from that period, their head quarters; but at the time of the present persecution, the younger Ruvee Vurma happened to have his station for the time being in the contiguous district of Ernaar, whence he is reported by Tremmul Row (a person about 18 years in his service), to have, from July to November 1788, facilitated the escape of upwards of thirty thousand Brahmins (including their wives and families) from the Calicut districts into Travancore;

after which, in the month of October or November 1788, that
Rajah, resenting the oppressions of Tippoo on those of his
sect and
Number of Bramins who seek refuge in Travancore. religion, pro-
ceeded, on the
occasion of the confinement of a principal Hindoo landholder
called the Munjery Teroopar, to open hostilities with the
officer of Tippoo's government who had him in custody;
and the
General instructions to the Hindoors. Rajah
proving victorious, and being assisted by the Nelembhoor
and parepnaad converts as well as by the Nayrs in general,
and even by some of the Mopillas, an insurrection pre-
vailed throughout the southern districts; and the in-
surgents becoming masters of all the open countries,
invested
who invested Calicut in 1788; Calicut, so
that Tippoo found it necessary to despatch Monsr. Lally
(sic)
with a strong force to its relief, on whose arrival the
Rajah retreated and was afterwards attacked in different
places,
but are dispersed by Monsr. Lally. without,
however, being driven quite out of the field.

65. During these troubles to the south-
ward, orders were received from Bomaby to retake the
island of Durmapattam (which the late Rajah Ruvee Vurma had
made himself
Amended state of the accounts thereon prepared with the Rajah of Chericul. master of, as
noticed in the 58th paragraph,) and it was accordingly
repossessed by the Company's troops on the 3rd of January

1789, with as little resistance as had attended its being taken from us; and the orders of the Bengal Government having at the same time arrived, desiring that the accounts with the Chericul Rajah might be made out and adjusted on principles of perfect fairness and justice without compound interest, the following statement was in consequence drawn out with simple interest, up to the 31st December 1788.

Prince of Colastira's own debt.	82,937-0-96
1st king of Nelisherum	3,147-0-19
3rd do. do.	28,847-1-63

	1,14,931-2-78

Deduct the balance due to the Achemars,

being the surplus received from them
after crediting their accounts with the
revenues of Randaterra, and only charging
simple interest on the loan to

them..... 44,742-2-55

Balance due... 70,183-0-23

=====

And besides the above account, there was also another drawn out without having any interest charged on either side, in which, by including our collections from Randaterra, the Rajah of Chericul would have a considerable balance or surplus to receive from the Company.

66. These accounts were delivered in January 1789, to two of Rama Vurma, the then Rajah's Ministers, who took the opportunity of their visit to Tellicherry to demand by what authority the Company collected the revenue of the district, as well as to represent their

causes which have hitherto impeded the adjustment of these accounts, and of the claims dependding on them. Master's predecessor's written

composition for the duties and customs formerly payable by the company as invalid, since it had been (as they now pretended) unduly extorted; and upon the whole, these Agents seemed to Mr. Lewis the Chief and the Factors, so extravagant in their demands, that those gentlemen did not see any probability of settling matters in a satisfactory manner; nor have they (as far as regards these accounts, and the other rights or claims connected with them) been settled to this hour, which is the cause of our having been so particular in theseveral preceding details concerning them.

67. Indeed all negotiations relative to the adjustment of these protracted transactions must probably have soon afterwards been interrupted by the effects of the troubles that had (as abovementioned) prevailed in the southern countfies, extending from the operation of similar causes to the northward; for Tippoo Sultaan,

Tippoo's extension of the Hindoos' persecution with increased violence in the northern districts. fearing perhaps for the

stability of his dominions in Malabar, followed Monsr. Lally in person, in January or February 1789; and as his designs were generally reported to aim at the entire conversion or

extirpation of the whole race of Rajahs, Nayrs, and the other Hindoos; the Cartinaad and Cotiote Rajahs renewed the solicitations which they had (together even with the Mopilla Beeby of Cannanore) repeatedly made during the course of the by-past year, to be allowed to take shelter in Tellicherry; whilst on the other hand, Tippoo wrote frequently to the Chief and Factors not to give protection to any of his fugitive subjects, so that those gentlemen were, between their regard arising from the former connections of the settlement with those Rajahs, and the fear of affording cause of umbrage to Tippoo, placed in a very disagreeable situation; and a sort of medium was at length observed by the aforesaid Rajahs being allowed (excepting such of their family as sought refuge in their jungles), to come through the Tellicherry bounds to take their passage for Travancore; to which recourse they

Rajahs withdraw into their woods, or to Travancore.

were driven about the month of

March 1789, when Tippoo passing through the Cartinaad districts (where he seized on and circumcised many persons), came and remained some time close in the vicinity of Tellicherry, which those within it supposed he meant to attack; and it was during this period that many Nayrs and other Hindoos were seized on and circumcised, or out off; so that those who could escape, fled on all sides, excepting Rama Vurma, the new Rajah of Chericul who waited on Tippoo at ^{Putchee} ~~Putchese~~, in the district of Coteangary, but finding that he was also to be circumcised, attempted to

escape, and being pursued by Tippoo's troops, and seeing no likelihood of his being able to maintain any long resistance against them, he, after securing the safety of his sister and her son, by sending them off to Travancore, preferred for himself a voluntary death to the ignominy that he knew awaited his survivance; and ~~he~~ he accordingly died either by his own hand or by that of a friendly Nayar, when he is said to have required to perform this last mournful office for him; whereupon, Tippoo, disappointed of his prey, seized on the dead Rajah's effects and country; as he did also, about the same period, on those of the Cotiote and Cartinaad Rajahs, in all of which, he established his own collectors, and reduced them to the same subjection as the southern districts; and, as the Rajahs were not restored till about the beginning of 1791; it seems probable that the large sums, at which Tippoo has stated the jumma of the northern districts in his schedule, may have been in some measure founded on the grasping collections of his Agents, during the twenty months in question.

68. The war of 1790 having begun by Tippoo's attack, in December 1789, on that wall, intersecting the

Terms on which the Native Rajahs, &c. of Malabar were invited to shake off the yoke of Tippoo.

Cochin country, called the Travancore lines,

the Governor General in Council wrote on the 8th of April and 31st of May 1790 to the Government of Bombay to encourage the Nayrs, &c., in Malabar to shake off all dependance on Tippoo; and to engage on the part of the Company, on condition that they will not hardly and submit to be directed by us, in carrying on the present war

against Tippoo, that we will do our utmost to render them in future entirely independent of him, and at the conclusion of the peace to retain them upon reasonable terms under the protection of the Company, and agree to their becoming the dependents and subjects of the Honorable company; adding "that in order to secure a willing obedience from the Malabar chiefs, we should be contented with their paying a very moderate tribute, provided they will give the Company advantageous privileges for carrying on a commerce in the valuable productions of their country." In conformity to which instructions, the Resident and Factors at Tellicherry were also directed in June following to proceed to contract engagements in the name of the Company with the Malabar chiefs in the neighbourhood of that settlement.

69. Authorized under the tenor and spirit of the preceding instructions, the gentlemen at Tellicherry having previously recalled the Rajah of Cartinaad (who came back to Tellicherry in the same year, and was waiting there with anxiety to Cowles to the Northern Rajah. be put in possession of his District) granted to him a cowle, stipulating (under date the 4th May 1790) that provided he would enter heartily into the war against Tippoo Sultaun and act vigorously against him, "the English East India Company will assist and protect him, and do everything in their power to render him independent of Tippoo Sultaun; and that as he had agreed to enter into an alliance with the honorable Company on the same basis of friendship that formerly subsisted between both parties, he was accord-

ingly assured that in any future treaty that might take place between the Company and Tippoo Sultaun, he shall be included and considered as the Honorable Company's Ally's" and on the same day another Cowle was granted by them in exactly similar terms for Chericul to uni Oma, the person mentioned as having been one of the hostages at Bednore in the 31st pragraph (who, being the son of a younger sister of the mother of the two last Rajahs, Ruvee and Rama Vurma), had contrived to find shelter for himself in the jungles of the interior part of the country at the time that Tippoo pursued to death his Cousin Rama Vurma (as mentioned in the 67th paragraph), and being the only one of the family on the spot (for the late Rajah's sister had been sent off to Travancore with her young son), the Tellicherry cowle abovementioned was granted to him under the name which he assumed of Ruvee Vurma, and he is therein further described as king of the house of Palliculom (or Pallekolgum) of the kingdom of Colastry, which is not unnecessary here to particularize in refernece to the subsequently noticed dispute as to the person of the family best entitled to the succession.

70. About two months after granting these cowles the Chief and Factors informed the Bombay Government, under date the 28th of June, that in the course of the next

Uncertainty as to the constructions of the cowles thus granted. season they would be able

to re-establish the Rajahs and various chiefs in their ancient possessions, at the same time observing that it would prove a matter of extreme difficulty to satisfy so many claiments, and to keep them in any tolerable degree of

unanimity; asking in particular "by what mode of tenure they are to hold their respective possessions whether as ~~ind~~ independent Rajahs and Chiefs, or as Zemindars of the English, a question which, proving that the mind of the gentlemen that granted the abovementioned ^{w/} ~~com~~les were by no means satisfied, even at the time of issuing them, as to the construction which they were to bear, does also imply that the contracting parties must, at the time of executing them, have understood that material point to lie open to the future determination of our Government.

71. At this early period of the war, one of the nephews of Ruvee Vurma, the Rajah of Cotiote (and who has since succeeded him on the death of his said predecessor, which happened in the same year as his ~~flight-~~ flight into Travancore) State of the Cotiote country at this period. having, on his uncle's departure, retreated to the jungles, appears to have been in June 1790 in possession of his country inland to the East of Tellicherry; whilst the Chericul Rajah with his people were subsisting by depredations on the countries to the northward, and all the rest of the Malabars were expected to ~~returne~~ return from Travancore (as several of them accordingly did) at the opening of the season; but meanwhile the Beeby of Cannanore adhering to Tippoo induced the Mopillas of the Cannanore district (who looked up and the Mopillas in general. to her as their head) to follow her example, so that the greater par of them did at this time neglect or evade the orders of the

different Rajahs to whom they were formerly subject, and had even taken occasion to ill-treat the Nayrs who, as a man, were the friends of the English.

72. Under these circumstances the younger Ruvee Vurma (the Rajah of the Samoory's family, who is mentioned in the 64th paragraph as the champion of the there persecuted Hindoos,) set out in the intent of proceeding to Madras to

General Medow's cowle granted to Ruvee Vurma in favor of Kishen Rajah the heir apparent to the Zamorin.	settle the terms of his family
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becoming parties in the war; and meeting with General Medows at Trichinopoly, obtained from him, under date the 27th of September 1790, in the name of Kishen Rajah the heir apparent to the zamorin, the Cowle mentioned in our address of the 5th of January last, whereby the said Kishen (who is himself erroneously entitled zamorin in the English counterpart of this deed) was, in consideration of the said from the men he was to embody and the grain which he engaged to supply, invested with the management and administration of the Revenue during the war, of what were formerly the Zamorin's dominions conquered or to be conquered by the British troops; with a promise that, at its conclusion, the right of inheritance of the said Rajah and of all other persons should be strictly examined and justly determined in favor of the rightful inheritor agreeably to established custom; when also the Peish^cush to be paid to the Honorable company should be equitably adjusted. But as on the grounds of this authority the Rajahs of the Samoory's family appear to have differed from, or desired to act

independently of, Kishoo pilla, the Dewan of the Rajah of Travancore, General Medows (who had reason to believe that the deficiency in the supplies of grain ordered to be thrown into Paulghaut, had arisen from this cause (write to Kishen Rajah (as per copy No.1) that it was never intended the cowle name forwarded to him should convey any authority independent of the Ram Rajah; but

Qualifications as to the intent and meaning of this cowle,

that the old Calicut Rajah, who has long

resided in the Travancore country, or persons properly authorised by him, should administer the revenue of the country under the control and direction of the Ram Rajah, whose protection to the dispossessed Rajahs and exertions for the prosecution of the war, entitle him to take a lead in the affairs of the coast; and General Medows did therefore positively order Kishen Rajah on the 21st October 1790, that in the execution of such authority as he might be vested with by the old Rajah, he is to be guided by the instructions

The Samoory family placed under the control of Kishen pilla, the Minister of the Ram Rajah.

he shall receive from the

Minister of the Ram Rajah, now at Paulghuat, and consider himself in all respects subject to his commend and authority.

73. About this period, or towards September 1790, a treaty (to which there is no date) was entered into between the Madras Government and Panampaddapo Valesh Rama Varma, Rajah of Cochín, stipulating that the said Rajah should throw off all allegiance to Tippoo Sultaun, and

become tributary to the Honorable company, who were to assist

Treaty with the Rajah of Cochin, rendering
him a tributary to the Company;

Rama
Vurma
to

recover the possessions wrested from him by Tippoo,
since the later end of the preceding year (which are
enumerated in the treaty); the said Rajah paying on his
part a tribute for the first year of 70,000 Rupees;
for the second 80,000 Rupees; for the third year 90,000
Rupees; and for the fourth year and ever after, 1,00,000

Rupees in equal quarterly payments; and it is therein
further declared that in consideration of the treaty
subsisting between the Dutch and this Rajah, the Madras
Government not wishing to enter into what may not be
compatible with the spirit thereof, it is agreed that the

with an exception in favor of this
Rajah's former treaty with the
Dutch.

Rajah shall
only become a
tributary to the

English Government for those districts and places above
recited "which are now in the possession of Tippoo Sultan,
and for which the said Rajah paid him tribute, and with
which the Dutch Company have no concern;" and these engage-
ments further stipulated that Rajah Rama Vurma shall
exercise a complete and uncontrolled authority over the
abovementioned possessions, without any further demands
being made on him, under the acknowledged sovereignty of
the Honorable English Company.

74. Meanwhile the Company's troops has marched out of Tellicherry in April 1790, and taken possession from Tippoo's Sepoys of the redout of courchy, which lies

Disputes as to the boundaries and dependencies of the French Settlement of Mahe, on the troops of Tippoo, being driven out of the Coringotte district in 1790.

in the
Coringotte
country (last
mentioned in

the ~~6th~~ 60th and 61st paragraphs); and when the troops were to proceed ~~farth~~ further on towards, the Mahe river, Mr. Taylor, the Chief of Tellicherry, wrote to Monsr. le Tellis, apprizing him, under date the 25th of June 1790, that he had thought it necessary to station a company of Sepoys in the Nayar's district near Mahe; the commanding officer of which had directions not to interfere with the French possessions; an intimation that the French Governor acknowledged the receipt of, and made no objection to, which does at least constitute a corroborative presumption of what hath been sufficiently set forth and substantiated in the 60th, 61st and 62 paragraphs, that they did not then consider the Coringotte country as being in their hands; but Lieutenant Flatt having on the 27th of June taken possession of a large unoccupied Mopilla house on the banks of the Mahe river opposite to that town, and from which Tippoo's people are represented to have some time before dislodged those of the Coringotte Nayar, the Governor of Mahe objected to so close an approach, and stated the house in question to be in the French possessions which led to an epistolary discussion between him and Mr. Taylor, wherein Monsr. le Tellier asserts differently from what Monsr. Marin had done in August 1785 (as per the 60th paragraph), "that the sovereignty of the Coringotte

Nayr has belonged to France, from a date as ancient as the establishment of Mahe; that the Coringotte Nayr is a vassal of the king of France; and that if Tippoo Sultaun or his people had usurped any possessions belongin to France, such usurpation could not in any degree weaken her rights;" to all which Mr. Taylor replied on the 29th of June, "that the spot or house in dispute was in the immediate possession of Tippoo Sultaun, and that according to the rules of war we have a right to post our troops in any part of an enemy's country"; adding, however, that as the English wished to avoid all disputes with the French nation, the troops should be ordered to withdraw from the part in contest until the orders of the Bomaby Government could be received on the subject; and meanwhile a deputation was sent to Mahe to have pointed out to them the dependencies of Fort Mahe, Fort Dauphin, Fort Conde (on the south), and of Fort George, Grand Galley, and Chembra on the north side of the river, which were the places

Deputation thereon to ascertain the limits of Mahe as delivered over at the peace.

Delivered over to Monsr. Marin in the year 1785.

75. The report of this deputation (which is entered in the voucher No.9) points out the great relative importance of the Coringotte Nayr's country to our settlement at Tellicherry (which is almost surrounds)

Great importance of our retaining Mahe and more especially the Coringotte district at the end of the present war.

in so strong and just a point of view,

that whether considered in a commercial or political light, we trust it will not escape observation should

the restoration of Mahe to the French ever again become a question; concerning which the Gentlemen deputed on this occasion have further report that the French right or title to the sovereignty in question does not appear either by grant, or by conquest, or in any other way whatsoever, "and that they never received any tribute from the Coringotte Nayr, or any other mark of his subjection or of their sovereignty;" on which points we shall beg leave also to refer to our own examination (entered in the Voucher No.9) of the Coringotte Nayr, and of his officers, or Ministers (some of whom are old men who acted under his predecessors), whence it appears that after the Company's troops had, in the manner above related, driven those of Tipoo out of his country, the said Nayr returned from Travancore, and was allowed by General

In what manner the present Nayr of Coringotte was re-instated and reverted to his former connection with the French.

Abercromby and Mr. Taylor to return

home and resume his station as Nayr of Coringotte, soon after which the French engaged him to resume his old connections with them and to seek and prefer their protection, to which he was no doubt in a great measure induced by the idea and well founded hope that he would thereby be set free of the payment of any revenue, or at least of any consideration adequate to the value of his district; and accordingly what little he has lately paid to them has in fact been only since and in part of his debt of 80,000 rupees to the French nation, for what he

and they were

Description of his real situation with the nation.

obliged to

make good to the Rajah of Chericul, and to Hyder, in the

year 1775 (as noticed in the 23rd paragraph), besides which the present Nayr himself acknowledges his ancient dependence on the French Government at Mahe, for whose service he kept always ready (as he further relates) 100 fighting men; and on this account they make him an annual allowance in two yearly payments at the two festivals of Onam and Bushoo, and kept him also supplied with a certain quantity of rice, all which advantages he would have lost had he declined to return to their protection, when he was allowed to retain possession of his country as abovementioned.

76. As this subject of the French claim on the Coringotte country hath, as militating against Tippoo's cession of it to us by the last treaty of peace, led to much discussion, and was in itself very much perplexed and involved in uncertainty as to the several points and facts in dispute, we have therefore endeavoured, in the detail of the preceding services of events concerning this connection (which after much

Conclusion of what respects the	research we
Coringotte district in relation	believe to be
to its former connection with the	accurate). to
French at Mahe.	

enable Government to draw a just conclusion from them though for the sake of the Honorable company's and the British interests in Malabar we trust that the French will never in any shape regain a footing in that part of India; and we shall now resume the narrative of transaction relative to the other Malabar districts.

77. The fort of Cannanore having surrendered without conditions to General Abercromby, and that of Ferruckabad being taken by Colonel Hartley after that officer's defeating Tippoo's army to the southward, all the Malabar country had fallen into the possession of the British Government by the beginning of 1791, and the Rajahs were

Ultimate expulsion of Tippoo's troops from the Malabar countries from the beginning of 1791 .

about this

time

restored as

well in the southern as the Northern districts, so that they themselves date the commencement of their collections from the Malabar year 966 which began in September 1790; and by the treaty of peace concluded between your lordship and Tippoo Sultean at Seringapatam on the 16th of March 1792, the said Malabar countries (or such part of them as had been included under the district of Calicut) were, together with Paulghaut, which from 957, (1781-82) had been placed under this last mentioned Cutcherry, contained in the cession of territory made to the Honorable Company

Cession of them to the Honorable Company at the treat of the peace in March 1792;

accroding

to the

under-

mentioned particulars, arranged according to the several Tookries or divisions into which Tippoo had classed the country (as noticed in the 50th paragraph) and in which the accurate or exact names of the several places are written opposite, or annexed to, those that appear in the English translation of the treaty.

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY IN THE YEARS 1792 and 1793

.....
 78. Jummabundy of the countries which are ceded to the Honorable English East India Company by Tipoo Sultaun according to the following detail, dated the 19th March 1792, corresponding to the 22nd Ryl, 1206 Hegiree:-

Talooks oppertaining to Calicut.

63 TALOOKS.

	Country Hoons or Pagodas.	Fanams.	Annas.	Country Hoons or Pagodas.	Fanams.	Annas.
1.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Ist. Talook Cusba, Calicut, 3 Talooks, Cusba (chief or head district) including Wypoor or Beypoor ..	38,236	8	0			
Ramnayr or Ramnaad ..	8,071	7	12			
Purrupayr or Parrupnaad	8,863	3	0			
				55,171	8	12

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
2nd.	Talook Goorunnayr or Cocorunnad, 7 Talooks. Cuba	..	12,725	0	14		
	Calicut	..	12,957	3	5		
	Panayr or Paynaad	..	17,630	5	14		
	Putmulla or Pyoorumillah..	..	17,015	9	0		
	Kul kumra, or Curcumbra.	..	12,513	8	3		
	Wurkumra or Wurcumbra.	..	10,535	7	2		
	Poolwaye or Poorwye including Tamber- cherry.	..	11,564	8	8		
						94,943	14

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
3rd.	Talook Petudnayr or Vettutnaad, 10 Talooks.						
	Cu ₅ ba	.. 14,736	1	14½			
	Mylatoor, an original part of Vellatre	.. 12,192	4	15			
	Angarypoor or Vellatre.	.. 13,615	4	5			
	Kulkumdela, an original part of the Cusba of Vettutnaad.	.. 9,641	3	4½			
				50, 185		4	7

-: 91 :-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8.
	Shurnayr or Sheernaar ..	10,982	9	11			
	Poontsamy or Poonary ..	14,073	7	5			
	Kootay or Cootay, an original part of the Cusba of Vettutnaad ..	8,159	4	5			
	Wunnayrgar or Wunarcar ..	6,386	2	14			
	Kaapul or Japool ..	5,480	1	4			
	Wikittycote or Vencutticotta ..	16,701	8	0			
					1,11,969	7	14

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
4th. Talook Wurutnayar or Wurternar or Ernaar, 4 Talooks.								
Cusba or Munjery	..	13,515	0	4½				
Mulpoor or Mullapoorum	..	6,608	7	6				
Moreyoor or Murgoor	..	11,117	3	2				
Mullarycote or Aricode.	..	10,130	0	0				
						41,371	0	12½

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
5th Talooks Shaadgur or Sawkar or Chowghaut, 11 talooks.								
Cusba.	..	12,954	0	8½				
Wunnerykeelkyparah or Wuniar Kulkipar.	..	12,466	2	9				
Kulkynayr or Culkinaad	..	12,445	6	6				
Kolecullynayr or Coolcoolinaad.	..	10,549	9	2				
Korungeloor or Korungilloor in the island of Chetwa.	..	7,117	9	14½				
Sutwe or Sotwe Munnappooram, or the rest of the island of Chetwa, exclusive of Corungilloor.	..	7,567	6	14				
						63,101	5	5½

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Turungamayr or Neringanaad.	13,584	2	6				
Kadnallekdush or Pudnalick- desh, an original part of Neringanaad.	13,916	7	0				
Kurrumpulla or Durrumpoora.	6,700	0	0				
Turtalla, an original part of Neringanaad.	10,394	5	15				
Kowalparah.	8,328	8	9½				
				1,16,025	9	4½	
6th. Talook Ecravynayr or 2 talooks.	11,430	3	4½				
Cusba	4,470	4	3½				
Kullaye or Cooringotte				15,900	7	7½	

1,	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
7th. Talook Cherukul or Choricul. 5 talooks.							
Cusba	..	21,173	0	6½			
Puttoon	..	19,499	3	2½			
Randaterra	..	13,137	8	1			
Gowaye	..	12,176	0	10½			
Murraye	.. (1)	24,486	3	6	80,472	5	10½
8th. Talook Coteaugria or Cottatu, or Cottiote, 3 talooks.							
Cusba	..	14,518	7	2½			
Putchy	..	12,654	0	5			
Coolyary	..	12,828	5	3	40,001	2	10½

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
L.								
9th.	Talook Kurrutnayar or Cuttinaad, 3 talooks							
	Cusba Kootespoor or Cootespoor	..	18,777	5	9½			
	Yergurrah.	..	13,192	3	15½			
	Kawul	..	18,139	0	5½			
						50,108	9	14½
10th.	Talook Canianoor or Talook of Cannanore 1 talook.	..	..	..	..	30,000	0	0

¶ 59

80. For the arrangement of these countries after the peace, your Lordship instructed the Governor of Bombay, under date the 23rd of March 1792, to appoint Commissioners (who were afterwards to be joined by two others from Bengal) to inquire into their present state, Appointment of two Commissioners from Bombay to enquire into the state of these ceded countries, with their instructions; and to establish such a system for their future

Government as should be calculated to prevent internal dissensions among the Chiefs, and to secure under a regular administration of justice all those advantages to the Company which their situation and valuable productions are capable of affording both in revenue and commerce"; preparatory to which your Lordship pointed out and the Governor General.

to General
Abercromby

the necessity of putting an end to the anarchy and confusion that had of late so much prevailed in these countries, and left to the liberal and judicious discretion of the local officers Government to determine, how far, or how much, any part of the whole of the by-past year's tribute (that of 966 1791) could now be realized without occasioning distress, or exciting disgust, in any part of the country, but that no time should be lost in coming to an agreement with all the Chiefs for some specific amount of revenue for the ensuing year; and as some of the Malabar Chiefs, with whom we formed connections, did not appear to be included in the Calicut districts that are now ceded to us by treaty, it will be necessary that such Chiefs be

immediately desired to consider and determine whether they will remain in their present possessions, under the protection of that article of the treaty by which Tippoo is bound to give them no molestation on account of their having been connected with us, or return to take up their residence within the limits of the Company's territories.

81. In pursuance of these orders, General Abercromby appointed Mr. Farmer and Major Dow, as Commissioners on the part of the Bombay Government, for the execution of this trust; and in his instructions to these gentlemen, under date the 20th of April 1792 (after referring to his own from your Lordship), he observes that although the events of the war, and a strict regard to our promise, have enabled your Lordship fully to perform our engagements to the Malabar Chiefs of remaining independent of Tippoo, yet neither common sense or common justice could give any ground to suppose by the Governmor of Bombay. it was meant that they should retain their countries, and all the revenues of them, free and independent of us and of our interior control; "and that although the power of Tippoo be considerably reduced. P.60 It is not annihilated; so that even to give them the confidence of protection, a considerable force will be requisite; the maintenance of which it could never be supposed would fall on the Company"; and that their protection and security under some reasonable participation of the revenue is the utmost they could expect, which must also (as Sir Robert Abercromby in his said letter of instructions proceeds to point out) be the idea of your Lordship; as your letter to him refers to interior arrangements practicable only where the sovereignty lies.

Wherefore, the Commissioners from Bombay are required to proceed with such inquiries as may ultimately enable them to establish a system for regular administration of justice over all ranks; and as intermediate objects of exigency, they were desired to consider of the most advisable mode of preserving the internal peace of the country, and the securing from cruelty and oppression that class of inhabitants (the Mopillas) against whom the Nays have so rooted an antipathy, and preventing these petty hostilities which under the late Native Government were admitted of, and even encouraged. Another essential article of immediate discussion pointed out in these instructions " is the tribute to be paid for the present year (967 Malabar Style) as well as the recovery of such part of last year's revenue as can be acquired without either oppressing the country or disgusting the different Chiefs;" and Sir Robert Abercromby remarks that the treaties entered into with the Nayr chiefs, northward of Calicut, at the breaking out of the war, were not as comprehensive as could now be wished, since they provide for the emancipation of the country from Tippoo, but do not as clearly express its dependence on us; yet this may indeed be considered as implied, as it cannot be supposed that we would exert ourselves to make the Malabar Rajahs totally independent, nor is it possible they could long continue so ; and that from your Lordship's instructions you appeared to consider Tippoo's claims as transferred to us; but that "still, however, it will be necessary to use a mild language with the Chiefs, and to claim a tribute for protection as implied in treaties"; nor can they (as the Governor of Bombay further notices) with propriety insist on a liberal

construction of them, as they must be conscious they have not adhered to the most essential article - the exclusive trade of the country; as most of the pepper this season was clandestinely sold; and observing, that "it would be more advantageous to the Company and to the Malabar Chiefs that the tributes, or a part of them should be paid in pepper, sandalwood, and cardamoms, at a fair and fixed valuation, in preference to our receiving them in specie."

82. Under these instructions, Mr. Farmer and Major Dow began with the Northern Rajahs, concerning whom it was certified to them by Mr. Taylor the Chief and by the Factors of Tellicherry who had issued the cowles, that they (the said Rajahs) were then made expressly to understand that they would be subject to such equitable arrangements and regulations, and to such stipulations of tribute to the Company, as should be settled at the conclusion of the war.

83. It does not, however, appear that these Northern Rajahs did immediately acquiesce in the assumption of the sovereignty over them by the Honorable Company's Government; for, on the Bombay Commissioners' arrangements with the Northern Rajahs. their first discussions with the Commissioners, they claimed (as appears by the records) to be considered only as allies, and desired, or pretended to desire, to retire out of their countries to Bombay or elsewhere, on an allowance, if the Company were to exercise the sovereignty and interior control. but they soon receded from these lofty pretensions, in which the Rajah of Cartinaad appears to have set the

example; for, on being informed that he might continue in his Raj, on condition of the Company deriving from it an adequate revenue, and exercising at the same time a just protection towards the inhabitants, their subjects, With the Rajah of Cartinaad. and securing for themselves exclusively its valuable productions, he is mentioned to have readily acquiesced in & these terms, himself even pointing out the circumstances tending to realize and forward them; and thereupon a deed of agreement was entered into with him (as per copy in the Voucher No. 11) stipulating; 1st, that the Rajah is to remain in the exercise of all his rights, subject only to the control of the company in case of oppressing the inhabitants; 2ndly, a Resident or a Dewan to reside with him to inquire into any complaints of oppression; 3rdly, two persons on the part of the Company, and as many on that of the Rajah, to proceed and make a valuation of the revenues of each district; 4thly, amount of revenue payable by each subject to be ascertained; 5thly, the Rajah's tribute to be settled in October next, according to the appearance of the crop; 6thly, the Government's share of the pepper to be delivered to the Company in part of their tribute, at a price to be fixed in December next; 7thly, the remaining pepper to be purchased by merchants appointed with that exclusive privilege by the Company; and 8thly, lesser points, that may be necessary from time to time to adjust, to be left with the Chief of Tellicherry, who was directed to select proper persons to proceed into the country for the purpose of ascertaining its funds and revenue valuation, as provided for

in the third of the preceding Articles; and similar terms were shortly afterwards acceded to by the Rajahs of Chericul

With the Rajah of Chericul and Cotiote, and
which districts are placed under the Chief of Tellicherry who is to ascertain the revenue funds thereof. Cotiote,
except
that

the former expressed, in regard to the second Article, that he would prefer an English Resident to a Native Dewan, on idea which the Commissioners approved of, and determined to recommend to the Bombay Government.

84. One part of the instructions from your Lordship to General Abercrombi, desiring that the Commissioners should be directed to consider and give an opinion "whether the illicit trade, so detrimental to the interests of the
Reasons why the district of Irvirnaad was ordered to be Company, which has
Kept in the Company's own long been carried
immediate management. on at Mahe, could be
sufficiently prevented by our obtaining a tract of country adjoining to that settlement in jaguir to the Company, in lieu of part of the tribute of the proprietary Rajah, and whether jaguirs of the same nature, in the neighbourhood of our principal Military stations could add essentially to the conveniences of the troops," The Commissioners determined, in view to this Article, not to restore the Nambyrs, or governing landholders of Irvirnaad, (the circumstances of whose cases and situation have been noticed in the 27th and 30th paragraphs), but to let it remain khas, or under the direct collection of the Company's Government, subordinate (with all the other northern districts)

to the chief of Tellicherry, and under the immediate superintendency of Mr. Rickards, a Civil Servant on that Establishment.

85. And similar measures were resolved on with respect to the district of Randaterra; which remained in like manner subordinate to Mr. Taylor, the Chief at Tellicherry, who appointed a

Native Portuguese to the immediate charge of it.

86. The town and district of Cannanore were then held by the person denominated the Wulleea Beeby, or great Lady, who is the Preparatory measures with regard to Cannanore. lineal Heir to that little State, her late husband (Ali Rajah who died whilst General Abercromby was reducing the place) being only her consort, but not otherwise or in propriety (whatever influence he may and does appear to have assumed) the Chief Governor. At this early state of their proceedings, the commissioners from Bombay remarked that this Lady's chief source of wealth was derived from the commerce that she and her family had long carried on with Arabia and different parts of India; which is a petty state, existing principally by commerce of the Laccadives. besides which she exercises a sovereignty over the Laccadive islands, the produce of which she receives in barter for rice, and they had then under consideration the expediency of farming out this commercial intercourse either to the Beeby herself, or to some other person; and meanwhile she was called on to deliver in a state of the produce and value of her country.

87. As all the Rajahs who fell under the description in the last paragraph of your Lordship's instructions to General Abercromby (by having been left out of the treaty in consequence of their respective districts not being dependent on Calicut) appertain to the northern part of State of the several Malabar Rajahs left out of the cessions by the treaty of peace. Malabar, the proceedings held in respect to them by the gentlemen from Bombay may be here suitably introduced, They consisted of the Native Chiefs of Melisherum, Vetul Hegra, and Coomly, and Bunge or Bungar, of whom the first ventured to return into his country, and has been re-admitted by Tippoo Sultaun to a precarious restoration, which the latest accounts is likely not to be long stable. The two next, (viz, the Rajahs of Coomly and Vetul Hegra, alias. Etut Agra) declared, they durst not venture in Tippoo's power, as their ancestors, having in the war of 1768 taken part with the English, had been in the ensuing peace, cut off by Hyder, and that they themselves having afterwards adhered to the Company's interests in the war that broke out in 1780, had, at its close, been obliged to seek refuge in Tellicherry, where they had been admitted to pensions by the Company, on which they must now still rely, because of their countries (although originally belonging to Malabar) happening to have been placed under the Catcherry of Bedhore, and thus left out of the cession; in consideration of which circumstances, the said Rajahs had, about this time, settled on them by the authority of the Bombay Government, a pension of 200 Rupees per month to each, and they and their families were to reside at Tellicherry; a favor which was not

extended to the Bunga Rajah, on account of his not having made
P.64
any tender of his assistance, till very shortly before the
late war was terminated, so that he returned into his
district, where he is since said to have been made a
prisoner by the officers of Tippoo Sultaun's government.

88. Having proceeded thus far in the measures
towards the arrangement of northern districts, Mr. Farmer
and Major Dow arrived in the beginning of May 1792 at Calicut,
the capital of the districts composing the ancient dominions
of the Zamorin or Samoory Rajah, whom those gentlemen

The Bombay Commissioner's first proceedings set out
in the Samoory's district.

with

describing as in a great measure superannuated, and to be
entirely guided by his Servadi Carigur,, or principal Dewan
and acting Minister, a Paulghaut Brahmin of the name of
Shamnauth; which person the commissioners did also under-
stand, to be a creature of Keshwa pilla, the Dewan to the
Rajah of Travancore, and that they had in concert levided
large collections to the supposed amount of 10 or 12 lacs

Collections supposed to have been made
by Shamnauth the Samoory's Dewan
in concert with Keshwa pilla the
Travancore Minister.

of

Rupees

in the

name of

the company, since the period of the expulsion of Tippoo's
troops from these southern countries in the latter end of
1790, most of which it was supposed they had appropriated to
their own personal advantage.

89. However this may be, the conduct of the Rajahs of the Samoory's family, had, since the expulsion of Tippoo's troops, or from the beginning of 1791, been far from judicious; for instead of seeking to concillate their old enemies, the Mopillas (who are now become in these southern parts of Malabar more numerous than even the remaining Nayrs and Hindoos,) they thought only of attacking and subduing them, until by more than one defeat, in the first of which, in Ernaar, a brother and nephew of the person of which, ~~in Ernaar, a brother and nephew of the person~~ distinguished as the younger Ruvee Vurma in the ~~64th~~

Rajahs of the Samoory's or Zamorin family exasperate the Mopillas by seeking to crush them.

64th paragraph, were slain; and on their second

attempt against the collected body of Mopillas at Cundowty (where there resides a Sheik much reverted by all the Mopilla race) they sustained a still more shameful discomfiture by being obliged to return without their guns, which the Mopillas are still in possession.

90. These hostilities appear (as per Voucher No.12) to have been principally carried on by the younger Ruvee Vurma and those of his branch of the Samoory's family, who had, since his obtaining

the Cowle from General Medown

Rajah Ruvee Vurma, of the Samoory's family, put in possession of Neringanaad on certain conditions.

(in the manner noticed

in the 72nd paragraph) returned into Malabar, where he delivered this writing to Kishen Rajah the Heir apparent to the Zamorin (already mentioned in the 64th paragraph), and who, from his rank, as standing the first

P.15

in the line of succession, possesses, by the custom of the Zamorin family, a special privilege of holding in his own person the tenure of the district of Neringanaad, but as Ruvee Vurma had in the time of Hyder Ali Khan built a family houses and settled himself in this district (on the occasion noted in the 38th paragraph), he appears by the aforesaid Voucher No. 12, to have prevailed on Kishen Rajah to allot to him, in consideration of the trouble and expense attending the procuring of the Cowle, the management of the aforesaid district, on condition that reserving for his own support 7,200 Hoons from the collections (which are rated at 33,719 Hoons, 7 Fanams, and '8 Annas) he should pay the remainder to the Zamorin's government; but the measure thus adopted by Kishen Rajah being disapproved of by Shammauth, as affording to Ruvee Vurma the means of prosecuting at will his aforesaid warfare against the Mopillas, the grant was resumed, and Kishen Rajah sent a Collector of his own into Neringanaad, but was afterwards prevailed upon to restore it to Ruvee Vurma, and shortly, thereafter, he

Death of Kishen Rajah, and consequent promotion to the rest of his family.

himself
departed
this life;
an event.

that occasioned a general promotion among all the branches of the Zamorin family, which (in conformity to what hath already been generally intimated in the 11th paragraph) is composed of the following principal or primary ranks.

Description of primary ranks in the Zamorins family.

1st. The Zamorin or Senior of all the family.

2nd. The Eralpaar or second Rajah.

3rd. The Munalpaar or third Rajah.

4th. The Melampaar or fourth Rajah.

5th. - The Neree Sreespoo Moqt Eraby, or the great Erry of Neree Ereespoo, a district in Ernaar, on the earth of which spot all the Zamorin family ought to be born; and those that have attained to these five superior ranks are no longer denominated from, nor do they continue to reside in, the Colgums or Palaces wherein they were born and brought up, but they go into separate houses, and continue every after to have no other designation than those above specified, till (if they live long enough) they ultimately attain the Samooryship; whilst all the junior Rajahs continue to live (till they successively attain to the 5th of the primary ranks by seniority) and to derive their denomination from the Colgum or palace in which they were born and brought up; at the head of all which ^{P.66} Columns, is, in a very special and pre-eminent degree, the first or general one, occupied always by the Ambary (i.e. celestial nymph) or eldest female of the Zamorin line, who is looked up to, with at least equal respect as he is himself, by all the other branches of the family, which, being supposed to have (althought now so numerous) all sprung from one original venter or stock, are accordingly said to have, many centuries ago, occupied but his one Colgum or palace, though from this increase of their numbers there are now several, the principal whereof are;

- 1st. The Ambary Colgum, above explained.
- 2nd. The Poodic do., or new Palace,
- 3rd. The Kurke do., or Eastern do.
- 4th. The peringar do., or Western do;

under which designations the several junior Rajahs continue to be known till they enter into the last of the five ranks of the general class as above specified.

91. Whether from age or motives of mistaken policy, the Zamorin, who had hitherto advanced no further than Chowghaut (at the southern extremity of his country) delayed under various pretences to repair in person to Calicut to meet the commissioners from Bombay, pleading among other excuses the danger of the road from the Mopilla bandit; that infested it. He, therefore, sent in his own stead his Carigur Zamnath, together with Maun Wearoom, the Munalpoor or third Rajah of his family, to treat with the Commissioners; and meanwhile he himself continued lingering at Sawkar or Chowghaut, where, in the preceding month of April, he had performed the formal ceremony of his enthronement, or coronation, without the concurrence or assent of any officer of the Company's Government.

92. Under the circumstances of this delay in the attendance of the Zamorin at Calicut, Mr. Farmer and Major Dow proceeded to treat with Vur Vurma, the adopted Rajah of Coorimnaad (already mentioned in the 30th paragraph) for his particular district, on which occasion the said Rajah represented, that on his first return from Travancore, he, with the view of being permitted to take possession of his country by the Dewan of that Raj, who (as noticed in the

72nd paragraph) had been invested by General Medows with the paramount authority over Malabar, paid to the said Dewan P.67 the sum of 35,000 Rupees, on the latter demanding that amount from him in the name of the Company, together with 3, 000 Rupees, which he further paid as a douceur to Shannauth and others of the Samoory's family, besides 20,000 Rupees, taken by the said Travancore Dewan in the course of 966 and 965, from his relation to the Rajah of Cotiote on plea of a contribution towards the support of thewar, making in all 58,000 Rupees thus paid by him and his family during the said first and second years after Tippoo's expulsion; and that from the last mentioned, or the present year 967 (ending in September 1792) he had agreed to pay to the Samoory a revenue of 30,000 Rupees for his own separate District of Coorimnad, which consists only of the two districts of Coorimnad proper and of Kolicaut.

93. Upon consideration of these circumstances, the Commissioners determined to conclude a settlement with this Rajah for the ensuing year, not only for the two districts, which properly and immediately appertained to him as aforesaid, but (in consideration of the absence of the Zamorin) inclusive also of those others (then understood to Settlement concluded with the Rajah, belong for all Tippoo's Tookrie or Division of Coorimnad inclusive of to the several of the Zamorin's districts. latter) that had been classed by Tippoo under this Tookrie or Division of the country, as it was partitioned out into collectorships in his time, all which will more clearly appear by referring to the list and particulars of the said Tookrie as brought forward in Tippoo's schedule (inserted in the 78th paragraph) and comparing it with the following account taken from Mr. Farmer and Major Dow's proceedings of the 15th of June 1792.

117
REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION - BENGAL AND BOMBAY IN THE YEARS 1791 AND 1792

Comparative statement of the country of Gooramnyr, alias Coorimand, showing the difference between the estimate of Tippoo; that of Ashed Beg Khan; and the assessment for the revenue, beginning the 1st September 1791 and ending the 31st August 1792.

Name of the places.	To whom formerly belonging.	Value by Tippoo		3rd value by Ashed Beg Khan.	4th, Assessed this year 967, by the Zamorin's Minister.
		Ist pagodas.	2nd Rupees		
Cusbah or ..	Raj of Coorimand.	12,725	38,175	61,250	30,000
Kolicaut ..	do.	12,957	51,871		
Paynaad ..	Zamorin	17,630	52,890	35,121	38,251
Pyoormulla	do.	17,015	51,045	41,000	11,257
Curcumbra, called also Kehakumpoorum	do.	12,513	37,539	29,337	22,378
poorum.	do.	10,535	34,605	25,012	18,758
Poorwee.	do.	11,564	34,692	15,012	11,251
		94,939	2,84,817	2,07,224	1,31,898
			2,07,224	1,31,898	

Difference between the accounts of Tippoo and Ashed Beg Khan

Add different between the amount of Ashed Beg and the amount for last year

Total difference: 1,52,919

On which estimate the Rajah of Coorimnad agreed to pay to the Company for the then ensuing year, 968, the sum of 1,40,000 Rupees.

94. On comparing the above account with Ashed Beg's jummabundy, as inserted in the 40th paragraph of this Report, and also as comprehended in the statements thereof prepared by Mr. Boddam (as contained in the Voucher No.7), it will appear that the first figured column being the "valuation in Tippoo's schedule in Pagodas" is also

Error in the statement of Ashed Beg's jumma for Corimnad, and particulars of the Malabar coinage as connected therewith. precisely (allowance being made

for the customs as in the said 40th paragraph separately stated) the real jummabundy of Ashed Beg, which, it is now well know there was ^{P.69} never any material, alteration made in during all the term of Tippoo's jummabundy, is valued, as also on general grounds (as shall hereunder be more particularly explained) sufficiently correct; but the contents of the 3rd column which purports to exhibit Ashed Beg's jumma in Rupees, are erroneous, as will appear from the information contained in the several papers in the Vouchers No.13, the result of which is, as contained in the next and following paragraphs.

95. From the first years of Hyder's second conquest of Malabar, (which took place in the year 1774) there appear to have been two kinds of fullums, or gold

Penams Cannanore and Verary gold Penams with the current coins in the beginning of Hyder Ali's Government. current therein, the one

called the Cannanore and the other the Verary; the rate of the

former being with the Shroffs 4 Fanams per the Surat Rupee, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees to the nominal Hoon of account of 10 Fanams; but they admit that these Fanams were at the same time received by Government at the higher value of $2\frac{7}{8}$

Fanams per Rupee, and with a like difference in their own

Shroffs and Government rates of the said coins per Surat Rupee.	favor the Shroffs received
---	----------------------------------

the Verary Fanams (which we alone in use in respect to the revenue) at $3\frac{6}{8}$ Fanams per Rupee, whilst they paid it

into Government at $3\frac{5}{8}$, thus reserving a profit of one-

eighth upon each Rupee, or of between 3 and 4 per cent. on all their money transactions.

96. After Hyder's Government had become established in Malabar, he ordered in 1779-80 (955) that the Verary Fanam should have stamped on one side of it the Persian letter (H), in allusion to his own name of Hyderee Fanam, although there was no difference

Introduction of the Hyderee Hoon, and value of the Hyderee or a Behauderee Hoon in coin.	in its value from the Verary; and
--	---

Hyderee Hoons, or Pagodas of 4 Rupees value, were now also struck, valued in the receipt of Government of $14\frac{1}{2}$ Hyderee or old Verary Fanams, and by the Shroffs at 15 of such Fanams, or at 4 Rupees, so that each of the Rupees was on this calculation equal to $3\frac{6}{8}$ Fanams

to the Shroffs, who thus reserved their own profits in dealing in the large denominations of the coin, in the same proportions as they are above stated to have enjoyed in respect to the preceding fractional parts of it.

97. After the death of Hyder Ali Khan, his son Tippoo Sultaun ordered in 1786-87 (962) that the coinage of Hyderee Fanams and Pagodas should be discontinued, Tippoo's coinage of the Sultauny Fanam and Hoon, and their gradual depreciation. introducing in their stead those

called Sultauny, the Government rates of which were, in the first year of their coinage, $3\frac{1}{8}$ fanam per Rupee, or $12\frac{1}{2}$

to a Sultauny hoon the value of which did (as in the Hyderee continue at 4 Rupees; but in the next year 1787-88 (963) they fell in value to $3\frac{2}{8}$ Fanams or 13 Fanams to a hoon

of 4 Rupees; in the third year, or in 1788-89 (964), they fell still lower or to $3\frac{3}{8}$ fanams per Rupee, when $13\frac{1}{2}$

of them made a Sultauny hoon of 4 Rupees, which continued till 1790-91 (966) when the Zamorin being restored, he

Zamorin's renewal of the new Verary fanam into his Mint with additional fineness and weight beyond the old Verary. again introduced the Verary coinage in his Mint (the

term Verary bearing allusion to one of his titles) with this difference from the former (now called the Jannea

or old Verary), that his new coinage possessed in every

10 fanams (that have as above intimated being always

reckoned a revenue hoon, which is merely an imaginary

money be of account) $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of superior touch of metal

to the old ones, besides being one in a hundred, superior

in weight.

98. In the first year of the introduction of the new Verarys, they went at $3\frac{2}{8}$ per Rupee, being the same value as the Sultaunees had borne in 963; but they have since fallen so as to be worth only in proportion of $3/8$ per Rupees, being that the Sultaunees had fallen to at the period of the subversion of Tippoo's Government in the Calicut districts, and recently even still lower (as hereafter noticed) so that now from their relative scarcity and plenty, and because also there is a difference of $7/8$

	Rupee of
Relative value of the Sul-	a bunny
taunty and new Verary	or touch
Fanam.	

in the fineness of the metal of Tippoo's coinage, ten and a half new Verary will, notwithstanding their degree of superiority in weight, only now purchase 10 Sultaunty fanams.

99. Thus on the first introduction of the Sultaunees, they were $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than the old Verarys and Hydegree fanams which they superseded, but during the few years they continued as the legal coin in circulation, they had from their greater plenty, or the

Relative value per cent; of	arts of the
the Sultaunees with the	Shroffs, or some
old Verarys and Hydegrees.	other cause,

sunk by the year 963 so as to possess only $13\frac{5}{8}$ per cent., of superiority, and in the next year, their depreciation still continuing, their advantage of standard

.Gradual depreciation of the new Verarys.	over the
	old

Verary and Hyderees sunk to ten in the hundred; and in

similar course (though more in proportion and rapidity), hath been the depreciation of the new Verarys, which in 966 superseded (as already observed) these Sultauness, and were at their first introduction equal in value to what ^{P. 71} the said Sultauness had been worth in 963; thus 13 Rupees, 6 Annas per cent, better than the old Verarys, though within one year and a half more, these new Verarys had sunk (as above shown) to the value of the Sultauness, as these latter had stood in 964, so that the difference between them and the old Verarys became equally of only 10 per cent; and within these two months, these new Verarys are stated by well informed Shroffs to have fallen above 2 per cent. more, so that the present bazar difference between them and the old Verarys is inly allowed to be of 7 Rupees, 7 Annas, 6 piece per cent., the Rupee being equal to 3 fanams, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Annas, though it seems very possible that when the trading season opens, or with better management of the Mint, they may regain, what has for some time past been deemed, and is still held by Government to be, their permanent standard of $\frac{3 \frac{2}{8}}$ per Rupee, making the revenue nominal hoon (or Pagoda of account of 10 fanams) worth about 3 Surat Rupees, or (to be accurate) $\frac{1}{2}$ 7th of a Rupee less than that value, according to the result of the several Shorff and Mint calculations in the paper No.13 referred to.

100. But instead of thus fairly stating the value of these revenue hoons as being about 3 Rupees (which they then were fully worth according even to the current market price) Shamnauth, the Carrigur of the Zamorin, delivered in to Mr. Farmer in May 1792 a paper

purporting to be a true state of Ashed Beg's jumma, which it was as far as regarded the revenue hoon, but by

In what manner Shannauth imposed on the Commissioners as to the value of the hoon of Ashed Beg's settlement.

inserting
a second
column, as
per Voucher

No.13, and therein turning those hoons (as the said Carigur did) into Rupees at the rate of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees to the hoon (which ~~was~~ was neither in the Government's nor the Shroffs' value of either the old or new Verary, but the bazar or Shroff rate of the Cannanore fanam), he thus over-reached the commisioners(as per Mr. Farmer's account of his transaction in the Voucher No.13) in the proportion or ratio of $\frac{3}{8}$ of a fanam in the old, and of $\frac{2}{8}$ in the new Verary, making in all $\frac{5}{8}$ of a fanam which he sunk or struck out of the value of each Rupee that the turned the hoons into, thereby inducing a loss to Government (unless it should be recovered) of about 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent. or of about 1,19,956 Rupees (as per the statement accompanying Mr. Farmer's explanation last referred to) for the Southern countries and Paulghaut, all which were made on an account exhibited by the contracting parties of so many fanams as the basis of the respective sttlements.

P.72.

P.101 After this explanation of the nature and particulars of the gold fanam coinage in the Calicut Mint, including the manner in which Shannauth, the Zamorin's Minister, availed himself of the variations that had existed in the different standrds of the coin, to practice an imposition in respect to the amount of the first settlement with the Company's Government, we shall

resume the thread of the proceedings of the Commissioners from Bombay, who, pending their negotiations, and before they could conclude any settlement with the Samoory, effected that of Paulghaut cherry in the manner next to be mentioned.

102. It will appear from the 77th paragraph that until the year 1791-92 this district of Paulghaut did not in Hyder and Tippoo's Government constitute any part of their Malabar dominions properly so called; but had stood annexed to Coimbatore. In Tippoo's schedule of Jumabundy it is valued at 88,000 hoons or Pagodas, which, if turned into Rupees at the highest value of the Sul-tauny fanams, viz., at $3 \frac{1}{8}$ fanams per Rupees, or $3 \frac{1}{8}$

Rupees per hoon (which rate has been uniformly observed in Mr. Boddam's general digest of the accounts of the country at large as contained in the Voucher No.7) would

The Commissioners first settlement for the cusbah of Paulghaut.	amount, in Rupees, to
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2,75,000 for the entire division; comprehending, 1st, the Cusbah of Paulghaut; 2nd, the Nayrships Congar, Manoor, and Yerterra; of all which, the first specified portion

Ist. Division the Cusbah Paulghaut Proper.	did
2nd. Koorwee, Colungoor, and Mungaree.	alone
3rd. The Nayrships of Congar, Manoor, and Yerterra.	belong in

right to the family of the Rajah of Paulghaut (who were re-instated therein by the Travancore Dewan in

common with the other Malabar exiles on the expulsion of Tippoo's troops by the British forces). whilst in respect to the 2nd part (or that consisting of the districts of Koorwee, Collungoor and Mungaree) although these form also an originally constituent part of the same general division of the country, yet, as having been subdued by, or their Native Chiefs having fallen under, the Zamorin, prior to their own expulsion, they were now, by the said Ram Rajah's Minister, separated from Paulghaut (under which they had been classed during Tippoo's Government) and re-annexed to the Calicut countries; and the 3rd, Nayrships of Conger, Monoor, and Yeterra (which had before Hyder's first conquest been separated from the rests of Paulghaut when the Chiefs thereof sought protection from the Rajah of Velatra) were now left and considered as a dependency on that district, constituting thus jointly (as already noticed in the 17th paragraph) the only part of the southern division of Malabar, over which the Zamorin hath not preferred any claim of superiority, though the Rajah of Cochin did seek to revive an obsolete claim on the three last mentioned Nayrs, by pretending that

Rajah of Cochin's claim on these
last mentioned Nayrs.

after their
having
taken the
protection of the Velatre Rajah, who was related to his (the Cochin Rajah's) family, they made over to the latter their small principalities for a sum of money (which is asserted on the other side to have been repaid, and formed for some time a constituent part of, or dependency on the Cochin Sircar, from which ~~the~~ he does, however, admit that they were again separated on Hyder's first conquest of Paulghaut

104. A few days after the conclusion of this settlement Mr. Powney sent up the following account of the jumma of the cusba, and of the other districts, which had in Tippoo's time stood annexed to Baulghaut.

P.74.

Account of the Jummabundy of Paulghaut cherry during Tippoo's Government, including three talooks formerly appertaining to the Calicut country, but added to the Districts of Paulghaut by Hyder Ali, and likewise four villages wrested from the Cochin Raj.

	Sultaun Chuckrums.	Sultaun Chruckramt. Chuckrums.	Sultaun Chuckrums.
Talook of Paulghaut cherry	40,000		
Duties	<u>15,000</u>	55,000	
Talook Cadawey or Koorwey	20,000		
Duties	<u>5,000</u>	25,000	
Talook Collanyasdde or Colungoor.	11,000		
Duties	<u>2,000</u>	13,000	
Talook Mungarah or Mungary	1,000		
Duties	<u>9,000</u>	10,000	
Villages, Yadaterrah or Yerterrah Coaringadoor, Congoi, Manoor, and Parishando.	0 ...	7,000	1,10,000
Deduct charges for collections.	..	..	5,000
Net Sultauny Chuckrums.	..	..	1,05,000

105. But the Commissioners not understanding at that period that the Sultany Chuckrum was in fact only the term used at Cochin, for what is called the Sultany noon or Pagoda at Calicuty, and Mr. Farmer being also Mr. Powney's information as to the value of the Paulghaut, and discussion of the subject between him and the Commissioners. informed that three of them went to a Rupee, instead of 3 Rupees to a Chuckrum, and thence naturally considering the above account as exhibiting even considerably less value than Itta Punga, the Achin, had agreed to pay for his part of the district; the engagements with the latter were executed, and he was thereon vested with all the Company's right over these districts, who, when afterwards the real value of the Chuckrum came to be more minutely discussed, the Commissioners applied for further information on the subject to Mr. Powney, the result of which and of our own subsequent investigations has corroborated and confirmed the general accuracy of the statement, which that gentleman had thus transmitted as obtained by him

P.74
from

Ending in the confirmation of his statement.

Singum

pilla, long a principal Mutseiddy under Hyder and Tippoo's Government; the accuracy of whose information was further corroborated by the offer made

Rajah of Cochin offers for the entire district. by the offer made by the Rajah of Cochin to rent the three united divisions of this district, for a term of three or five years, at the annual payable rental of three lacs of Rupees, an offer which, although it thus served sufficiently to ascertain

the moderation of Singum pilln's state of the jumma, could not for various reasons be accepted; not only as the engagements for the Cusba (or Ist division) had been already concluded, but in view likewise to the general impolicy of renting the lands to any other than the proper owners; and because also the Commissioners from Bombay were limited to make their settlement for one year only.

106. At the conclusion of the settlement with Itta Punga, the Achin of Paulghaut, it was on the 12th of July determined to annex to, or place with. (sic) him the three Nayrs of Congad, Manoor, and Yerterra; but the settlement of Velatre coming Nays of Congad, &c., transferred as a dependency from Paulghaut to Velatre. on soon afterwards, and the Rajah of that country laying claim to the superiority over them, they were on the 1st of August ordered to pay their revenue through him accordingly.

107. During the negotiation for this Velatre settlement, Kariat Moosa, the Karigur of Wallabhaon, the head (and as usual superannuated) Rajah, requested that in consideration of the services, which he set forth, that his Master had rendered during the late war to the honorable Company, he might be permitted (as not having any Cowl like the Zamorin or Northern Rajahs) to hold the countries formerly appertaining to him, as manager for the Company, paying to them the revenue, which, by the account thereof exhibited by this Dewan, amounted altogether to only Rupees 45,766-2-0, being (as the Commissioners remark) 3,809

Rupees short of even the half of Ashed Beg's jumma, when converted into Rupees, by even the inadequate (though not then known to be such) ratio of 4 Fomsms; but to this ground of Particulars on which the settlement of the last mentioned district was formed.

objection,
Karia

Moosa replied

by observing, that although Kishwa pilla, the Travancore Dewan, had him to make the collections since his Master's re-instatement, on the view of realizing three-fourths of Ashed Beg's jumma, yet he had been unable to compass it; thereupon the Commissioners (possessing at that time no better information) did, in consideration of what they understood to be the desolate state of the district, and of its being (which was very true) much infested by Hill Mopillas, conclude an agreement with the aforesaid Kariat, the Rajah's Agent, on the footing of his above exhibited jumma of Rupees 45,766-2-0, from ~~which~~ which deducting Rupees 7,356 for expenses, that Dewan agreed to pay the net residue of Rupees 38,410-2-0. Upon which the collections and the administration of justice were vested entirely in the Rajah, and a detachment of Sepoys stationed at Angarypaar, his capital.

108. But the commissioners having shortly afterwards learnt that during the period of Tippoo's

Ten per cent, on the jumma collected during the Mahomedan government for the charges of collections.

government, his officers had been in the

practise of exacting 10 per cent. on the ostensible jumma (sic)

of the country to defray the charges of collection, they

authorised the Rajah or Carigur of Velatre (extending also the same rule over all the other parts of the southern countries) to observe the same practice; in consideration of which they deducted on this account (Rupees 3,184 from the allowance which they had, as above noticed, granted for expenses; thereby leaving this Rajah's payable jumma for the Malabar year 968 at Rupees 41,594-2-0.

109. Soon after this adjustment, on a dispute arising between the three Nayrs of Congar, Manoor, and Yerterra on the one part, and the Velatre Rajahs on the other, the Nayrs of Congar, Manoor, and Yerterra, rendered independent of Velatre and settlement concluded with them. this family had gone and plundered Manoor, upon which the Nayrs in question were relivered from being under the authority of that district and permitted to pay their revenue directly to Government, which was taken at their own statements as follows:-

Congar Nyr.	..	1,454 ^{1,454}	8
Manoor	..	1,344	2½
Yerterra.	...	1,505	8

Total for 968	..	4,304	8½
=====			

which was, however, considerably below what was afterwards ascertained to have been the collections of their districts for the year preceding, as per particulars in the Voucher No.7, as well as of their jumma bundy for the year 963 (1787-8), amounting to Hoons 5,343-4-12, although it be calculated at the very low relative rate

(which they themselves bring forward) of only 1½ Fanam of the Farah of seed, which (as will be seen by referring to the 41st paragraph) is only about half the medium rate of what is called Ashed Beg's assessment.

110. Besides these three Nayrs there is another more considerable one, of the district of Cowlpara, situated in the Vicinity of the Paulghaut part of the southern countries, but lying within the limits of Malabar proper (as may be better distinguished by a reference to the map), the possessors of which appear to have long maintained an arduous struggle for the continuance of the enjoyment

Nayrship of Cowlpara. of that

independence which they assert their ancestors to have acquired from the donation of Siermanoo Permaloo at the general partition of Malabar, as already notice in the 5th paragraph. but the Zamorin Rajahs are stated to have at length conquered this district some years before the subversion of their own power by Hyder, upon which, as no doubt upon other similar occasions, the Nayr sought the protection of the Rajahs of Cochin and of Travancore, the latter of whom is represented to have procured his restoration from the Samoory, so that he continued for some years to pay his revenue under the subsequent dominion of Hyder, whilst his late conqueror the Zamorin had himself become an exile in Travancore, whither this Nayr was however by the severities of the Mahomedan Government reduced to follow him, and having also thereafter returned into his country at the same period, and under the same protection as the Zamorin in 1790-1, he was on that occasion re-instated in his district by the Travancore Dewan, who since took occasion to recommend him to

the English, a supererogatory interposition
on his part, which may be accounted for from its
His payment to Travancore Dewan. appearing
by the list
prepared by Mr. Boddam (as contained in Voucher No. 16)
that this Nayr had paid to him since his restoration
above 21,000 Rupees.

111. Under these circumstances the com-
missioners from Bombay made a settlement with him for 968,
on the footing of the accounts which he exhibited of the
value of his country, the gross jumma of which he stated at
Commissioners' first settlement with him. 18,285
Rupees,

from which deducting 2,285 Rupees for charges of
collection, and 1,000 Rupees for the Nayr's own maintenance,
the net residue which he agreed to pay to Government was
Rupees 15,000; but according to the best accounts of this
district, or to what may be collected either from Ashed
Beg's jumma bundy or Tippoo's Schedule, it will not be
over-valued in being estimated at fully 8,000 Hoons per
annum.

112. The next district of which
Commissioners proceeded to make the settlement, was that
of Vettunad or Bettunad, found by Mr. Farmer and Major
Bow to be on their arrival under the management of con-
Statement of Vettunad or Menon, the Carrigur
Bettunad. or Minister appointed

by the Travancore Dewan, at the desire of its Rajah, an old
man of seventy, who was still lingering in Travancore
whence, and from his not having afforded any aid in the

prosecution of the war the Commissioners thought he possessed no right to claim restoration, and that therefore this district (which is about 15 by 12 miles in extent and 12 tarras or sub-divisions) belonged entirely to the company, in whose name they accordingly sent a detachment to take possession, and Major Dow was thereon deputed thither to concert the necessary local arrangements.

113. But on the old Rajah's writing from Travancore, and apologizing for his non-attendance on plea of his age and infirmities, his Agent, Condu Menon, was allowed to remain in the management, and he brought forward and exhibited to the Commissioners a state of his collections for the two last years, not amounting to the moiety of Ashed Beg's jummebundy, which Condu Menon now ascertained never to have been realized, and that the country having since suffered by the destruction of the pepper vine, and by the loss of lives and the mortality among the cattle, combined with the other evils attending war and anarchy, he had, in the view of encouraging the people to carry on the cultivation, lowered the rents of the rice fields from 3 Fanams per parash of seed to $1\frac{5}{8}$ and reduced the tree rent also in proportion; after considering which representation, the Commissioners made the following settlement with him for 968, Malabar style:-

Gross amount of the rental according			
to the account thereof which he			
exhibited . . .	39,787	1	0

B. F. ⁹ 30,787 1 0

Deduct for extra charges of 50 Nays,
 &c. allowed exclusive of the 10 per-
 cent., which Condu Menon was autho-
 rized to exact on the above jumma
 for charges of collections... 4,980 0 0

Total: 34,807 1 0

114. Whilst these lesser settlements were thus negotiating, the principal one with the Zamorin was also under consideration and discussion, as last noticed in the

Progress of the settlement with the Zamorin. 91st paragraph, in the further

progress of which sundry difficulties and grounds of objection arose and suggested themselves to the minds of the Commissioners, under which impression Mr. Farmer recorded his sentiments as early as the 27th of May 1792, against the introduction of the ancient Zamorin government,

Objections against restoring his authority. which he considered as

replete with political vices and as tending to discourage improvement, decrease the revenue, and ultimately to produce a great uncertainty as to the receipt of it, or to the continuance of the Company's authority in the country, without occasional wars to re-establish it; adding that it was not till Hyder's experience of the faithfulness of this family that he expelled them and took the management into his own hands, after which he and his son had proceeded to demolish the pagodas,

appertaining to them, and to address on the entire country in general, one regular rental, which the return of the Samoory and his train of Nayrs and Bramins, has (as continues very justly to be pointed out by Mr. Farmer) a tendency to counteract and destroy the effects of; whilst (sic)

from the aversion which the great body of the Mopillas must naturally entertain to the re-establishment of the Zamorin's power, the latter will not be able to collect any

Aversion of the Mopillas towards it, and consequences thence arising.

revenue from them, unless through

the Company's support, which, from the Violence and oppressions that the present superannuated Samoory's Ministers would not, if left to their own discretion, fail to exercise, cannot (as that gentlemen observes) be

Together with.

with safety and justice

afforded, unless their proceedings be under the Honorable Company's superintendence and control, which might then appear to admit of very easy introduction and establishment, as the Zamorin had only a few days before caused to be signified to the Commissioners his willingness to abide by their pleasure in all points that respected the settlement of the country, adding that he had now himself become one of the Company's subjects.

115. At the same time that Mr. Farmer recorded

The objections to the introduction of our own immediate authority from its supposed inadequacy to govern the country in its actual state.

the above noticed grounds

of objections against the restoration of the Zamorin's

authority, he was not insensible of the difficulties of introducing and establishing our own in its stead, not only from the disgust which this exclusion of the former sovereign might create, but from our own want of adequate information and efficacy to enable us (more especially at that early period) to enter into and direct the details of the administration, so as to operate with what he deemed the necessary strength and energy of the Rajah's despotic authority, in a country, where every man goes not only armed, but for the most part with those arms ready drawn in his hand prepared for instant assault or defence, as interest or passion may dictate.

P.80

116. Under these circumstances, it appears

to have been these object of Mr. Farmer to set aside the government of the Zamorin, or at least, to break his power, as well as that of the extensive gradation of Rajahs claiming under him, by letting out the country to four or five of the principal among these latter, in which view he remarked that many even of the Zamorin family would be

Mr. Farmer's first plan for leasing out the Zamorin's country.

ready
they assured
of our

steadiness) to accept of separate settlements.

117. Whilst the abovementioned measures were thus in agitation, Mr. Farmer and Major Dow were informed of the Zamorin's own intention to come in person from Chowghaut to meet them at Calicut, to which he was probably induced by learning that in the settlement already made with the Rajah of Koormanaad (as noticed in the 93rd paragraph) several of the districts that he had

pretensions ~~to~~ had been included; and meanwhile the two

Commissioners agree to check
the too lofty pretensions
of the Zamorin's family.

commissioners con-
curred in the
expediency of

adopting every proper means to destroy in the public mind
those lofty notions of their hereditary and full right to
sovereignty, which (as remarked by Major Dow) the Zamorin
or Samoory, and the princes of his family, had recently
attempted to set up and promulgate.

118. But in other respects Major Dow's opinion
as to the mode of the ensuing year's settlement, appears
to have differed from Mr. Farmer's inasmuch as, from
consideration to the several Rajah's rights and influence,
he thought the revenue should be paid to Government
through them according to their respective situations;

Difference of opinion between
them as to the mode of
settlement.

as inattention
(sic)

and disregard to which, or the placing over them other
superiors than their constitutional ones might, he thought,
occasion disturbances; and the Samoory, having, a few days
after this delivery of the Major's sentiments, arrived at
Calicut, he, after making one effort more and finding that

The grounds of which are obviated
by the arrival and delcara-
tion of the Zamorin.

nothing
further
could be

obtained, signified his acquiescence to administer the
country "for and in the name of the Company, and under
such regulations as might be thought fit" in consideration
of which, and of Major Dow's opinion above stated Mr. Farmer
considering that as much danger was to be apprehended
from disgusting the Zamorin or head Rajah as from in-

disposing the subordinate ranks of Rajahs dependent on him,
P.81.
and in viewing at the same time as a primary object the
securing of some revenue to Government from the beginning
of the Malabar year 968, or September 1792, did therefore
admit the expediency of making use, for one year at least,
of the revenue knowledge and influence of the Zamorin and
of his Minister, with whom he therefore proposed to treat
for the jumma to be paid to the Honorable Company: in which
Major Dow concurred, as such a measure would sufficiently
secure the rights and situations of all the other inferior
Rajahs and petty Chiefs, who (as the Major remarked) looked
up to the Zamorin as to their Lord Paramount.

119. But notwithstanding this apparent concurrence
on all sides, much ground of subsequent discussion and
difference ensued between the Zamorin and the Commissioners,

Who sets up other subsequent	which began
claims to the other	by his
districts, including the	showing
island of Chetwa.	

a particular solicitude to recover such part of his
country as had been included in the previous settlement
with the Rajah of Coorminead, together with the island of
Chetwa, although (as stated in the 24th paragraph) his
ancestors had lost that country by the conquest upwards
of seventy years ago; and it was observed by Mr. Farmer in
July 1792, that no satisfactory answer had been received
from the Zamorin, as to whether he would treat for the
settlement of his other districts, exclusive of those two
portions, adding that all the Rajahs of the family had
bound themselves by oath to adhere to each other, and to
stand out on the ground of the Cowle granted by

General Medows to Kishen Rajah, claiming at last	
Zamorin's claim to be restored	all their
to the full enjoyment of all	
his former rights and en-	ancient
joyment, and	rights as

the condition of their accepting of any charge; though they were answered by Mr. Farmer, that these ancient rights were not only inconsistent with those of the

to have the other separate	company
southern Rajahs placed	
under his obedience.	but pre-
	judicial

to the country, part of which, or rather of what may be more aptly distinguished under the term of the Zamorin's pretensions, was to have placed under this obedience the separate southern Rajahs of Veypoor, Wetkutnad, Perperingad, &c. who having suffered formerly more or less under the power of his ancestors, had already expressed to the Commissioners their dread of becoming again subject to this dependence.

120. During this high tone of argument upheld by the Zamorin, his officers and people were going on with the

His ultimate acquiescence in	collections
the principal disposition	
proposed by the Com-	in the country,
missioners.	and even extending

their interference into parts of the separate Rajah's districts, which the Commissioners thought it thereon their duty to prevent and prohibit, in the view of more effectually promoting the success of the existing negotiation with him; and accordingly, after a variety of discussion, the Zamorin appeared in the latter end of July to have finally abandoned his lofty ideas and to have

delivered a representation setting forth that although he had hoped, on the foundation of the Cowle, to have been restored to all his countries, Yet, as he now learnt that the Company's Government considered them as theirs, and had (as he was advised) relinquished coimbatore to preserve Malabar, by the defence of which much expense would, he acknowledge, be incurred, he is therefore "content to collect the revenue, and to govern the country in such manner as Government may think best, being happy to live under their protection, and trusting to their bounty for everything"; thus seeming to have recurred in the end of this discussion, to the moderate principles which, before his own arrival at Calicut, he had (as appears by the Commissioners' proceedings) intimated to them through his Agents, as hath been already noticed in the latter end of the 114th paragraph; a circumstance that renders his subsequent and intermediate struggle for independent power the more extraordinary, and which can thence only be accounted for by supposing, either that his Agents went beyond the line of their authority and instructions in their first communications to the Commissioners, or (what seems more probable) that the Senoory's own mind and feeling as to his situation, became changed by the advice he may have received from those by whom, from his own great age, he was liable to be influenced.

121. However this may be, after the acquiescence on his part to the mode of the intended settlement, the next point to be determined was, the amount of the jumma,

His objections to Tippoo's
jummabundy as much too
high for the country.

concerning which, he and his advisers exclaimed loudly

against that exhibited in Tippoo's schedule, as being altogether beyond the ability of the country to bear; in elucidation of which ground of argument the Samoory takes occasion to state that "according to the ancient customs of Malabar, the Nayrs held their lands free, paying no revenue to any one" (concerning which, that we believe has been inserted in the 10th paragraph), and that on their late return with him from their general state of exile in the Travancore country, they naturally indulged the hope of being restored to this important privilege of freedom from taxation, and of being subject only, as in former time, to military duty under his authority, observing, that from this class of men not dwelling in cities, but inhabiting separate houses, each of them distinct and defensible, they are not easily controllable; and that however they may yield to the payment of reasonable revenue, in lieu or commutation of those martial services that will now no longer be required of them neither they nor he (the Zamorin), can at all admit the amount of any of the jummabundies formed during the late conquest; for that even the rental called Ashed Beg's Khan's was never realized; nor during the entire period of that Officer's administration was any remittance of revenue made, more than once, to Seringapatam, the local charges in Malabar having, in all times, (this single instance excepted), exceeded the Government's receipts from the collections, "which assertion we find to be corroborated by the general local report and belief.

122. As to the collections which the Samoory's Officers had themselves made, since his own late restoration, he proceeded to explain that those of the first year, or 966, had been partly realized and disposed of by: Tippoo's Zamorin's account of his own collections from the country since his restoration for 966 (1790-91). and 967 (1791-92). Collectors before their expulsion; whilst, the remaining grain found in the country having been appropriated to the supply of the British Troops, these circumstances, added to the interior confusion in the country, and to the Mopillas being still all in arms, had prevented almost anything more from being, during that first year, realized; adding that for the next year of 967 (1791-92) having assessed on the country the three-fourths of Ashed Beg's Jumma as the standard for the collections, not above half of this assessment had been realized, as per account thereof which his Carigur Shannauth delivered to Mr. Farmer, (contained in the Voucher No.17), wherein the assessment being turned into Rupees, according to the erroneous rates explained in the 100th paragraph), is made to amount to Rupees 5,91,493, the collections to 2,58,169, and the balance to 2,43,324, concerning which account some further notice may be taken in a subsequent part of this report.

123. This seemingly extraordinary inability and decayed state of the country, the Zamorin attempted to account for, by ascribing both to the pepper vines having been destroyed, and the Nayrs expelled through Tippoo's violence, the bad effects of which were (as he further observed) enhanced by the Mopillas

oppressing and plundering, and the trouble and devastation attending the late years' interior and exterior state of Reasons which he assigned hostility, for this impoverished and state of the country.

civil and foreign warfare; wherefore he proposed to make the moiety of Ashed Beg's Jumma, the standard for the collections of the ensuing year 968 (1792-93) arguing that to excite the hopes and industry of the people they should find their burthens lighter than in the time of Tippoo, and at the same time offering to let the Company's Inspectors proceed with his own people to ascertain the real funds of the country should his words be doubted; and adding, - "Of

Agrees to let the Company's Inspectors ascertain the jumma. more can be levided, let it be so for the

benefit of the Company; it is not for my good I speak, but for theirs, and to show my zeal for their service," which right of interference the Commissioners did accordingly determine to stipulate for; and, in reference more especially to the Zamorin's and his Minister's denial of the value of his three districts in Paulghaut being nearly equal to the amount represented from Cochin (as per the 104th paragraph), they resolved to insert a clause in the engagement thus about to be entered into, that any particular breach of faith or concealment in point of the revenue funds on part of the Zamorin, shall amount to a dissolution of the original contract between him and the Company."

124. But after every point had been thus apparently adjusted, the Zamorin, or his officers and family for him, urged still three objections. The first, in respect to the separate Rajaha not being placed sufficiently under him

Zamorin's further objections
and how far obviated.

concerning
which the
commissioners

yielded so far as to consent that the Rajaha in question should be ordered to pay through him the amount of their respective rentals to the Company as a mark of respect and superiority, but without authorising him in anywise to interfere in the details of the collections of their countries. The second objection was to a provision which the Commissioners did nevertheless insist on making, that "the arrears of revenue outstanding on account of the expiring year 967 (1791) should be paid to the Company." And the third and last objection of the Zamorin, or of his Minister, was, to the causing of the fourth Rajah (otherwise styled from his particular branch the Kunake or Murke collect or Colghum), to stand as the security for the performance of the engagements thus to be contracted, which continued, however, to be insisted on by the Commissioners; and some demur and longer delay having occurred on these heads, Mr. Farmer refused at last to continue any further intercourse, till the deeds of agreements were executed, which accordingly took place
(sic)

P.85.

on the 18th August 1792; and as the sixteen heads of stipulation of which it consists are of great importance, as constituting the basis of all the subsequent proceedings held with the Zamorin, they are inserted at length, followed by the jumma that was thereby agreed on.

125. Articles of agreement between William Gamul Farmer, Esq., and Major Alexander Dow, on the part of the English East India Company, and Maan Weeroon Zamorin, concluded at Calicut this 18th day of August in the English year 1792, and on the 6th of the Malabar months of Chegom or Singam, in the year 967 (1792).

Ist. "Of the countries ceded by Tippoo Sultaun, there remain sundry places in the four divisions of Calicut, Betutnaad, Ernaad, and Chowghaut; the Zamorin has further represented that in the districts restored to extent of country let to him. the Rajah of Coorumnaad, there are two talooks, which are particularly desired by him as being family places, called Barrakumpooram and Kehakumpooram. On a representation to the Rajah of Coorumnaad, he willingly consents to surrender these two talooks. The countries of Colungoors, (Colungoor), Cadavoure, (Koorwe), and Manree, (mungaree) annexed by Tippoo to the talook of Paulghaut having anciently been ceded to the Zamorin, have been held and collected by him since the expulsion of Tippoo; these countries, together with the Sea and Land customs, altogether estimated at Rupees four lacs, sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty-six, one quarter (R. 4,16,366.4-0) as per an account hereafter entered, are to be delivered over to the Zamorin for one year from the first day of the Malabar month Canny, year 968, answering to about the 1st of September 1792, English, with full power to make the collections, administer justice, and all other rights ceded by Tippoo Sultaun to the English Company; for which the said Zamorin agree

to pay to the Honorable Company, by the hands of such persons as they may appoint, the sum of Rupees four lacs, sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty-six, one quarter (Rs. 4,16,366-1-0) in the following manner":

2nd. "The sum of one lac and fifty thousand Rs. (1,50,000) on the 1st of the month of Janno, answering to the 1st of December 1792, English."

3rd. "The sum of Rupees one lac, thirty-six thousand three hundred sixty-six and one quarter, (Rupees 1,36,366-1-0), on the 1st of the month of Menom, answering to the 1st of March 1793."

P.88

4th. "The sum of Rupees one lac thirty thousand (1,30,000) on the 1st of the malabar month Vederom, answering to the 1st of June 1793, English; all these payments are to be truly and punctually made at the stated periods."

5th. "The foregoing amount of Rupees four lacs, sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty-six and one quarter (Rs.4,16,366-1-0) being founded on an account of the value of the countries lessed out and delivered by

Reported by the Zamorin's Minister to be a moiety of Ashed Beg's settlement.	the Minister of the Zamorin, and
--	--

estimated at one half of the assessment levied by Ashed Beg Khan in the time of the Nabob Tipoo Sultan, it is agreed that, on the part of the Company, there shall be Inspectors to ascertain exact amount levied on the countries as above stated; and if it is found that more is levied, the difference to be paid to the Honorable Company. The value also of the Sea Customs,

is by computation; it is therefore also agreed that at this

If more be levied, the Company	this place
is also to receive it, as	there
shall be ascertained by	shall
their Inspectors as well for	be persons
the Land Revenue as the	
Custom.	

to inspect on the part of the Honorable Company, and
if they produce more, the difference is also to be paid to
the Company.

6th. "In the foregoing account is mentioned
the revenues to be received from the Rajahs of Beypoor,
Perperengaad and Betutnad, which, at the request of

Separate Southern Rajahs	the
pay their revenues	Zamorin,
through the Zamorin,	are to

be received through him as a mark of respect and
superiority; it is however understood that the collections
of these countries are to be by the Rajahs of them, without
any interference on the part of the Zamorin. The amount
payable being stated, his officer will have an order to
receive it when due from the different Rajahs."

7th. "The Zamorin has represented that in ancient
times the sovereignty of all these petty Rajahs, so far as
related to the administration of justice, was in him, and

and to be subordinate to the	therefore
Zamorin in relation to the	begged
administration of justice,	that he
subject to future regulations.	

might still be permitted to exercise this sovereignty; as
the Commissioners do not perceive any harm in this, they
willingly agree to it, subject to the general regulations,
intended hereafter to be made, relative to the administ-
ration of justice."

8th. "That a more full and particular amount shall be framed, as soon as possible, of the value of the several countries lessed out to the Zamorin, to be delivered ^{P.87} Further scrutiny to be made to the into the revenue. Commissioners who will have a right on their part to appoint any person they may please, for the inspection of the said accounts."

9th. "Whereas formerly in the ancient Government of the Zamorin, the Nayar Chiefs, and many petty Nayrs, held their lands without paying revenue or tribute to the Zamorin, or their Rajahs, but were only liable to follow them in war, Hyder Ali Khan Bahadar and his son Tippoo Sultaun destroyed this custom. and after examining the value of the property of every person, they paid the revenue which was to be paid, and this revenue Tippoo Sultaun For which the Nayrs' lands delivered are not to be exempt. Company, the ancient custom is not be renewed by the Zamorin, by giving back the lands free from tribute; the Company having their own troops, do not want the Military service of the Nayrs, and therefore, as far as they are able from the produce of their lands and gardens, they are to pay according to the jumma settled by Tippoo."

10.th.In "The same manner from very ancient times, grants were made of lands to the Pagodas and to the Brahmins, all which lands were by Tippoo and Ayder brought

Nor those resumed by Hyder and Tippoo from the Pagodas. to account in the revenue; these lands are not to be given back on any account to the Brahmins, or anything done tending to prejudice the revenue of the Company; they

have to defend the country, and their revenues must pay their troops."

11th. "Whereas it is the intention of the Governor-General to send round persons from Bengal, to inspect this country, and to form rules for collecting the revenue, Zamorin obliges himself to agree and for the to the further rules that may be formed on the arrival of administration the Commissioners from Bengal. of justice, the said Zamorin obliges himself to agree to such regulations as it is thought fit to make, and in general at all times to agree to whatever the Honorable Company may think fit to ordain, for the better management of their country and the improvement of their revenue."

12th. "Any Minister or other persons to be employed by the Zamorin in the Government of the country, or the collection of the revenues, are to be with the consent of Zamorin's Ministers to be appointed the under the approbation of the Honorable Company's representatives. Company by their representatives, and if at any time any of them misbehave, they are to be dismissed."

P.88

13th. "There being in certain districts balance due on account of the collections, an account is to be made of the same, when orders will be given to collect, and the collections paid to the Company."

14th. "It being the desire of the Company to procure what pepper grows in the country, they will appoint their own merchants to purchase it in the country; no other merchants are therefore to be permitted to purchase, and every assistance is to be given to the

Company's merchants; the price to be paid for the said peper
by the merchants to the Ryots to be hereafter settled; this,
The pepper to be purchased or any
exclusively on its behalf. other
mode
which may be thought better, the Zamorin is to assist in."

15th. "The assessment for this year being rated
at one-half of what it was by the account of Ashed Beg Khan,
Zamorin held answerable for not on a
having undervalued the representation
ability of the country. from the
Zamorin that to levy more would distress the inhabitants of
the country, the Zamorin engages that is representation is
justly founded. The Company received the Malabar country in
preference to more valuable countries, in order to afford
their protection to the Malabar Rajahs and people; the
return due from the Malabar Rajahs is justice and good faith
as to the revenue, and any deviation in this respect is a
breach of the original agreement, and will leave the Company
at liberty to continue their protection or not, as they may
think proper."

16th. "The Zamorin having appointed his relation,
the Kerala Collot (Kurke Colgum) Rajah to treat of, and
settle, matters with the Commissioners; it was further

The fourth Rajah of the Samoory's agreed that the
family vested with authority said Rajah
to enable him to be answerable of Kerak Collot
for the due performance of
these stipulations. should be

security to the Company for the performance of the
agreements, and that to enable him to be answerable, the
Zamorin shall invest him with proper power and control
in the general management of the country and receipt of the
revenues."

"Signed the day and year above written, and sealed with the seal of the Honorable Company."

"This agreement for one year only, and subject to the approval or disapproval of General Abercromby."

(Signed) W. GAMIL FARMER, (Seal)

ZAMORIN, (Seal.)

...

P.89.

Account of the Countires leased to the Zamorin as above mentioned in the foregoing Agreements.

	Assessment by Ashed Beg.	settled with the Zamorin.
	Rs.A.P.	Rs. A.P.
<u>CALICUT.</u>		
Cusbah Calicut ..	14,715-0-0	10,000-0-0
Ramnad ..	29,837-0-0	22,378-0-0
<u>KOOREMNAAD.</u>		
Baddakumpoorum ..	25,012-2-0	18,758-0-0
Kykumpoorum ..	29,837-2-0	22,378-0-0
<u>BETUTNAAD.</u>		
Paniane ..	20,000-0-0	10,000-0-0
Sheernad ..	32,500-0-0	16,250-0-0
Vengatty Cotta ..	40,016-2-0	20,006-0-0
<u>CHOWGHAT.</u>		
Chowghat ..	1,12,500-0	56,250-0-0
Neringannad ..	84,299-0-0	42,150-0-0
Carempoya ..	15,000-0-0	7,500-0-0

<u>ERNAAD.</u>	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.
Ernaad	90,000-0-0	45,000-0-0
Mellapoor	15,000-0-0	7,750-0-0
<u>Districts formerly annexed to Paulghautcherry.</u>		
Colungara: Calcura; Mane Jary..	86,448-0-0	42,220-0-0
LAND AND SEA DUTIES.		
As per account delivered by Shamnauth		
Putterah.	....	43,750-0-0

		3,57,559-0-0
Tributes to be received through the Zamorin;		
Beypore	10,000-0-0	
Perepangaad	14,000-0-0	
Betutnaad	34,807-1-0	

		58,807-1-0

Total Rs.		4,16,366-1-0
		=====

(Signed) W.GAMUL FARMER.

126. The accounts (as per particulars in the Voucher No.18) of Land and Sea Customs, which Shamnauth is above stated to have delivered in to the Commissioners as a constituent part of the jumma to be paid by his Master the Zamorin, appear also very underrated, insomuch that, by all the information afterwards procured of their amount, they consisted (as hereafter more particularly noticed) of more hoons or pagodas in Tippoo's time than the aforesaid Carigur has stated their amount to be even in Rupees.

127. But to proceed with the Bombay Commissioners' settlement of the remaining southern districts. That of the small Rajaships of perepnaad had been concluded by them (a few days before the execution of the preceding articles of agreement with the Samoory) with the successor Settlement of perepnaad. of its Rajah, who, having some years before fled into Travencore to avoid the fate of circumcision that had be fallen one of his nephews (as noticed in the 6th Paragraph), had returned with the other exiles in 1790-91, and appears to have died in June or July; after which the acting Zamorin attending on the Commissioners, offered of his own accord to pay three-quarters of Ashed Beg's assessment; of which he exhibited an account of the true and full amount in fanams, which being (under this misapprehension that has been already noticed and explained as to their value) reduced by 4 instead of 3, into Rupees, turned out of the latter 18,090, besides 1,500 Rupees for the land duties which the Zamorin's Minister had only rated at 875, the Rajah or Mawyer in question hoping that in consideration of this willingness on his part to pay a larger jumma in proportion than others had agreed to, he would not be placed under the Samoory. These offers were accepted, and Rupees 1,060 being allowed for his support, his payable jumma amounted to Rupees 15,060, being (as remarked at the time by the Commissioners) Rupees 5,185, or more than one-third beyond what the Zamorin would agree to pay for this district, had it been let to him.

128. The next and last of the separate districts which the commissioners settled in the southern division of Malabar is that of Vypoor or Beypoor, which has the river Settlement of Vypoor or Beypoor. (that has been already noticed in the 54th paragraph under its proper Malabar denomination of the Callum) for its southern boundary, and is situated between Calicut and the abovementioned district of Porepnaad, between which and Vypoor there is a contested district called Manoor attached at present to the former; and for the remaining part of his country (which he had also entrusted to be allowed to possess under the Company, and not to be reduced to a state of dependency on the Zamorin) this Vypoor Rajah settled to pay 10,000 Rupees for the year 968, or 1792-3, his Dewan or Minister estimating not only 320 Rupees more the gross amount of the revenue of P.91 this whole district, which is, however, inserted in Ashed Beg's jumma at the sum of 6,000 pagodas.

129. At this period of their proceedings, viz., towards the middle of August 1792, Mr. Farmer and Major Dow separated; the former intending to return into the northern districts to complete these, and the Major being to proceed to the southward as far as Cochin and Travancore to the end that on both sides the fullest materials and local information might be collected preparatory to the arrival of the Commissioners from Bengal; besides which Major Dow had in view to secure the Travncore and Cochin pepper, for which purposes he on the 10th of August left

Calicut, where Mr. Farmer continued till the 8th of September to complete the execution of the Zamorin's engagements as above stated; after which a negotiation took

place relative
with a view to secure the pepper to the revenue
of these districts for the Company. to be paid by the
latter for the Mint, which he first offered to farm at only
Rupees 12,000 per annum, and even wished to have its
profits made over altogether for his support; but this not

being admitted,
Mr. Farmer's settlement he was at
with the Zamorin for first required
the revenue of the to pay a revenue
Mint.

for it of 30,000 Rupees(its valuation in Tippoo's schedule being at exactly as many pagodas), though after some further discussion it was let to him, for 968, at Rupees 15,000; it being at the same time observed that Tippoo had never realized from this fund the sum at which he stated it in his schedule, and that "since the removal of the mint from his new capital of Ferooks to its usual situation at Calicut, only small gold (now Verrry) Fanams had been coined, bearing the Zamorin's stamp, and of which the circulation did not extend beyond his own dominions", concerning all which, sufficient explanations stand inserted from the 95th to the 100th paragraphs, to render any further remarks in this place unnecessary.

130. Before Mr. Farmer's departure from Calicut to proceed into the Northern districts, he appointed Mr. John

Appointment of Mr. Agnew, to be collector
General of the Southern Districts.

Agnew (then Resident at Calicut on the part of the Bombay

Government) to the Additional office of collector General of all the southern Districts, and to be also the Company's Agent at the Further of the Zamorin, with instructions to keep a set of Books and a Diary, and to procure fit persons to inspect, and ascertain the real funds of, the several Districts, and likewise to hold the general charges of the said Division of the country, in order to transact the various details of its business subsequent to the concluded settlements; these being duties to which the commission at large was, as well from attention to other affairs as from the itinerant nature of its functions, deemed ill-adapted, and even incapable of discharging.

131. Having concluded these arrangements to the southward, Mr. Farmer left Calicut and arrived on the 9th of September at Tellicherry, where he was joined by

<p>Mr. Farmer returns into the Northern Districts, and is joined by Mr. page, appointed a Member of the Commission.</p>	<p>Mr. page, who had, at your Lordship's</p>
<p>instance, been appointed a third Member of the Commission by the Bombay Government.</p>	

132. It has, in the 83rd paragraph, been already noticed that Mr. Taylor, the Chief of Tellicherry, had been instructed to select, and had accordingly despatched

Measures preparatory to the Northern settlement.

proper persons into the northern districts of Chericul, Cartinaad, and Cotiote, to ascertain their value; and the Commissioners had, in the month preceding, written to each of the Rajahs in question to have the accounts of the rental in readiness, and to be prepared to come to an

adjustment on their arrival, at the same time notifying to those Chiefs that it was their intention to continue Tippoo's jumma as far as the circumstances of the country could admit, as to which the said Rajahs and the Ministers would judge.

133. From Tellicherry, Messrs, Farmer and Page proceeded to Cannanore, where they first entered on a discussion of his settlement with the Rajah of Chericul, who admitted that the jumma of the country framed under Tippoo's Government (an account of which will be found in the 50th paragraph) was not in itself extravagant, or otherwise unjust than as it exhibited the

Settlement with the Rajah of Chericul for 968 (1792-3). value of the country when in a due

state of cultivation, the reverse of which had, he observed, been the case for some time past, so that the revenues of last year had not, he averred, exceeded 45,000 Rupees, exclusive of pepper; and after considerable discussion, his payable jumma was settled, for 968, at 5,000 Rupees (a sum which was understood by the Commissioners to be equal to the half of Tippoo's or Ashed Beg's jumma) subject to such further benefits to Government as might appear to be derivable from the result of Mr. Taylor's Inspectors, who had hitherto made but inconsiderable progress in their investigations.

134. On these items a deed of agreement was executed by the Rajah of Chericul, whereof a copy is

Final articles of agreement thereon inserted
concluded between the Rajahs in
and Commissioners.

the voucher No.19, concerning which, it will be sufficient

the Government Revenue did not exceed 17,000 Rupees (relative to which we shall beg leave to refer back to our 57th paragraph), nor the pepper produce above 10%

Settlement with the Rajah
of Cotiate.

candies;
but

at length he acquiesced, or his Dewan was brought to stipulate for a money Revenue of 25,000 Rupees, promising at the same time that the pepper should not fails short of 500 candies.

137. Messrs. Farmer and Page having during this Northern Circuit again signified to the Beeby of Cannanore

Continuation of the negotiation
for a settlement with the
Beeby.

(the last
mention of
whom

is in the 86th paragraph) their expectations to derive a revenue in right of the Company's conquest of her country, as well from that part thereof situated within ^{P.94.} the Peninsula, as from her Laccadive islands, she, in answer delivered a memorial, setting forth that in consequence of former wars, and particularly of the reduction of her Fortress by the British Troosp in the beginning of 1784, she had contracted heavy incumbrances, and been obliged to mortgage all the coir of her Islands (which constitutes the principal sources of their revenue) to a Mopilla merchant of Tellicherry, well known under the name of Chocera Mousa, in such manner, that being thus under ~~the~~ an obligation (which she pretended to be still unsatisfied) to let the said Mousa have all her Coir aforesaid, in liquidation of his loans to her, as contracted

in the year and on the occasion above specified, at the low price of from 40 to 50 Rupees per candy; the islands in question afforded therefore no present funds whence she could pay any revenue to Government; besides which, she complained that Tipoo Sultaun had, a very few years before, bereaved her of three of the most productive of the Laccadives, for an inadequate equivalent of the Tarrahs or districts of Chalente equivalent of the Tarrahs or districts of Chalant and Mundant, situated within the district of Chericul, the Rajah of which had, since Tippoo's expulsion, disturbed her in these latter possessions, besides altogether resuming a further separate jagiur, which the sultaun had betowed on her; so that, in fact, she now only admitted to retain in her subjection four small islands of the Laccadives, together with the Town and ancient contiguous district of Cannancore, of the annual Revenue of all which she delivered to the Commissioners what she declared to be a faithfull statement (as per copy No.20), whereby, inclusive even of the Jaguir lands obtained as abovementioned from Tippoo, her whole annual income did not appear to exceed 31,697 Rupees, 3 quarters, and 20 rears; of which the greater part, consisting in Tippoo's grant as aforesaid and in certain lands which her family had long held in Chericul, was now either resumed, or imminent danger from the effects of the long established enmity between her and the Rajah of the district the particulars of all which shall be specified in their proper place, since during the present visit of Messrs, Farmer and page to her capital, they did not decide finally on these points, but determined to refer the subject of her preceding Memorial, relative to the mortgage of her Islands, to Bombay, and

to postpone any kind of agreement with her till the receipt of further instructions thereon; and meanwhile they directed the Beeby to pay revenue to the Rajah for the lands ~~the~~ held within that district, as well as for certain tenements which she held in Rendaterrr.

138. As to this last mentioned district, as well as that of Irvanead (in continuation from the 84th and 85th paragraphs) the assessment on them had hitherto been very moderate, on the principle of not exceeding from 20 to 25 in the hundred as the proportion in the crop due to Government; but the Commissioners now instructed Mr. Taylor, the Chief of Tellicherry (whom in the latter end of October, they appointed Collector General of the Northern, districts), to increase this proportion to one moiety of the produce, excepting only the articles of pepper, their proceedings and arrangements concerning which, are next to be noticed.

139. In the extracts that have been inserted in the 81st paragraph from the Governor of Bombay's instructions to the Commissioners, General Abercromby
refers to the
Governor of Bombay and the
Commissioner's proceedings
in respect to the pepper
of the southern districts. Rajah's
general breach
of the most essential article of their engagement, in
relation to the exclusive trade of the country, as most of
the pepper this season (that is, for the Malabar year
967), was clandestinely-sold; and that some compact
of this nature must have been understood on both sides
(though nowhere, as far as we have seen, directly or
formally stipulated), is plainly inferrible, not only

from the preceding quotation, but from Sir Robert Abercromby previous communication to the same Rajahs, recorded in the Book of Persian Correspondence, whence it appears that, as early as in the month of December 1791, he addressed a circular letter to the Rajahs of Calicut, Cartinaad, Cotiote and Cherikul, calling upon them "in compliance with express engagements they had entered into with Government, that the Company should have the exclusive right to the whole of the trade of their countries, whether of pepper or of any other article of commerce," to issue immediate orders to their subjects not otherwise to dispose of the former; and even before the receipt of this requisition, the Calicut Rajah appears to have advised the Governor, in November of that year, of his having issued orders to prevent his merchants from selling their pepper to others than the Company, on no less a penalty (as he ostentatiously and insincerely writes) than death; notwithstanding which, the greater part of this precious commodity (termed Malabar money) was, during the same season, sold in a manner deemed by the Honorable Company's representatives, clandestine, which was, however, but very little more than was to be expected whilst its owners were tempted at all hazards to smuggle it into the French Colony of Mahe, where they were paid for it at the rate of ^{p.96} 175 Rupees per candy, whilst the Company had limited to 130 the prices they would allow to be given for it on their own account.

140. In the paragraph 83rd, it has been noticed that the northern Rajahs (within whose districts by far the greatest part of the pepper grows) stipulated with the Commissioners in April 1792, "that the Government share of this article should be delivered to the Company

in part of their tribute, at a price to be fixed in December next; and the Rajah of Cartinaad offered to collect for the Company and to deliver the ryots half; but the Commissioners thinking this mode too open to abuse, as these ryots might not perhaps be paid by him for their property, determined in preference to employ for that purpose merchants of their own choosing, and on their subsequent settlement with the Rajah of Coorminaad, he agreed to deliver all the pepper, the produce of those districts, according to a survey to be made to ascertain the quantity in the month of January next, when the price was also to be fixed.

141. Meanwhile Chocara Mousa (the Tellicherry merchant already mentioned in the 137th paragraph) made proposals in June 1792, to contract with the Company

Proposal of Chocara Mousa to deliver	for the
6,000 candies of pepper from	
the Ceded countries from the	delivery
produce of the Malabar year 968.	

candies at 120 Rupees per candy, on condition of being favored by the Company's support in making his purchases out of the ensuing year's produce of this article throughout the ceded country; which proposals Major Dow reported to be lower by 20 Rupees per candy than any former purchases, and therefore brought them forward, and recommended their acceptance, adding the opinion which he, at that time (June 1792,) entertained of an equal quantity being procurable from Cochin and Travancore; concerning which Mr. Powney was written to, and the Major proposed to extend his and Mr. Farmer's own inquiries into this point on his intended journey to those southern countries, advising

that, in the mean time, proposals for furnishing the Company with this article within the Ceded countries during the ensuing season should be advertised for, thereby to ascertain whether better terms were attainable than those tendered by Mousa, who declared himself to be in the meantime willing to execute the contract, subject (as to its being final and binding) to the ultimate approbation of the Bombay Government, who, on reference being made to them, directed the consideration thereof to be referred (as being of a commercial nature) to the Chief and Factors of Tellicherry, whether Mousa had also returned from Calicut, on account of indisposition, whereby the further discussion of his proposals appear to have been interrupted till September followig, ^{p.97.} and meanwhile the commissioners proceeded with their investigations into this important branch of the Company's expectations from their territorial acquisitions in Malabar, in the manner understated.

142. These vines in the southern districts had suffered more in proportion during the late Mohammedan Government than those to the northward; and the Zamorin

Great destruction of the vines	reported to
in the southern countries	
and	the Com-

missioners that, hardly 1 in 50 now remained from Tippoo having, in the view of diverting the minds of Europeans, and particularly of the English, from Malabar, repeatedly ordered them all to be destroyed.

143. The reproduction of this valuable article appearing therefore to the Commissioners in the light of a leading measure towards the improvement of the country in general, they directed that no tax should in the southern

districts of ^WMurcumbra to be levied for the first seven years

Encouragements held out by the Commissioners towards increasing their cultivation. on newly planted vines, which

do nevertheless bear pepper in the third, fourth, or fifth year, the produce of which the custom of the country entitles the planter to two or three years from enjoyment of, in recompense for his rearing and taking care of it during the years when it yielded nothing; ~~and~~ and, by way of further encouragement, Mr. Farmer caused it to be intimated as early as in the month of August 1792, that if the Company find they can get the pepper, perhaps, no tax will be taken at all.

144. On the information delivered to Mr. Farmer by Shamanuth, the Zamorin's Carigur, that the prices paid to the ryots and pepper owners by the private merchant's who went about the country and made their purchase at the ryots' houses, had usually been about 4½ Rupees per maund,

Mr. Farmer's appointment of Shamanuth, the Zamorin's Carigur, to purchase all the pepper in the southern countries at a fixed price for the Company. or 90 Rupees per candy, and upon

the said Carigur's assurance that if the Company would agree to pay at the rate of 5 Rupees per maund, or 100 Rupees per candy, the proprietors would gladly bring their pepper clean and dry to the respective warehouses of the Company, under the general superintendency of the Zamorin's officers employed throughout the country in the collection of the revenue, he was in the beginning of September appointed by Mr. Farmer to act as the Government's Agent for this purpose, in, and throughout the Zamorin's and the other southern districts, excepting only the single

district of Coorimnaad, it being thereon stipulated that he (the said Shammnauth) shall within one month report the quantity which under this Agency he will agree to deliver; whereupon he was also to engage to forfeit ^{p.98} 100 Rupees per candy for any short delivery, and the Paulghaut country being known to be a great outlet to this article, measures were taken to prevent it from being exported in that quarter.

145. The Commissioners next determined to fix on a mode with the northern Rajahs for the provision of this article, concerning which they were informed by Mr. Taylor, the Chief of Tellicherry and Collector General of that Division of the country, that in Hyder and Tippoo's time when the Circar took their proportion of pepper

Proceedings as to the mode,
of its provision in the
northern countries.

(being-one-half
of the produce),
the Rajahs them-

selves exacted the other moiety, promising to be accountable for its price to the proprietors, which they, however, very ill performed, so as to occasion much public oppression in the constant struggle that thus appears to have been kept up relative to this previous commodity, which was likely to become still greater by the increasing demand for it in the Europe market, insomuch that it was then (i.e. in September 1792 purchasing at Mahe at 175 Rupees per candy, whilst the Company's limited price was, as already observed, only 130 Rupees; but Mr. Taylor gave it as his opinion that by giving within 10 Rupees of the French purchasing prices, or 165 Rupees per candy the owners would rather sell it, to that small disadvantage, to the Company, than run the risk of smuggling; and to show that the Honorable Company would still be gainers at this rate by the sales in England, he adverted to the High

price it bore there of two shillings per lb.. submitting
Usage in this respect under the Rajahs. thereon a
calculation
The Company's limited price considerably below the market value. to the
com-
missioners,
whereby,

supposing it to yield only one shilling and eight pence,
and that a Ship carried two thousand candies, this would pro-
duce £100,000 and if valued at two shillings, £1,20,000,

Calculation of the large profit to be derived by purchasing it even at the full current value. or at a
medium
of the two
prices,

£1,10,000; from which, deducting the purchase in India at
165, Rupees, making on 2,000 candies, 3,30,000, or in pounds
sterling (at 2s.3d. per Rupee), £37,125; and estimating the
tonnage to amount on 570 tons, at £26½ each to £17,755,
there would only remain to be deducted out of the large
mercantile profit that would hence result, the charges of
merchandize in India and Europe, and the Government duty
in England; on which view of the case, the Commissioners
authorised Mr. Taylor to buy, at 160 Rupees the candy,
200 candides of the preceding years crop that would otherwise
have found its way into Mahe; and they also issued cir-
cular injunctions to all the Northern Rajahs to secure the
pepper for the Company, and not to let the French have any.

146. At this period also, (i.e. on the 20th of September 1792,) they renewed the discussion of Chocara Mousa's proposals, (already noticed in the 141st paragraph) but on the plea of the unusually heavy rains that had
Unsuccessful issue to Mousa's proposals for a pepper contract. intervened since his first tender in May, which had, he said, proved very detrimental to the pepper crop, he would only now agree to deliver 4,000 candies, and expected that, to enable him to perform this much, the Rajah should be required to cruse their ryots to deliver to him all their pepper, on his paying them for it at the rate of 5 Rupees per maund; and being informed that the Commissioners had already entered into a separate engagement for the southern countries, he observed that it was necessary those also should be included under his contract, as he would thereby be able to smuggle the pepper from China, the Rajah of which indisposed his subjects from voluntarily selling it to him, by exacting it from them at a bare price ; but as the Commissioners could not now draw back from their agreement with Shamnauth, and as Mousa also refused to stipulate any higher penalty than that of 5 Rupees per candy (which was according to the Tellicherry custom), although the Bombay Government required a higher, the negotiation with him was thus discontinued; Messrs. Farmer and Page testifying their disappointment at this result of it, not only for the above reasons, but inasmuch that the aid of Government, which Mousa required, seemed of too extensive a nature to be exercised in favor of any one.

147. From the reflections, therefore, that appear to have arisen on the above occasion, and finding that if merchants were employed to collect the pepper,

Northern Rajah entrusted to collect the pepper for the ~~pepper~~ company.

they must be indulged in the

exercise of a greater authority than it might be safe to entrust them, the Commissioners determined in October 1792, to employ and trust to the Rajahs for that purpose in the northern countries, in like manner as they had done to the Zamorin's Ministers in the southern: and in the view of holding out the greater encouragement to the future culture of the vine, as well as to the present pepper owners to deal honestly with the Company and not otherwise to dispose of any part of their produce, it was determined to relinquish, and abolish in favor of the cultivator, throughout all the Ceded countries, the Company's ~~net~~ or Government's right to the tax on pepper, i.e. to a consideration either in kind or in money equal to one-half of its crop; and that through the Agency of the Rajahs

Government's right to levy a tax on the pepper crop relinquished in favor of the cultivator.

aforsaid, the whole or

both shares of this pepper should be secured for the

Company, at the price which was now settled to be paid

for it, of 5 Rupees per maund, or 120 Rupees per

Tellicherry candy of 640 lbs; whether the Commis-

sioners estimated that the pepper growers would be

materially benefited according to a calculation which they

made on the footing of a maund, or the twentieth part

of a candy of pepper, being according to the inland

prime cost of first market price, worth 6 Rupees to the proprietor, for which, on the whole of his crop he did only, however, ever realize 3 Rupees, since the other moiety was taken for its tax by Government; whereas, having not now such tax to pay, and receiving 5 Rupees a maund for his entire produce, he would prove thereby a gainer of 2 Rupees per maund. But, however, speciously fair and alluring this theory might appear upon paper, it very materially miscarried in the execution, as will be noticed in its proper place.

148. Meanwhile, Major Dow had concluded with the Rajah of Travancore (whose country is supposed to yield communibus annis eight thousand) a pepper contract for 5,398 candies, including the arrears of former years, as per the undermentioned particulars

Major Dow's pepper contract with the Rajah of Travancore.	extracted from the contract,
--	------------------------------------

of which a copy at length is also inserted in No. 21 of the vouchers, viz:-

700 candies, at 82 Rupees each (customs included as per ancient agreement ..	Rs. A. P. 57,400-0-0
1,300 candies, at 100 Rupees each,	1,30,000-0-0
Customs on do.;, at 2 Rupees per candy. ,,	2,600-0-0
	1,32,600-0-0
2,000 candies, at 140 Rs. each.	2,80,000-0-0
customs on do. at 2 Rs. per candy.	4,000-0-0
	2,84,000-0-0
	4,74,000-0-0

Total 4,000 candies of the present contract for Rupees ..	4,74,000-0-0
Add 1,300 for the estimate account of former unfulfilled contracts	
100, at 100 Rupees per candies	1,39,800-0-0
Customs on do. at 2 Rs. per candy.	2,796-0-0

	1,42,596-0-0

Total 5,398 candies to be delivered in 1793, for Rupees .. 6,16,596-0-0

making the average price for the 4,000 candies of the new contract turn out 118 Rupees per candy.

p.101.

149. Whilst Major Dow was engaged to the southward and Messrs. Farmer and Page in the Northern districts, Mr. Agnew, the Collector General at Calicut for the Zamorin's and contiguous districts, reported an application that had been made to him by, or on the part

Complaints of the Zamorin against Ruvee Vurua the 7th Rajah of his family.	of the Zamorin against the seventh Rajah of his family (the Ruvee Vurua already
--	---

so often alluded to, who wishing to secure himself in the certain possession at all events, of the districts of Neringanaad, (for which he at the same time had paid hardly any part of the revenue to the zamorin) became alarmed on finding, about the month of August 1792, that the Commissioners were likely to conclude one general agreement with that Chief of his family which might not admit of any special provision for the continuance of his tenure; wherefore, on plea of

indisposition, he obtained Mr. Farmer's leave to return into that part of the country, where his conduct became such as to attract, as above intimated, the animadversion (sic)

of the Samoory, who represented that the said Ruvee Vurma (then the 7th Rajah of the Zamorin's family) was continuing his depredations there, and had set himself up in a state of defiance to his (the Zamorin's) authority, having it seems expressly told him "that it would not be fit for him (Ruvee) and the Samoory both to carry on collections in the same place; "whereupon, the (sic) latter desired a military force to reduce him.

150. On this application, Messrs. Farmer and Page referred the Subject of it to Major Dow (then in that vicinity), who arriving in the latter end of October at Muneriote, the place of the said Ruvee Vurma's residence, reported to have found him ill, but peaceably disposed, in Major Dow's report of the situation of Ruvee Vurma. testimony of which he was about to send his nephew to remain as a kind of hostage at Calicut; till his own health should permit him to return in person with Major Dow, who found, however, with this Rajah a force of between 1,000 and 1,3000 Senoys, men formerly in the service of Tippoo, besides 2,000 armed Nayrs, and as many Mopillas whose services he could occasionally command; all of whom the Major did accordingly recommend to have dispersed, nor did the Rajah after all come in with Major Dow, pleading that from indisposition he had been obliged to return after proceeding a day's journey to join him.

151. Upon consideration of all the circumstances of this seventh Rajah's case, and particularly of his seeking to withhold and retain to himself, either the whole or the greater part of the revenue of Neringa-

Force sent to reduce and seize him.

p.102

naad, the Com-

mmissioners, view-

ing his conduct as very unwarrantable, resolved that he should be compelled to refund his collections, and to pay a fine (which has not been enforced) of Rupees, 50,000 for his misconduct, and indemnification to the Company for the military charges that would be incurred in the sending of a force to bring him to reason and to put the Samoory in possession of the district in question. In pursuance of which resolution, a battalion was detached under the command of Captain Burchell with instructions to establish the Zamorin's authority in the person of his delegate, the Bralpaer, or heir apparent to the Samoory, (whose peculiar right of tenure, Neringanaad has been already explained to be) and to secure the person of the aforementioned seventh Rajah, and send him into Calicut as soon (should he be really indisposed) as his health would permit.

152. Hearing of these preparations the seventh Rajah (Ruvee Vurma) wrote to Calicut that he had sent 15,000 Rupees by his nephew, but the latter, however, explained away this intimation into a mere instruction

His nephew taken into custody at Calicut.

that his uncle

had, he said,

given him to raise that sum on loan, which, under the present circumstances of intended coercion against his family, he pleaded his inability to raise; but Shannouth the

Semoory's Minister, assuring the Commissioners that he could prove that this money had actually been ~~rebeht~~ brought in by the nephew, whose person he therefore desired permission to secure as the best means of recovering it, his application was acquiesced in, and the nephew was made a prisoner accordingly.

153. Meanwhile Captain Burchall marching on the uncle Ruvee Vurma's place of abode, found him (about the 20th of November 1792) in a house with twenty or thirty Sepoys and a few Nays, extremely indisposed, and so ill that he expired on the day following; whereupon the Semoory requested his nephew might be enlarged and allowed to return to perform his late uncle's obsequies, which was of course agreed to; but soon afterwards the Semoory requested that the brother and nephew of this deceased Rajah might be sent under a guard to Calicut, and that his estates and effects might be secured, as well to defray the military charges for the detachment sent against him, as for the revenue due; and his said relations were confined to Calicut, in consequence of his nephew and brother. in consequence of his nephew and brother. sent for, and kept under a guard at Calicut, in the house of the fourth Rajah, or the person standing the third in the succession to the Zamorin, according to the constitutional gradation of that family, as already explained in the 90th paragraph.

154. Such was the general state of progress made by the Commissioners from Bombay, when they were joined in the middle of December 1792 by those from Bengal, who had

been preceded by only a few days in their arrival at Calicut by General Abercromby, the Governor of Bombay, who had a come to the Malabar Coast to assist the general object of the arrangements for the country, as had been intimated to the Members of the Commission deputed from Bengal in their instructions from the Governor-General in Council, which, under date the 16th November 1792, after referring to what the Bombay Commissioners had already reported of their

Arrival of the Governor of Bombay proceedings,
and of the Commissioners from direct in
Bengal on the Malabar coast in general, a
December.

co-operation with those gentlemen in the further prosecution

of a serious and minute inquiry into the situation of the country as well in view to all the several branches of its

The letters' instructions. former and future
administration

and revenue (including more especially the administration

of justice) as to the commercial advantages in pepper, and otherwise, which it may be capable of yielding to the

Company; adding that, "as far as our joint proceedings

shall obtain the Governor of Bombay's concurrence, ~~our~~ your

Lordship in Council would have no objection to find, either,

or all, of the objects of mission begun to be carried into

execution, (subject to the approbation of Government) by

the country being divided provisionally (even before our

final Report) into such revenue divisions, or Collect~~or~~-

ships, and judicial jurisdictions, civil and criminal, and

commercial agencies, as we shall intend ultimately to

propose for confirmation."

155. One of the first measures of the united Commission was, (as your Lordship in Council has already been advised under date the 5th January last,) to announce to the inhabitants general freedom of trade by a publication issued, under date the 20th of December 1792, in all Proclamation of general freedom of trade, except in pepper. articles excepting pepper, which, (consistently with the measures previously adapted in respect to it as above noticed) was to continue to be engrossed by Government till further orders.

156. As there were several subjects of inquiry depending before the Commission, which as a body they were but ill-calculated to enter into a full and methodical Institution of a court of reference and report of a temporary Court of Justice at Calicut. investigation of, it was, on the 31st of December 1792, determined that this duty, and that of reporting thereon for the decision of the Commission at large, should be separately discharged in rotation by the respective Members, and also that a Court of Justice should be opened at Calicut, to be in like manner presided in by the Members in rotation, with temporary jurisdiction to hear and decide on all subjects of personal action of litigation that might come before it; which means we thought well adapted, not only as a channel for our procuring authentic information as to the state and circumstances of the country in relation to the manner and degree in which justice had hitherto been administered therein, but as being equally well calculated to impress the natives with the idea (which the Samoory and

the other Rajahs had hitherto strenuously laboured to stifle and suppress) that it was the certain intention and determination of Government to introduce and establish such a system of administration as should secure them in the enjoyment of their several rights, lives, and properties,

157. The next subject that attracted our attention was the situation and circumstances relative to the Company's Government of the tributary district of Cochin, the Rajah of which, had, through the Resident Mr. Powney, concluded in 1790 a treaty to that effect with the Government of Madras (as already noticed in the 73th paragraph), the inadequacy of which, in as far as regarded the annual consideration to be paid to the Honorable Company's Government for its protection, is pointed out in the original instructions from the Governor of Bombay to the Commissioners from that Presidency in reference to those from your Lordship which directed this district to be placed, with the other cessions in Malabar, subordinate to the Government of Bombay.

158. On reference to the list of names of the places included under Cochin in Tippoo's of Jumabundy

Discussion as to the subject of the	annexed
three Travancore villages inserted	
by Tippoo among his cessions in part	to
of the Cochin district, and Mr.	
Powney's report thereon to the Com-	the
missioners with his information as	
to the general value of the Cochin	treaty
revenue funds and of the smallness	
of its produce in pepper.	fo

peace, there appear inserted as part of the cessions three talooks or hobilees (i.e., divisions) called Paroor, Alungar, and Koorutnar, which Keshwa pilla advised the Bombay Commissioners as early as May 1792 belong to

his Master, and this information was corroborated by Mr. Powney, who reported that the hobiless in question had appertained to the Travancore Rajah ever since 1755, having been at that time made over to him by the Rajah of Cochin, when the latter was at war with the Zamorin; and that these being included in the cession ~~was~~ was therefore altogether unwarrantable; besides which, the same gentlemen gave it as his opinion that Tippoo had in his schedule otherwise much overrated the Cochin rental, as would appear by the accounts of its real jumma, which he promised to endeavour to procure for the Commissioners, adding that, as to pepper, he believed the quantity produced in the Territory of Cochin to be very trifling; on all which the

Bombay Commissioners report thereon to Bengal.

Commissioners remark in

the report of these circumstances to your Lordship, that in the account of the jumma of Ashed Beg Kha, the revenue or tribute in question is only rated at 1,20,000 Rupees, and that "they cannot conceive on what ground of truth, fairness, or propriety, the country of Cochin has been rated in the cession by Tippoo, at one lac of Pagodas, or nearly three times its value.

159. In consequence of this information, your Lordship had, in May 1792, caused Tippoo to be informed of the misstatement in regard to Peroor and the two other districts appertaining to Travancore; and desired to obtain an equivalent exchange of territory in the vicinity of Nelisherum, which would have remedied the omission of that Rajah's country in the treaty of peace, (as already noticed in the 87th paragraph); and in a further

letter written on this subject by your Lordship's orders to Tippoo's Vakeels at Madras, it is noticed that "with respect to the talloks of Alungar, Paroor and Koorutnagur, the justice of the cession of them to the Company must be

Correspondence thereon with
Tippoo Sultan.

decided by
the period

of the commencement of the war, when, if they were in the possession of the Rajah of Travancore by whatever means, and more especially if it shall appear that the Rajah of Travancore had acquired these districts from the Rajah of Cochin before the latter became tributary to the Hyderi Sircar, it would be an act of great injustice on the part of the Company to deprive him of them"; wherefore your Lordship recommended the appointment of Aumeens on both sides to examine into these particulars, and to make their report upon what had been communicated to your Lordship concerning them by the Resident of Travancore; which was, that in the year 1752 the district of Aootnear was conquered from Cochin by the Rajah of Travancore, and that in 1755 the Samoory having conquered from Cochin the districts of Alungar and Paroor and kept them during four years in his possession, the Travancore Rajah had at length been prevailed on to interfere in aid of Cochin, the Rajah of which did, in consideration of his having through this support recovered from the Samoory all his other possessions, cede to his said Ally, in the year 1762, the two hobilies or talooks in question; but to all this Tippoo replied, that "those three talooks have belonged for a long time to the Cochin country dependent on the Ahmedy Sircar"; observing also, that the treaty says, "the

division of country is to be made from that in the possession of the Ahmedy Sircar at the commencement of the war; and in another letter Tippoo observes, that "the talooks in question never belonged to the Rajah of Travancore," but

His defence of that transaction. that he

"took them

by force from the Rajah of Cochin." adding, "prior to the late war;" "I went towards that country, and as a meeting and conference with the Rajah of Cochin and people there, I made particular inquiries into these districts, and attacked them. These districts did not formerly belong to the Travancore Rajah, nor at the commencement of the war, but he had possessed them for sometime by force, In the 3rd Article of the treaty, how is it written and concluded on? - that I am to relinquish to the three States, half the country to which I was possessed when the war broke out" - and, alleging that he had in fact ceded to the Allies, to the amount of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of Pagodas more than the moiety of his country, the true estimate of which he asserts to be only 35 lacs of Pagodas, he adds "if this 12,000 Pagodas is to be deducted, an allowance on similar principles should be made in respect to the 35 lacs; or that otherwise, whilst he had, to accommodate your Lordship's wishes, given up $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs more than the half - why should there be alterations about trifles" concluding that it was on this account his ~~Nut~~ Mutsuddies wrote it.

160. We have been thus particular in stating, according to the order of the time, Tippoo's pleas on this subject; because although the inquiry into the case to which they relate was not expressly committed to us, but

referred by your Lordship to the Governor of Bombay and to the Resident of Travancore, yet as it fell naturally
Commissioner's motives for entering into the
into the subject of this ontested course of our
part of the cessions by Tippoo. proceedings,
and as we believe no other investigation than ours has taken place, we shall therefore include in the proper part of this report what we have learnt concerning the merits of this case, inclusive of whatsoever further relates to Cochin.

161. Meanwhile the order of events requires us next to mention that when Major Dow proceeded to the southward (as already noticed in the 129th paragraph), one of his objects having been to negotiate an agreement with the Rajah of the
Major Dow's ineffectual proceedings above-mentioned
relative to this estimate of the district for
produce of pepper in the the pepper
Cochin District. p.109
of his country, he was unable to accomplish it, or to procure any other authentic information as to the state of that part of the country; and could only report in September 1792 that the Travancore Dewan offered to collect from it 3,000 cadies yearly; whilst those whom the Major considered as impartial stated the annual produce at from 2,5000 to 3,000 cadies; at the same time that the Rajah and his ministers pretended that it did not exceed 100 cadies, but from his own personal observation, the Major judged it could not be less than from eight hundred to one thousand.

162. The Government of this Cochin Rajahsip, Major Dow represents, as having been at this time so jealous and despotic, that absolutely none of the subjects of the Rajah dare impart the least information under pain of death, adding, "no one was permitted to approach me, but the Rajah's Carigurs; and general orders were given what answer

His description of the complexion
of its Government.

ought to be made to me should I enquire after the population, products, or Revenue, which exclusive precaution

Supposed motives of its proceeded
jealousy. probably

from the Rajah's fears lest the Bombay Government leave him less liberty, in his capacity of principal merchant in his own dominions, than he had hitherto experienced under that of Fort Saint George."

163. On the same occasion of this visit of Major Dow to the southward, he further observed and represented the great waste committed by this Rajah in the

Major Dow's representation of the waste
committed on the Island of Chetwa
by its lessee, the Rajah of Cochin.

island of Chetwa (last mentioned in the 24th paragrah) in consequence of its having been, on the ~~x~~ on the expulsion of consequence of its having been on the expulsion of Tippoo's troops from Malabar, leased to him by the Madras Government, of which he was now availing himself by felling all the timber therein, and ~~even~~ causing other unwarrantable devastations in this naturally very fertile island, inasmuch that if a stop were not speedily put to his oppressions and rapacity, the Major foretold that before the

expiration of this lease the island would be ruined and deserted; but on Mr. Farmer writing thereon to Mr. Powney to warn the Rajah against a perseverance in such practices, it appeared, that a misunderstanding or difference of opinion existed between the last mentioned gentleman and the Major, as the former did not believe in the existence of the causes of complaint.

164. Mr. ^{Powney} Powney further advised the commission that he leased this island to the Rajah of Cochin by order of his superiors at Madras for one year, at the rate of 40,000 Rupees, and again on the 26th of November 1791 ^{p. 108}

Terms of Mr. Powney's Leases	for two years
of this island to the Rajah	at the same rate;
of Cochin.	which is not far

short of Tippoo's schedule jummabundy of the two talooks into which he divided this island, viz.,

		Country Pagodas,		
Talooks Koorungaloor	..	7,117	9	14
Selwe	..	7,567	6	14

Total	..	14,685	6	12

Making at 3 Rupees, 2 Annas per Pagoda,
 about Rupees .. 51,398-0-0

=====

165. The proceedings above noticed, had taken place before the junction of the Commissioners from the two Presidencies; soon after which, a complaint being preferred by the Samoory, charging his old hereditary enemy the Rajah of Cochin, with making undue encroachments in the Talook of Sawker or Chowghout, we availed ourselves of the

Nayr has belonged to France, from a date as ancient as the establishment of Mahe; that the Coringotte Nayr is a vassal of the king of France; and that if Tippoo Sultaun or his people had usurped any possessions belongin to France, such usurpation could not in any degree weaken her rights;" to all which Mr. Taylor replied on the 29th of June, "that the spot or house in dispute was in the immediate possession of Tippoo Sultaun, and that according to the rules of war we have a right to post our troops in any part of an enemy's country"; adding, however, that as the English wished to avoid all disputes with the French nation, the troops should be ordered to withdraw from the part in contest until the orders of the Bomaby Government could be received on the subject; and meanwhile a deputation was sent to Mahe to have pointed out to them the dependencies of Fort Mahe, Fort Dauphin, Fort Conde (on the south), and of Fort George, Grand Galley, and Chembra on the north side of the river, which were the places Deputation thereon to ascertain the limits of Mahe as delivered over at the peace.

Delivered over to Monsr. Marin in the year 1785.

75. The report of this deputation (which is entered in the voucher No.9) points out the great relative importance of the Coringotte Nayr's country to our settlement at Tellicherry (which is almost surrounds) Great importance of our retaining Mahe and more especially the Coringotte district at the end of the present war. in so strong and just a point of view, that whether considered in a commercial or political light, we trust it will not escape observation should

of January to depute Messrs. Page and Boddam into that
p.109
district (as your Lordship has been advised more at length
by the address of the 5th of January 1793 already referred
to); and as this deputation would reach Cochin at the same
time that General Abercromby would be in that neighbourhood,
and would probably have an interview either with the Ram
Rajah or with Keshwa pilla, his Dewan, we availed ourselves
of this opportunity to instruct Messrs. Page and Boddam to
endeavour to come to an adjustment with the latter for the
* large sums of money which he was represented (as stated
in the 89th and 91st paragraphs of the preceding narrative)
to have unduly collected and carried out of the Ceded
countries.

167. On this occasion, the execution of the separate
commission before committed to Mr. Page, relative to the
Cochin and Zamorin's boundaries, devolved of course on that
gentleman and Mr. Boddam jointly, to whom we also instructed
the ascertainment of the respective claims of those two
superior Rajahs on the Nayr of Cowlpore, (the substance
of which hath been already intimated in the 110th paragraph);

Claims of the Zamorin and the Rajah of Cochin on the Cowlpore Nayr, referred also to Messrs. Page and Boddam.	and as the particulars
--	------------------------------

of these gentlemen's inquiries regarding Cochin stand
in a great measure unconnected with the general subjects
of this report, we shall here submit the result thereof,
as well as of our resolutions thereon in one connected
series.

168. Soon after our deputed colleagues had reached
Cochin, it appeared from an accurate translation (procured
through the assistance of the second interpreter, whom

your Lordship caused us to be supplied with from Madras) of the names in the original treaty, that, however apparently

Ascertained general identity of the talooks under Cochin referred to in the two treatises.	discordant in the English
--	---------------------------

manner of writing them, they were nevertheless nearly or rather wholly the same in point of identity; in so much that out of the fourteen talooks or hobilites placed by Tippoo under the head of Cochin, seven exactly correspond with the real names of those in the treaty concluded between the Rajah and Mr. Powney in 1790, which with the three under Travancore, leave only 4, viz., Cheetoor, Tutmungul, and Noldesh (which are all three included under one of the 14 sub-divisions in Tippoo's list,) and Ailoor Numary, Shad-mungul, and the second Coticherry, remaining to be inquired into; and as of the three places in the first allotment of these four doubtful talooks, the two names last inserted were immediately found to answer to the "Tekkamungalum" of Mr. Powney's English version of the treaty, those that still remained to be reconciled were only therefore the three last named with that part of the fourth called cheetoor proper; and the deputed commissioners did afterwards learn that in respect to what was denominated the second Coticherry, its proper name was Conicherry; and that it had for many years belonged to the Rajah of Calicut; and they found likewise by further inquiry and report that "Cheetoor did in like manner with Tutmungul and Noldesh make part of Tekkamungulum," and they were informed that Tippoo's "Ailoor Numary" answered to the Rajah's "Kodghyrynaad," and

that Shadmungul is not a talook, but only a village with some lands annexed to it, lying within or to the southward of Travancore wall, whereas the several other talooks appear to be situated without it; all which particulars are more fully stated in the Voucher No.22, comprehending it one connected series all the proceedings relative to Cochin.

169. With respect to the three talooks of Paroor, Alungar or Alungar, and Koonutnayr, or (as this latter is also written) Garapoorum, the Rajah of Cochin related that the last mentioned place had been conquered by the Travancore State in the Malabar year 939 (1754-5), and that ever since it hath remained annexed thereto; and the Zamorin having in 932 (1756-57) conquered the two districts of Alungut or Allungar and Paroor (which lie to the northward of, whilst Koorutnayr is situated further south than the city of Cochin), together with some other of the Cochin districts, the Rajah did, with a view of recovering them, enter, in the year 937 (1761-62), into a treaty with Travancore, ceding to the Rajah thereof the three districts in question (with the

Merits of the case relative to the	exception
three talooks ceded by Tipoo	
from the possession of the Rajah	of three
of Travancore.	villages

reserved out of the first mentioned district) for his assistance in money and in troops, which last (as by the deed itself entered in the Voucher No.22, will more fully appear) were to remain till the Travancore Rajah and Samoory should have yielded back, and accomplished the restoration of, of Cochin all his country to the Rajah/ ~~and Samoory~~ should the latter at the same time assigning half the revenue of his remaining estates for the support of these auxiliaries; but the Rajah of Cochin alleged to the deputed Commissioners that the

Travancore Rajah having only assisted his ancestor in the recovery of part of the conquest thus made from this his country by the Zamorin, and thereby left incomplete the performance of the consideration for the cession of the three talooks in question, the Rajahs of Cochin have ever since annually continued to require their being relinquished by the Travancore Rajah, who had frequently promised a compliance but never performed, insomuch that this constituted (as the Cochin Rajah first urged to the deputed commissioners) one of Tippoo's inducements for marching against the Travancore country in the year 1789, though on this part of the subject the 46th and 64th paragraphs of the preceding narrative seem plainly enough to evince that Tippoo had never since the peace of 1784 relinquished the idea and the wish, which he is believed by the natives in general on this coast to have long fondly cherished, of completing his dominions in Malabar, by removing so great an eye-sore as the State of Travancore must, on various accounts, have proved to him.

170. In answer to the pleas thus urged by the Rajah of Cochin, Keshwa pilla (the Dewan of Travncore, who had at this period come up to Cochin to visit General Albercromby) represented that his Master had indeed substantially performed in favor of Cochin the condition for the cession of the three districts in question, by casing the Samoory to restore all his conquests; but that the said Rajah of Cochin having further laid claim to certain villages which appeared netiher to belong to him nor to the Travancore Rajah, Hyder, Ally had, before this point could be adjusted, descended the Ghauts in 1766, and conquered all the Calicut territories, since which no demand had been made on his (this

Dewan's) Master for the three talooks in question, either on the part of the Cochin principality, or by Hyder, or Tippoo (who, as the said Keshwa pillu further urged) could not even know any thing of them untill his attack on the Travancore lines in December 1789, adding that he (Tippoo) was "for a few days in possession of the said districts and has taken upon him to cede them to the Company, "which expression of the Travancore Dewan alludes to Tippoo's having about the eriod thus referred to established a new collecting (sic)

Cutcherry of his own at Treshoor (one of the Cochin talooks or hobilies situated to the northward of, or without, the Travancore lines) under which he placed, not only the Cochin country to the dispossession of its Rajah, but also sundry districts under Calicut and Paulghaut, though no collections are said to be realized under this new establishment, as the operation of the war with the Company began to take effect before the Sultaan's officers would enter materially on their functions.

171. But, however this may be, the original merits of the case appeared to Messrs, Page and Boddam, to rest on the length of the Travancore Rajah's thirty years' possession of the three talooks, combined perhaps with some consideration to the point in contest, as to whether the latter had, or had not, fully performed the condition of their having been ceded to him which they were of opinion (as per their minutes in the Voucher No.22) $\frac{1}{2}$ he had not; and wishing also to ascertain whether the successive Rajahs of Cochin had (as ^{p. 112} the present one at first pretended) always considered the failure in the full and entire accomplishment of the Rajah of Travancore's

173. The question between the Company's Government and Tippoo may, in this view, be divided into branches, 1st - As to whether he had, or had not a right to make over the country of Cochin to us, as then actually possessed by the Rajah (and exclusive of the three talooks of Alungar, Paroor and Koorutnayr) at his full Government standard jumma thereof, without limiting himself to its usual former valuation to him according to the tribute which he and his father had been used to receive from it, 2nd - whether he had a right to make
Opinion of the Commissioners over to us
thereon. the three
districts of
Alungar, Paroor and Koorutnayr or Carrapoorum, according to which last orthography this latter district appears written in the translation of the Treaties passed between the Rajahs of Cochin and Travancore in 1761-62.

174. The decision of the first question must perhaps depend on the opinion which your Lordship may form, as whether under the then existing circumstances Tippoo could validly determine to reduce the Rajah of Cochin in the latter end of the year 1789 from being his tributary paying a limited sum, to the situation of a common Zemindar yielding up half the produce of his country; or altogether dispossess him and make the collections by his own officers; for that, as far as regards that part of the said country since become tributary to the Company, Tippoo did so in fact (though during a very short interval) seems to be admitted by the Rajah himself, and our having thereafter restored the said Rajah to his tributary situation,

restored the said Rajah to his tributary situation, (in the intermediate time between Tippoo's degradation or expulsion of him, and the cession of his country by the Treaty of peace) ~~as~~ at a fixed jumma under us, may not perhaps be viewed as entering properly into the determination of this question when limited and considered merely with respect to Tippoo's right to make the transfer in the manner he is above supposed to have done, during the state in which the country was conquered from him, though, in drawing any solid conclusion from these premises, due allowance ought no doubt also to be made for the nature and complexion of this act of Tippoo's in thus violently coercing his tributary, when it is known and considered that that act must have borne in a very great degree a natural and direct connection with his further mediated aggression against the Company's friend, the Rajah of Travancore,

175. The decision of the second question, re, relative to the three talooks of Alungar, Paroor and Koorutnayr. may appear perhaps altogether to rest on the more narrow ground of whether Tippoo had a right to erect himself into a judge in his own cause, with a view to alter a matter of thirty years' standing; and after deciding in his own favor (as he, has acknowledged to have done in his correspondence with Bengal) to make a forcible resumption of the territories which he thus chose to consider as in contest, instead of applying for the mediation of that power under whose protection he knew the party, from whose possession he was then wresting these lands, to be placed by a solemn treaty of peace concluded by himself only a few years, before; but this consideration as affecting our and Tippoo's Government, under the operation of the treaty aforesaid, may not be perhaps

deemed to apply equally to the merits of the case, respecting the interior rights of the Rajahs of Cochin and Travancore to the three talooks in dispute; since, had not the Rajah of Cochin himself deserted and given up his claim, whilst it was under inquiry and discussion, that might possibly have been deemed to hinge on the construction and effects of the treaty they were transferred by in 1761, and on the p. 414
ascertainment of the disputed question, whether or not the Travancore Rajah did fairly acquire his right to them by recovering, in favor of the Cochin Rajah, all the conquests made on him by the Rajah of Calicut, being the condition (first asserted by the Cochin Rajah not to have been fully performed) on which they were professedly made over to him; combined also in some degree with the question as to whether the Rajah of Cochin hath (as he at first declared, but has not proved) constantly kept up his claim to their resumption; and without meaning to suggest any decision on either of these questions, we think it sufficient to have stated for the eventual notice of Government, the grounds whence an ultimate opinion may be framed; in concurrence with which will also be found to have been the separate sentiments of Messrs, Page and Boddam, on the conclusion of this part of their inquiry, as recorded in Voucher No. 22, already referred to.

176. In further relation to this subject of the Cochin district, we have next to point out, that on a general review of the particulars and result of their investigation,

Whether the Rajah of Cochin be	the deputed
liable to any further demands	Commissioners
from the Company.	gave

it as their opinion, that although the Rajah of Cochin

to appeared to be now in possession of more territories than when tributary to Tippoo Sultaun, yet our Government ought not (because of the honorable Company's previous treaty with him in 1790, to make any further or other demands on him than is therein stipulated, for, or on plea of, the subsequent cessions made by Tippoo, and your Lordship's opinion, in a letter written to General Abercromby of the 17th of March 1793 is to the same effect, "unless it should appear that he (the Rajah) is actually in possession of talooks that were not included in that treaty, in which case, those talooks must be subjected to a reasonable assessment;" in respect to which we are at a loss how to decide, as, on applying to Mr. Powney, to know how ~~the~~ to decide, as, on applying to Mr. Powney, to know how the said Rajah had (as noticed by our deputed colleagues) obtained possession of more territories than when under Tippoo, he replied, that according to the result of his best inquiries there was in reality no foundation for this supposed addition of territory; under which circumstances, all we can add is, that if, on the Commissioners from Bengal passing through the Cochin district on their return to their stations, any further intelligence can be procured tending to decide this point, they will report it in a supplementary address to your Lordship's Government.

177. But besides this uncertainty - besides this local extent of that Rajah's former and present possessions, there is another difficulty in the construction that may arise on the ground of your Lordship's opinion above delivered, in regard to what lands and districts the said Rajah, with his ancestors, did hold as a tributary to the Mysore Government; for, when our deputed colleagues first arrived at Cochin, the Rajah informed them, that he and his

predecessors had paid a tribute to Hyder and Tippoo of 30,000 coined moons or Pagodas (each of 4 Rupees value)

WHETHER the Rajah of Cochin was tributary for the whole or part of his country to the Mysore Government.

for his
country
in

general; but this admission he afterwards retracted, and asserted, in concurrence with the Travancore Dewan and in confirmity (as far as we have been able to ascertain) to the more general opinion, that he had been only tributary for such part of his dominions as lie without, or to the northward of the Travancore Walls; to ascertain which, Messrs, Page and Boddam sought to learn whether any treaty had ever been entered into by the Rajah of Cochin, either with Hyder or Tippoo, which might have elucidated this point of the tribute; but the result of their researches afforded them no reason to believe that any such treaty existed, or any thing more than a correspondence by letter (of which, however, neither they nor Mr. Powney could obtain a sight) fixing the tribute at 30,000 pagodas, for that in consideration of the then Rajah agreeing to pay that amount on Hyder's conquest of Malabar, he had been left in the management of his country, nor had Hyder marched his army farther south than Calicut, which is also corroborated by all the other information we have collected from other channels on the subject, as already noticed in the 18th paragraph of his report.

178. But, although it may thence seem that the Rajah of Cochin must, under these circumstances, have been either understood to have become tributary to Hyder for all

of his country, or (as is probably the truth), that the question, as to the distinction between what part of that country was without, and what within, the then newly erected Travancore lines, may not have been accurately defined; still there was reason to believe that the distinction between these two portions of the Cochin territory must, from the first period, or very soon afterwards, have been plainly felt and understood, at least by the Rajah and the inhabitants of the Dutch colony who lived within, or to the southward of, this fortified demarcation; a conclusion which is also in plain concurrence with the letter and spirit of his treaty concluded with Mr. Powney, in which the Rajah excepts (in favor, as seems implied, of the Dutch) all his other districts but those without the lines from being tributary to the English Company; and from the information of Mr. Powney, it appears that at the time of his negotiation of the treaty, the Rajah informed him that the Dutch had jurisdiction over all the new

Influence and degree of Jurisdiction of the Dutch within the Travancore wall.	Christians within the
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lines, who form a very numerous class of people and also in some points over the Jews; besides all which Mr. Powney found that the Dutch possessed within these limits a sort of prescriptive right of interference in other respects in regard to the Native subjects of the Cochin Circar, without Tippoo having ever (according to the best information Mr. Powney could obtain) interfered in the jurisdiction of this interior portion of the Rajah's country, which comprehends (according to the

most authentic accounts) not less than one-third of the Rajah's entire dominion; and it is apparent from a settlement furnished to us by a very well informed native of that district, a Roman Catholic Priest of the name of Desive), that this Rajah's annual profits cannot be less, from all the financial and commercial resources which he derives from his country (as per particulars in the Voucher No. 22), than from five to six lacs of Rupees; in respect to which Mr. Powney has reported that he was herein misled at the period of negotiating the treaty, by the Rajah (in combination with Keshwa pillai, the Travancore Minister) pretending that by reason of the late ravage of his country on Tippoo's attack of the Travancore lines, it was become incapable of paying to the Company even the full amount of the 30,000 pagodas, which he had always rendered to the Mysore Government, although there be now reason to believe that these 30,000 pagodas (which constituted only the public stipulation) did not perhaps compose one half of what, under various pretexts of births, marriages, and other ceremonies and pretences, was then annually exacted.

179. That part of the deputed commissioners' inquiry, relative to the Rajah of Cochin's claims of superiority over the Cowlpara Nayr, terminated in showing that it was

Decision in favor of the Cowlpara	ill-
Nayr's independency of Cochin,	founded;
or of the Samoory.	since,

before Hyder's conquest, this Nayr had never paid revenue to any one; and we therefore determined that he should in future remain dependant only on the Government of the Honorable Company.

P 117

180. At this period, Mr. Powney having furnished us with a reconciled list of the Cochin districts, as included in his own treaty with that Rajah and in Tippoo's

Reconciled list of the names	schedule,
of the districts under the	it
Raj of Cochin.	appeared

to differ in respect to two Hobilies or Talooks, from that prepared (as already noticed) by Messrs, Page and Boddam, by placing opposite to the Sultaun's Chaalkara, the name of Paraulocedu, of which Chaalkara is, it seems, a sub-division, and not (as reported to Messrs, Page and Boddam) one of the villages of the aforementioned separate districts of Cowlpara, which, although inserted in the treaty between Mr. Powney and the Rajah in 1790 in consequence of the latter having laid claim to it as a former appendage to his territory, had since appeared to us (according to the provision made to that effect in the treaty), neither to belong to him by right, nor to correspond with any part of what Tippoo understood to compose the said Rajahship; and Mr. Powney added, that the "Telkemungalum" in the Rajah's list is in fact only a village under the above division of "Paraulocedu", whilst Tippoo's Chittars and Tutmungul entirely correspond to the Rajah's Nalideshum; differences in themselves of no very material consequence, but as the preserving some reconciliation of them may nevertheless prove useful to future investigation and perhaps to Government itself hereafter, a comparative list founded on the several authorities above cited, including also that of the Dewan of Travancore, is herewith submitted in the Voucher No.23, for present or future reference.

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181. The Semoory having neglected ^{to} send any person to assist in the investigation of his boundary-claims on the Rajahs of Cochin, Messrs, Page and Boddam could not of course enter into any inquiry concerning them; and though by the desire of the Governor of Bombay, these gentlemen endeavoured to conclude a pepper treaty with the Rajah, who had agreed that the prices should be

Why the boundary disputes between the Cochin and Semoory Rajahs were not brought to an issue, nor any pepper contract then concluded with the Rajah of Cochin.

conformable
to that
of the
contract

which General Abercromby had himself lately executed with the Rajah of Travancore, yet he now pretended that the quantity produced in his country would not exceed 50 candies, whilst Messrs, Page and Boddam were well informed, it must be equal to at least one thousand, wherefore they declined coming to any definitive agreement with him on the subject.

p.118

182. Of the pepper contract above noticed to have at this period taken place between General Abercromby the Governor of Bombay, and the Rajah of Travancore, your Lordship is no doubt fully advised; and therefore we shall

Pepper contract concluded between the Governor of Bombay and the Rajah of Travancore.

only
briefly
notice, in

addition to the former intimation concerning it in the Bengal Commissioner's already quoted address of the 5th January, that it is for 3,0000 candies annually for a period of ten years certain, and at the price of 117 Bombay Rupees per candy, inclusive of 2 Rupees per candy for the customs.

PAGE MISSING

183. In respect to that branch of the deputed Commissioner's inquiries, which related to the sum of money alleged to have been unduly realised from the ceded countries

Travancore Dewan's detail of having collected the large sum charged upon him in the ceded countries.

by the Travancore Dewan, that Minister entirely denied the charge, though he acknowledged to have received from the Calicut, Rajah's a certain amount in re-payment of what they owned his Master; but Odhut Roy (or a native of the Carnatic who had long been in Tippoo's service in Malabar, and who

Messrs. Page and Boddam consequent Circuit through the interior districts to Paulghat.

happened to be on this occasion at Cochin) offered to collect the proofs of the said Minister having realised the full amount of the collections charged, if Messrs, Page and Boddam would make a circuit for that purpose as far as Paulghat, which was agreed to, the more especially as this tour would enable these gentlemen to enter into their enquiries into the state of the interior districts; and on the 18th of February, they left Cochin in the view of prosecuting those new subjects of investigation.

184. Whilst Messrs. Page and Boddam were thus engaged at Cochin and afterwards at Paulghat, the other

Proceedings of the Members of the
commission at Calicut.

members of
the
commission,

consisting of Messrs, Farmer and Duncan and of Major Dow, were employed in the general duties of the trust committed to

fication addressed to all the Rajahs on the 9th of January, and by a further letter to the Zamorin, of the 25th of the same month, requiring him (as he had betrayed considerable reluctance to relinquish this prerogative) strictly to prohibit all such demands in future, and to forbid his Collectors from giving further molestation to the Mopillas on this account.

186. In the 71st and 83rd paragraphs we have already intimated the ill-will that subsisted between these Mopillas and those of the Nayar and other Hindoo castes, together with the ill-judged and unsuccessful measures of violence that were resorted to by the latter of the Semoory's family to reduce them; an object which might

General account of the Mopillas	much more
as divided into the industrious	easily have
classes of landholders, husband-	been attained
men, and merchants.	

by the opposite means of conciliation and mild treatment in respect to the far greater number of this numerous rate of men, who, having during the late Mohammedan Government considerably augmented their formerly more circumscribed possessions, are now become the principle landholders in what are thence often distinguished under the denomination of the Mopilla districts, which are principally those of Condowtee, of Mullapoorum and of Shernaar, and others lying between the Challeum or Beypoor and the Punany rivers; and, besides those who are landholders, and disposed to ~~be~~ be industrious cultivators of the soil, there are, in all the townships and cities on the coast (which do indeed owe their origin to, and are principally occupied, by this

(this class of inhabitants) a very respectable body of Mopilla merchants, whose peaceable and laudable exertions in their commercial pursuits entitle them to every encouragement, and who possess at the same time observation and opportunity sufficient to discern, and candour enough to acknowledge, the mildness of the Company's administration, and the beneficent intentions of your Lordship's Government towards them.

187. But whilst we render this justice to the great and respectable body of the Mopillas in general, we

Of the Jungle Mopillas.

must add,

that of the same

caste there are also, or till very lately were, several numerous bands of public robbers by profession, some of whom had defied or eluded all the efforts of Tippoo's power to reduce, or at least to reclaim them to the habits of honest industry; for whilst occasionally pretending to submit to his authority, or even to undertake his service, they were still capable of letting loose their retainers to plunder the Sultan's own property, a remarkable instance of which duplicity is credibly related of the principal of all these freebooters (who from their haunts and general residence are called Jungle Mopillas) named Uni Moota Moops, who is described by Captain Howls (during his command at Angurypar, the capital of Velatre, in the latter end of December 1792), as an open avowed robber, and as having several places of residence in different parts of the country, with his principal stronghold in the jungles, "fortified, as most of the houses in this country are, with loop holes, surrounded with a dike, "adding, that this man kept with him four head moops (or heads of gangs)

200 armed men besides many other inferiors who infest the jungles, and pay him tribute, and acknowledging him for their chief, join him when required; and to this description, Captain Bowles subjoins the information that the major part of the Mopillas of Velatre (which is an inland southern district adjoining to the Sukhein or Ghaut mountains) are, in respect to their habits and practices, of the above description, from the situation being favourable, as affording at any time a secure retreat from the more open countries nearer to the coast; and that all the principals or headmen of this banditti, having already enriched themselves by this way of life, had, from about the middle of the year 1792, appeared, from fear of our Government, to disband, though they had at the same time secretly retained their followers, who until the arrival of the battalion at Angarypar, used frequently at night to assemble and commit depredations as usual, after which it was their custom immediately to divide the spoil and to disperse.

188. It afterwards appeared that the abovementioned Unit Moota Moopa was also concerned (as all these jungle

Their agency and concern in the
export slave trade, with
the first measure adopted
to restrain the evil.

Mopillas more or less are) in the nefarious traffic of kidnapping the children male and female, of the Nays, whom they afterwards conducted to the sea coast, to be sold to the Commanders or Supercargoes of European vessels for exportation, but more particularly to the French at

Mahe, and to the Dutch at Cochin, without altogether excepting (though we believe in a less degree) those who frequented the English port of Tellicherry; and although the French Chief at Mahe might personally disapprove, and appear to discourage the practice, yet it was not, we apprehend, in his power entirely to restrain it; so that, including the avowed traffic carried on in these unfortunate Natives of Malabar from the Dutch part of Cochin, the country was thus annually drained of its population, and a number of its most helpless and innocent inhabitants unjustly entrapped into, and consigned over to, all the horrors of a life of perpetual slavery in a foreign land; to check and restrain which, as far as possible, the members of the commission from Bombay, did, on the 9th of October 1792. frame and publish certain regulations (as per copy in the Voucher No.25) denouncing punishment by penalties, fines, and scourging, against child-stealers, or dealers in the purchase or sale of children for exportation; but we fear that the avidity of gain in individuals, and the unprincipled habits of the jungle and other Mopillas, who have long been in the practice of deriving emolument from thus preying on their fellow creatures, have, on the experiment, proved too powerfull for these inhibitions, which were, however, all the Commissioners had then in their power to promulgate against such inveterate mischief, in the carrying on of which, the lawless part of the Mopillas found themselves so much interested.

189. But although we had thus accumulated reason to entertain a very unfavorable opinion of this disorderly class of men, yet, unwilling as we were to have recourse

against them to measures of open force, Major Dow, one of our members (who had already been for some time in

The reclaiming and reconciliation	habits
of the Mopillas in general to	of
the Company's Government un-	correspondence
dertaken by Major Dow.	with the

Mopillas in general), undertook at our request, the task of devising, ^{p. 122} whether other means might not be found to prevail on these people to abandon their evil courses; and we had the greater hopes in the success of this experiment, as the Major reported to us to have found a great degree of reasonableness and tractability in his previous intercourse with the Mopillas in general (from which those jungle robbers must, however, be considered as an exception) during his different circuits through the interior parts of the southern districts, of the state of cultivation, population, and revenue capacity of which, including those of Paulghaut, (which are still altogether occupied by the Hindoos

Who makes several useful reports on	with hardly
the state of the southern dis-	any
tricts.	Mopilla

intermixture) the Major has prepared and delivered to us several very valuable accounts, accompanied by separate statistical tables of each, which do great credit to his zeal and ability in the promotion of the general objects of the Commission.

190. During the course of these circuits, Major Dow could not avoid remarking the great deficiencies, which then

existed in respect to, and the evils that flowed from the entire stagnation in the administration of justice under the Rajah's restored Governments; in view to which ~~to~~ he issued a publication at Poodimangary (the capital of Vettutnad), under date the 11th of July 1792, accounting

Major Dow's early proceedings	to the
towards the introduction	inhabitants
of a system for the ad-	in general,
ministration of justice.	

the favourable intentions of the Company's Government towards them and admonishing them to a quiet and peaceable demeanour, and at the same time declaring that "ever offender shall hereafter be immediately seized on, and by proper persons appointed at Calicut, judged, and punished according to the laws of the "Koran, and the Vedam,"; besides which, the Major had recommended (as per Voucher No.26), that the first Member of the Commission, or the secretary, should set apart two days in the week, to hear all complaints, and redress grievances; but owing partly to doubts entertained as to the extent of their powers, combined with the idea (as already intimated in the 115th paragraph) of the greater efficacy of those possessed by the Native Rajans, no institution, such as the Major recommended, did then take place, except that, on the occasion of the subsequent settlement for the revenue with the Zamorin, one of the Articles of requisition to him is, under date the 19th of August 1792, recorded to have been, that "in his administration of justice"(which, as to matters of criminal cognizance was by him asserted and believed by the Commissioners to have extended also over the

districts of the separate Southern Rajahs), the Company's representative shall superintend, and nothing to be done without his consent; but still the members of the Commission were much at a loss (as appears by their letter written to Bombay in November 1792, as entered in the Voucher-book quoted) how to proceed in regard to matters of judicial cognizance, more especially in respect to criminal cases

LETTER FROM the Commissioners to the Bombay Government for instructions how to proceed in matters of criminal cog- nizance.	of a capital nature, since in these instances,
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neither, probably, would the Rajahs exercise the judicial authority delegated to them without being sufficiently warranted thereunto by the Commissioners, nor could the latter assume such a power, so far as to authorize the deprivation of life, without placing themselves (as they point out) in a delicate situation; "wherefore, convinced as they were of the strong exigency of the case, they applied in November 1792, to their superiors at Bombay, to obtain the sanction of that Government "for the infliction of exemplary punishment on the spot, "as essentially requisite to check the enormities of the Jungle Mopillas; but to this application no answer appears to have been transmitted, nor was any British Judicature established till after the junction of the Bengal with the Members of the Bombay Commission, as already noticed in the 156th paragraph.

191. The proceedings concerning, and the few Regulations that were made for, the conduct of that temporary judicature, in regard to its civil as well as criminal

jurisdiction, are contained in the vouchers Nos. 27 to 32 inclusive, and they are prefaced in the paper No. 28, by some introductory observations on the embittered state of the hostile and deep rooted enmity between the Hindoos and Mopillas, who, though now the most numerous (as least in the southern countries), were to be subordinate in point

Observations on the political state of Malabar, and on the violent divisions amongst its inhabitants at this period.

of Government
to their
fewer^{r.} but

inveterate rivals, the restored Rajahs and Mayas; from a view to which relative situation of these totally adverse parties, it may perhaps be justly doubted whether they can now be considered as politically competent to stand and act towards each other in the mutual relation of sovereign and subject, since the latter will never (or if ever, at least for a long series of time) voluntarily submit to the rule of the ~~former~~ former, and still less may either side feel disposed to be reformed by the example or admonitions, conciliatory or otherwise, of its opposite; under which circumstances, the Honorable ^{p. 124} company's Government (which can feel no prejudice to either party) may seem to have been not improvidentially substituted in place of the late tyrannical administration in Malabar, as being in truth the only power in India, adapted equally from the sufficiency of its means and freedom from prepossession, to secure to them the blessings of a just Government.

192. The regulations themselves being merely framed for temporary purposes consisted, as far as regarded subjects of civil cognizance, of only 13 Articles, and the scope of them went rather to secure to the inhabitants one certain Judicature, where they might, if they found it

apply and obtain justice, than entirely to deprive and prohibit the different Rajahs from the exercise of the full and general

Regulations for the temporary court of Judicature in Calicut, as to matters of Civil cognizance.

judicial power which they themselves considered

as inherently vested in them, and which had in a great measure been recognized and confirmed by the existing settlements; yet this temporary Court was calculated to operate as a powerful check against their abuse of the authorities thus remaining with them, from which last, no material detriment could, we conceived, arise; and since an option was provided in all cases of a civil nature for the complainants to choose whether their suits should be referred for decision to the Rajahs, or to arbitration, or be tried immediately by the presiding Member of the Court, accompanied with this further precaution that the Rajah's inquiries and decisions on such reference, were revisable by the said court in all cases in which either of the parties were dissatisfied with the result thereof; and as to the rules of law to be observed in this judicature, they were ordered to be conformable to those of the defendant, and to be ascertained in the same manner as practised in the Courts in Bengal, unless it were found by the Judge (which he was directed previously to investigate) that there did exist as most properly applicable to each cause, an unwritten law or country custom equally binding on both parties, and superior also, in respect to its weight and duty of observance, to the law of the defendant's particular religion; and it was for the rest provided that all appeals might be preferred from this Court to the commissioners (though it did not happen that

were made), and that on the institution of each suit a fee of one per cent, on the amount claimed should be lodged in deposit by the plaintiff, subject to be restored to him at the termination of the suit, either wholly or in part, and to be thereon re-levied from the defendant in the same proportion as the matter of the plaint should, by the award or decree, have been substantiated; and it was further regulated that no such suits for property in land (except founded on mortgage or similar redeemable writings) should, till further orders, be entertained, whether the cause of action shall have happened previous to the treaty of peace and cession of the Malabar country, dated the 17th of March 1792; but that in respect to suits or personal property, this point of prescription should be regulated by the common or customary, or (in case of its inapplicability) by the written law of the sect of the defendant.

193. The criminal part of this temporary code was still more circumscribed, consisting but of two articles, vesting in the Judge or presiding Member of the Commission, Of Criminal jurisdiction. a discretion, and recommending to him as a general rule to cause all cases of petty assaults, inconsiderable brawls, and other offences short of homicide (and not being of a nature to infer capital punishment or to render the party obnoxious to the loss of life or limb), to be settled by his letter of reference to the Rajah of the place or district, subject to his approbation; and to the like preference as to the application of the Rules of the written or unwritten law (meaning by the latter term the custom of the country), as is above mentioned to have been prescribed for the guidance

~~were made~~ of the judge on further provided that in all instances within the proceeding general limitation, where the punishment should, by the sentence, exceed forty stripes or six months' imprisonment, or a fine beyond two hundred Rupees, the said sitting Member was to advise the Commission at large, and to obtain its previous sanction for the enforcing of all such sentences; and respecting the excepted cases of homicide, violent affrays, or very considerable robberies, these were all required to be tried by the sitting Member in person, and immediately, in the Court; and the sentences passed on all such trials were to be by him reported to the commission for their instructions, to the end that we might not judicially affect the life or limb of any person till the full and regular powers of your Lordship's Government be issued for that purpose.

194. At the same period with the adoption of this introductory step towards the establishment of a system for the administration of justice, some measures were taken to induce the Samoury to disclose the true state of the revenues of his country, preparatory to the consideration of any mode of settlement that might be concluded with him; and at a

Zamorin's promise to exhibit full and faithful accounts of the value of his country.	conference between him and
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Mr. Duncan, he promised on the 14th January 1793, to cause his Carigur, or Minister, Shamnauth, to prepare within a given time and deliver in, a true and faithful statement thereof; such as his officers could afterwards make oath to the fidelity of, as well as with regard to the current revenue as the balances.

195. By the 125th paragraph of the preceding narrative, it will have appeared that in the 13th Article of the Zamorin's engagements for the settlement of 968 , these balances, as far as they are outstanding on account of the year preceding, were to be ascertained and realized on

Outstanding balances relinquished in favor of the Company;	account of the company; but
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on a subsequent representation from the Collector General of the Southern Districts that the attempt to enforce their realization might too much irritate the minds of the natives, and would probably be attended with unforeseen difficulties, Mr. Farmer ordered on the 6th November 1792, that the collection of them should be suspended; and he soon

but still demanded by the Zamorin's officers.	afterwards recommended to his superiors,
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their entire remission, notwithstanding which it appeared by a report (as per Voucher No.33), which that gentleman laid before the Commission at large in the latter end of January that the Zamorin's officers in Shermaad and other districts were still demanding them; at the same time, that instead of only the moiety of Ashed Beg's jumma being made the standard for the current year's collection (according to the necessity for it, which the Samoory had pleaded in August 1792, during the negotiations with Mr. Farmer and Major Dow for the settlement) that of the preceding year 967 or (two-thirds) of the said Beg's rental was, at least in some of the districts, collecting; on the receipt of which information and deeming it also otherwise incumbent on us to make some satisfactory ascertainment by Agents* on our own part of the revenue funds

of the country, without altogether depending on the candor and veracity of those of the Zamorin, we wrote to the latter, (as per copy in the voucher No.34) advising him that we had determined, as a requisite preparatory step towards concluding with him any permanent settlement, to

Commissioners proposition thereon to	send our own
send their own Inspectors to	Inspectors
ascertain the real revenue funds	into the
of the country.	several districts,

who, without superseding the authority or functions of his Revenue Officers employed in them, would, in co-operation with these latter, investigate and report on the real state of the available funds of the several divisions whence alone an equitable adjustment of the revenue, as well in regard to him and his family, as to the Honorable Company, and to the public at large, could be accomplished.

196. In his acknowledgment of this proposition on our part, the Zamorin betrayed (as per voucher No.3) some impatience, asserting that the lands having from the preceding misfortunes "of the country lain along neglected,

the revenue	
Objections thereon started	of
by the Zamorin.	Tippoo cannot

therefore be now exacted from the inhabitants, or they will not be able to live in the country," on which Mr. Farmer has recorded some strictures, showing (as contained in the Voucher No.36), that on the occasion of some complaints that had been preferred by the Mopilla cultivators of Mallepoorum, they had declared, as well their readiness, as full ability to pay, not only the moiety of two-thirds (as in the year preceding) of Ashed Beg's Jumma bundy

were not obliged to pay also the demands of the ancient
Nayr land-holders; properly to ~~understand~~ understand which
Case and explanation of the former Nayr landholders over the Mopillas and other cultivators since the return of the former from Travancore. last mentioned allusion, it must be

noticed that as the Namboory Brahmins and Nayrs (the primary landholders of Malabar) had been usually in the habit of leasing out the greatest part of their Estates (called jemma, jemies or jelms) to cultivating farmers, called Kurumkars or Kanoomar (the termination "mar" being the Malabar plural), who were thus in the ostensible and immediate occupancy of the greatest part of the soil at the period of Hyder's conquest; and as the terror of his and his son Tippoo's subsequent administration, prevented the major part of these Brahmin land-holders, as well as many of the Nayrs, from ever trusting their persons to the Mohammedan Catcherries of their new Sovereigns; when, therefore, the system of establishing a general money rental, payable to these latter, was to be carried into execution, the local

Why the revenue settlements of Malabar have been made for the most part between Government and these cultivators instead of the landholders.

delegates of the Mysore Government had, in general, no other choice than to settle the assessment on each portion of territory with these Kanoomar or Kanumkar, who, making some reservation out of the gross produce for a payment to their Jemkars or landholders (which appears from Oodhut Roy's examination, entered

principles and constituent rates of Ashed Beg's settlement.

in the Voucher No.4, to have been in proportion of 5/20ths)

together with a further deduction of about 11/20ths for their own support and profits, and for the charges of cultivation, agreed to pay the residue, being about 6/20ths to Government; or calculated on a grain estimate (as delivered by Oodhut Roy in his said examination), the settlement of Ashed Beg supposes that one parah of seed sown will, on a medium, produce in each year, whether from one or more harvest, 10 parahas; whereof 5½ will go to the cultivator, and 4½ remain to be divided between the jemmkar or landholder and Government; on which 4½ remaining parahas of produce, 1 fanam was fixed as the payabale jumma or money value per parah, 1½ of which went to the Jemmkar, and three to Government, and this calculation of Oodhut Roy is in consistency with the result of Jennea's statement (in the 40th and 41st paragraphs of the particulars therein given of Ashed Beg's general assessment) as 7,43,031 parahas of seed sown are thereby stated to produce 2,31,481 hoons to Government, which turns out at about the rate of 3 fanams per parah; whilst in regard to betelnut, coccanut and jack trees, and the pepper vines, the principle of Ashed Beg's regulation of the tax on these articles is stated to have been that one moiety of the value thereof should be received by Government; it being deemed reasonable to observe there on this difference of proportion in what had been fixed for the grain taxation, because of the much greater labour and expenses required in bringing their respective products to maturity.

197. But to return to the more immediate subject of this discussion with the Samoory. As his first reply which had given occasion to Mr. Farmer's remarks, had been transmitted merely on the report made to him by some of his officers that such an intimation on our part was preparing,

Mr. Duncan made some inquiry into the motives which might have actuated him to give so ungracious a reception to our

Motives of the Samoory&s disinclination to further scrutiny into the value of the country.

pro-positions,

which

in no wise exceeded what that Rajah had bound himself to, by the articles of his agreement on the settlement concluded between him and the Bombay Commissioners in August; whereupon (as stated at length in the Voucher "No. 37), it appeared that these observations of the Samoory that seemed the most adverse to our wishes were founded on the unreasonable fears that he entertained, or that were probably instilled into him by others, that our object was to assume for the Government the entire and full revenue produce of the country without leaving a sufficiency for his subsistence; to obviate which mistaken impressions, suitable intimations of encouragement having been verbally communicated, he, or the advisers that then surrounded him, prepared in consequence, a further or second answer (as per ^{p. 129} voucher No. 38) written after he had received time to consider the terms of our application, in which, although he still professes to disapprove and treat as a grievance our sending Inspectors into the country, he continues, however, to observe that if it was only meant to inquire into the business of the country, he will write to his Carigurs to cooperate with ours; and that "after the business of the country is inquired into, there is no doubt but a permanent agreement for the time to come will be for the advantage of every person;" and expressing for the rest his hope his country will be put under his management on the former footing, and that such chiefs as according to

ancient custom were subject to him, may so continue; to the end that his dignity and honor may be protected, and a reasonable revenue taken from the inhabitants, and that he and his Heirs and family may have a suitable maintenance; adding, "when a permanent settlement is to be made, there is no doubt but I must consider the people dependent on me; for this reason I have sent to my Heir, the second Rajah, to give charge of the affairs of Neringnaad (taken from Ruvee Vurma and his family, as noticed in the 153rd paragraph) to experienced persons for a short time, and to come here and consult with me," concluding, however, with a sort of threat that if it is intended to take more than one-half of Tippoo Sultan's revenue, and 10 per cent. for the expense of collection, the landholders who have a good deal of property, and other inhabitants, will not rest quiet in the country;" and asserting that it was on this account he first delivered a similar relation of the real circumstances and matter of fact, to the Bombay Commissioners; though we rather believe with Mr. Farmer (according to that gentleman's observation recorded on the 2nd of September 1792, in respect to the first year's settlement), that the Zamorin Durber felt that the arrangement for the first year might form the ground of "what might be permanent, and therefore made efforts to secure all they could;" to which the same gentleman has added, that he was then assured on all hands, that "in a very few years, the country will yield the assessment of Ashed Beg, which seems the true value of it at the time the Nabob's Government was subverted, as by the accounts of it at the time the Nabob's Government was subverted, as by the accounts of some of his collectors whom I have lately met with, their collections appear to have been nearly as stated in that account."

198. Upon the preceding acquiescence on the part of the Samoory, the Native Inspectors were, under the name of Serishtadars, sent out into all his, and likewise into the other southern districts, with instructions to ascertain

Inspectors sent into the different districts. p. 130
the
rate or
proportion

of the collections on Ashed Beg's jumma, as well as how it was rated on the different articles of the produce; as also to prepare lists of the jemmkar or landholders, and a statement of the collections of the preceding years, together with all such other information as might tend to enable us to form a just estimate of the true state of the country.

199. In the prosecution of these views, the Commissioners had appointed Pootayn, a native of Coimbatour, to act as their Dewan; and his department having been placed under the more immediate direction of that Member of the Commission who held the office of reference and report

Observations on the ancient tenures in Malabar. (instituted
as noticed

in the 156th paragraph), Mr. Farmer addressed to us in that capacity, a letter, under date the 25th of February (as contained in the Voucher No. 39), wherein after some account of the nature of the ancient Malabar tenures, and pointing out the changes they have undergone since the second conquest by Hyder Ali Khan, he deduces the Samoory's reluctance to yield to the payment of the full jumma of Ashed Beg Khan, not (as had hitherto been understood) from that Rajah's idea of the comparatively desolate state of the country, but from his (the Zamorin's) desire to enable the lately exiled

jemmkar or landholders (whose situations have already been noticed in the 196th paragraph) to live comfortably on their recovered estates, by retaining as much of the pattom or pent which they received from the Kanumkar or lessees (which according to Mr. Farmer's information had, before the period of Hyder's invasion, been equal to only about one-third of the gross produce) as might serve for the subsistances which the Samoory did not suppose the amount of this pattom to be equal to, if the full amount of Ashed Beg's jumma (which Oodhut Roy's subsequently received information has shown to have been amount $6/20$ ths of the rice and one-half of all the other products) was

Application to the present discussion	taken
concerning the revenue.	for

Government, an idea that implies of course the Samoory also doubting, whether the amount of $3/20$ ths reserved for the jemmkar in Ashed Beg's settlement (if he was then actually informed that such reservation had been made) was inadequate for these landholders' subsistence; and yet, Mr. Farmer was at this period informed by one of the Rajahs of the same family, that the major part of the jemmkar would, if re-admitted to their lands, gladly agree to pay the amount of Tippoo's jumma bundy, which he accounted for from acknowledging that the assessment had not in general embraced the full produce of the country, which had through the corruption of the native assessors remained very considerably underrated.

200. On the premises forth in Mr. Farmer's report, combined with the information since received from Oodhut Roy (as per the 196th paragraph), the relative situation of the Kanumkar, or cultivating

farmers, and of the jemmkar or proprietors, as they respectively stood before and since the assessment of a regular public revenue by Hyder and Tippoo, may, if calculated upon ten paragahs (the supposed medium produce of one parah of seed), have been nearly as follows:-

	Cultivator of Kanumkar's share of the produce.	Proprietor or jemmkar's share of the produce.
Before the conquest, of a proportion of two-thirds	$\frac{6 \ 4}{6}$	$\frac{3 \ 2}{6}$
since the conquest	$\frac{5 \ 3}{6}$	$\frac{1 \ 3}{6}$
	-----	-----
Difference	$\frac{1 \ 1}{6}$	$\frac{1 \ 5}{6}$
	=====	=====

In aggregate of which ⁶minutions in their respective shares make up the three parahs that constitute the Government's present right out of every ten, as already noticed, which may reduce the question with respect to these jemmkar to whether $\frac{1 \ 3}{6}$ in 10, or $\frac{3}{3}$ 20ths be, or be not, sufficient for their present maintenance, now that they are, or may be relieved from the necessity, and ought even to be obliged to relinquish the pernicious practice, of keeping up a train of Nayrs for military service.

201. But although it be open to Government to decide as to the rates of revenue to be taken from these different degree of their subjects, the point of the general restoration of such Brahmin and Nayr landholders

Difficulty in respect to the restoration of the Brahmins to the estate usurped by the Mopillas. as have during the

Mohammedan Government of Malabar been by their Mopilla Kanumkar deprived of their property, is liable to many difficulties, and cannot, we fear, be now effected without some degree of hardship and injustice, whichever side is favoured, since during the many years that these Brahmins have stood ousted, their former farmers have so habituated themselves to the idea of ^{de} independent tenure, that (as noticed in Mr. Farmer's remarks, and evinced by their own subsequent examination in the Voucher No. 40)" they will not now be brought back to their former state or dependence on their ancient and despoiled jemmkar without risk of a considerable degree of resistance, and exciting a spirit of rebellion or disaffection in that part of the country distinguished by the name of the Mopilla districts, which have become thus denominated not from their being entirely occupied by those of this caste (since they also contain several Hindoo landholders), but because ~~the~~ Mopillas are therein by far the most numerous in point of population, as well as from their possessing there a much larger proportion of land than in the other parts of the country.

202. Whether in the degree of opposition which, as above described, the Zamorin had given to our measure for inspecting into the state of his country, he was principally awarded (as seems probable) by the motive thus ascribed for

for his conduct by Mr. Farmer, aided perhaps by his devoted attachment to the Namboories, yet he soon after adopted or avowed very different sentiments (in which he has since persevered) with respect to the revenue ability of his country for Mr. Duncan having in the latter end of February availed himself of the return of Shannauth his Dewan or Minister (who had during the preceding correspondence been absent at Paulhaut in some family ceremony) to confer with him on this subject; and having thereon proposed

Alteration of sentiments and conduct	that in view
in the Zamorin and his agreeing to	to ascertain
Tippoo's jummabundy.	these funds

that did really exist for the revenue in the several districts, the Company's Agents might for one or two years be employed in realizing the collections in conjunction with those of the Sambory; the said Shannauth immediately declared (as particularized in the voucher No.41) that there was not any occasion for such an experiment, since in fact he never meant to deny his being able to collect and pay the revenue according to Tippoo's jummabandy, and that what had principally induced him and his master to endeavour to settle for a reduced jumma was, the consideration of the largeness of the Zamorin's family in its various branches, which must require a very considerable proportion of the jumma of the country for their support was, and ought to be, considered as altogether separate from the discussion as to the amount of the jumma (since, whether this was more or less, a suitable maintenance must be allowed to the Rajahs), he after returning to advise hereon with his Master (or rather to give the latter advice how he should act) came back with

an apology from the Zamorin for having, upon grounds of misconceived apprehension, influenced also by bodily indisposition, dwelt so much on the expediency of a reduced jumma, which he had now given up; admitting that the country was not in a reduced state, but generally equal to the payment of Tippoo's rental, except perhaps in two or three talooks, in which the produce was rather deficient, and where the inhabitants were also rather refractory; in which few places he would therefore be ready to pay whatever the Company's and his people should declare to be the true jumma; and the information thus reported by Mr. Duncan continues to state, that although from his own idea of the actual situation of the country he would rather have had the Samoori make choice of a joint and open collection of the revenue by his and the company's Agents, in preference to a fixed settlement; yet as his Minister had (without, however, refusing to admit of the former, should it be

SUGGESTIONS as to the preferability of an open to a fixed settlement under the present circumstances of the Zamorin's country.

wished by the Commissioner's taken off, by agreeing to pay Tippoo's

rental, so much of the ground for urging him or his Master ~~rental, so much~~ the Zamorin to that determination, the whole subject might still require further deliberate consideration before being ultimately determined on.

203. Meanwhile the Samoori's officers delivered in their Master's promised accounts of receipts and disbursements for the two preceding years (as last noticed

Zamorin's accounts of collections and balances for 966. in the -with 19th

paragraph) or rather the eighteen.....

held the country since his reinstatement; the translations of which in the Voucher Nos. 43 to 46 inclusive, and the general results are as under-started;

	<u>Hoons or Pagodas.</u>
Jumma for 966, according to Ashed Beg's statement of all the southern districts, exclusive of the Rajassip of Paulghaut (the Samoory appearing this first year to have been allowed to extend his power over, not only his own but the other separate districts in Nagdi or land revenue ...	3,33,292 0 2 0
Siwai jumma, or incidents, exclusive of money taken up on loan which need not have been inserbed ...	20,544 5 9 6

Total of land jumma	3,53,836-5-11-6
Soongum ortolls or customs	15,645-5-10-0

	3,69,481-6-13-0
<u>Collections.</u>	
Land revenue	2 1,61,814 0 7
Soongum.	15,028 0 6

	1,76,842 0 7 6

Balance:	1,92,639 6 5 6
	=====

p.134.

204. The manner in which the Samoory states to have expended the amount thus collected is as follows:-

	Hoons or Pagodas.
1st, supplies to the British troops, in grain and various other articles	33,162 8 12 0
2nd Grain to the Travancore army.....	34,058 9 6 0
3rd, Zamorin's own army	18,640 1 2 0
4th, Koomkee or auxillary Naysr ,,,,,,,	23,316 0 9 0

Total of Military disbursements	1,09,077-9-13-0
5th, Khilauts or honorary dresses.....	1,289-8-0-0-

	1,10,367-7-13-0
<u>6th. Samoory's establishment:</u>	
Household, &c., of the Samoory	26,775-0-0-0
Eralpaar or 2nd General Rajah	19,778-5-0-0
Munalpaar or 3rd do. do.	3,160-7-0-0
Nalampaar or 4th do. do.	3,053-0-0-0

Neree Eereepoo or 5th General Rajah.....	1,243-5-0-0
Kurki Kolgum, or eastern palace	364-1-6-0
Peringar Kolgum, or western palace	4,466-5-4-6
Poonatoor Rajah, a feudatory of the Zamorin....	1,637-6-5-0
Poodio Kolgum, or the new palace.	1,243-5-0-0

	61,722-4-15-6
7. Hercarra charges,	204-2-7-6
8. Dawk do.	896-5-0-0
9. Mint. do.	27-6-13-6
10. Temple do.	1,309-1-10-3
11. Cutcherry do.	309-1-10-3
12. Hospital do.	528-9-12-0
13. Miscellaneous charges.	3-1-8-0
p. 135 14. Presents to the Nayrs, on the festival days of Onam and Beshoo.	318-1-10-0
15. Presents.	443-3-8-0 1-0-0 ✓
16. Ditto.	125-3-8-0 ✓

17. Road-making..	3,723-0-7-0
18. To the sevandi Carigur, or chief Minister Shamnauth..	4,200-0-7-0
19. His feeding of Brahmins..	1,997-0-0-0
20. Charges of collection and superintendency of the land revenue....	5,176-6-12-6
21. Custom house charges....	1,395-7-2-0
22. Interest on loans ...	3,966-3-9-0

Total....	1,96,665-3-8-3 ✓
	=====

The total of which charges exceeded the acknowledged receipts from the collections in the sum of 19,823-3-9, which at 3 Rupees per hoon, make Rupees, 59,470; but as Shamnauth acknowledged on his examination (annexed to the voucher No.44) to have realized 29,000 Rupees more than herein stated from the Rajah of Koormanaad, this will reduce his or the Zamorin's own alleged extra disbursement for the year, to about 30,470.

205. Shamnauth being called on for his vouchers for the several disbursements above stated, could produce only a certain number of receipts for supplies to British troops (as per list hereof the voucher No.47); his reasons are set forth in his examination (annexed to the papers Nos, 44 & 46) for these subsidiary vouchers being as far as regards the supplies to the English so

imperfect, as well as for his not being in possession of any for such others, as ~~the~~ he alleges to have furnished in money and stores to the Travancore Dewan, or for the auxiliary Nayrs or otherwise; besides which, these examinations of Shamnauth as to that part of the expense which relates to the Zamorin and his family's own establishment, having led into several detail is explanatory of the interior circumstances and situation of the Zamorin's personal estate and family, as well as relative to their management of the country, may, we think, be read with advantage by those who may be desirous to gain minute and accurate information on these subjects; by which it will also appear that Shamnauth ascribed the expenses of the Samoory and of the other general Rajahs and of Kolgums, as having that year amounted to so large a sum as 61,722-4-15-6, to their several disbursements having from the recentness of their reinstatement not yet been reduced to proper regulation.

206. For the next year, or 967, the Samoory or his Dewan Shamnauth's account (as per vouchers Nos, 45 and 46) include the same districts as the year preceding, excepting vettutnaad and Coorimnaad, which at the valuation of Ashed Beg's rental on the remaining district (with an increase on the preceding year in Muttanaar, or

Zamorin's collection account,	Ernaar of
for 967 (1791-2).	3,122-2)

as its standard, as per last year.....2,87,414-2-2-0

But from this gross aggregate the

Samoory allowed this year

deduction of rather more than

1/3rd, the whole being

96,586-9-6

Residue of the jumma of Ashed

Beg, remaining to be

collected ..

1,90,827-2-8-6

Add Siwai jumma..

31,046-1-12-6

2,24,973-4-5-0

Soongum or duties,

29,823-9-11-6

On account of the arrears of

last year, in land Revenue

and customs.

8,621-1-3-6

Collections.

Land Revenue of 967.

1,16,505-4-7-6

Do. in arrears of 966.

8,004-0-2-6

1, 24,509-4-10-0

Siwai jumma or incidents.

22,754-0-7-0

1,47,263-5-1-0

Soongum or duties.

23,464-3-1-0

1,70,727-8-2-0

Balance.

88

89,591-7-2-0

=====

207. The expenses of this year are stated by the Samoory's Minister under the following heads: -

1. Regular Sepoys (Sepayan Baar)	21,924-1-7-0
2. Carnatic	4,029-4-11-0
3. Auxiliary Nayrs.	10,098-3-5-0
4. Management charges of Samoory's own lands.	9,975-9-7-0 9,975-0-0
5. Hircarra or Anchal charges.	375-5-0-0-
6. Dewal or Temple charges.	1,451-7-2-6
7. Feeding of Brahmans.	1,839-8-11-0
8. Dutchna or fees to do.	143-2-0-0
9. Samoory's Enthronement.	12,027-8-0-0
10. Buildings and repairs of Palaces.	1,608-6-10-6
11. Repairs of Fort.	28,1-3-0
12. Cooly hire.	447,4-11-6
13. Cutcherry repairs and road-making.	117-2-12-0
14. Dawk charges.	1,073-8-4-0
15. Medical do.	3-2-10-0
16. Nelenboor Annisselow, (a place where gold is found and Elephants caught).	186-7-13-0
17. Rice furnished to the Company.	3,311-4-0-0
18. Presents to Namboory Brahmans.	1,279-6-8-0

19. Khilauts to Mopillas, &c.	1,099-4-15-6
20. Dharm charges.	82-5-3-0
21. Cutcherry charges.	6,794-7-12-0
21. Samoory Rajah's charges.	39,034-0-0-0
23. Charges of the Rajah of Trevancore's troopp.	33,888-6-2-0
24. do of Talook Superintendents.	9,468-9-5-0
25. Custom-house officer.	2,076-0-13-0
<hr/>	
Total charges of management..	1,62,407-5-8-6
<hr/>	

which sum being less than the receipts by only 8,320
hoons, 2 fanams, 9 annas and 6 piee, or at 3 Rupees per
hoon (the modern value) Rs. 24,960, will just go nearly
to balance the 30,478 Rupees which the Samoory makes
himself out a loser by the preceding year's account;
though there can be little doubt that were all the items
of his disbursements rigorously audited, a considerable
surplus might be made to appear in his lands; but, as
we do not imagine any such strict scrutiny for the time
that is past can be made an object with Government, we
have avoided the fruitless irritation that would have
been occasioned by our entering into it, though in like
manner as above observed (in respect to our examination
of Shannauth on these accounts for the preceding year)
there are points occurring also in his explanation of those
for 967 (as annexed to the voucher No.46) that may merit
perusal and attention from their tendency to throw light
on the general system of the Zamorin's economy and

administration; for ^{p.138} all which we shall refer to the voucher itself, extracting from it only the Samcoory's own house-hold Establishment for this year, which is as follows:-

Samcoory's own Establishment as charged for this year.	The Samcoory or Zamorin Rajah, with his people, at 1,750 hoons per month. 20,172-6-4-0
Erampaad or 2nd Rajah, 700 hoons per month,	9,045-2-8-0
Munalpaar or 3rd Rajah, 350 hoons per month,	4,200-0-0-0
Nersee Eereepoo Moot Erary or 5th Rajah, at 150 hoons per month.	1,560-0-0-0
Peringer Colgum.	2,550-5-2-0
Kurki do.	690-6-06
Poodio do.	65-5-15-0
Ambari do. Wulles Tambratty.	30-0-0-0
Poodio do. do. do.	38-0-4-0
Alwancherry Tumbraket.	25-0-0-0
Nurmincherry a Namboory of punany.	315-0-0-0
Koodmedly Namboory.	100-0-0-0
Punatoor Rajah in Sawkar.	1,500-0-0-0
Ellyum Galel Tumbaran.	25-0-0-0
Koorimnead Ram Munglet Rajah.	1-6-6-0
Nalisur Rajah	50-0-0-0 0-8-12-0
Munacollut Rajah	50-0-0-0
Total;	----- 39,934-0-7-0 =====

208. Of the balance in the two years' account thus exhibited by the Zamorin's Carigur, by far the largest in proportion appear in the district of Neringnaad, held by Ravee Vurma and the Peringar branch of the Zamorin's

State of the arrears due by the Peringar Colgum branch of the Zamorin's family in Merengnaer. family, last mentioned in the 153rd

paragraph, the particulars standing for the two years in question as here under stated.

Ashed Beg's jumma or Rental	
for 966.	33,719-7-8-0
Do. do. do. 967..	25,289-8-2-0

	59,009-5-10-0

After deducting 1/4th of the former jumma...
=====

Collections or payment to the Zamorin for 966...	830-8-5-0
Do. do. do. 967...	1,970-3-14-0

2,801-2-3-0

Balance for the two years... 56,208-3-7-0.

Deduct the amount stipulated to be allowed for the support of Ruvee Vurme ^{and} his branch of the family (as per the 100th para.) at 7,200 hoons per annum.. .. 14,400-0-0-0

Remains unaccounted for ... 41,808-3-7-0

209. On the above account it is, as far as regards the Rajahs of the Peringar Colgum first to be observed that it states against them merely the amount of Ashed Beg's jumma without any Siwal or incidents; but this deficiency they have themselves supplied by a separate statement which they delivered, per the copy thereof contained in the voucher No.48, the result of which is as follows:-

~~which is as~~

Hoos.

Collections for 966 from rental and incidents... 36,736-6-3-0
 Do. .. 967 do. do. 27,290-6-10-0

Total Collections. .. 64,027-2-13-0

Deduct 1st alleged payments to the Zamorin and to his family for 966. 11,291-3-13-0
 Do. do. for 967 3,611-7-0-0

14,903-0-13-0

Remains 49,124-2-0-0

All which they charge to the amount of various disbursements, many of them evidently unreasonable and extravagant, such as in 966, for servants' wages, 9,418-8-12 (being in that single article more than all the fixed stipend of the 7,200 hoons which they were allowed to expend out of the Collections); and in 967, for Musqueteers and Nayra, they charge above 1,400 hoons, which does certainly strengthen and corroborate the ples maintained on the part of the Zamorin, and which was also generally believed at the time that this Ruvee Vurma meant, or affected to consider, Neringnaad as his own separate domain, which he seems to have wished to maintain altogether, or very nearly, independent of the Zamorin, although in point of rank he was only a subaltern in the family, standing two below the fifth, who (as already explained) is the last or youngest general Rajah, so that, upon the whole, taking their own state of this account, and deducting their own two years' allowance to the amount of 14,400 hoons from the 49,124-4-0 which they admit to have collected and not paid to Government, there will still result $34,724 \frac{1}{5}$ hoons or about 1,04,172 Rupees, for which they yet remain on their own premises, as to their collections and payments justly accountable to the Samoory for the two years in question. besides the Samoory's further claim as to their having, up the date of Ruvee Vurma's death realized and embezzled half the revenue of the current year (968) 1792-93; and although this last proportion may be exaggerated, yet judging from their late conduct, combined with the collecting part of the year that had elapsed, it seems probable that they may

have thus realized one-fourth of the revenue for 968; so that under the most favorable construction they cannot be supposed to have less than a lac of Rupees to render on account of and be responsible for; notwithstanding which, from motives of humanity, and as not being then as fully apprized of the nature of the case and of the circumstances of this country, as we have since become, we agree to release them on the 14th of January 1793, on security having been entered into for their appearance by that person of the Zamorin's family, called the Rajah of the Kurki Colgum (the younger brother to, and the acting Manager for, the 4th general Rajah, the latter being himself deemed not quite sound in intellect) but their Carigur of minister was ordered

Their release with proceedings	to remain
towards the adjustment of	in the
their accounts.	Zamorin's

custody till their accounts were adjusted, being for that purpose referred to the Dewan Cutcherry then under the superintendence of Mr. Farmer, as being in charge of our separate department of inquiry and report, to whom was at the same time referred a petition which these Rajahs presented on their enlargement, accompanied by a list of their effects which had been sequestered by the Zamorin's order; but although it was then and afterwards signified to them that these effects should be immediately released on their causing any person of adequate substance to become security, to abide by the results of a fair investigation into their and the Samoory's accounts, so far as they were disputed, and to pay the balance that might thereon be awarded to be justly due, yet, though from the evident equity of the

proposal, they were obliged to appear at first to acquiesce in it and did afterwards promise more than once to produce the security thus required; still they never did so, and therefore their said effects were of course allowed to remain in the Samoory's custody.

210. Having from the 145th paragraph pointed out the means adopted by the commissioners from Bombay for securing the pepper for the year 968 (1792-3),

Failure of the plan adopted for engrossing all the pepper for the Company.

we have to observe that howsoever

promising that plan may have theoretically appeared, and howsoever the execution of it was afterwards attempted to be answered by guards of Sepoys, and by armed boats, and denunciations of the severest punishments against all private dealers still it was soon perceived, when the season arrived for the reaping of this article (that is, as early as towards the latter end of January 1793) that the pepper was on all sides, and especially in the Northern districts, taking its natural course to the best market, without the owners at all considering that the inland market price which the Rajahs were to purchase it at for the Company, viz. 100 Rupees per candy, proved in fact to them, as well as to the Company, equal to Rupees 200 (which is as high as private purchasers would give for it) since the said pepper growers were to be paid, or at least it was the object of the plan to pay them, for the whole of their produce at that rate, instead of on the one-half only, and of Government or their Rajah taking (as had been usual) the other half for their revenue; but whether the immediate

hereafter appear that the restraints against a free trade in pepper may be removed, without incurring too great a risk of disappointment to the Company's investments." we determined, since it had thus evidently appeared how very ineffectual and even detemental to the furtherance of our Honorable employers interests, the attempting to force the trade had proved, to relinquish all idea of maintaining this monopoly in time to come, of which we accordingly issued public notice on the 15th of April 1793, announcing that the Company would limit its future claims on this article to the moiety in kind which they are entitled to, as the Sovereign; leaving to the owners

Monopoly of this article
relinquished and publi-
cation issued in conse-
quence.

freely to
dispose of the
other moiety

at their own option; and it afforded us much satisfaction to find by your Lordship's letter to the Governor of Bombay, under date the 17th of March 1793, that in having adopted this measure, we had acted conformably to the sentiments entertained on the subject by your Lordship, as well as to those of General Abercromby, as expressed to us during his stay on this coast.

211. Preparatory to his intended departure for Bombay, the ~~G-overnment~~ Governor, Sir Robert Abercromby, having early in the month of March signified to us (as per

Plan for the future administration
of the Ceded countries.

Voucher No.49)
his desire
that we

should proceed to propose some arrangements towards the future Government of the Coast; the following outline (as

per voucher Nos. 50 and 51) was accordingly on the 11th of that month submitted to him for consideration.

Outlines of a plan for the administration of the Ceded countries on the coast of Malabar.

1st. The districts of the ceded countries of Malabar from the Cavy to Cochin inclusive, to be classes into two general divisions, to be placed in charge of two superintendents. under one Supervisor or general Magistrate for the Coast, with the following powers each.

2nd. The immediate charge of the two divisions thus constituted to be in Superintendents under the direction and control of the Supervisor; except that the latter is to hold the exclusive management of the District, which is the ordinary seat of the Supervisorship.

3rd. The Superintendents to preserve the peace, to administer justice, and to receive the revenue, subject

	in all
Duties to be discharged by the Superintendents, subject to the control of the Supervisor.	these points

to the direction and control of the Supervisor as the general magistrate of the Coast, by whom all their acts (not immediately within the ordinary line and prescribed duty of detail of

their officers) must be sanctioned to give them validity;

and they are to obey all his orders whatsoever, a right being reserved to them to remonstrate to the Presidency (but without any intermediate suspension of the execution of the said orders) in cases where they may differ from him in opinion, which remonstrances are to be transmitted open to, and through, the Supervisor, who is thereon to forward the same without delay for the consideration of the Governor

in Council, by whose determination the matter in issue is of course to be decided.

4th. In case of vacancies by death or otherwise in the office of Supervisor, or in those of the Superintendents or of the Assistants under them, the

How Vacancies are to be filled up.	Civil servants next in seniority on the Coast Establishment (not being in the commercial line which, as in Bengal, is to remain distinct and separate) to succeed, as of course, or discharge the duties of such vacant office, and to receive the allowances thereunto annexed till the pleasure of the Government at Bombay be known; but this succession to such temporary charge is not to be considered as vesting its accidental incumbent with any pretention to be confirmed therein, more than any other person; wherefore the filling up of the station thus vacated is to rest entirely in the discretion of the Governor in Council, who will, no doubt, be guided by a consideration to the ability, character, conduct and rank also of the party thus become the eventual possessor, and thence form a judgment of his fitness to be confirmed therein.
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5th. The Military force stationed on the Coast for the protection and defence of the country to be subject, in case of required aid and service, to the sole requisition of the Supervisor or General Magistrate, except in cases of "serious emergency," which words being expressed

How and by whom requisitions for the aid of the Military are to be made.	in any call made by written
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requisition for the aid of the troops, by either of the

Superintendents, are to be obeyed; the Superintendent thereon immediately advising the Supervisor, who will, on the receipt of this information, either remand the troops or confirm the requisition made for their assistance, and issue such further orders as to him may seem meet; but in all common cases, not of serious emergency, the Superintendents are to report the circumstances, which to them appear to render troops necessary, to the Supervisor, and thereon to wait for his answer, and to be guided by his instructions.

p.144

6th. It will rest with the Bombay Government or with the Commander-in-chief to establish and enforce such interior Rules and Regulations in the Military Department as to promote and cherish mutual confidence

and good
Other Military regulations applicable to the State and circumstances of the country, to be made under the authority of the Bombay Government. fellowship between the

natives and the soldiers and sepoys, whether in Garrison, camp. or Detachment.

7th. The Supervisor may in his discretion issue in all cases his own letter or summons to be served, either ~~through~~ through the Superintendent to whose division it shall be applicable, or (where he shall deem it necessary) directly by his own officers, to invite or bring any turbulent

Supervisor may assume the immediate or other or direct management, in cases party where he shall judge necessary. or parties before his own tribunal, whereupon, he may himself in the first instance inquire into and redress their grievances, though this power is entrusted to the Supervisor to be made use of, only in special cases;

since in all ordinary ones, it is meant and ordained that every point of business shall primarily pass through, and be transacted (subject and liable in all cases to the said Supervisor's controul as aforesaid) by, the Superintendents respectively.

8th. The Supervisor and Superintendents to have suitable number of Assistants under them to keep the public accounts and records; to act as Registers to the court of justice; proceed on occasional deputation; and perform such other public duties as may from time to time-

Assistants to the supervisor and Superintendents.

be committed to them.

9th. There shall remain only one Mint for all the Ceded countries, to be established at the seat of the Supervisorship, under the exclusive administration of the
Mint. Company's Government,
in the manner to be
more fully detailed under the separate Mint regulations.

10th. All interior Customs to be abolished, and those on foreign exports and imports to be in future collected by the immediate Officer of Government, to be nominated and

Customs.

stationed.

as will be detailed in the separate Custom-house regulations.

11th. These general rules premises, it thence appears that the duties of the Supervisor and the Superintendents will consist in the preservation of the peace, and admi-

nitration of Justice Civil and Criminal; in the realization of the revenue arising from the land and customs;

Reference to the separate regulations to be prepared for the district departments of the Revenue, Civil and Criminal administration of Justice, the Customs and the Mint.	and in the management of the
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college; in view to which several duties, they are (as subsidiary to the present general rules) to be furnished with separate, though connected, sets of Judicial, Revenue, custom-house and mint regulations; besides the further general rules requisite for the guidance of the Supervisor in his capacity of Superior of all the Coast, and in charge also of its more immediate exterior connections, all which rules and formularies to be comprised in distinct codes of detailed Regulations, applicable to each of the above departments."

212. The plan thus proposed having been honored with the Governor of Bombay's entire ^{ca} concurrence, as styled

Appointment of Mr. Farmer to the office of Supervisor of the province of Malabar.	in this his letter in
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the Voucher No.52, he appointed William Gamul Farmer, Esq., (who had hitherto been the senior member of our Commission) to the office of Supervisor of the ~~Ceded~~ countries, which he directed to be henceforth styled "the Province of Malabar," and which, for the purpose of carrying this plan

Divided into three local Departments.	in effect, was divided (as per
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Voucher No.53) into three local or Revenue and Judicial Departments, under which are classed in the order, and at the Jumma specified in Tippoo's schedule (already)

214. On the 18th of March 1793, the administration for the Province of Malabar was thus formally and publicly announced and established; upon which occasion William

Date of Establishment of this form of Administration in Province of Malabar.	Ganul Farmer, Esq., was
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sworn into the office of Supervisor and Chief Magistrate before the Governor of Bombay at the Company's Factory at Calicut, when he took and subscribed the oath directed by Act of Parliament, together with the other Judicial oaths appointed for the servants in Bengal by the regulations of your Lordship's Government; which last were also taken by Mr. Stevens, in consequence of his appointment to the Southern Superintendency; and by Mr. Augustus William Handley, in his capacity (as the Supervisor's Head Assistant) of Judge and Magistrate of the seat of the Supervisorship; and the Governor of Bombay issued also a circular notification to all the Rajahs and other Chiefs of the Province, explanatory of the object and purport of the regulations and measures that had thus taken place.

215. During the progress of the preceding measures relative to the future Government of the province of Malabar, our attention had, (in continuation of the last mention of the subject in the 189th paragraph) been

Continuation of Proceedings relative to the jungle and robbing Mopillas.	Occasionally occupied by the
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jungle Mopillas; of whose depredations in the southern districts we had from time to time continued to receive

renewed complaints, in the course of which Mr. Farmer had given it as his opinion that "to transfer the collections of their districts" to the Company seemed the only way of

And different opinions as to the best modes of dealing with them. reconciling and attaching

them to the Government; in general consistence with which, Major Dow afterwards proposed that "their collections should be entrusted to men of their own tribe under proper restrictions," and as a more immediately expedient measure towards the conciliation of this class of men which the Major had undertaken (as already noticed in the last quoted paragraph), he proposed, and we agreed, that a general amnesty of all past offences committed by the Mopillas and Nayrs against each other up to the 1st of February 1793,

With a proclamation of general pardon to their past offences. should be proclaimed

(as per copy

thereof in the voucher No.56), since on his (the Major) having sent for several Mopilla Chiefs residing in the interior part of the country, they had intimated their being apprehensive of quitting their recesses, lest in their road to Calicut they might be intercepted and maltreated by the Nayrs and Chiefs in retaliation for former outrages committed on them and their families.

216. But we soon had occasion to regret that even this general pardon had not the desired effect of inducing those jungle Mopillas to abandon their evil courses; for, during the month of February, we continued

Depredations of Hydros'
a Mopilla robber of Vettutnaad.

to receive repeated intimations of their robberies in the Velatre and Vettutnad districts, the principal in the latter district being a man called Hydroos, whose people are represented to have committed several inhuman murders, and daring robberies, besides alarming that part of the country in general, sending threatening letters to extort money and provisions from the peaceable inhabitants, on pain of having their houses burnt and themselves put to death," both which species of outrage are said to have actually happened at this period; and in consequence of these advices, Major Dow was deputed to proceed into Vettutnad and to endeavour to bring in Hydroos, whom he did accordingly induce to appear before him and to promise to follow the Major to Calicut, though from some ill-conceived terror he afterwards made his escape on the road, and still continues more or less his marauding course of life; he and Uni Moota (already mentioned in the ^{p. 149} 187th paragraph) being the two most noted and active heads of gangs in the whole Province.

217. On this occasion, Major Dow proposed to the Commission "to adopt Tippoo's plan by appointing the Major Dow's proposal to entertain a ^{fittest} sort of Mopilla Militia. ^{persons} in the different Mopilla districts, ~~entertaining under each~~ Moopas or headmen of their respective divisions, entertaining under each Moppa (and placing them under the British Superintendent of each jurisdiction) a proportionate number of armed Mopillas to assist in the collection of the revenues and in the preservation of peace and order in the districts, according to the to the following plan and distribution.:-

In Vettutnaad, 1 Moopa at 25, and 50 armed Moppilas at 4 Rupees per month. ..	225
Ponany and Chowghaut the same ..	225
Velatre, 2 Moopas at 25, and 100 armed Mopillas at 4 Rupees each.	450
Shernaad 1 Moopa, at 25, and 50 armed Mopillas at 4 Rupees each ..	225
Ramnaad do. do. do. ..	225

Total:	1,335
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218. Reserving for future consideration this proposal of Major Dow, he and Mr. Duncan (the remaining Members of the Commission on the spot after Mr. Farmer's succession from it on his promotion to the Supervisorship) determined about the 20th of March 1793, to avail themselves of the Governor of Bombay's proceeding from Calicut by land with a view to Commission accompany the Governor of Bombay into the Northern Division, embark at Cannanore, to accompany him that far on a visit of inspection which thought it necessary to make into the Northern Districts, and in consideration of the present reduced numbers of the Commission, it was deemed fit that either Mr. Page or Mr. Boddam should join it from Paulghaut; and we were accordingly met by the first mentioned gentleman soon after our arrival at Cannanore.

219. Having a short time before our departure from Calicut received from the Madras government a memorial of the Vakeels of Tippoo Sultan, charging the Corga and other Rajahs of Calicut and of Cottangaree and of Cherical,

Madras Government's communication of
Tippoo Sultan's Vakeels memorial
of alleged encroachments and depredations on his country, by the Corga, and other Rajahs of Malabar.

with
committing
depredations

on his contiguous line of frontier, we referred this application to the Governor of Bombay, on whom, during his stay in Malabar, had devolved the Political charge of the country.

220. But, as far as regards the Corga district, we found some proceedings had been held relative to its boundaries by the Commissioners from Bombay, which we shall

Account of proceedings relative to the Corga country.

briefly
recapitulate;
as from its distant local situation, and its standing to the Honorable Company's Government in a merely tributary relation, we have hitherto had neither opportunity nor occasion to enter upon any account of its situation and circumstances,.

221. According to a short historical relation of the Corga country which, without pretending to vouch for its entire accuracy, we have inserted a copy of in the paper No.58, it appears that the district in question,

General introductory historical notice of the Corga Rajahs.

lying
principally

on the eastern side, or rather on the table land on the summit of the Sakehin or Ghaut Mountains has been

for some time in possession of its present race of Rajahs, who were forced, however, by the superior power of those of Mysore, to abandon it and seek refuge with the Ranees or to have recovered the country and maintained themselves therein till Hyder's invasion, which was succeeded by the still more destructive measures pursued against that country and its present Rajah (whose name and title is Malery Vir Rajindar Waryes), till the latter effecting his escape from the custody in which he was held at Seringapatam, was able successfully to resist in the woods and fortresses of his own country, all the force and artifice that the Sultran put in practice to reduce him.

222. Under this situation of circumstances, Mr. Taylor, the Chief of Tellicherry, reflecting on the importance, during the late war with Tippoo, of having the passes through the Coorg Country open to British Army, accepted the alliance formed between the present Rajah and the Company. the offers of friendship that were tendered to him by the abovementioned Rajah, and a treaty of alliance was accordingly concluded between him and the Company, under date the 6th of October 1790, (as recorded at length in the Voucher No.59), stipulating a firm and perpetual friendship as long as the sun and moon shall endure, and to consider Tippoo as a common enemy whom the Rajah is to do his utmost to distress, and to admit the English Troops at any time to pass through his dominions; he himself being to join and furnish them with provisions at a reasonable rate; besides which, the Company are to have the privilege of

purchasing in preference, the produce of the Corga country, (comprehending Cardamums and sandal-wood and an inferior, probably because a wild and uncultivated species, of cinnamon and nutmeg), and other European nations to be excluded; the Company on their part engaging to endeavour to render the Rajah independent of Tippoo in the same manner as the other powers who have entered into an alliance with the Company.

223. under this treaty, the Corga chief continued to afford every satisfaction to ~~afford-every~~ General Abercromby the Commander-in-chief of the British Troops, who acted in, Who becomes a tributary to the ~~Honorable Company.~~ and passed through his country during the war; and at the close of it his country was with reluctance on the part of Tippoo (from its proximity to his capital), procured to be included in the cession made by that Prince to the Honorable Company, under the single denomination of the Talook of Corga, and at the valuation of 8,000 country Pagodas, without any further particular definition or detail concerning it; and, in a letter written on this occasion by the Governor of Bombay, Sir Robert explains to the Rajah that this measure of including his country in the cession, was judged expedient, "in order to make the country secure to him beyond the power ~~of~~ of Tippoo to disturb it, and as by being altogether independent, the powers at war, on any future attempt by Tippoo to invade it, might hesitate to consider his conduct as an infringement of the treaty now entered into, ~~as~~ as to bind them to interfere in its defence;" and in your Lordship's instructions to General Abercromby, you mention that "there is no

necessity for any new settlement with this Rajah, who is left at the above specified tribute, which will be easy for him to discharge."

224. But although all material discussions were obviated in regard to his tribute, it soon appeared that serious ones were likely to arise between him and Tippoo

Early Commencement of disputes between him and Tippoo Sultaun's Officers, relative to their respective boundaries.

con-
cerning
their

boundaries, and the construction of what districts are to be comprehended under the term "the Talook of Corga;" for, as early as June 1792, the Rajah complained to the Commissioners that Tippoo had taken three places of his, viz. Amra, Sootia, and Punga, situated below the hills on the side towards Mangalore, which the Rajah alleged to have belonged to his family for several centuries past; and he accordingly intimated his intention to maintain his right by force; to which the Commissioners replied by acquainting the Rajah in question, that if necessary, an inquiry should be made into the matter of right, in conformity to the seventh Article of the treaty.

225. These complaints were, however, renewed in the succeeding month of July, as far as regards Amra and Sootia (for as to Punga it is no further noticed) with the additional aggravation, which the Corga Rajah meant to infer from his having at your Lordship's requisition given up to Tippoo Eckeree and Soobermancee, together with Egoor (districts dependant on Mangalore), to be the value as he writes of 25,000 Rupees per annum; and with regard to Amra and Sootia, he adds now in explanation, that they

were given or made over to the Corga dominion by the Kuree or Bednore Rajah, which cession was, he avers, respected by Hyder, on the latter's subsequent conquest of that principality.

226. But in October 1762, a letter stands recorded from the Corga Rajah, representing, that he had also given up Amra and Sootia, according, as he expenses (though no such requisition appears), to the gentleman's order; and yet, that Tippoo still persisted in his encroachments and had sent his perioold with an intention to take possession of Errkanear, a village in the district of Ersawurasamy, together with Dwarhally; and in this letter he describes the limits of what he denominates his last mentioned district of Ersawurasamy, as being contiguous to Tippoo's Talook of A^Kmal Goar, in like manner as he explains Dwarhully to be connected (sic) with Tippoo's country of Cotanoor.

227. On the Commissioners' receipt of this letter, they instructed the Chief of Tellicherry, on the 13th and 17th of October, to write to Tippoo's Officers at Jamalabad in the vicinity of Mangalore, to propose the appointment of Aumeens on both sides to settle

Ineffectual attempt of the Bombay Commissioners to procure the appointment ~~to-pre~~ of persons on both sides to adjust the boundaries. the boundaries; but to this application

no written or other satisfactory answer could be procured;

and thus the general subject remained till our reference, as above noticed, of Tippoo's complaints against the Corga

General Abercromby's remarks on this subject.

Rajah, to General Abercromby, who, in his reply under ?

date the 12th March, 1792, informed us that "his wish to ascertain the boundaries of the ceded countries," so as to prevent future disputes on the borders, induced him to order a survey of the frontier, and to notify to Tippoo his own arrival in December last on the coast, and that "the surveyors have hitherto proceeded without molestation and without any objection being made to the boundaries they have ascertained, nor had he (the Governor) any reason to imagine there were any complaints on the part of the Mysore Government as there was no notice of any in Tippoo's answer," adding that "it is equally impossible for him now to investigate the truth of the alleged complaints, as the names given by Tippoo entirely disagree with the ancient names of places or those known in Malabar; - but that it "certainly would be advisable that commissioners on both sides should be appointed to adjust disputed claims, and fix the boundaries," and he was ready at all times to meet any that may be deputed by Tippoo;" and the Governor of Bombay further informed us on this occasion that he had written to the several Rajahs accused by Tippoo, for their answers, and also to the

With the Commissioners' answer to the Madras Government, in consequence.

Surveyors for such

information as they might be able to furnish on the subject; all which we communicated to the Governor in Council at Fort Saint George on the 14th March, as per copy of our letter already quoted in the voucher No.57.

228. After our arrival at Cannanore, on the 27th of March, Sir Robert Abercromby communicated to us

244. -- On the the further information which he had received with respect to Tippoo's Officer's charges against the Corga Rajah, which were "for having committed depredations

Lieutenant Emmet's report on the grounds for Tippoo's Vakeel's complaints as far as regards the Corga Rajah.

"in the Talooks of Arkajour, Coutoor or

Cotanoor, and pariapatam and Kotakal to the detriment or loss of his Government of about 50,000 Rahties or Hoons;" on which Lieutenant Emmet, the Surveyor employed in that country, observes in his letter to General Abercromby, that those depredations were committed before and not since the peace; in corroboration of which, the same gentleman further points out that the Corga limits towards Tippoo's country are desolate; whilst Tippoo's contiguous line of frontier is well inhabited; adding, however, on this occasion, that during his survey he had met close on the Corga boundary a party of five or six hundred armed people who informed him "that they were under the Coomly Rajah" (last mentioned as one of the Company's prisoners

Of the depredations carrying on by the people of the Coomly Rajah.

in the 87th paragraph)

till Tippoo dispossessed him of his country; after which the Rajah told them, that he could not afford to pay them their wages and recommended them to provide for themselves in the best manner they could; since which period they had supported themselves by plundering villages belonging to Tippoo Sultaun, which afforded them a sufficient subsistence, and was a practice in which they avowed their intention to continue; "and Mr. Emmet thought it probable

p.154.
that these were the people whose depredations are complained
of in the districts dependent on the Cutcherry of Jamalabad,
which supposition was corroborated by the contents of
the separate answer of the Corga Rajah, who mentioned
together carried on by the Bunga (who had however been seized
on) and the Coomly Rajahs, the latter of whom, Ramunt Ursao
(the same name used in Tippoo's Vakeel's memorial), had
Corroborated by the further relation of the Corga Rajah.
even applied to him
(the Corga Rajah) for a passage through his country to
proceed into and plunder Tippoo's territory, and that
being refused, the Rajah in question proceeded through
the Chericul and Nawaub's own territory of Nelisherum.

229. Upon this information we thought it our
duty to instruct Mr. Taylor, the Chief of Tellicherry,
to suspend all further payment of the pension to this
Rajah's family, who were, and are still, residing in Telli-
cherry,
Pension of this Rajah of Coomly, thereon stopped.
till
the
re-appearance of their principal, and till he should have
accounted for his conduct.

230. The Corga Rajah having come to Cannanore
at this period to visit the Governor of Bombay, we had
several opportunities of conversing with them and from the
Corga Rajah's visit to Cannanore, and best
proceedings in consequence. judgment
we could then form of his character, he appears to be a

young men possessed of higher spirit than political wisdom and address, and of great openness and candor of disposition; so that he very soon discovered that he was not altogether pleased at his first alliance with us on terms of equality, having terminated in his becoming tributary; and although Sir Robert Abercromby used every argument to obviate the umbrage and jealousy which he thence appears to have imbibed, he could not keep always within the bounds of decency in expressing himself on the subject, declaring indeed, in terms the most unreserved, that he could, and was ready whenever he chose, or we by our actions should impel him to it, to bid equal defiance to the Company's Government as to that ^{of Tippu Sullau -} that all ^{and vaunting in the heat of argument -} the troops we could bring, could never ascend into his country without his permission and assistance; yet, at other times, and excepting the periods when his mind burst forth into these ebullitions of passion, he seemed to be in his calmer moments very well inclined to cultivate the Company's friendship; and to afford him proofs of our being similarly disposed, General Abercromby gave him a writing, fixing the value of the hoon in which his future annual tribute is to be paid at 3 Rupees, and ^{p.155} assuring him that the Company would not interfere in the interior administration of his district; and we agreed to date the period of the payable commencement of this fixed rental of 24,000 Rupees per annum, from the month of Chittri last, when the Corga year begins; all which will be found in detail in the voucher No.59, already quoted, to which we shall beg leave to refer for what may be further

necessary to enable Government itself to judge of the Chieftain's character and disposition, which will, we are persuaded, require to be treated with great moderation and address to give permanency to his and the Honorable Company's relative situations as far as regards the Corga country, of which we shall in the course of this report have occasion to make some further mention, and in the meantime we return to the subject of Tippoo's Vakeel's complaints against the other Rajahs.

231. A separate head of these complaints appeared to relate to the district of Wynaad, the circumstances of the alienation of which from Cotiote are already stated in the 43rd paragraph, according to the order of time in which

Particulars as to Tippoo's Vakeel's
complaints concerning the district
of Wynaad.

they occurred; but before those particulars had been ascertained, the subject seemed involved in no small degree of obscurity, for although it was generally understood that the Rajahs of Cotiote had availed themselves of the period of the late war to resume Wynaad, which is above the Ghauts, and to re-annex it to Cotiote, which is below them; yet, deprived as the Commissioners have been of all communication with, or intelligence from, the Mysore Government, there remained for a long time a considerable degree of uncertainty, which is not yet entirely dissipated, as to whether or not the Talooks was included in his general cession of the Cotiote country.

232. Yet it must be allowed that the first idea entertained by the Commissioners from Bombay was

that this district had not been included in the cession, and therefore, when in March 1792, the Rajah of Cotiote sent advice that an officer on the part of Tippoo Sultaun had required it to be delivered up by the Officer of that Rajah, who was then in charge of it, Mr. Farmer instructed Bombay Commissioners' order to the Rajah to deliver up this district to Tipoo.

the
chief
of

Tellicherry to desire the Rajah to withdraw to that boundary of the District of Tambercherry or Tamercherry (being another of the Hobilies or sub-divisions of Cotiote) which reaching above the Ghauts, adjoins on the elevated table land to the western frontier of the Wynnad.

233. It does not, however appear that any attention was paid by the Rajah to this instruction, as in the month of August 1792, he transmitted to the Commissioners another intimation that Hurry Purvo, a military Officer of Tippoo, had advanced to Canara river (which he represented

As not specified in the schedule of Tippoo's cessions.

as forming the eastern boundary of Wynnad) in the probable intention of attacking the Rajah's collector and of taking possession of the District; but it stands recorded a few days afterwards in the Commissioners' proceedings, that this Hurry Purvo had returned without entering it, notwithstanding which, the Commissioners' repeated their order to the Rajah to withdraw his people from the tract of country in question, since it did not appear to them to be included in the cessions of Tippoo, either as subordinate to Cotangary or otherwise, for

under the said Rajaship, there are specified in Tippoo's schedule of cessions (entered in the 78th praagraph) only the three talooks of Kirdroor, Putchy and Cootyary all of which are known to be separate from Wynnaed; neither is this last any where specifically named in the list of cessions, either according to its aforesaid original or old denomination, or by the new name of Chulkoor given to it by Tipoo.

234. This second requisition appears, however, to have been as ineffectual as the first, and on Governor Abercomby's arrival on the coast in December, the Rajah proceeded to make application for a grant of the District in question; upon which Sir Robert advised the Commissioners,

Correspondence on the subject
with the Governor of Bombay.

that the
Engineer
officer

sent to take the plan of the boundaries, finding Wynnaed in the quiet possession of the Rajah, had extended thither his survey, and that none of Tippoo's troops having advanced into, it, we ought not, by ourselves contracting the limits of the frontier, to declare to him our own sense that Wynnaed did not belong to us; upon which, considering the subject as appertaining more properly to the Governor's own political Department whilst he remained on the coast, we left to him all the further proceedings concerning it, though as soon as we received what we deemed authentic information of its alienation in Tippoo's time, we forwarded it in February 1792 for Sir Robert's consideration, as we wid also Tippoo's Vakeel's subsequently received complaints stating, "that the Zemindar of Coliengria has given protections to banditti

~~banditti~~ who have committed depredations, and laid waste the talooks of Chulkoor and Todnar, a country of 40,000 Kabitias, and collects money therefrom," p.157.

together with the information we received in the latter end of March 1792, on reaching Tellicherry in our aforementioned circuit to the northward, that in November or early in December preceding, some hostilities had taken place between Hurry Purvo, on his attempting to pass into Wynaad district, and the Rajah's Nayrs stationed in it, insomuch that after losing a few men (whilst the Nayrs allow that on their side no loss of lives was sustained) the said Officer of Tippoo returned to seringa-

Of the hostility that ensued between the Wynaad Nayrs and Tippoo's Officers. ~~but~~ ^{patam;} but although

we obtained this information from the Rajah's own Agent (as per the voucher No.16) yet, as Tippoo's Vakeels take no notice of the circumstance in their remonstrance, which must have been written in February, some degree of doubt has arisen, if not as to the truth of the fact thus related, at least to the knowledge of it having reached Tippoo Sultaun.

235. However this may be, we immediately wrote to the Rajah (the Governor of Bombay being then on the eve of embarking for that Presidency) disapproving in strong terms of his having proceeded to such daring

Commissioners' further instructions thereon to the Rajah. ^{extremities;} and as ^{we now}

considering as certain that Wynaad was not included in the cessions by Tippoo, we, in the latter end of

March 1793, advised the Rajah of Cotiote and Coorimnaad (who being relations, are both nearly equally interested) of our resolution neither to support or countenance them in violating, in respect to the said District, the Sovereignty of Tippoo Sultaun; and as no further measures were adopted by us on this subject till on our return from our Northern circuit in May, we shall therefore in conformity to the general order observed throughout the present report, next submit to your Lordship's consideration the state of our proceedings with the Rajahs and Chiefs of that division of the province of Malabar, beginning with the Beeby of Cannanore, as being the first with whom we came to any settlement.

236. It has in the 137th paragrah been already stated that the aforesaid Beeby pleaded the mortgage of her Laccadive islands to Moossa, the Tellicherry merchant, as

Enquiry into the Beeby of Cannanore's alleged Mortgage of her Laccadive Islands.	- the-her the cause of her being unable
--	--

to pay anything to Government from that part of her usual resources; in consequence of which, the commissioners from Bombay finding it necessary to enter into the merits of this plea, it was thereon stated by the said lady that on the occasion of the capture of her fort in 1784, and of the country of Cherical being thereon continued to her, (as already noticed in the 31st paragraph) she had, in two distinct sums and heads of account, paid altogether about 3,60,000 Rupees, and the other 200,000 Rupees; but that the amount of both having

been advanced to her by Chocara Moossa aforesaid, he had taken her jewels in pledge, with an engagement in the nature of a mortgage, stipulating that till the loan was discharged, he (Moossa) should receive the Coir of her Islands at the low rates of 40 and 50 Rupees per candy; all which Moossa corroborated on his examination, and exhibiting also the original deed of mortgage, it was translated and found to bear date the 25th of December 950 (1784), and to purport (as per voucher No.20) that the Beeby Adergales having received in loan from Moossa on the occasion aforesaid, "the sum of 200,000 Rupees" (the other or first payment being considered as a separate transaction) "the mortgages to him her seven Laccadive Islands, and both further promise to let him have annually all the Coir therein produced at the rate of 50 Rupees per candy," and this deed, moreover, specifies that "the said Islands are to remain in pledge till the principal and interest of this debt be liquidated."

237. The Commissioners learning from the Governor of Bombay that it was the opinion of the Government of that Presidency that Chocara Moossa should be further

Examination of Chocara Moossa the	examined
mortgage, and	on this
	subject,

he was accordingly called before them on the 17th March 1793, when this subject was further investigated before Sir Robert Abercromby, whose presence the Commissioners had solicited on this occasion; but the result (as contained in the voucher No.61) was only generally corroborative of the preceding evidence, which had already been sent to Bombay as noticed in the 137th

paragraph, and upon this last occasion Moossawas further required to deliver in an account of his receipts from the Islands to Ineffectual attempt to explore and inspect into the present state of these Isles. show how far the

debts had been liquidated; and we soon after recommended to the Government to send over a Vessel with proper persons to make an inspection and inquiry into their number and present state, as well in respect to those three that had since her mortgage to Moossa, been taken by Tippoo, as concerning the four, five, or more that appeared still to ~~remi~~ remain with her, all which was accordingly ordered; but Sir Robert afterwards advised us that, owing to the ship's proving leaky, she had been obliged to return without having reached her destination, whereby the object of any local inspection, till after the close of the monsoon, was frustrated; but we think the earliest opportunity should be taken to renew and accomplish it, not perhaps so much for the immediate financial advantages that may thence be derivable, as in view to relieve the natives from the state of thralldom under which they are now said to be suffering, as will be further noticed in the following paragraphs.

238. On the Commissioners' arrival at Tellicherry in March 1793, they procured from Mr. Lafernis, the Company's Linguist at that place, an account contained in the voucher No.62, and collected from authority that be deemed creditable, which states that the Laccadives were originally, granted by the king of Colastria as a tributary fief Former and present state of these islands. though since become independent) to the Mopilla family of Cannanore, the chief male representatives

of which are thence perhaps called either Adi Rajah, i.e. price of the sea, or by an easy mutation in reference to their religion, Ali Rajah; the last of whom was succeeded by his piece the present Adi Rajah Bye, whose consort, Ellia dying in 1791, during the last siege of the Cannanore Fortress, his widow has since retained the administration under the alteration in her political situation, following from her subjection by the conquest that then took place of her country.

239. The Laccadives (which from extreme jealousy of the Cannanore state are but little known) are said to be very productive in cocoanuts, plantains, and yams, which afford subsistence to the inhabitants (who are all of the Mohammedan persuasion), whilst, from the monopoly of the coir manufactured from the cocoas, a very considerable revenue was and perhaps still is derived to their mercantile Sovereign, though no doubt it must have proportionately diminished since Tippoo's seizure on three of the principal Islands, but before that it is asserted, by the author of the paper of

Account of the Laccadives and of the family of their Sovereign and the trade which they thence carry in coir and other articles.	information above noticed, that at least 2,000 candies
--	--

annually used to be transported in the trading vessels ~~annual~~ of this Cannanore chieftain to Bengal and to the Gulf, on which as the prime price cost, in the way he seems to have extorted from the imprisoned Islanders (who dare not trade with any other merchant), did not exceed 30 Rupees per candy, his profit on this single article must have been equal to about 60,000 Rupees; and when to this is added the similarly monopolized cowry trade of these Islands (which includes also the most northerly one of the Maldives) it seems very possible that, before the alienation of part of them by Tippoo in his own favour, they may have yielded (or for aught we of certainty know as to their number or products may still be capable of yielding) either the whole or the greater

part of that of the Peninsula, Tippoo has valued as the amount of her payable Jumma in his schedule.

240. The hopes we had entertained of deriving further information on this head from the account that Moosaa, the Tellicherry merchant, had been required to deliver of his

Particulars of Chocara Moosaa, Ist
of account with the Beeby of Cannanore.

receipts from these Islands under his mortgage were, however, disappointed, for they were found (as entered in the voucher last quoted) to contain only summary and general entries of of his receipts and disbursements on the loan for which the Islands were pledged to him, stating that part of the advance and debt which stood on this distinct and special mortgage security, at 200,000 Rs.. but having no particulars of his receipts from the Islands for the first three or four years, except what may be inferred from his crediting the Beeby in 963 (1787-8) for 45,000 Rupees, which he states in the gross to have been received from her on an adjustment of account for the three preceding years whilst in the same year's account he debits her for nearly an equal amount, viz., for 35,706-9-0, on account of grain and coir arrears fallen due within the said interval; thus leaving the debt secured on the mortgage of the Islands at 1,90,681-9-0 at the end of the Malabar year 963 or September 1788; and during the following years of 964-5-6 and 7, and part of 968 or up to March 1793, he states himself to have made annual advances to the Beeby to more than the full amount of the coir he received, deducing thence a further difference in his favor of 21,349-12-6.

241. But on examining into this first set of Moosaa's accounts, they did not appear to be made out in conformity to, or at all to corroborate, the alleged fact and intent of the loan, because instead of receiving the Remarks thereon.
coir, as the mortgage deed stipulates, in liquidation thereof, Moosaa states himself to have made annual advances for the

greater part of what he thus obtained, for which, in further seeming deviation from the tenor of the aforesaid engagement, he credits the Beeby sometimes at only 45 Rs. the candy instead of 50 Rs. the value specified in the deed of mortgage with the

242. On the grounds of the doubts thence arising, as well as from the suspicious appearance in Moossa having withheld and only brought forward in one sum the balance said to have been ~~aid-~~ paid to him on the adjustment of the three years' immediate accounts, namely, from 959(1783-4) 2nd set of accounts exhibited to 962 by Moossa differing materially from the former. (1786-7), he was again required to produce the particulars of these latter, which with much apparent reluctance he at last rendered; and as we had no doubt but that they would of course have been transmitted in a state not militating with his preceding ones, this consideration, and the occurrence of other business, proved the cause of their being untranslated and unexamined till towards the general close of our business, when, having occasion at length to refer to them, we were not a little surprised to find that, differently to all his own and the Beeby's former uniform assertions in having stated the payment at the first reduction of Cannanore at the two sums of - first 1,60,000, and the second, 2,00,000 Rupees, the former first payment was now enhanced by Moosa, (as per copy of his second set of accounts in the last mentioned voucher),

to Rupees 2,66,653-8-0, making 1,0653-8-0 more than he had before thought of stating; all which he joins to the other two lacs, making 4,66,653-8-0 forming thereby an aggregate claim for that year of 5,03,091; so that, although his receipts from the Beeby are admitted to have that year amounted to 3,21,604-12-0 on various unspecified accounts, he brings out a balance against her at the end of it of 1,81-486-12-9, and exhibiting in like manner a general undetailed state of receipts and disbursements of sundries on account of the ensuing years, 960, 61 and 62 he thus makes the ultimate balance due to him in the last of these years tally with that brought forward for 963 in the first set of accounts which he exhibited, viz., about 1, 90,000 Rupees; whereas, had he adhered to his own and the Beeby's first concurring representation, the balance must have been little more than Rupees 80,000.

243. Under these circumstances, Government will judge whether the said end mortgage of the Laccadive islands shall be any and what degree of bar to the Decision thereon left to Government and the Company's any share in the present advantages arising from the coir produced in them; and in the meantime, we have not, in our own proceedings with the Beeby, considered this engagement as constituting any immediate obstacle to the Company's exercising their rights and deriving every proper advantage from their sovereignty over the islands in question, But on entering upon discussion with the Beeby as to their

value, she forcibly denied and even offered to make oath
that they had (even before Tippoo's alienation of three
of the best of them) never been nearly so valuable,
as Mr. Laferrals' above noticed memorandum had led us
to hope for, averring in particular that, instead of
2,000 candies of coir, these isles had never yielded
above, 1,000 and could now, from their diminished number,
produce only about 700; and, on the whole, she stated her
readiness(as per the voucher No.63) to yield up to the
Company half of the produce of her territorial possessions
on the peninsula of India and in the Laccadives, together
with the moiety of her Commercial profits from the tenure of
these latter; the whole of which last fund, she estimated
at (offering also to sanction this calculation by her oath)
about 20,000 Rs. annually, rendering the share thereof to
be received by the Company, 10,000.

244. And as to the revenue arising directly
from her territorial possessions, she stated their
produce to be still more circumscribed; showing that
Land taken from her by the Rajah of Cherikul since the peace.
estimated
in the 137th

paragraph, the following deductions are to be made for
lands taken from her since the last peace with Tippoo
Sultaun:- "

1st. Nelly, or rice grounds usually held by her within the district of Chericul, producing 1,65,000 dungalies of rice, at 35 Rupees per 1,000 dungalies, make 5,875-0-0

2nd Gardens or orchards do. do. 9,000
Silver Fanams..... 1,800-0-0

7,675-0-0

3rd, Land, or tarrahs of Chaliat and Mure-dey as given to the Beeby in exchange for the three of her Laccadive islands (viz. Amory ~~teek~~ Cutteny, and Shetacum, that Tippoo took from her in 962 or 1786-7). 3,812-0-0

4th. Jagir of Canooteria granted by Tippoo to the Beeby... 11,550-0-0

23,037-0-0

which, deducted from the former gross produce of her funds referred to in the 137th paragraph, of Rs. 31,717-12-3 p. 163 leaves only available resources in her

territorial possessions on the continent and in the islands, exclusive of her commercial advantages from the latter, as per account particulars in the vouchers Nos.

20 and 63... 8,680-0-0

=====

245. Upon inquiry into the causes and circumstances of these losses it appeared, that two last articles having been grants made by Tippoo out of the Chericul district, whilst the Rajah had no power to resist or object, it was very natural for him to resum, on recovering (Commissioners' proceeding thereon.) his country, those

temporary alienations from it - more especially when made in favor of a party whom he had ever looked on as highly inimical to his family. In explanation of which it hath already been noticed in the 20th or 25th paragraph, that the Beeby's uncle and predecessor held all Chericul under Hyder in favor of the Rajah Ruvee vurma, who was again driven out by the Beeby's husband in 1783 (as already specified in the 31st paragraph), besides which a long series of other rival families, so that neither could expect any favor or forbearance from the other; and as we thought the Rajah was entitled to use his discretion in regard to the resumptions in question, we tolerated them, but with a regard to the first and second articles for the nelly grounds and gardens in Chericul we had greater doubts; since these latter were allowed by the Rajah to have been the ancient tenure of the Beeby, although situated within his country, and his only plea for having sequestered them is the Beeby's refusal to pay him the revenue assessment thereon, which she on her part denies his possessing any right to or that she had ever paid to him; and as he did on the contrary set forth that this revenue had been paid during the seven years that intervened between the Rajah's regaining possession in 1776-7

and his losing it again in 1783, of which the Beeby asserted the negative, we instructed the Supervisor to direct the northern Superintendent to inquire into the merits of this part of their disputes on the grounds of that issue, and to decide accordingly, considering it as indifferent to Government which way the decision might pass, as the tenure of the ground in dispute must of course imply the obligation of paying its revenue.

246. Meanwhile, an engagement from the Beeby (a translation of which is entered in the voucher No. 63) binding her to pay to the Honorable Company the moiety

Ultimate engagements taken from the Beeby, rendering her islands and other territories liable to the further scrutiny of Government.

of what she had, as above noticed, stated to be her

public income from the revenue in land and in money, and commercial products of her estates, both which taken at her present estimates, amount in favor of Government to Rupees 14,340-6-1 $\frac{1}{2}$, of which we also thought it fair, and did therefore insist in view ~~et~~ to the peculiarity of her situation as a conquered enemy, on her paying the arrears for the two years of 966 and 967 that had elapsed since the last reduction of her country by Sir Robert Abercromby, although none of the other Malabar Chiefs had been required to pay anything to Government prior to the beginning of 968; and, as we still retained considerable doubts that the Beeby had not delivered a full account of her receipts and profits from the Laccadives, and thought it probable that your Lordship might wish for several reasons to have those

islands explored, we caused to be inserted in the engagement from the Beeby, a clause binding her generally to the payment of the moiety of whatever is or shall be ascertained to be the produce of her country, including the half portion of the profits that she reaps from her trade with the Laccadives, and further reciting that as we had (in consequence of the doubts above suggested) announced to her the determination of Government, to send after the rains a proper person into those islands to sequester them for the advantage or the Honorable Company's Government, and to appropriate to the use of the said Government all the produce thereof, she doth also engage to submit and conform without objection, to this disposition, if such shall be ordered by your Lordship in Council, or to be ready (if called upon for that purpose), to account for (whatever course be determined) the ^{true} ~~value~~ increase and full produce, and to pay the same to Government; to whom we have thus preserved the right of making every further scrutiny that may be deemed advisable, which may eventually compensate for the trifling amount of the Beeby's engagements; concerning which we shall in this place only further remark, that however inadequate they may appear when compared with the 30,000 pagodas of Tippoo's schedule, yet it was not without a considerable degree of perseverance ^{and} ~~and~~ some show of determination on our part that we were able to conclude with her, even as we have done; for independant of the paucity of her apparent means, her situation as a subdued and widowed Princess, at the head of a young family

(Observations on her ~~own~~ general situation,) ^{and} venerated

by all the Malabar Mopillas as the Chief of their tribe,

render her at once an object of compassion and respect, and she had so well availed herself of the landable grounds of general sympathy towards her (in which we confess that we participate), as, sided by the plea that in combination with Mossa she set up relative to the Laccadives, to have hitherto avoided paying anything whatever to Government for the period of upwards of two years that had elapsed since the last reduction of her country by the British arms, which arrear we have, however (as already noticed), thought it our duty to cause her to account for at the same rate with the current year's revenue; so that up to September 1793, she will have paid about 43,000 Rupees to the Company's Government.

247. Before leaving Cannanore we made some inquiry into the Beeby's administration of justice, from which (as per particulars in the voucher No.64) it appears that the inhabitants being principally Mopillas, the law of the Koran must be the prevalent one, excepting in commercial and similar cases, when the Some account of the state of the administration of justice of Cannanore. Beebt's Ministers, or her son-in-law, whom she had appointed her Chief justices, called in to their assistance three or four of the best informed of the profession, to guide towards a better decision. The fees on the trial of the few causes litigated are represented to have been very moderate (not exceeding 2 per cent,) and have been equally divided between the principal mosque, which received one-half, and the Beeby and her officers who, between them, received the other; and as to the Criminal

Justice, they Beeby's Vizier, or Minister, explained the part taken by his Mistress in capital cases to be, her sending for the prosecutor and using every argument to prevail with him to dispense with the prescribed punishment, which must nevertheless take place if the party proved pertinaciously obdurate.

248. The Beeby's Minister further explained, that in each of the islands (of which the several names of those belonging to her and Tippoo will be found properly written in the Voucher last quoted) a Missalmen and in the Laccadives.

governed on her part, who, with

the assistance of the cauzy settled all causes but capital ones, these latter being reserved for the cognizance of the Beeby, whose Minister further admitted that no other vessels but their own from Cannanore frequent those sequestered spots, which are (he added) surrounded with rocks, and the people on them so poor, that they have nothing to attract other speculatore in commerce.

249. It may be here remarked that in the course of this examination of Coonjee Puckee (the Beeby's Minister), which happened subsequently to the

adjustment

Beeby's Minister's opinion as to the validity of Moosa's deed of mortgage on the coir of the Laccadives.

of the amount of her

jumma, he declared that whatever might have been the original validity of Moosa's mortgage deed on the coir produce of these islands, he considered it as being now no longer in force; because, having been entered into in 959 (1783-84), some years thereafter, viz. in 963 (1787-8),

a general adjustment of accounts took place between the parties, in which the whole of what remained due was brought forward to a new or fresh head, without his Mistress having on that occasion granted to Moosa any renewal of her engagement; of the scope and force of which argument the Board will judge.

250. The Voucher No. 64 contains also an account of the foreign trade carried on by the Beeby in her seven vessels, which navigate and trade principally under her own flag from Bengal to the Gulfs in all the productions of the intermediate countries; and the same paper contains some mention of the former gold and silver coinage of her Mint; but neither of these points need be further entered on, but just to be referred to; since such notice concerning them as may eventually prove requisite, can with great advantage be inserted in a subsequent part of this report.

251. The next person with whom we proceeded to adjust, was the Rajah of Chericul, the former notices as to the value of whose country will be found in the ~~25th~~ 35th 43rd, 50th, and 67th paragraphs; and preparatory to entering into discussion with him on the present occasion, we had obtained from the Beeby of Cannanore the accounts of the revenue funds of that country during one of the ten years that her family had possession of it, the abstract of which as extracted from the voucher^s No. 65, is as follows;†

1st. From the nelly or rice produced in 24th divisions of the said district for the year 948 (1770-1), in all,

5,293,416 dungalies, which, if valued

State of the revenue	at 40 Rupees per 1,000
funds of Chericul in	dungalies, will
1770-1.	yield 2,11,736-8-0,
the half of which is	1,05,878-4-0

2nd. From the Purn or Tree revenue.. 25,341-12-7

3rd. From the several talooks of the column-
byarand Bunga Nayr, two inland Chieftains
that effect a degree of independence; but
their revenue is estimated by Coonjee
puckee at... 28,000-0-0

4th. From pepper, which, during the nine
years that Chericul remained under
Cannanore, is said by Coonjee Puckee
the Vizier, never to have fallen short
of 400, the fair medium is therefore
500 candies, valued at the low rate of
100 Rupees per candy, gives... 25,000-0-0

Total exclusive of Randaterra.. 1,84,220-0-7

252. It was, however, explained by Coonjee Puckee,
the Beeby of Cannanore's Minister, that although he had
in the above statment calculated the revenue to Govern.
ment on the supposition of the full moiety of the

Explanation as to the Government	produce
right or share in the rice	being its
harvest at this period.	right, yet such

was not the practice in the year for which this account is rendered, when only three-tenths were taken on the nelly or rice harvest as the right of Government; and therefore to give the true result of the said year's jumma, two-tenths of the value of the nelly crop must be deducted, which will reduce the annual productive jumma for 1770-1 to between one lac and thirty, and one lac and forty thousand Rupees; and although Coonjee puckee explained that it was not till the last years of his Mistress's family holding the district of Chericul, viz. in 951 or 1775-6, that the rate taken by Government on this rice produce was, by Hyder's order, raised from three to five in ten, or to one full moiety, yet there is reason to believe, from comparing the account of the manner in which Ashed Beg's settlement was made in the southern countries (as noticed in the 41st, 19th and 199th paragraphs) with the information entered in No.4 of the Vouchers as received from Anund Row, (who was employed in Tippoo's time in ascertaining the funds for the settlement of this district.) that it never was the intention of the Mohammedan government to exact the entire half of the real marketable value of the rice crops from the cultivators of that article, in either shown in the 196th paragraph, the system of what is called Ashed Beg's settlement of the Calicut districts was to take only three in ten out of the produce of this article, which, on an average, is supposed to be equal to the assessing of the quantity of seed sown at the rate of

nearly three gold fanams per paragraph], the aforesaid Anund Row having expressly declared in his examination above quoted, that the subsequent assessment of the northern districts was, as far as regarded the nelly, framed on the same general principle as Ashed Beg's previous one of the southern country, and that nearly equal results will follow, whether the Circar revenue be taken at 41 Rupees 8 annas per 1,000 dangalies of produce (the Government thereon receiving in money their share or moiety of this value, as calculated on half the produce in kind), or at once charging the cultivator at $\frac{3}{5}$ th gold fanams per parah of seed; so that it

16

is only in more or less of this fractional part of the rate per parah that he said rice admits the northern rates to differ at all from those to the southward, which we confess, we can, however, only suppose to be reconcilable to fact, inasmuch as the rating the Government price at 40 Rupees per 1,000 dangalies may be lower than the real market price, which we conceive to be generally the case, as we find that the Company's share of the nelly received in kind in Randaterra (an original part of the Chericul) has sold instead of 40, for 60 Rupees per 1,000 dangalies, upon which footing the cultivator will receive 80 Rupees for every 40 he pays to Government.

253. In order to enable us to form a more accurate judgment of the account of the funds for this revenue that had thus been exhibited by the Beey's Minister, he was desired to declare was the utmost she

would give for Chericul (exclusive of course of
Randaterra) if it were committed to her charge on a
Beeby of Cannanore's officer for lease; and
the lease of Chericul. after

taking some time to consider, she offered to agree
to pay for it, including the pepper, at the rate of
1,25,000 Rupees per annum free of all expense to
Government.

.P.F. 254. Whilst we were receiving the preceding
214/20-8-70 information, the Rajah was also making offers for a
settlement; and although we never had any intention to
conclude an agreement for his country with the Beeby,

yet considering
Another account of the revenue the small
of Chericul for 1786-7. sum of only

50,000 Rupees which he had hitherto agreed to pay for the
first or current year, there was a degree of necessity
to let him perceive we might obtain from others reasonable
terms, if he declined to accede to what we might deem
such, and we were the more determined to require a
considerable increase in his then existing engagements,
p. 164.
as by another account (entered in the voucher No. 66)
procured by us through the kind assistance of Mr. Farmer,
the jumma for 962 (1786-7) is made to amount to Rupees
1,81,679, which is nearly what the Beeby states
its amount to have (though with several intermediate
variations in the constituent parts and sub-divisions)
been sixteen years before; but after some discussion,
the Rajah proposed (as per the particulars in the
voucher No. 67) to leave the amount of his next year's

jumma to be determined by the result of the inspection then prosecuting by the Serishtadars (officers last mentioned in the 132nd and ~~43rd~~ 133rd paragraphs) into the revenue funds of his country; but as it was not probable that their inspection would be terminated before the setting in of the rains, prior to which it was then our hope to dissolve our commission, and as we were all aware how liable those Native Inspectors were, either from ignorance or influence, to deliver in imperfect or fabricated statements, we urged this latter reason to the Rajah for wishing to come to a conclusion with him on the grounds of the information before us, and he at length agreed without seeming reluctance to pay the sum of 1,25,000 Rupees for the next year, 969 (1793-4),

	promising
Sum agreed to be paid by the	also to accede
Rajah for 969 (1793-4)	to some further

addition to this jumma, when by the districts being more fully peopled and cultivated, there should be increased funds, so as thereby to bring his permanent rental somewhat nearer to Tippoo's valuation of it, which (as per the 78th paragraph) amounts to hoon 80,472-5-10 $\frac{3}{4}$, from

	which
Sum agreed to be paid by the	deducting
Rajah for 969 (1793-4).	13,137-8-1 for

the separate district of Randaterra, there remain 67,334-7-9 $\frac{3}{4}$, making at $3 \frac{1}{8}$ Rupees per hoon, about 2,10,419 Rupees;

so that our projected settlement fell short of this part of Tippoo's jumabundy by about 85,000 Rupees, though not above 16,851 Rupees less than the amount of the

settlement, which Anund Row has, in the Voucher No.4 delivered in evidence to have been the jummabundy, which he ascertained to be consistent with the funds of the country under Tippoo's Government for 962 and ~~as~~ 1786-7 (as already noticed in the 5th paragraph and as to the remaining, it consists of a supposed improvement or augmentation of the revenue (as detailed in Mr. Boddam's accounts in the Voucher No.7) by an addition or surplus in the quantity of seed sown, and by converting the Government's share of the pepper from payment in kind to a money rental; but as there is no certainty that this last mentioned addition to the revenue was ever realized, it cannot, we think, be yet safely relied on; although the two above exhibited statements of the revenue of this district for 1770 and 1786-7, do certainly in some degree tend to corroborate there being or having been more or less foundation for it; since, although neither of them amount to the sum of Tippoo's schedule, they both considerably exceed Anund Row's jummabundy of 962(1786-7) besides all which, we obtained from some of the inhabitants of Chericul (who were no doubt inimical to the present Rajah) a secret or anonymous statement (as contained in the voucher No.68) of its revenue funds, making them equal to 2,80,000 Rupees, which exceeds even Tippoo's rental by more than 2 2,80,000 Rupees, which exceeds even Tippoo's rental by more than 28,000 Rupees, but as we had no opportunity of trying the accuracy of this statement, and durst not even question the Rajah about it, for fear of (sic)

attracting his vengeance on our there-exposed informants, we must leave its verification, or otherwise, to the test of future experience, though we think that neither of the documents which we have thus brought into notice should be lost sight of by the Government of Bombay and its Officers, the Supervisor and Northern Superintendent on the Coast Establishment.

255. But whatever may prove the result of their researches, we thought the Rajah's present offer, as being equal to that of the Beeby of Cannanore (who had every temptation to bid high for the lesse), as reasonable tender, and as such, we declared ourselves satisfied therewith, though without finally closing or interchanging any engagement on our part, but merely taking

Commissioners assent to the Rajah's offer, with their reasons for postponing the final conclusion of the consequent engagement.

a
writing
from him,

by way of memorandum, to be afterwards perfected (if we saw meet) into a regular and final Cabooleat, since we wished to postpone for the present coming to such a conclusion till we had proceeded through the other Northern districts.

256. But in the meanwhile we thought to make the most of the terms to which the Rajah agreed, by causing him to understand and consent, that the Honorable Company should receive half of the pepper annually produced from the vines, for which he was to obtain a deduction in the amount of 1½ lac of his payable

jumma, at the rate of 100 Rupees per candy, which being less by at least one-third than the most ordinary average rate

Terms proposed to be settled with the Rajah under this settlement for securing half the pepper to the company.

of market price at the sea ports,

would, therefore, on the 200 candies which their moiety may for the ensuing year be reasonably expected to amount to, operate as a real and effectual increase of 10,000 Rupees to the jumma, so as to render it fairly estimable at 1,35,000 Rupees, which would be annually augmenting in proportion as the expected re-establishment of the full growth and further extension and cultivation of pepper should be promoted.

257. As we considered, a further advantage was acquired on this occasion to the country, by the Rajah's stipulating in writing to allow the cultivators of the pepper to dispose of the remaining moiety there of at

Pepper growers to have the free disposal of the other half.

their own free option to the

highest bidder, instead of obliging them (as had hitherto been for the most part the established practice with the Malabar Rajahs) to dispose of it to himself at a base, or perhaps no price, so that by the sale of this valuable commodity these merchantile and monopolizing sovereigns used to derive to themselves large advantage to the general impoverishment of their districts.

258. But the present Rajah now also agreed to renounce in future all dealings as a merchant, together with the annual exactions which he and all the other Chieftains on this coast had been from time immemorial

Rajah agrees to renounce all dealings in the way of commerce, as also the dues of Onum and Bushoos, which are likewise generally prohibited.	in the habit of making to a large
--	-----------------------------------

amount, under the color of presents and congratulatory offerings on the two great festival days of Q^m and Bushoor, which exactions have also been generally prohibited by our proclamations over all parts of the country, since, however proper they might have been before the period of the Mahomedan conquest, when either no, or, if any, a very small revenue assessment existed, and to which these payments appear evidently to have been supplementary, they cannot, now that another more adequate and effective provision is made, be any longer tolerated or at least be allowed in anywise the sanction of public authority.

259. Before we conclude the subject of settlement thus proposed for Chericul, we must add that the Colacherry Namboory Brahmin, at enmity with the present Rajah and the advocate of another young Rajah still in Travancore (whom he and also Major Dow Additional officer made by Colacherry on the part of a rival candidate to the Rajahship of Chericul. have represented

to us to be the true lineal or nearest heir to the Government), made us an offer, pending the preceding

negotiation, whereby, if the said Namboory had been entrusted with the management of the country on the part of the other candidate, he would have stipulated 969, have on the whole proved 13,000 Rupees more favorable to our employers than those we were satisfied to abide by, in preference to allowing ourselves to be tempted by an offer evidently originating in motives of temporary and personal ambition and resentment, by accepting which we might not only have risked some disturbance in regard to the peace of the country, but have even hazarded the possibility of committing injustice; for although we admit that as far as we can form a probable conjecture and from the absence of the younger Rajah in Travancore we have not had an opportunity of proceeding further), the Rajah now in possession as not being nearest by blood to the two last Rajahs Ruvee and Ram Vurma, may not in strictness be so well entitled

Remarks on the nature of that claim.

as his competitor to the Raj, according to the peculiar provisions that are said to have existed for some descents past for regulating the succession among the princes of the Chericul family, yet, as even these rules seem so uncertain, that the Rajah of Travancore who is immediately of the same family, after once reporting in favour of the young Rajah, did afterwards retract his assertion, by declaring the matter of right was even to them both on either side, we have under these circumstances thought it on all accounts the most advisable to leave undisturbed the person we found in possession of the

Rajaship, informing at the same time the Agents of the other, that their Master may, whenever he (during his minority) or his nearest friend shall think fit to prosecute their claims, institute a suit in the Adawlut of the divisions; and after all, these rivals are only contending for what according to the Malabar customs (as already explained in the 11th paragraph) is termed the regency or management of the country, for the real Rajah continued as usual in such cases still to exist in the person of a superannuated valetudinarian, whose age and infirmities have hitherto prevented his return from Travncora.

260. We next proceeded to take into consideration the settlement of that original part of the above district, which, under the name of Randaterra, had been long annexed to the Honorable company's settlement at Tellicherry, and proved the cause more than once of much

Mode in which Randaterra has been settled, subject to the further consideration of Government. discussion
and
frequent

~~bloodshed-as-hath-already-been settled, subject to the further consideration of Government.~~
 bloodshed, as hath already been fully noticed in the 16th, 26th, 30th, ^{40th} 45th, ^{46th} 47th, ^{48th} 49th, 65th and 66th paragraphs; besides which, the 85th, 137th and 138th paragraphs briefly notice what the Commissioners from Bombay had hitherto ordered concerning^y their last direction having been to prepare a new assessment of the funds for the revenue, on the footing of the Honorable Company receiving 50 per cent, or one moiety of the produce, in consequence of which, and of the various rates on the tree-produce that will hereafter be

specified, the Government share of the jumma turned out Rupees 2,12,323 and 94 Reas, inclusive of Rupees 15,914-2-0 for the revenue given up for the said year on the pepper vines, on the motives already explained, in the 147th paragraph, which loss was, however, compensated in the district by the company's servants at Tellicherry being able to buy from its pepper produce, within the same period, 235 candies, at the low rate of 100 Rupees each, when the market price was 200, a difference which the Collector General of the Northern Districts brought to the credit of the Randaterra revenues, the aggregate of which he this makes to have stood for the last year 968, at Rupees 44,832-3-94, thereby exceeding even Tippoo's jumma bundy, but as that mode of equalizing of its jumma as ascertained by its collections.

exceeding the
said
standard

may seem exceptionable, it is agreeable to find that with the assistance alone of the very moderate excused assessment on the pepper vines, the Randaterra jumma will, within less than 4,000 Rupees, be equal to what it was made over to the Company at on the cession; nor have we any doubt that this valuable small tract of country will soon, by the increase of its pepper and rice cultivation, exceed, in permanent annual value to Government, what it was ever estimated at under the Sultaun, and still more what it ever effectively yielded to his coffers; as one means of promoting which desirable and we have acceded to the proposal presented to us by body of Native Christians, who, assisted by Government

with a small pecuniary advance, have agreed to settle
Native Christian settle on the waste lands therein. with their

families on some of the waste parts of this district,
and to bring them into cultivation.

261. But what we had principally to consider
and decide on, as far as regarded this district, was
how to dispose of its supremacy, that is, whether to re-
annex ~~to~~ it to Chericul or to render ~~to~~ its immediate Native
Chiefs, the
Question as to the Rajah of Chericul's right to this
district. Achemars,
Independent,

or to continue the tenure ^{of} it to the Company . To have
adopted the first suggested measure, ^{p.174.} would no doubt have
been highly agreeable to the Rajah of Chericul but
whether he was apprehensive of a refusal to any claim he
might prefer for it, or conscious that his family had
acted such a part respecting it towards the Company as
ought to deter him from seeking to have it back from
them, he has hardly ventured even to insinuate to us
any wish on the subject, at least since the junction
of the Bombay and Bengal Commissioners; and had he
even proved more forward and pressing on the subject,
we should still have thought it our duty to leave the
matter to the determination of Government, in which
view it is that we have been particular in giving, what
we trust will be found, a satisfactory detail of all
the principal occurrences and circumstances that have
happened concerning this district, respecting which we

Sultaun, the Chief and Factors of Tellicherry after observing under date the 26th July 1791, "that a correct statement of the Prince's account made up with simple interest to the 30th of April last brings him in a debtor of Rupees 86,546-1-13ⁿ", determined, with General Abercromby's approbation and concurrence, to retain possession of Randaterra till the liquidation of this debt, and to endeavour to secure it in perpetuity to the Company, on condition of the latter relinquishing their claims to the recovery of the outstanding loan, in pursuance of which the district in ^{question} had since been retained under the authority of the Chief of Tellicherry (as already noticed in the 85th paragraph), to which, from the influence on their minds of long habit and former practice (as pointed out in the 26th paragraph), the immediate Native Chiefs or Achemars felt either none or hardly any repugnance, objecting only to the rents of their lands havng by Mr. Farmer been ordered (as per the 138th paragraph) to be raised in common with the general ryots from 20 per cent, or 1/5th on the money rent on trees, &c., and 15 per cent, or 3/20ths of the rice (being the rates they had stipulated for which Mr. Byfield, who was the Chief of Tellicherry in 1765) to 50 in the 100, or the half on both; andas, on exam^{ing} into their views we found that their re-establishment in their former privileges as to lowness of rental as far as regarded their personal landed tenures (which do not on the present high valuation exceed 2,000 Rupees) constituted the chief or rather the sole object of their wishes and ambition, we settled with them accordingly, and they

have thereon entered into an engagement (as per copy in the voucher No.69), whereby for the consideration aforesaid, including an exemption from revenue in favor of the lands of their own temple of Chala Moyla, and also of the house tax on their said private estates, they have renounced, relinquished and transferred to the Company all future right to the management of this district, from which, besides its other advantages, we have no doubt but (as intimated to us by Mr. Taylor in his letter of the 25th of April last, and of which a copy is included in the voucher No.69) it will, when properly cultivated, produce annually 500 candies of pepper, in the meantime the collections will continue to be made, with hardly any possible risk of the smallest loss to Government, by the Northern Superintendent from the numerous petty land holders, according to the very minute account of the jummabundy of the district prepared last year by the late collector General, with such improvements and additions as cannot fail to flow from the peculiarly happy situation of this district, and its being now freed from the burthen of Rajahs or rather local Chiefs, for whatever may have been the moderation of the former Hindoo administration of Malabar (which we are not, however, convinced of the real and permanent existence of at any time), yet such a reverse has now taken place, and so estranged from, and

Severities exercised by the several Rajahs since their restoration.

inimical to,

each other are become the two great bodies of Native

composing the general population, that whether from this or any other cause we have much reason to believe that since the Rajah's late restoration they have (stimulated perhaps in ~~an~~ some degree by the uncertainty as to their future situation) acted, in their avidity to amass ^{the} wealth, more as the scourges and plunderers than as the protectors of their respective little states.

262. After these proceedings, relative to Chericul and Randaterra, we proceeded into the district of Cottat or Cotiote, called or written Cottangarry and Coteangrea, which beyond all others in the province of Malabar abounds with pepper vines, the very jungles being

Commissioners' proceedings at Cotiote and the conclusion of this settlement referred to be made at Cannanore.	(As we observed while
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passing through some of them) replenished therewith; our object was to negotiate terms of a settlement for the revenue of this Rajah's country, the mention of the value of which in Tippoo's time will be found in the 57th paragraph. but we found Carla Wurma, (called also Kerit Cody Wurma) the present Rajah, of so strange a character and to so avowedly dependent in every material respect on his uncle the Rajah of Coorimnead, that after getting him to agree to pay for the ensuing year 55,000 Rupees from 20,000 which was his rental for the current one (as noticed in the 136th paragraph), he declared with respect to the other conditions that we required of him in like manner as with the Rajah of Chericul respecting the non-exaction of Pooreshandrum share of deceased Mopullias estates and the dues^{or} offerings on the festivals of Onum and Bushoor, and also of the fines

was

and mulcts that had ^{usually} ~~usually~~ to a considerable amount been levied by the Rajahs in their capacities of the justiciaries of their respective districts, "that ~~he~~ he was of himself incompetent to accede to these renunciations of what he deemed the ancient and fundamental prerogatives of the Raj" without obtaining the previous sanction of his abovementioned relation of Coorimnaad, so that finding we could come to no satisfactory conclusion with this shadow of a ruler, we took leave of him; and it is understood that as he professed his inability to agree to the above specified essential conditions that we required to form part of the projected settlement, so neither were we to be bound by our having advanced so far in the negotiation with him as to have verbally signified our acquiescence in his offer of 55,000 Rupees as the amount of the ensuing year's money rental; and thus it was ultimately agreed on both sides that the whole matter should be open for further discussion and conclusion when we should in the course of Circuit have reached so far as Coorimnaad, a delay the more acceptable to us as we had just at this period received probe information, collected by Mr. Laferrals at Tellicherry, that the present produce of Cotiote, applicable to the payments to Government, might be estimated at about 71,950 Rs.. besides the half of from 7 to 8,000 or, in very good years , 1,000 candies of pepper.

263. During our few days sojourn at Cotiote, we had more than once occasion to find fault with the oppression or thoughtless character of the Rajah, particularly in allowing or perhaps encouraging the Nayrs to

oppress and maltreat the Mopillas, and to injure their temples (of which an instance fell under our own immediate observation) in revenge for former molestations

Nayrs' oppression of the Mopillas at Cotangary.

of a
and similar
nature

by the Mopillas on the Hindoo places of worship, in the days of the former power. Indeed, the general situation and circumstances of Malabar in this respect cannot but be peculiarly affecting to every mind, to behold the native inhabitants of the same country almost equally divided against each other by motives of the most deep-rooted superstition, embittered by all the mutual acts of

Loss of population and other evils entailed on the country through their mutual dissension.

atrocities,
that those
sentiments

mixed with considerations of personal interest have more especially of late years given rise to; in the course of which the Nayrs and Hindoos being the party dissenting or averse from the religion of the last Mohammedan governing power are supposed to have lost ~~be~~ more than one-half of their number as they stood prior to Hyder's conquest, while the population of the Mopillas is thought to have, within the same period, increased.

264. But without dwelling on scenes of such complicated violence and horror, as those exhibited in Malabar during the period in question, we should dismiss the subject with the consolatory reflection that under the British Government these wounds must gradually heal, and the ulcerated minds of the Natives become in time less inimical to each other; which is, we think, likely sooner

to take place in Cartinaad (the Rajahship next adjoined to Cotiote) than anywhere else, as we have uniformly found

Commissioners' proceedings at Cartinnad.

Coda vurma
the Rajah
of this last

mentioned district (who is himself of an inferior Hindoo caste) professing to believe it his duty as a just Governor to treat all his subjects with equal impartiality, and his country is said to be the most cultivated and to enjoy the best and strictest police of any in Malabar;

Good Character of its Rajah.

and when to
these
Circumstances

in his favor we can safely add his known and approved attachment to the British interests, we do him no more than justice in thus far representing his character favorably to Government.

265. But, when we entered with Coda Vurma on the subject of his future revenue, we found him quite

Discussion with him as to the future terms of his settlement.

averse to agree
to what
might be

deemed a reasonable assessment, on the grounds of the formerly ascertained jumabundies of his country (as already particularized in the 58th paragraph), for all that he would allow the gross funds for the revenue in his country to be equal to, did not exceed a lac of Rupees (being little more than half of what it was by some said to amount to); and as out of this gross produce he must, he observed, require about 30,000 Rs.

per annum for his own and his family and brethrens' support, he could not therefore, as he repeatedly observed, agree to pay more for the ensuing year than sixty, or at the very utmost, seventy thousand Rupees, which he professed even to consider as a very heavy increase on that of the current year for only 30,000 Rupees according ~~that of the current year for only 30,000 Rupees, according~~ to the mention there of that hath already been made in the 135th paragraph, and adding, if more were required he would agree to surrender the country into our hands and retire himself into Tellicherry, provided we would secure to him the sum abovementioned for his support there; so that nothing final was concluded during our present negotiation with him, but it was settled that he should follow us for that purpose to Calicut.

266. At the same time, with the preceding negotiation relative to the settlement of Cartinaad, we were endeavouring to come to some permanent arrangement relative to the contiguous district of Irvenaad (the last mention of which hath been made in the 138th paragraph) in which view we halted some days at Memdoi, the seat of the commissioners' proceedings at Irvenaad.)

Collectorship of this district, where, being met by Mr. Rickards, the Sub-Collector, we received from that gentleman very minute and satisfactory information (entered in the voucher No.70) as to the former and present state of that

district, from which and the Rajah of Cherikul's own information on the subject (as entered in the same voucher), it appears that some centuries ago Irvenaad was

alienated from, or rather rendered a feudal dependency on the Colastrian Kingdom, in favor of two Addioders or Arioras (i.e. hereditary Chiefs or Governors) who having in process of time been supplanted by the two families, of whom consist the present six Nambyars (which word is only a Nair title of dignity), the present Rajah of Chericul confesses his ancestors to have been unable to control or keep these latter in their obedience, so that little more than a few ceremonial observances on the festival days of Oonam and Bushoo had continued between his and their predecessor at the time when Hyder Ali reduced them all to an equal subjection to the Mysroe Government; and we have already had occasion to notice the several subsequent struggles of these Nambars, in conjunction for the most part with the British arms, for their reinstatement.

267. Considering, therefore, the former services and attachment which the Nambyars or Native Chiefs of this district had (as noticed in the 27th and 30th paragraphs) evinced to Government in opposition, not only to Hyder and Tippoo but to their ancient feudal Lord and superior the Rajah of Chericul, we were hence, as well as upon general principles, desirous of reinstating them in Preliminary conditions of the the Nambayrs' reinstatement. possession

not only of their own lands, but, in a degree of superiority over the district, of both of which they had remained deprived since your Lordship's acquisition of the Ceded countries; and it was accordingly after much

discussion settled that they should be re-admitted from the beginning of the ensuing year 969, on which occasion it was with a view to ~~good~~ guard against the oppressions they might in consequence attempt to exercise on the other separate land-holders, stipulated, that they should be merely the channel of receiving what might be the Government assessment on these latter towards the general revenue, with further provision that on proof of either of the six Nambyars having committed towards them any oppression, or made any over-exaction, the suffering party or parties shall thereon become entirely independent of the Nambyars and enjoy the privilege of paying his or their revenue directly to Government; conformably to which the said Nambyars did further stipulate to proceed to Mr. Gally (who having been appointed the Northern Superintendent had by this time arrived and entered on his office) to conclude with that gentleman separate settlements each for his own proportion of the general rental of the district; since although they wished to enter with Government into one joint agreement, we thought it would be more advisable, as tending more to dissolve the grounds of any future combination among them against Government, to require that each of them should contract distinct and separate responsibilities for their several shares in the public revenue in proportion, or view, to the general total of the assessment of this District at large,

268. This last article had hitherto been liable to considerable fluctuation, which is meant to be hereunder explained and compared also with the revenue rates of the other Northern countries, so as to convey a

general idea thereof in like manner as, in the 40th and 41st paragraph, we have already submitted a relative view of those of the Southern countries,

269. With respect to the immediate rates of taxation in Irvenaad it appears by Mr. Rickard's memorial in the (voucher No.70) that during the government of the late Nawaub Ali Khan. Whilst the Rajah of Chericul was (as already noticed in the 22nd paragraph)

	entrusted
Revenue assessment and proceedings in Irvenaad under the late Mohammedan Government.	with the collections

of this district, the nelly or rice grounds were taxed in half the produce, to be received by Government either in kind or at the rate of 4 Rupees per 100 dungays at the option of the cultivator; whilst on one jack as, on two cocoa, and four betlenut trees, one silver or velly (sic) fannam is said to have been the general rate of assessment.

270. In the time of Tippoo Sulstaun, Ashed Beg's first jumma or settlement for this district was represented to have been 25,000 Rupees, but it was soon afterwards increased to 11,000 Rupees, ~~but-it-was-seen~~ or beyond 34,000 Rs.. by Abdulla, the person who was appointed the Nawaub's Amet there, and changing the rate from silver to gold fannams (which are nearly as 2 to 3 in relative value) he assessed one on each jack and on every two cocoa and every six beetlenut trees, being the same as were about that period established in Chericul; besides which he insisted on half the nelly being paid in kind, all which proved to burthensome on, and disagreeable to, the Nambyars, and

they remonstrated so strongly, that they were at length allowed themselves to regulate the rates of the assessment, provided it did not fall short of an annual jumma to Government of 30,000 Rupees, but even either this degree of mitigation was inadequate, or the Nambtars and inhabitants were unreasonable; for the Nambyars-and-in former abandoned their possessions and retired either into Tellicherry or sought shelter in their jungle, whilst one of the latter, a Nayr named Cangar, put Abdulla to death; but the Nambyars returned on the expulsion of the Troops of Tippoo and have ever since been (as above observed) ~~was~~ continuing to solicit their reinstatement,

which it had not, however, been hitherto thought advisable to grant; and instead thereof Mr. Rickards was directed

Appointment of Mr. Rickards as Collector,
with instructions to lay the revenue at
the Tellicherry rates.

to enter
on the
management

of the country, from the rainy season 1791, and to lay a new assessment on it according to the same rates as obtained at Tellicherry.

271. The inhabitants of this last mentioned settlement had continued for a period of about 70 years to hold their hands free of any revenue or taxation to the Honorable Company, whose servants collected only the rent of the few spots of which their employeers had,

Same account of the rise and progress
of these Tellicherry rates of revenue.

in the
course

of their long tenure of Tellicherry, acquired on different

occasions the proprietorship; but in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, issued in the year 1790, a committee was appointed to ascertain the state and extent of all, together with what ought to be assessed upon the lands thus held free by different proprietors; and that Committee reported in March 1772 that there were 966 oarts (called purms or orshards in other parts of the country) valued at Rupees 6,108, on the produce of which no tax whatever had been paid to the Honorable Company, and on which if the customary tax of 25 per cent. as hitherto received from other private oarts, were levied, it would amount to Rupees 1,527-8-0 and that besides this, there had also remained similarly exempt

Rate of tax on the oarts or purms, i.e. orshards.

364 varges, otherwise called dhurmurrit, or

rice fields, producing 3,16,012 dungays of nelly, relative to the rate of taxation on which the gentlemen at Tellicherry were dubious, as there were no varges independent of the Company that had hitherto paid any tax, and those of which the company were proprietors had been together with

let out at a rent generally

equivalent to 40 per cent; on the produce, "at which rate we could not" (as the Chief and Factors observe on this occasion to the Bombay Government) in justice or equity, form an idea of assessing the tax on property independent of the Honorable company; wherefore

they leave this rate to be fixed by Government,
observing that the mode after which the company(s)

the rate of division in the rice	tax is	
fields between the proprietor	levied on	
and cultivator.	their varges	

is as follows:-

A verge producing 500 dungays, or dungalies, or erungies, these three terms having the same meaning.....	500	500
The cultivator receives.....	250	
Allowed him for cultivation....	50	
The cultivator receives.....		
Rent received by the Company as Proprietors.....	300-	300
	200	

272. The proceeding quotation from the Tellicherry records has been made principally with a view to corroborate the information received from Oodhul Roy, and inserted in the 196th paragraph, relative to the Kanumkar, or farmers', proportion of the rice produce in the Southern countries, which he stated to be as 5½ in 10; whereas it is here rated as 6 in 10, which renders it certain that he has not overcharged at least the proportion against Government.

273. But to revert to the rate of the Tellicherry taxation; the Governor in Council of Bombay ordered, on consideration of the preceeding report, that the estates and vargas not yet assessed must be rated at 10 per cent.. on account of the Honorable Company, which instructions the Chief and Council limited the operation of to the vargas or rice fields hitherto not assessed, and ordered that the assessments on the oarts should continue in the usual manner, which, whilst only rated (as intimated) at 25 per cent, in the produce remained in a proportion of one-fourth more lightly taxed than the rest of Malabar; there being no rule better understood, or more fully and readily acquiesced in, with respect to the assessment of the country in general, than that the Government is entitled to one-half of the effective and real produce of both trees and vines, in the cultivation

Remark on the comparative lowness	of which
of the purm revenue.	there is

of course neither nearly so much trouble nor expense as in that of the rice fields.

p.182

274. But these Tellicherry rates were destined still to undergo a further increase; for in the year 1776 the inhabitants being alarmed at an idea of the Company's meditating to abandon Tellicherry, made a voluntary offer to increase the rate of their contribution, which took place accordingly though not without

without violent subsequent opposition; but yet the several

Increase made in the Tellicherry rates of revenue at the instance of the inhabitants.

rates,
as the
said

inhabitants did then propose and subscribe to, have been since generally enforced, as hereunder stated in silver fanams and bejos, of which last there are sixteen to one of the former.

Silver Fanams.

Rates of the revenue as then settled,	Each betlenut tree bearing fruit....	0	4
	Do. cocoanut tree		
	do.. ..	0	8
Each pepper-vine..	do.. ..	1	0
Do, jack tree bearing fruit...		2	0
Ratty grounds 25 per cent on the produce			
Houses of Nairs, annually ..		5	0
Do. of Noors do...		10	0
Do. of Christians within the limits to pay one month's rent - houses occupied by the owners to pay		10	0
Do. without the limited...		5	0
Do. of Tiers		10	0
Do. of Weavers.		10	0
Do. of Muckwas.		5	0
shops.		15	0

Banqueuls...	100	0
Houses of Carpenters....	5	0
Do. of Goldsmiths....	15	0
Do. of Ironsmiths.....	10	0
Do. of Brahmins.....	10	0
Do. of Chettys....	15	0
Do of Banians..	10	0
Do, of Canians...	5	0
Do. of Malesa..	10	0

p.183.

275. On the general foundation of the rates of revenue ofe the few small districts immediately dependent on, and within what are understood to be the ancient dependencies, of, the settlement of Tellicherry, the revenue stood, for their year of account ending in April 1793, as follows:-

Mallen rents	2,650	0	44
Tellicherry rents.	2,217	1	46
New rents	5,143	2	84

	10,010	2	18
Deduct charges of collection	1,302	2	84

	8,707	3	34
Add Customs	6,354	2	35
Deduct charges of collections	1,529	0	0

	4,825	2	35

	13,533	1	60

Revenue durmapaters ...	5,291	3	20
Deduct, of charges....	952	2	56

	4,339	0	64

General net result...	17,878	2	30
	=====		

276. Although the preceding Tellicherry rates had been at first fixed on as the standard of those for Irvanad, it was, however, found that the jummabundy, or late assessment of the rental in the contiguous district of Rendaterra, had been framed (as noticed in the 260th paragraph) on considerably inferior ones, of which the clearest idea will be conveyed by the following comparative table, at the bottom of which also is inserted the general rates of rental for the northern districts as ordered to be established under the Tippoo's Government in gold fanams, which, for the convenience of comparison, have been here turned into velly or silver ones, at the rate of 2 to 3 (as specified in the 270th paragraph) which is on the supposition of a revenue moon of gold, 16 fanams being equal only to 3 Rupees or 1,200 rases according as the discussions concerning the coin (already inserted from the 95th to the 100th paragraphs) have been shown to be their full present worth in the market.

- : 184 : -

Comparative Table of the rates of taxation in the Northern Districts.

Districts.	Betlenut rates payable to Govt.		Cocoanut rates payable to Govt.		Pepper-vine rates payable to Govt.	
	Reas.	Silver fanams.	Reas	Silver fanams	Reas	Silver fanams.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tellicherry..	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	40	$\frac{1}{2}$	80	1
Irvannad.	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	40	$\frac{1}{2}$	80	1
Randaterra..	18	$1\frac{1}{8}$	40	$\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	0
					<u>16</u>	
					16	
Rates of Tippoo's						
Jumabundy,						
established in						
the Northern						
Districts,						
	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	60	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
turned into						
Reas from the						
rates in Gold						
fanams mentioned						
in the 270th						
paragraph..						

Jack-tree rates payable to Government.		Rice, taxed so much per cent.. or Dungalys.	Houses. Tenements.
Rees.	Silver Fanams.	Rates	Silver fanams.
8	9	10	11
160	2	On quarter of the produce valued at 43 Rupees per mill.	5 to 100.
60	2	43 Rupees per mill on the Government half.	From 5 to 10
80	1	Do. Do.	do. do.
120	1½	14 Rupees, 8 Annas on 1,000 Dungalies on the Government share.	Do. do.

277. In the 40th and 41st paragraphs, on account and comparative view have been inserted of the rates of Revenue prevalent, or established by Ashed Beg's settlement, in the southern countries, in vereneue Hoons (composed of 10 gold fanams each) and also in Rupees at the same values in respect to each other as in the preceding paragraph; and if relative views be taken of

General agreement between the rates of the Jummabundies of the northern and southern Divisions of the province of Malabar.

both assessments, the first in Hyder's and the second under Tippoo's administration, they will be found, as far as the two modes admit of any comparison, strongly to corroborate the tenor and spirit of Anund Row's evidence (quoted in the 252nd paragraph), which states

that

Those of the Tellicherry dependencies, including Irvenaad and Randaterra.

the
same

general principles, and rates on the produce, were for the greater part meant to be observed in both valuations; from either of which those of the settlements of Tellicherry and Randaterra and Irvenaad, of course form exceptions, as having been made under the immediate authority of the English Government.

278. Having thus stated the origin and rise of these Tellicherry rates of revenue which were ordered to be introduced into Irvenaad, it remains to be mentioned that an account of the settlement of this last district

was accordingly drawn out in January 1792, making the produce payable to Government, amount to 27,568-2-36, of which the oarts or purms (trees or vines) amounting

	alone to
Particulars of Mr. Rickward's successive assessment on Irvnaad.	10,368-0-60
	the people

objected that they could not bear so heavy a rate of taxation as at Tellicherry; first because the soil was poorer, and the trees consequently less productive, than at the last mentioned place; secondly, because of their products being, from nearer vicinity to the sea, of readier vend, and capable also of being brought cheaper to the market from not passing through the numerous toll and Custom-houses, which those from Irvnaad must be subjected to; in consideration of which circumstances the Government one full moiety of the tree and vine products, which ~~during~~ turning out only Rupees 10,273-0-60, the former or first estimated rental thereby was reduced to Rupees, 9,095 leaving it altogether for the year 1791-2 at Rupees 18,473-2-36, and for the next or last year there was a further deduction of Rupees 1,407-0-75, in consequence of the Commissioners from Bombay having ordered the pepper rents to be given up. but this was more than counterbalanced by the same gentlemen ordering in October 1793 that the proportion of nelly to be taken by the Company should be one-half instead of one-fourth of the produce, which together with 1,000 Rupees for the farm of the interior tolls and customs, raised the jumma to Rupees 22,282-3-37, and an order issued by Mr. Taylor to Mr Rickards to increase the nelly rate of money value from 43 to 50 Rupees per mille, left the ultimate Jumma, at 2,36,555-2-54, which is now to be divided into

six several portions (in the manner noticed in the 267th paragraph) among the same number of the families of the Nambtars, concerning whom the purport of our instructions to Mr. Galley was, to endeavour to prevail on them by the inducement of a larger income to themselves than they could otherwise fairly derive, to agree to the carrying on of the collections jointly with the Company; for although from the jealousy that we had observed in regard to this point in the Chericul and other Rajahs and Chieftains, we at that time (in May 1793) could hardly flatter ourselves with being able to bring these native chiefs of Irvenad and still less the Samoory and the other Rajahs to accede

Object entertained by the Commissioners of procuring the collections to be carried on jointly by the Company's Agents and the several native chiefs for they year ensuing.

to an arrangement; we had nevertheless become daily more convinced of its expediency, as affording the only effectual means of the gentlemen on the Bombay establishment acquiring a practical and thorough knowledge of the real state, and ability of the country, as well as to enable them by repressing the Rajahs' undue exactions efficaciously to co-operative towards its restoration from the evils entailed on it by its late series of mal-administration under the Mysore tyrants.

279. Whilst under the concretion of this necessity, and almost despairing of being able with the consent of the ~~parties~~ parties to apply the wished-for remedy, we were on our return towards Calicut from our northern circuit agreeably relieved by the voluntary and altogether spontaneous application made to us, as ~~an~~ unexpectedly as it proved

Application of the Rajah of Coorimnad in concurrence therewith.

acceptable, by weera Vurma the Rajah of Coorimnad, who delivered in a written request that a person on the part of the Company ~~might~~ might be appointed to assist him and to superintend his collections for ~~the~~ ensuing year, and

and that according to the result thereof a permanent Caboolat might be taken for his own revenue on receiving credit (as he himself in this request proposed) for whatever amount the Company may be pleased to fix for his and his family's support, and his temples; and this application he extended not only as far as regarded his own immediate district of Coorimnad, last mentioned in the 93rd paragraph but for those also of Perepnad and Cotiote (last noticed in the 127th and 202nd paragraphs) which are both considerable tracts or districts under his nephew, over whom he possesses entire ascendancy; the former, or perepnad, having fallen under the management of this family on the death of its old Rajah soon before the settlement which Mr. Farmer concluded with him, as there will be occasion hereafter to renew the notice of; but all that is at present necessary to add is, that we accepted of the Rajah's proposal, and assured him that proper Agents should be appointed, as he desired, it being at the sametime settled, that he should, from the ~~end~~ end of the current Malabar year, relinquish either to the Samoory, or give up to the Company (according to the decision that might be passed

Districts of Pynad Poorewe and Pyoormullas to be relinquished by him.

on the former's claim to them) the several districts of Pynad, Poorewe and Pyoormulla, which, (as explained in the last mentioned paragraph) had been included in his last year's settlement, although he did not claim them as his, further than certain tracts in private property in the Pyoormulla talook, which must of course remain unaffected however may be decided the question as to the general superiority of the district; a part of which called Koorumbulla, was dismembered by Tippoo and joined to Wynad at the same time that this last mentioned district was

Dismemberment of Koorumbulla
from Pyoormulla by Tippoo
Sultaun.

separated from the Cotiote district, in the manner al-

already noticed from the 231st to the 235th paragraphs.

280. Having as therein intimated, renewed with the Rajah of Coorimnad, on the occasion of passing through this district on our return to Calicut, the discussion of that part of Tippoo's Vakeel's memorial, whereby he stands accused (as already noticed in the 234th paragraph) of having laid waste the talooks of Chikloor and Todhar, the said Rajah replied by positively denying the charge and by explaining that Tohar, or (as pronounced) Torinaar, does not constitute any part of the Wynaad district to which he lays claim but is situated (as appears indeed by the map) at least eight cose beyond it; and as to Chukloor or Chickloos, there are (as he observed) two villages or places of that name, one in Wynaad and the other within Tippoo's boundary; from all which it appeared to us possible that the above quoted complaint may refer to another tract of country than that of the Wynaad or Chukloor claimed as an original constituent part of Cotiote; and as this Rajah further intimated to us that if the Company will not receive the revenue of Wynaad, he must negotiate for its payment to Tippoo's Government; in respect to which he solicited our assistance, declaring that he would be ready to nominate and fix on any banker, through whom it may be paid to that circle with ~~great~~ perfect regularity; at the same time that as an old inheritance, his family cannot think of giving it up, though he knows that in maintaining it, they are not to expect protection from the Honorable Company.

281. On a review of these circumstances, it appeared to us that as regard to the interests of our employers in respect to what we deemed the truth, in Tippoo's schedule, Letter thereon to the Madras Government. of the valuation of the Cotiote country if taken without Wynaad, as well as

due attention towards affording every reasonable aid to the Rajah, combined to render it incumbent on us to submit to the Madras Government, on the grounds above suggested and more fully detailed in the letter itself (of which a copy is included in the Voucher No.71), the expediency there might be in their endeavouring to secure Wynnad to the Company as an original part of the cessions, since, as therein observed we

To negotiate its being placed
under the Company.

could hardly suppose that the valuation in Tippoo's schedule is understood to be stated so high as $1\frac{1}{2}$ lac of Rupees, if the extent of country on which only one lac had been ~~as~~ usually assessed be thus meant to be nearly one-half diminished; but that, should the Madras Government be nevertheless unable to effect the confirmation of Wynnad to the Company, the next ~~next~~ most desirable object to be attempted was (in our opinion) the obtaining through Tippoo's Vakeel, that with a view to prevent the inconvenience of the Rajah being amenable at once to two Governments, the revenue thereof might be rendered payable to the Treasury through the mediation or channel of the British Government; but to this further communication and application on our part, no answer has been received, although in the expectation of one, we desired the Rajah of Coorimund not to make any direct overtures on his own part to Tippoo Sultan, till he hear the result of the measure thus

as also,
proposed; and that, should Tippoo in the meantime send a force into the contested territory "he is not to resist, but to submit to it, acquainting the chief person of the party who may thus enter, that the said District was understood by us to belong to Cotengary." and that he, the Rajah must therefore, of course give notice of the concurrence to the representatives of the Company's Government at Calicut, by whom

(as is left to his discretion to add) he has been instructed that this matter hath been placed in a train of amicable accommodation.

282. In this letter to the Madras Government, we also entered fully into the situation of the "Cemba" Vetul Hegra and the several Malabar Rajahs, who having been the Company's

Recommending the restoration of the
Vetul Hegra Rajah according to the
Treaty of peace,

allies during the war, were, from the causes already pointed out in the 87th paragraph, left in a state of insecurity by the terms of the pacification; recommending in particular, that the restoration of the Rajah of Vetul Hegra might be together with

proposed to

Tippoo's

Vakeel, on the foundation of the 8th Article of the Treaty of peace.

283. By the same address, we communicated to the Governor in Council at Fort Saint George, the information we had recently received, and the orders we had thereon issued, relative to an inroad made at the instance of Semma Comdenal, (a subject of Tippoo's) by some Nays and Mopillas of the

The advice of a Predatory inroad into
Coimbatore, and of the instruction
thereon issued, relative to the
future guards of the passes through
the Sukheem mountains.

Southern Districts of the Province of Malabar into the contiguous parts of the Coimbatore country, whence they had plundered and brought away some cattle which we gave instructions to Mr. Farmer, the Supervisor and Chief Magistrate, and to our Colleague Major Dow, (then on deputation in that part of the country) for the immediate restoration of, to the proper owners, as well as for bringing the marauders to condign punishment; and with a view to prevent the recurrence of similar attempts we wrote to Mr. Farmer and Colonel Hartley, (commanding that Troops in Malabar,) to concert together a plan for keeping proper guards at the several Ghauts, of which many had lately been discovered by the gentlemen employed on the survey of the country, and particularly the Carloor pass

leading into Mysore, through which Tipoo could in a few days have marched an army from Seringapatam to Furruckabad, his projected new capital of Malabar, without having

names of some of the said Ghauts or passes.

to cross a single unfordable river, (as will be seen by the map accompanying this report); and sundry more private Ghauts or passes, such as those of Nawal Cotta, and Mootty Collan, and of Aunamellah, which are much frequented by smugglers and freebooters marsuding between the upper and lower countries, as was ascertained by Major Dow during his aforementioned expedition into a that part of the country.

284 ~~324~~. This deputation of Major Dow was occasioned by a letter from Captain Burchall, commanding a battalion of Sepoys in the Southern Districts, to Colonel Hartley, under the date the 11th of April 1793, representing that the Mopillas in that quarter (last mentioned in the 217th paragraph) had been very troublesome in marsuding about the country in armed parties, and in burning temples and houses of the Nayrs, in the course of which they had put a headman of the latter caste to death; Captain Burchall adds that the chief or principal man among all this

Major Dow's 2nd deputation to quiet the Mopilla disturbances on their again breaking out in the southern countries, and Captain Burchall's report of these disturbances to Colonel Bartley.

lawless banditti (the Uni Moosa or Moopa already named in the 187th paragraph) who had madeo many professions and promises to go to Calicut, and also set off to join them wherefore captain Burchall, subjoining his own opinion that holding out cowles to them any longer will prove of no advantage but rather the contrary, ~~proposee~~ proposes to Colonel Hartley to bring them into subjection by marching his battalion through the country of Velatre, with the assistance, if necessary, of 2,000 armed Nayrs, whom the Rajah offered

to send with them; and Captain Burchall further mentioned that Mr. Stevens, the Southern Superintendent, had agreed to accompany him with the view of more quickly restoring peace to the country.

285. Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley forwarded this information to us whilst we were at Balliapattam in the opposite extremity of the province (as per voucher No.72, which contains all the correspondence relative to the Mopilla disturbances in general, informing us at the same time that, as he coincided in opinion with Captain Burchall

in respect
With the Colonel's intimation to the Commissioners.

necessity
of putting a stop to these depredations, he should be glad to have our sanction as soon as possible that he might issue the necessary orders.

286. But as we still suspected that these disturbances originated from, and were excited through, the ill-will borne by the Hindoo Carigars to the Mohammedan Their determination in consequence. Mopillas, we therefore, in our earnest desire to trace these causes to their source, and to obviate them as far as possible, determined, instead of yielding our consent to any immediate measures of military coercion, to depute, into Velatre and Vettutnad, our colleague Major Dow with instructions to endeavour to bring the existing dissensions to an amicable accommodation, to which effect we wrote to Colonel Hartley, advising him at the same time that if the Major's exertion should fail, we must, however reluctantly, have recourse as far as he might see necessary to measures of force, to preserve the peace of the country and to reduce the obstinately refractory, and in our separate instructions to the Major, dated the 17th of April, we desired him to enter

into the
Instructions to Major Dow. investigation

of these continually renewed disturbances and to favor us

thereon with his sentiments at large, on the most likely means of removing the causes of them.

287. We soon after received from the Supervisor, advices to the same effect, with the additional information that although he had lately sent a cowle to Hydroos (the free booting Mopilla mentioned in the 218th paragraph) through the Cazi of that part of the country, the latter had observed in his

Ineffectual endeavours of the Supervisor to bring in Hydroos.

answer that the Mopilla in question being a faithless and professed robber, his (the Cazi's) mediation could not in this instance prove of any utility; and Mr. Stevens, Superintendent of the Southern district, reported at the same time that Uni Moosa Moopa, (or as he is some times called, Moosa Moopa) is the chief of the Mopilla Moopas (moopa signifying a herdsmen) in that vicinity, and possesses a fortified house in the jungle, about fourteen miles distant from Cherpoolcherry the seat of the southern Superintendency,

Uni Moosa's fortified house and hypocritical behaviour.

describing him as being for the rest hypocritical and pretending even that he will assist in chastising the other disturbers of the peace but being himself in reality the secret spring and mover of every disorder.

288. Notwithstanding these untoward appearances Major Dow cherished, on his first arrival, very sanguine expectations of being able, in concurrence with Mr. Stevens, speedily to effect the restoration of tranquility and order, advising us also in his report of the 28th of April from Cherpoolcherry, that Uni Moosa had just sent word that, notwithstanding the Ramzaun, he will come in without loss of time. But the Knor afterwards wrote on the ^{7th} 7th of May, that "the Mopilla Moopas having post-poned coming here still the Ramzaun is over, nothing material can be done till then; but should they after that period show the least inclination to procrastination or delay no time shall be lost in ~~con-^{vi}~~

p.192

convincing them of our power to punish them for their late depredations."

289. At this period Shannauth, the Carigar or Dewan of the Zamorin, ~~being~~ having come from Calicut to meet us in the Coorimnad Districts, on our return from our Northern tour, delivered to us a list of the six free-booting Mopillias or Heads of gangs in the Southern districts, which we, on the 17th of May, forwarded through the Supervisor to the Southern Superintendent, as also to Major Dow, with instructions to these gentlemen to endeavour by means of persuasion or (these failing) by such as might be necessary to secure all or any of the parties thus denounced to us (at the head of

Orders given relative to the other heads of Mopilla free-booters in the southern districts.

whom was Uni Moota,) as should appear by their enquiries on the spot to be the principal robbers or disturbers of the peace in that part of the country.

290. On the 20th of May, the day of our return to Calicut, we received a letter from Major Dow, of the 17th advising us that all the measure taken by him in conjunction

Major Dow's order to Captain Burchall, to march against Uni Moota.

with Mr. Stevens, for bringing the refractory Mopillias to an amicable adjustment having proved ineffectual, he had ordered the battalion under Captain Burchall to move with all expedition into the Velatre District, and there to use every means to secure, with his adherents, the Mopilla chief Uni Moota Moosa, as every conciliatory measure to bring him to a sense of his duty had proved unsuccessful; and by Mr. Stevens, the southern Superintendent's and Mr. Stevens, the southern superintendent's letter on this occasion to the Major, it appears' letters-~~in-respect~~

326 (in concurrence with all our other information), that

Mr. Stevens' letters in respect to him. the
said

Mopilla is the chief of all those in the jungles; and Mr. Stevens joined on this occasion with the Major in opinion, that force should be immediately made use of to bring him to a proper sense of ~~his~~ duty, and to convince him that he cannot remain in this country without conducting himself as an obedient and quiet subject, adding "the offer of general pardon to the jungle Mopillas, though it seems to have been treated with neglect and contempt by Uni Moota, who, instead of repairing to the General or Commissioners as invited, has for some time been ~~shortest notice~~ been fortifying his house and preparing ~~this~~ adherents at the shortest notice to repair to his standard, despising every force that can be sent against him, except the regular Troops. What ideas he has of obedience may be judged by his flags, his Nearch, and beating the naubat; as well as having in his pay, exclusive of Mopillas, several Carnatic Sepoys; it is likewise known, almost to a certainty, that he is in habits of Correspondence with the power above the Ghauts, whose Troops in case of a rupture he would immediately join with thousands of his dependants. A spirit of disaffection so manifest should be subdued in time humanity and justice to the peaceable part of the inhabitants require it, as well as the dignity of Government; and, as lenient measures have failed, any longer hesitation to apply force will increase the evil and render it hereafter difficult to eradicate."

291. On the first notice we received of the circumstance being at this extremity, we wrote to Major Dow, as well for the further or more minute details of what had passed between him and Uni Moota, as to recommend, that if hostilities were unavoidable they might be as slight

and of as short a continuance as possible, in pursuance of what the Major knew to be our wishes and which was also his own, of gaining over these southern Mopillas not only by justice, but even by sacrificing to them if necessary,

Commissioners' further-instructions
instructions thereon.

some part of what might be the justifiable claims of Government.

292. We were just at this crisis furnished by Lieutenant Colonel Hartley with a memorial drawn up by Lieutenant Munn, who, having for some months been stationed in the Mopilla Districts, had observed their manners and

Lieutenant Munn's observations
on the state of the Mopillas.

the various ill-offices and ill-reports to which they were liable on the part of the Nayrs, to whom he thought they never would voluntarily or quietly submit to pay the revenue, on which ground he very judiciously advised to separate the two classes so as to give the Mopillas the power of making the collections among themselves; and with regard to the jungle Mopillas, Lieutenant Munn thinks it essentially necessary they should by some means or other be brought over, as otherwise the country near the mountains will be continually subject to their incursions; and the same gentleman adds that he had twice been at the fort of their Uni Moota, who retains in his pay about 100 men besides a large body of that class of ~~people~~ people who obey him; and that on one of these occasions this Mopilla had intimated his expectation of obtaining a pension from the Company, his pretensions to which were grounded on the number of followers he was obliged to

The situations and pretensions
of Uni Moota.

support; so that if without such a provision he were to throw himself under the Company's protection he knew not how to maintain himself and his people; on which Lieutenant Munn remarks "that although this language appears high and improper from the mouth of a common robber, yet the contiguity of these people to the Ghauts, and the precautions they take render the idea of surprising them next to an impossibility; for that an attempt to follow them through the jungles and over the mountains would be only harassing our troops to no effect, and even though Tippoo kept a large force in that part of the country, he could neither prevent nor materially check the depredations of those people whenever they chose to sally from their strongholds and fastnesses; and in fact it appears that in 1786-7, Ashed Beg Khan was forced to take this Uni Moota with 100 followers into the pay of the Nawab's Government, to prevent his and their preying on the country at large.

293. Next, after the receipt of this information, the intelligence reached us that Captain Burchall, having marched in pursuance of Major Dow's order, had, after surrounding Uni Moota's fortified place of abode, passed almost the entire day in unsuccessfully endeavoring to induce him to come into his camp and return with him to Chrpoolcherry, till at last this Mopilla himself broke off all further conference by firing a general volley on the troops, after which, hostilities commenced towards the evening and continued throughout the night, during which Uni Moota, (who had contrived to have the battalion attacked also on its rear from without), making a desperate sally was at last able,

Captain Burchall marches and
expels Uni Moota.

aided by the ~~obscur~~ obscurity on the moon going down, to cut his way through the sepoy's and escape, whereupon the few people that remained (among whom was Massood Khan who had served as a petty officer of Horse in Tippoo's

service during the war) allowed themselves to be taken into custody, and the place, or fortified house, being occupied by a party of sepoy, the prisoners were sent up to us at Calicut, together with several letters addressed to Uni Moota under the seal of Tippoo Sultaun, and dated from August to October 1751, expressive of great

Tippoo's correspondence with
this Mopilla chieftain.

reliance on his exertions in the cause of Mohammedanism and for carrying on the war in which that prince was then engaged with the company; but no part of this correspondence was found to extend beyond the period of the late peace; and it was declared by the abovementioned Massood Khan (who is said to have been one of Uni Moota's principal agents and advisers, and who described gundry instances of his master's predatory expeditions and robberies), that on that Mopilla sending lately to Seringapatam to solicit a continuation of Tippoo's countenance, and to make a merit of his having the company's Government, the only answer he received was that if he chose to ascend the Ghauts and remove his abode into Tippoo's country he might obtain an asylum, but that he could not now receive any further or other protection contrary to the existing state of peace between the two Governments.

294. However this may be, it is certain that Uni Moota's discomfiture worked a very salutary effect on all his adherents and on the great body of the wilder class among the Mopillas in general, including, among Salutary effects of this the expedition on the general quiet of the country. latter, a considerable proportion who immediately attended and declared their happiness at being relieved from the long course of tyranny which he had exercised over them; and the general effect has been a much greater degree of quiet-and-subm

of quiet and submission to Government in that part of the country than had hitherto been experienced, but at the loss to the battalion of three privates killed, with Lieutenant Gibbon and a Naick and five Sepoys wounded, whilst that of the Mopillas could not be ascertained; but Captain Burchall writes that there is reason to believe many of them were wounded in their frequent sallies, though only one of their killed had fallen into his hands.

295. On this occasion we retained Massood Ahan and Mohamed Yacob, as proper persons to become objects of a criminal prosecution; and we have instructed the Supervisor to cause the other six or seven prisoners to be released on their giving security for their future. How the prisoners have been disposed of, and, perceivable behaviour,

The house of Uni Moota has been converted, by Colonel Hartley's order, into an advanced post for the troops; and as we found that Uni Moota had added to his profession of robber and kidnapper of children (as already intimated in the 188th paragraph) that of a considerable landholder, sequestration of Uni Moota's lands. of which he had

from a farmer become the effective proprietor, in the same manner as hath been already described in the 201st paragraph, in respect to a number of other Mopilla Estates in the province, we now, of course, directed that those held held by this Chief should, till further orders, be sequestered to the use of Government.

296. Meanwhile in reply to the last inquiries which we had addressed to Major Dow, as to the details of

his proceedings with Uni Moota, he acquainted us that,

Particulars of Major Dow's even after
communications with Uni the
Moota, and expiration

of the month of Ramzaun, Uni Moota was only amusing him with vain promises of attendance; that he again wrote from Cherpoolcherry, allowing that Chief two days for his appearance, when after the expiration of the third day, the Major issued the requisition to Captain Burchall, who marched the same evening; and in the course of the next day the Major received a reply from Uni Moota, pleading that he could not attend from indisposition; the ground of which may, in some degree, be judged of, from the activity and resolution displayed in his subsequent defence, which was entirely voluntary and of choice on his part, as it has since become known that he had timely notice from a brother Mopilla at Cherpoolcherry of the march of the Battalion, and sufficient leisure before it came up to send away his family; after which he remained himself to see (as his followers expressed) what would happen or what could be done, though when the battalion did arrive and surrounded his stronghold, he appears to have been considerably agitated between the wish and the shame of
surrendering;
as also of the
and that
he did not

indulge the former, seems to have been greatly owing to the influence of his advisers and followers, men, who are described by Mussaood Kha, as people who think nothing of murder, and who will at any time kill a man for ten fanams.

297. We shall conclude this subject of our unwilling warfare with Uni Moota, by quoting the purport of Captain Burchall's letter to colonel Hartley, written on the 4th of June, about twenty days after his expedition, further favourable change induced mentioning
by Uni Moota's punishment. that "the
good effects of it are astonishing, as peace and

tranquillity seem now permanently established; and adding, that "the Choota Moopa, another free-booting Mopilla who used to commit such great depredations, having promised, in case his fault were forgiven, to come in and conduct himself as a good subject, Major Dow was, in consequence, pleased to grant him a full pardon, and he is now at Cherpoolcherry and that Ooona or Uni Moota's brother and uncle have likewise never to have any connection in future with that chief, and all the head men promised the same; and on Major Dow's return to Calicut, he brought up with him the major part of the Moopas or Chiefs whom we had pointed out to him (as stated in the 289th paragraph), all of whom were assured of every reasonable protection and encouragement, and who promised on their part future good behaviour.

298. After Major Dow had rejoined the Commission he delivered as his opinion, in addition to what he had already recommended, (as stated in the 217th paragraph) that two further measures will be useful towards

Major Dow's further proposals	repressing
relative to the jungle	future
Mopillas.	depredations

to the southward, viz, the appointing proper persons of their own tribe, in conjunction with the Government officers, to collect the revenue from them; and secondly to disarm them as soon as it can be done with safety, and to prohibit them, as well as the Nayrs, from habitually going about armed."

299. About the time of the return of the major part of the members of the Commission from their Northern Circuit, Mr. Boddam also rejoined it from Paulghaut, whither he had proceeded with Mr. Page (as mentioned in the 183rd paragraph)

Mr. Boddam rejoins the Commission.

after which Mr. Page rejoined us at Cannanore, as noticed in the 218th paragraph.

300. During these gentlemen's stay at Cochin they met at that place with Itta Punga, the next in succession to the superior, in the Rajahship of Paulghaut, (the last mention of which is from the 103rd to the 105th

Itta Punga's claim to the Delwayship or Regency of Paulghaut. paragraphs) which person,

representing that the right to the Delwayship or Regency did properly belong to him and that he had hitherto been unjustly kept out of it, accompanied Messars, Page and Boddam to the spot, where they proposed to enter into an investigation of the rights of the contending parties.

301. The only information which we had yet before us on this subject consisted of that part of Major Dow's reports (noticed in the 189th paragraph) which stated, that the reigning family is at present composed of eight houses or different branches, containing about sixty males, adding, that the five eldest of the whole family are Rajah but never meddle with affairs of state; the reason assigned for which is, that the 1st rajah to whom the Government properly belongs, when he succeeds to that dignity, is generally far advanced in years and Major Dows' description of the family of the Rajahs of Paulghaut, and of the constitution and rules therein observed as to the succession. unfit to protest

and govern the country; he therefore appoints as a Regent whom he chooses out of the younger branch of the family and to whom he delegates his power and authority, the title of Rajah excepted; for the new regent preserves his title of Achin, common to all the offspring of the family."

302. It hath already appeared, by the 103rd paragraph, that this Itta Punga was the first Achin who came to Calicut and concluded the first year's settlement with the Bombay Commissioners, after which ~~the~~ he returned and is

Death of the first Achin, and succession of the nephew, the Coomby. represented to have,

of insanity, and shot himself in the month of August 1792, upon which his nephew Coomby Achin was in the same month chosen and appointed to succeed him, and coming afterwards to Calicut was in the month of November Confirmed by the Commissioners from Bombay on the same terms, as to the revenue, as had been agreed to by the late Achin, liable to such future regulations as might be thought proper in respect to the future collection and administration of the revenue.

303. It has since, however, appeared that neither Itta Punga's nor Coomby Achin's appointments to the Delwayships had taken place entirely without oppositon among different

circumstances of his contested election and appointment.

branches of this very numerous family, but still they both seemed to have had the full assent and nomination on their side of the elder Rajah; and as on the last occasion Itta Coomby was (as stated in the vouchers, Nos. 73 and 74) opposed by another Achin called Coonjee, whose interest appears to have been supported by the second General or (according to the malabar term) Crown Rajah, under which denomination are included the five first of the family, the oracle of the temple of Bhugunetty at Paulhaut was had recourse to (a practice very common throughout Malabar), and declared, whether influenced or otherwise, in favor of Itta Coomby in the latter end of the month of August 1792 upon which his competitor remained still in opposition and being at the same time stigmatized by the adherents to the successful side, with having violated a female of the late

Confinement of Coonjee Achin
the unsuccessful candidate.

Regent's, the first act of Coomby's administration was to make a prisoner of his rival, which was not effected without resistance and bloodshed on both sides; and in this state

Coonjee Achin remained ~~on both sides and in this state~~ under plea of punishing him for the violation of the female aforesaid till after the arrival of Messrs, Page and Boddam at Paulghaut, in consequence of which, but sorely against Itta Coomby's will, he obtained his liberty.

304. After this, Mr. Lockhart, being appointed provisional Collector, was obliged in December 1792, to interfere as a check on the conduct of Itta Coomby in

Instance of this Achin putting a man to death and engagements taken from his thereon. consequence of his having decapitated a

p 199.

Malasur (some description of which caste is already inserted in the 15th paragraph), for having with a body of his Hill followers disturbed a Brahmin festival by intruding into their circle, according as by the local custom they are said, by a certain hour (though the Brahmins should by that time have retired), to be entitled to come and pick up the remains of the feast; on which occasion we insisted on the Achin's not not only satisfying the family of the Malasur, but entering into a written agreement not in future to affect the life or limb of any person of his own mere authority, or without consulting with, and obtaining the sanction of, Government.

305. After the arrival of Messrs, Page and Boddam at Paulghaut, these gentlemen transmitted to us the claim of Punga Achin, the second crown Rajah, to manage the affairs of the District, in the present superannuated condition of Question as to the Rajah's right to name his deputy. the real or first

Rajah or Sovereign, in preference to Itta Coomby, the person in charge; in reply to which forwarded Major Dow's above stated account of the constitution of the Rajah, who was at liberty to choose his own manager, and that the right to exercise this charge of the district did not thereby appear to vest in the next eldest Rajah or the heir apparent, and desiring therefore that they would endeavour to satisfy

and

to satisfy themselves further on the subject as to the point of the right.

306. We were, soon after Mr. Page had left Paulghaut to join us (as already noticed) at Cannanore, informed by threatened disturbances pending Mr. Boddam these inquiries. that the contending parties were collecting their fighting men on both sides, whom, notwithstanding every endeavour, he could not prevail on them entirely to disband, so that there was for some time great room to apprehend that bloodshed might ensue, the more especially as in this contest Coomby Achin (who sent bodies of their Nayrs to his assistance.

307. Happily, however these threatened consequence were not realized; and Mr. Boddam soon afterwards transmitted to us his report (as contained in the Voucher No. 75), stating "that the Walla or first Rajah had not the Mr. Boddam's report on the power to constitution of the Raj. appoint any person he chooses to the management of the country, nor could he delegate his authority; on the day of his instalment he was required to appoint a Dewan, but he was also obliged to obtain the consent of the second and right to the management of the or succeeding district of Paulghautcherry. Rajah before this appointment became valid, if he obtained this consent, he could nominate any person not connected with the family to be Dewan under him, but could not delegate to him his authority as well; acts were carried on in the office of Dewan and management of the country., should The consent of the other Rajahs was deemed unnecessary; should, however the Walla Rajah have a nephew of acknowledge abilities, he might appoint him to the office of Dewan and to manage the affairs of the country under his without consulting any of the other Rajahs," ~~and of the family, or next in age~~

and Mr. Boddam added, that Punga Achin is the second Rajah of the family, or next in age and rank to the Wallia Rajah, on whose death he succeeds; as to his becoming manager, this claim should I conceive be admitted in preference to any other; Coomby Achin not having obtained the consent of the other Rajah."

308. On the receipt of this report, and comparing it with the other different accounts of the constitution of this Raj, not only from Major Dow's but from their Opinion of the Commission thereon.) own

as in the voucher above quoted), which do expressly conclude the five crown Rajahs from all right to the Rajah management, and considering also that, if the elder Rajah be constitutionally liable to have a manager or Regent imposed on him, it might amount to the entire loss of power to himself, which it is difficult to suppose could have been the real intent of their or any regal system, we replied to Mr. Boddam (as per particulars in the paper No. 75) that we did not on the whole think the ground adduced sufficient for us (under such an uncertainty as to the precise point of right between the different members of the family) to annul or set aside, by ~~their~~ mere act of our own authority, the choice and appointment which the Wallia or first Rajah appears to have made of his relation Coomby as his vicegerent; but the Itta punga, the 2nd Rajah, or whoever had any claims, might proceed, with our full assent, to prosecute and substantiate them by regular process in the Courts of Justice; in the same manner as we wished all rights to Rajahsips and other property and claims, and real and personal, to be hereafter decided; soon after passing which opinion, all the Parties followdd Mr. Boddam to Calicut where such further proceedings as took place regarding them and this district shall be mentioned in their proper ~~places~~ places .

309. Meanwhile we proceed to mention, that being encouraged by the unexpected success we had experienced (as noticed in the 279th paragraph) in respect to one of the Rajahs not only assenting to, but himself requesting, that the collections of three of the districts therein named might, for the ensuing year, be made jointly by his and the Company's Agents, we determined to endeavour to bring the Samoory Rajah and all the other Chiefs of districts to the same mode of settlement; with which view we engaged the Brahmin Shammnauth, the Zamorin's principal Carigur of Minister, to be assisting in the negotiating of this point with his Master, (who had ~~hered-~~ already yielded a previous degree of assent to it as mentioned in

Negotiation with the Zamorin to settle with
 him on the footing of a joint collection
 for the ensuing Malabar year, and

20th
para-
graph
not

doubting, but that if he consented, all the lesser Rajahs would also yield acquiescence, as well as to the further measure proposed by us (and which this Brahmin Carigur agreed also to recommend to his Master) of the permanent for the institution of a regular Canongoe establishment on the part of Government.

insti-
tution,

as servants of the Company's Government of a Canongoe Department throughout the country at large, similar to which nothing had been established either in Hyder ~~te~~ or ~~which~~ Tippoo's time, although, considering the state of this country, and more particularly the peculiar situation of the British Government in respect to the exercise of their sovereignty in it (which, to hide nothing, the Rajahs look upon rather as an usurption on our part than a legal rule), there is no mode that occurred to us more effectually to control without dispossessing them in their capacities of collectors of the public revenue

than a ~~legal~~ such a Canongose establishment, which by pervading the interior transactions of every district, and from its officers being paid by and kept altogether dependent on our Government, must, we conceive, prove (or seems to us at least capable of being rendered) highly useful, as well to bring ~~state~~ into and keep in order the accounts of the Land and revenue, as to serve as local assistants, intelligencers, and guides to the Supervisor and superintendents in their discharge of the important trusts reposed in them; and like wise to act as constant checks on the illicit and undue exactions (as already occasionally noticed) we have found the Rajahs, Achins, Nambyars, Nayrs, Carigurs, and other superior classes of the landholders and natives of Malabar to be so much addicted to.

310. We have already, in the 202nd and 278th paragraphs, touched upon the motives that led us to wish to establish an open or joint collection between the Company's and Saamoory's agents for the year ensuing, which principally consisted in the uncertainty we were still the present state of the country, which had since undergone such great alterations from the rapine and disorder which were so prevalent in it during the latter years of Tippoo's Government, as well as by reason of the great influx of inhabitants, including a numerous band of idle Nayr Rajahs, and other chiefs, who must now be provided for, in some shape or other, from the public funds, and must therefore in fact operate as an additional burthen on the country; into the true state of which, we had by this time no reason to believe that the accounts which our Sherishtadars or native Investigators, had (as noticed in the 198th paragraph) been appointed to collect, would afford any satisfactory insight; as from the shortness of time, the inexperience, and perhaps, in sundry instance, the venality of the people we were

obliged to employ, they had, for the most part brought back only such information as the Rajahs and Land-holders chose to impose upon them, all which circumstances will be found still more fully and methodically stated in the minute from Mr. Duncan, in the voucher No. 76 which also

Acquiescence of the Zamorin shows that
in both of the preceding after long
objects. personal

conference with the Samoory (in the course of which the ability of the country to pay Ashed Beg's Jumma, was not only avowed but for the first time even strenuously insisted on by the Zamorin's family) he declared, in the presence of all the other Rajahs subordinate to him, his agreement (on the conditions therein stipulated, the principal of which was due provision for himself and family to the two points of the permanent Canongose establishment, and of the collections being made jointly, for the ensuing year, by his and the Company's officers.

311. By subsequent negotiation the Samoory was also brought to yield up (in pursuance of the 10th Article of the plan of the 11th of March for the general Government of the province) that branch of the revenue Zamorin's relinquishment of the customs. arising from
customs
(the interior tolls and transit duties whereof were to be, from the beginning of the Malabar year 969, abolished), retaining only the privilege of stationing an Agents with the Company's collectors to keep a check account of ~~4th~~ their receipts.

312 But in respect to the 9th Article of the aforesaid original plan, viz, in what regards the Mint at Calicut, we found, after much discussion, that Compromise with him in respect the Samoory
to the Mint. was so very
averse to part with it (considering it not only as being

coeval with the sovereignty of his family, but as being what he conceived he had principally to rely on her a subsistence) that fearing too much to irritate, we came to a kind of compromise with him, that the said department should indeed remain under the exclusive management of the Honorable Company's Government as far as regards the direction of the coinage, together with the regulation of the rates of seigniorage or dues thereon, and the proportion of alloy in the different metals; but that his (the samoory's) people shall also be allowed to assist in carrying on the details of the business, enjoying also one moiety of the net receipts, which according as it has been hitherto conducted have, as will appear in the voucher No.77. comprising the details of all the above stated negotiations with the Zamorins, yielded to him a profit of about 50,000 Rupees per annum, though it may not prove so much when put under proper regulation as may be hereafter further noticed.

313. All the preceding Article having been reduced into the form of an Akramama, an engagement was executed by the Samoory according to the translation thereof inserted at length in the last quoted voucher; in which need a reference, and recognition is also made of the original plan or system (contained in the 211th Akramama or engagement hereupon entered para- into with the Zamorin, recognizing also graph) the first or original plan for the Government and administration of justice. which

had already been some months established with the concurrence of the Governor of Bombay for the Government and administration of Justice in and throughout the province of Malabar, as particularly set forth and detailed in Sir Robert Abercromby's Circular letter addressed to all the Rajahs under date the 30th of March last, the purport of which Circular Notification had already been noticed in the 214th paragraph.

314. The next Rajah who came into the same terms of agreement as the Samoory (with the exception only of what concerns the Mint, from there not being any such institution in that Raj) was (as per voucher No.78)

Similar engagements entered	the Rajah of
into by the Rajahs of	Cartinaad who,
Cartinaad.	of all others

in Malabar, seemsthe most truly attached to the British interests; and next to him in the execution of the Akrrnama, as well (as we conceive) as in fidelity to the Company,

and	was the Rajah of
	Coorimnaad (as
per voucher No.79) not only for his own immediate district,	
but comprehending similar separate deeds for Cotiote and	
Coorimnaad.	perepnaad

(for the reason already explained in the 279th paragraph) relative to all which it may be here observed that during the slight discussion with this last mentioned Rajah previous to his execution of these deeds, he did once urge some objections (as had indeed transitorily the Rajah of Cartinaad) against relinquishing the customs as derogatory to his credit, this authority being in Malabar considered as implying, more especially than any other, the rights of sovereignty; but, on being further questioned and spoken to on the subject, he very readily ^{P. 204} gave them up, and candidly confessed that the principal if not the sole motive of his having at all preferred them, was with a view to shield himself in future from the degree of obloquy that he had, he said, incurred with the other Rajahs, for having been the first, as well last year with Mr. Farmer (as noticed in the 92nd paragraph) as now ~~the~~ with us, to step forward to evince his readiness to fall in with the measures of Government.

315. Itta Coomby, Achin of Poulghout, having
(as intimated in the 308th paragraph) come to Calicut, readily

And of the Achin of	entered into
Poulghout and the Nayar of	engagements not
Cowlpore, Congar, Menoor	only similar to
and Yerterra, as to their revenue	those above also
and expressly renouncing their	
claims to the administration of	
justice.	

described, but containing also a further separate
clause (as per voucher No.80) recognizing and confirming
the stipulations which (as specified in the 304th
paragraph) he had entered into before Mr. Lockhart,
restraining him from the exercise of any judicial
independent authority, more especially in criminal cases,
in addition to all which he now also entered into a
separate agreement renouncing in terms the

most express and explicit, all such power and authority either in cases civil or criminal and the Nayrs of Congar, Manoor, and Yerterra, and also the Nayr of Cowlpara (whose situations have been explained in the 109th and 110th paragraphs) entered at the same time into engagements in all respects similar (as per voucher No.91) to the Achin aforesaid.

316. All these deeds we transmitted to the Supervisor, with the letter of instruction contained in the voucher no.82, desiring him and the superintendents to proceed in the adoption of such consequent measures as might enable Instructions thereon to the Supervisor.

them effectually to stand forth and ensure a faithful accomplishment of the several purposes which these concessions on the part of the Rajahs did now entitle and enable our Government to realize and carry into effect; in which view we advised him to select a sufficient number of the most discreet and best informed persons to hold the offices of the Company's Tehsildars, or Collectors, in the several districts, under whom it might (as we further intimated) be probably necessary to place (besides the Canongoes) subordinate Purbutties and Menwas for the several hobilies and sub-divisions of each Talook so as to ensure, in conjunction with the Rajahs and their agents, that effectual superintendence and control over the produce and collections during the ensuing in conjunction with the Rajahs and their agents, that effectual superintendence and control over the produce and collections during the ensuing year, as may enable the servants of the Company on this establishment to pronounce with a sufficient degree of certainty at the end of it, on the ^{nature,} constituent parts, and amount of the

317. Whether, as seems probable, the Rajah of Chericul left more averse than any of the others to allow of the Company's interference in his country,

Rajah of Chericul's similar Akrarnama and consequent alteration in the mode of settlement first proposed with him.	certain it is that
--	--------------------------

he was on the above occasion longer and required more invitation to induce him to come to Calicut; in so much that their Akrarnamas had been all despatched two or three days before he made his appearance; but seeing on his arrival that the measure had been thus generally adopted, he deserves the credit of having at least appeared to concur in it with a very good grace; and notwithstanding the repeated insinuations and writings of the Beeby of Cannanore against him there is reason to believe that his good sense, and a regard to his own interest, and his knowledge that there is in Travancore a competitor to the Raj, will keep him firm to the Akrarnama or engagement he has entered into (which is in tenor and purport to exactly the same effect as the Rajah of Cartinaad's); the more especially as Janea (the Brahmin already so often well spoken of in the course of this report) has been chosen for the Company's Tehsildar or collector of this district; besides which, this Rajah has been gratified in having allotted to him two Hindoo Canongoes, instead of one of these being a Mopilla, as, with a view to general policy, had been ordered for the country in general, in the manner that will be further mentioned in the proper place; and as, under this open mode of settlement, the draught or memorandum of an agreement which he had before given to us, whilst on our late circuit in his country, to pay or make good to Government (as specified in the 255th

paragraph) the certain annual jumma of 1,25,000 Rupees, remained no longer applicable, he requested (as per voucher no.83) to have it restored, and it was returned to him accordingly.

318. On the same day, engagements in all points similar (as per voucher no.84) to those which had been entered into by the Achin of Palghaut, and the Nayrs of Cowlpara, &c., (as

Engagements of the Rajah of Vypoor.

(and)

specified in the 315th paragraph) were signed by Raja Wurma, the plain and honest khetry Chietain of the small district of Vypoor, already once mentioned in the 128th paragraph.

319. Besides this Mr. Farmer the Supervisor received soon after a representation from the Rajah of Velatre, by which he submits himself in general terms, and agrees

Adjustment in respect to the country	to
of Velatre.	abide
	by

whether whatever the company shall be pleased to order concerning him and his district; the events that led to which representation are that in consequence of the great disorders that had prevailed in that country by means of the disturbances excited (more especially on the removal of the battalion which had been stationed there) by Uni Moota Moopa (till that Chief's reduction as already noticed in the 293rd paragraph) as well as by the other Mopillas, who in this district greatly outnumber the Hindoos, this Rajah appearing to have been unable, or being otherwise unwilling to exert any effectual control to preserve the peace of his district, we, on the joint representation of our colleague Major Dow (as made to us during his deputation into that part of the country) and of Mr. Stevens, the Southern, Superintendent, to Mr. Farmer, the Supervisor, of the misconduct and total inefficiency of this Rajah, and of Kariat Moosa his Carigur (who had also fallen in arrears

81.8 { Kariat Moosa his Carigur (who had also fallen in arrear
of their revenue), concurred in the order sent by the
Supervisor to Mr. Stevens in May last, to assume the
immediate management of that district; which we the more
readily yielded to, not only from the full conviction of
the expediency of the measure, but as, in proceeding thus
far, we violated no engagement with, or promise to this
Rajah whatsoever, as he and his family had come into the
country from their place of refuge in Travencore, and
on the expulsion of Tippoo's troops, had, under the auspices
of the Ram Rajah's Dewan, been reinstated without (as far
as appears) awaiting or asking the permission of the
Company's Government.

320. The preceding arrangements were all concluded
with the Rajahs or Native Chiefs in the actual possession
of their respective districts; neither (excepting the
Rajahs of Chericul and perepnand) are there any compe-
titors for those several Rajahships but there remain
several others - viz., vetutnad and Chetwa to the south-
ward, and Pynaer, Poorwee and Pycormulla to the north-
ward of Calicut - the right to all which being more or less

Cases of disputed titles to	disputed,
districts within the	we
province.	shall now

submit, in the order in which they have been named, a
Chericul.) summary of what
we have learned as to the separate merits of the case in
respect to each of them but Chericul, concerning which,
we have been already sufficiently explicit in the 259th
paragraph.

321. In the 127th paragraph, mention has been made
of the settlement of perepnand, as then concluded with
the successor to its old Rajah, who had espoused the
pollution and loss of caste that (as therein noticed)
had been suffered by his nephew; after which have been

Perepnaad.

further remarked

in the 279th

paragraph, the death of that Rajah, and the management having, the death of that Rajah, and the management having thereon fallen to the Cotiote family, which is stated to have, about fifty years ago, been new stocked from that of Perepnaad; so that, in consequence of there being (as asserted on behalf of the present incumbent) no unpolluted Heirs to the Raj of this country, the old Rajah did before his death, apply to the Coorimnaad Rajah (the head of the Cotiote family) for a successor; who, thereupon, sent his own nephew, whom the old Rajah conducted into Perepnaad, where having sent for the young princes and the principal inhabitants, a Terveretta, or Royal letter^s was granted to him with general approbation, and he went afterwards (but before the arrival of those from Bengal) and asettled for the revenue with the commissioners.

322. But, in opposition to this person's right, another, of the name of Ram Warrum or Rama Wurma, delivered in his claim to Mr. Boddam in May last, founded upon his being not only a distant relation of the old Chief Rajah's but as having, when the latter fled in Tippoo's time into Travancore, been in that country adopted by the said

Claim of Ram Warrum.

Rajah, in preference even to a near relation, a nephew by blood; adding that the Rajah of the Cotiote family had, after the death of the old Chief Rajah, introduced himself into the management by an armed force, without possessing any right or title whatsoever.

323. These opposite representations being referred to Mr. Farmer, he reported that on his and Major Dow's

Real state of this dispute.

first

Arrival

at Calicut, the old and real Rajah came to meet them

2. Talooks of Vettutneed (the sub- divisions of which according to Tippoo's schedule, are particularised in the 78th paragraph).....	1, 11, 969-7-14-0
3. Talooks of Wutternear or Ernear....	41, 371-0-0-12½
4. Talooks of Sawkar or Chowghaut, exclusive of Koorungeloor and Setwye, viz., Sawkar or Chowghaut proper with its sub- divisions....	48, 415-8-9½-0
Sherungood with do.	52924-3-14½-0
5. Talooks at Paulghaut- Cherry....	88,000-0-0-0

Hoons.	3, 59, 615-1-14-0
	Rs. 11, 68, 862-2-0
	11, 68, 862-2-0
	=====
6. Island of Setwye or Chetwa. including Koorungeloor as excepted...	40,000-0-0-0
7. Cochin tribute....	1,00,000-0-0-0

Total Rupees....	16, 06, 362-2-0
	=====

participate in the country in any other manner, nor ever had any title to or connection with its Government; and denying that he ever collected the ferry and other duties alluded to; and arguing, for the rest, that the circumstances of their having rendered occasional assistance to the Samoory in his wars, in like manner as they had done to other Rajahs, constitutes no every Rajah on the coast of Malabar might, on similar premises, bring such reciprocal claims on each other.

325. On the whole, it did not appear to us that the Samoory had shown any good title to the Raj of to any other rights therein, than the lands which he might have held as private property; since, as to any claims to, or derivable from, Chungadam or the like, these were all

Opinion thereon.

set aside

and

annulled during the period of his own exile, by Hyder and Tippoo having, in lieu thereof, and of all the Rajah's ancient exactions, instituted a regular revenue.

326. The next claim preferred by the Zamorin was to the country of Vetutnaad, the former transactions of the Bombay commissioners concerning which, are described in the 112th and 113th paragraphs; and as applicable to what Zamorin's claim to the superiority over Vetutnaad.

follows,

we shall

here insert an extract from Major Dow's reports, already noticed in the 189th paragraph, relative to this country

327. It appears that the ancestors of the Rajah of Vetutnaad were put in possession of their country by Cheruma perumal at the general partition of the ancient Monarchy of Mallem, at least they claim so high an antiquity;

Major Dow's description of its state and constitution.

and

some

circumstances which occur in the general history of

Malabar, seem to corroborate their claim. They are of the Brahmin-Chatrien caste (by which term is meant a Brahmin or Namboory father and Chatrien or Khetry mother) and on that account were never, nor can be, connected with the Zamorin's family, which is inferior to them in point of caste. The present Rajah's name is Rama Vurma; he is the last of his race, and since ten years an exile in the Travancore country."

328. "The Rajah of Vettutnaad pretend to have preserved a state of perfect independency of the Zamorin's Government since the time of Cheruma Perumal, and, even in the Zenith of the Zamorin's power, not to have been subject to any tribute or to any kind of Vassalage; but by way of ceremony they used to wait on the Zamorin at his coronation day, and to throw some Rice over his head immediately after the three Namboories who first performed this rite."

329. "In this independent state they remained, till about thirty-seven years ago, when the Zamorin carried on a successful warfare against the Mopillas of Tirurangady and, making himself master of the surrounding countries as far as Cochin to the southward, and paulghautcherry to the eastward, his collectors frequently intruded into the vettutnaad country; and on account of the great power of the Zamorin, the Rajah was obliged to suffer and overlook many irregularities committed by the Zamorin's people in his country."

330. "The Zamorin, however, never attempted to subjugate the Vettutnaad country; no act of submission, or agreement to that purpose, was ever made by the Rajahs. no tribute in money or kind was ever paid; but policy rendered it necessary for them to cultivate the good will of the Zamorin, to endure many vexations from his people, and if required, to assist him with their Nayar Militia in the different warfares in which the Zamorin had been engaged."

331. It would, notwithstanding, appear that the Zamorin had, in the course of these latter warfares, encroached in some degree at least on the Vetutnaad, since in November 1792, a claim was preferred against,

Rajah of Vetutnaad's counter	him on
claim and denial of that of the	that
Samoory.	account

in the name of its Rajah, which was not, however, prosecuted; but instead thereof, the Samoory have been repeatedly urged, was at length referred by us, whilst on our Northern circuit, it to the inquiry of Mr. Farmer, the Supervisor, who, in the beginning of the month of May 1793, reported, in consequence, that the old Rajah having at length come up from Travancore, had unreservedly denied the alleged subordination of his country to the Samoory or

Followed by	to any
	other Rajah

whomsoever; and that Shannauth, the Carigur of the Zamorin, had also given up all pretence to any tributary claims on this country, limiting his Master's pretensions to certain ceremonies to be performed at his Coronation, which observances the Vetutnaad Rajah declared to be equally and reciprocally binding on either.

332. But the Rajah in question dying on the 24th of May 1793, without heirs natural or adoptive, the Samoory began immediately to take such measures with regard to appointing a person to perform the seradh or obsequies, as might best serve to strengthen his pretensions on the country, which, notwithstanding Mr. Farmer's preceding inquiry

The death of the said Rajah, and renewed discussion thereon as to the right of the Zamorin.

and report, we found he had yet by no means entirely relinquished; Shannauth now pretending that his apparent abandonment of his Master the Samoory's claims before that Gentleman, was only to be construed into an acknowledgment that the two Rajahs were then friends as (in conformity to his observation,) "where there are no claims, there is friendship." But being more closely interrogated, he was fain at length to confess that on the inquiry made before Mr. Farmer, he had admitted that his Master the Samoory had no claims of revenue, or of tribute, or of any other money concerns in vetutnaad, but only on the Mopilla part of the inhabitants for Poorshandrum and Chungadam: "both which articles he himself very well knew had been abolished over the entire country in general; wherefore, we thought it our duty on this occasion to inform the Samoory that we considered the Raj of this district (one of the finest in the Southern countries, and most conveniently situated for controlling and breaking the connection between the others on each side of it) to have, for want of heirs escheated This district declared an escheat to the Company. to the Company

but that whatever private landed property he (the Zamorin) might have therein, would, of course, be preserved to him; whilst that of the late Rajah, with all the other parts of his estate, real and personal, has, according to the Malabar customs, devolved to, and become justly vested in, the Honorable Company, as the paramount - sovereign of the ceded countries; and Mr. Farmer the Supervisor was thereon instructed to make choice of, and depute, a proper person, of the same caste and general rank as the deceased Rajah, to perform the seradh on the part of Government; which that Gentleman did accordingly, by deputing for this purpose the Ram Wurra, who has been mentioned in the 322nd paragraph, as a competitor for the Raj of Perepnaad.

333. The next pretension set up by the Zamorin was to the territory of Setwe Manapoorum and Cranganore (otherwise called the Island of Chetwa) which appears by the 24th paragraph to have been conquered from the Semoory by the Dutch about the year 1717, fifty-six years after which it was taken from them in 1776 by Sirdar Khan on the part of Hyder Ali; so that, considering the great length of time that had passed, and the different authorities under which Zamorin's claim to the Island of Chetwa.

this country
has since

remained, we did not, from the first, conceive the Semoory's claim to it, as entitled to much attention; neither did we altogether refuse to hear what he might have to urge on the subject.

334. In the 163rd and 164th paragraphs, mention has been made of this Island having been leased by Mr. Powney to the Rajah of Cochin, and of the complaints that had afterwards been preferred by the Ryots to Major Dow; the subjects of which not having come then to any satisfactory termination; they were renewed by the same parties on the

Renewed complaints of its
inhabitants of the oppression
of the Rajah of Cochin.

subsequent deputation of Messrs. Page and Boddam, to whom the Ryots complained, that the Rajah had levied from them 15 per cent, more than was collected in Tippoo's time, besides seizing on all their pepper, at the same time that he collected Tippoo's jummabundy tax thereon of three frans per vine; adding, that last he had laid on a quarter increase, besides the 15 percent, and had this year super-added another eighth; to enforce their payment of which, he placed them in the sun, or in the water, or in irons; besides all which, he forced them to pay for the waste land, took from them their cattle, fowls, and other property; without paying; and seized one-third of deceased persons' estates, and prevented the Mussulmans from performing the rites of their religion, and had, in resentment for their having formerly complained to Major Dow, laid heavy fines on them.

x/ and had, in resentment for their having formerly complained^{ed} to Major-Dow, laid heavy fines on them-

335. On these complaints being presented to Messrs. Page and Boddam, the deputed Commissioners, they referred the parties to the Rajah, with a letter requiring him to grant them redress; which he appears to have for the

Proceedings thereon.

time being, acquiesced in, by the complaints returning and declaring that they were satisfied; whereupon they were assured by the deputed Commissioners of future protection and ample redress in case of further oppression; and upon our Colleagues' report of these circumstances, we thought it our duty to advise the Rajah, through Mr. Powney, in the month of February 1793, that we should resume the lease, in case of any further well-grounded complaints; in reply to which Mr. Powney informed us that the Rajah promised there should be no more; and that Gentleman having shortly afterwards notified to us the assent of the Madras Government to the transfer of this Island and of the dependency of the tributary district of Cochin to that of Bombay,

Transfer of this Island and of the
tributary district of Cochin, to
Bombay.

we on the 1st of March 1793, requested him to continue to exercise, on our part, the same charge of both, as he had hitherto under his own Presidency, remitting the revenue and tribute to Calicut.

336. By the already quoted reports of Major Dow, it appears that this Island of Chetwa is divided into three unequal principalities; the first and largest consisting of Setwye, or Chetwye proper, occupying the northern portion of this isle; the second of Ayroor,

Major Dow's report relative to this.

~~situated Dow's report relative to this~~
situated in the middle; and the third and smallest sub-division of Cranganore, in which the Dutch obtained their first influence, by taking its fort from the Portuguese in the last century; after which, in the beginning of the present one, they had a war with the Zamorin, which terminated as already noticed in the 24th paragraph; whereupon, the Dutch built the fort of Chetwa and found means to extend their authority over the whole of the Island, from which they are supposed to have drawn to the value of about 60,000 Rupees yearly, inclusive of the district of the Ayroor and Cranganore Rajahs."

337. This account, procured by Major Dow from materials collected during his first journey to the the ~~claim~~ southward in 1792, we were desirous, in reference to the claim of the Semoory, to have further elucidated from the records of the Dutch Government at Cochin; in consequence of which we applied repeatedly through Mr. Powney to Mr. Van Angelbeck for such information as he could afford us; but, when this was at length obtained in June 1793, we had to regret that it was so scanty and related only (as has since appeared) to the division of Chetwa proper, or at most of that and Ayroor, though our object bore relation to the Island in general including of course Cranganore, its southern part; all, however, that can be collected from Mr. Van Angelbeck's paper of explanation (for which he states the loss of

Information from Cochin
on this subject.

Records, &c.), is that in 1717 the Zamorin ceded to the Dutch Company, of territory within the Island, the lands of Hermonton (or Edemootum) and of Punnikal (or Punchall) situated partly in Chetwa proper, and partly in Ayroor, - to

in Ayroor, together with the rests of the lands of the Payincherrin Nayr; and Mayoram and Peponetty (or Modilakum and Papinewytum) in the district of Ayroor, which places continued to be held by the Dutch till Hyder Ali's conquest of them in 1776; but no notice is taken by Mr. Van Angelbeck in this paper of explanation (already referred to in the 24th paragraph) of the revolutions.

either of the residue, constituting the greater part, of the Ayroor Rajahsip; nor is that of Cranganore at all mentioned.

338. Being, however, from want of local knowledge as to this part of the country, unaware at the time of the existence or scope of this reservation, the more especially as Mr. Powney in his letter enclosing Mr. Van Anglebeck's report, described, and no doubt understood, it as relating

Determination to place the Island under
the immediate management of the
Company's officers.

to the Island in general, we wrote to the Supervisor that deming, on the premises before us, the claim set up by the Zamorin to be inadmissible, he (Mr. Farmer) was, after the expiration of the term of the existing lease with the Rajah of Cochin, to place the Island in general under the immediate charge and collection of the Honorable Company's own servants.

339. The Zamorin's next claim was to the district of Pynard (last mentioned in the 279th and 320th paragraphs) which, determined in his favor.

situated to the northward of Calicut, extends about 20 miles along the coast from the Ellatoor to the Cotta river, and as although it appeared that, before or up

to the period of Hyder's first invasion, no negdee or regular revenue had been instituted, or of course paid to the Samoory, yet he had collected to the customs and the Poorishandrum, and as the four Nayrs who are the local Chiefs of this district, did also readily acknowledge him (the Zamorin) for their superior and lord-paramount, we have accordingly admitted of his claim concerning this district.

340. His next claim was to the talook of Poorwee, situated between Calicut and the Sukhein mountains, the Nayrs of which declared that, in consequence of a long and destructive war that had, for many years, prevailed between them and the adjoining district of Coorimnad, they had been forced to have recourse to the Samoory's protection, for which a small tributary consideration

His claim on Poorwee.

or annual acknowledgement was stipulated to be paid to him from the lower order of artificers subjected themselves to pay to the Ambary, or eldest female of the Zamorin house, to secure her protection; adding that their district continued in this situation till the year 941 (1763-6) when the Zamorin sent, against their consent, his own people to make the collections, which they resisted, and killed his Agents; and this happening just about the time of Hyder's first invasion, no decisive inference can be drawn as to the point of right from what may have been after this, their relative situations; but as the Samoory continued strongly to urge and insist on this district having been as much subordinate to his predecessors as the one abovementioned of Pynnad, and asserted that they had usually collected two fanams from every house, we have left instructions on this

subject with Mr. Farmer (as per the Voucher No.85) that he may consider Poorwe as subordinate to the Zamorin, provided he shall find it necessary thus far to gratify him; but that otherwise we shall be better pleased if this measure can with propriety be avoided, as we concluded that Government must wish to circumscribe, not only the Samoory's but all the other Rajah's possessions within as narrow bounds as justice and true policy will admit of.

341. The claim set up by the Samoory to Pyoormulla, he himself afterwards abandoned as untenable in the manner that will appear in the voucher No.85. and therefore this valuable and extensive district, (which lying to the north-east of Calicut extends along the foot And to Pyoormulla. of the

Sukein mountains) will, in the charge of the local Nays, be placed under the permanent collection of the Company's Government.

342. The above are all the claims preferred by the Samoory except to Cowlpore, which we have already in the 167th and 179th paragraphs noticed our rejection of; and also to two interior custom house stations, which being now all abolished, his claim to them falls also equally to the ground.

343. As in this part of the report we meant to comprehend all claims for disputed territory, we proceed next to state one against the Samoory, the first intimation of which was transmitted by Major Dow during his first tour through the Southern districts, representing Claim of the Rajah of Poonatoor in substance against the Zamorin. that he had met with a Rajah styled of Poonatoor, who laid claim to the district of Chowghaut or Sawkar (called also Padenhapadom), and of the adjoining district of Kerakepadom), and of the ad

end of the adjoining district of Kerakepedom; wherefore, in the month of August 1792, he wrote to recommend to Mr. Farmer, that provision might be made against the Zamorin having it in his power to dispossess this person; but, in his reply of the 14th of the same month, Mr. Farmer signified that nothing could now be done for this claimant, as the terms of the Samoory's settlement, including the districts in question, had already been concluded.

344. On Major Dow's return he delivered in a report on this Rajah of Poonatoor's claim, stating that the districts aforesaid had been bestowed on Cacat, his ancestor, by the general act of the Malabar Braminns

Major Dow's report on this case. in the
time of

Cheruma Perumal, for his having assassinated Choy, the General of the Army of the king of Choldesh, who (as mentioned in the fourth paragraph) had, about a thousand years ago, been sent to reduce Malabar to its former subordination to that power, from which it appeared to have at that time revolted .

345. But (as Major Dow's report continues to state) "Cacat and his successors did not long enjoy the quiet possession of their country, The Zamorin, to whom Cheruma had left his sword to conquer kingdoms with, became soon powerful and formidable to all his neighbours. He began to foment disturbances in the Telloopaddy (another name of the Poonatoor) Rajah's dominions, by taking Cacat's subjects under his protection, and, after some previous quarrels, overpowered the defenceless Rajah and obliged him to cede the districts of Chowghaut and Chaterwaddy to the Zamorin. The rest was left to Cacat's family , and even in these two districts the Zamorin left to the Rajah of Telloopaddy the revenues which the

formerly drew from them, but raised the customs from the rate of five to forty-five fanams, formerly raised, to the Rajah."

346. "The rest of the country, given in recompense for the murder of Choy, was left to his descendants by the Zamorin, and they remained in undisturbed possession of it till about thirty years ago. In the interior form of Government, however, a revolution happened, which perhaps greatly contributed to ~~diminish~~-~~the~~ diminish the power and consequence of the Tallapaddy Rajahs, and to the final usurpation of their country by the Zamorin and the Rajah of Cochin."

347. "A division of the whole country was made amongst three brothers of the same family, who claimed the Rajaship at the same time; the eldest took for his share half of the country; the two younger brothers contented themselves each with one quarter of the whole; the elder brother assumed the name of Poonatoor Rajah: the two younger brothers the names of the Manacolom and Acricuttil Rajahs."

348. "In the year 933 Malabar, corresponding with 1763 of the Christian era, the Rajah of Cochin happening (sic) to suffer great losses in wars against the Rajah of Travencore, in order to indemnify himself in another quarter, made a sacrifice of some districts to the Travencore Rajah, under condition that he should assist him in the proposed conquest of the country of these three Rajahs of Poonatoor, Manacolom and Acri-cuttil; and succeeded so far as to divest the Rajahs of Manacolom and Acricuttil of all their country, and like wise the Rajah of Poonatoor of a part of his, to the extent of seven leagues from east to west and five leagues from north to south; in a short time, however, the Rajah of Poonatoor found means to reconquer the dominions of his family from the Cochin Rajah; the fort of Cacot (or Kycote)

excepted, which remained with the usurper."

349. "Hyder Ali's subsequent invasion constrained the Rajah of Poonatoor to abandon his country a second time; and the Rajah of Cochin becoming a voluntary tributary of the Nabob, found means to appropriate to himself the very districts which he had formerly conquered and lost again; and has, till the present moment, in possession of them."

350. "When, in November 1721, the Zamorin arrived at Chowghat from his exile in the Travancore country, he took possession of the dominions of the Poonatoor Rajah (the dismembered Province in the possession of the Cochin Rajah excepted) and appointed the present Rajah his Collector; the Rajah, having no means to defend his hereditary claims, was constrained to submit, and to become the farmer of the very country of which he was the only lawful sovereign; he remained in this predicament till August, when after delivery of his accounts, he was turned out, and the Zamorin's own people sent to make the Collections; in this state matters remained till January 1792, when the Rajah representing the hardship of being deprived of this small remnant of authority in the hereditary dominions of his family, the Zamorin appointed him again collector with a monthly allowance of twelve hundred fanams; but rather in form than in reality, the Zamorin's Ministers exercising all the authority themselves."

351. "Of the whole Rajaship of Tallepaddy, so solemnly granted to Cacat by Cheruma Perumal (i. e., Shermanoo Permaloo) and the Brahmins, nothing remains with his descendants but the empty title of Rajahs, and a scanty pension paid by the Zamorin to the Rajah of Poonatoor, and the humiliating office of Collector in the Zamorin's name; the Rajah of Manacollam and Acricuttil are entirely reduced to the situation of private husbandmen, subsisting from a small revenue of their private patrimony three-eighths of the country are now in the hands of the

Rajah of Cochin, who draws a revenue of at least 20,000 Rupees from it; the rest is in the possession of the Zamorin."

352. Without deciding how far the above account is entirely accurate, (since it was not, of course, founded upon a full hearing of both sides, but from the best

Proceedings of this cause at Calicut.

general information which Major Dow was able to collect on his circuit) we proceed to mention that this Poonatoor Rajah, whose name is Kota Shankar, not having come up to Calicut till a very few days before we set out in the latter end of March 1793 on our northern Circuit, no opportunity occurred of our seeing or conversing with him till after our return subsequent to the middle of May; and when he then occasionally appeared to visit us, he was always accompanied by Shammuth, the Carigur of the Samoory, (at whose house he had lived since his arrival), and there certainly appeared, on their part, a degree of watchfulness and jealousy of letting him have an opportunity to explain his own situation; which occurring however about the middle of July last, he represented that, returning under the auspices of the Zamorin's family from Travancore with the other exiled Rajahs of Malabar, when Tippo's troops were in 1790-91 expelled from it, and neither having nor knowing (as he asserts) of any other channel of ensuring his own restoration, he has ever since continued to submit himself, and his country, to the said Zamorin's Supremacy, and had, for the two years before he came up to Calicut, been entrusted or employed by the latter to make the collections, receiving what he now deemed an inadequate allowance for his support, and therefore as he disavowed that his predecessors had, before Hyder's conquest, been subordinate to those of the Zamorin, or otherwise liable to their requisitions excepting perhaps for military service, so he now discovered his object (though somewhat late with

regard to the course or conveniency of our proceedings) to be, to obtain a state of independency of the Semoory; who, in reply to this claim, insisted in the strongest language (as per the voucher No.86) on the ancient dependency of this Rajah on his house, and upon his (the Semoory's) right to the two districts of Padenarapdom and Kerakepadom, adding that "the road money, fines, portions of the effects of the deceased, customs, duties, protection money, and Royalties from Punnany to Chowghaut, have, from times of the greatest antiquity, been considered as our Chairkul or domain; and the matter remained thus at issue between the parties and was in process of inquiry when an unlooked for event that must hereafter be mentioned gave a degree of different complexion to this cause, as shall be noticed in its proper place.

353. Meanwhile, we beg leave to submit to the
Claim of Marco Antonio Rodrigues to the proprietorship of Colley in Chericul.
decision
of Government
the claims
of Marco Antonio Redrigues, the Grandson of Pedro, and son of Domingo Rodrigues, both former Linguiste to Tellicherry, to the right of, and proprietorship in, Colley a small district in Chericul, on the grounds that are detailed in the voucher No.3, as already referred to in the 19th and 20th paragraphs; following which according to the order of time in which the several occurrences took place, the Linguist Domingo's proceedings, subsequent to the acquisition of the district by his father Pedro, including his criminal desertion of his station (which at that time was of a political and confidential nature in respect to the Princes of the country) and his being afterwards taken prisoner and dying at Bombay, have been successively noticed in the 25th and 31st paragraphs.

354. A circumstance not immaterial to be considered in respect to this cause, is the consideration paid for the

deed of conveyance that took place in 933 or 1757-58, which, although asserted by the claimant Rodrigues to have been

Remarks as to the consideration for the deed of conveyance in favor of the claimant's grand-father.

80,000 silver fanams of 16,000 Rupees, is not at all specified in the Bill of sale; from which the Rajah of Chericul's Agent took occasion to point out and assert on his part, that there was in fact no good or real consideration; for that, had this been the case, the ola or writing of transfer would have certified its amount; but that in truth the grant was made for secret services performed by the Linguist for the Rajah of that period, and when Mr. Rodrigues was questioned on this subject, he answered, that "his grand-father and the Rajah had accounts together, and that in the account the Rajah was credited, 80,000 fanams."

355. As to the possession held under this conveyance, it appears to have been interrupted and precarious; being first lost nine years after the date of the acquisition, viz. in 1766, on Hyder Ali khan's having conquered the country and placed the Mopilla Chieftain of Cannanore in the management of Chericul (as already mentioned in the 20th paragraph), so that it

And as to his father's possession of this grant. could not (on the

premises stated in the 25th paragraph) have been sooner than ten years afterwards, or in 1776-7. that, in consequence of Hyder's restoration of the Rajah to that district, on Domingo's security, he can be admitted to have reinstated himself, when he may be allowed to have held possession for about five years, or till the end of 1781, when, on the raising of the siege of Tellicherry (as noticed in the 30th paragraph) and his own subsequent captivity (as remarked in the 31st paragraph), Calley was taken possession of, and collected by the Chief of that settlement, and Domingo sent

prisoner to Bombay, where he died in 1784; and, on the 30th September 1782, the President and Council of Bombay in a letter to the Chief and Factors, district "that with respect to the property and estates of Domingo Rodrigues, the late Linguist, and of the other inhabitants of Tellicherry, who either fled or joined the enemy during the late ~~troubles,~~ troubles, they must be secured, for the present, for the benefit of the Company, and a regular account kept of their produce till we are able finally to determine respecting the disposal of them."

356. It does not, however, appear that Domingo, the present claimant's father's property was ever confiscated, and on the contrary, his heirs are said to have been suffered after his demise at Bombay, to take out powers of administration to his estate, of which they appear now to be more or less in possession at the same time that the Honorable Company

Consequence of this order and
Company's claims against the
Estate.

hath an unsatisfied claim against it for about Rupees 7,253-60, according to the particulars in the voucher last quoted as transmitted to us by Mr. Taylor, the present Chief of Tellicherry.

357. But to proceed with the sequel of the cause, From the period of these second interruption to Domingo's possession Callay, in or about the beginning of 1782, his

Further particulars of this cause.

family continued ousted during another period of eight years; for, when the district of Chericul reverted to Tippoo Sultaun by the peace of 1784, that Prince and his officers appear to have retained Callay, which Antonio, the son of Domingo Rodrigues, was not therefore able to

re-occupy; till availing himself of Major Dow's proceeding out at Tellicherry (on the breaking out of the war in 1790) and beating up the quarters and stations of Tippoo's troops in its vicinity, he (Antonio), knowing also that the Rajah of Chericul being then in Tellicherry, he could not in all probability experience any resistance, followed with a few Nays; and in the month of May 1790, being (as he himself relates) "unwilling to bring any question on his right, by asking the assistance of the Rajah, went and expelled the people of the Nabob, took possession in his own right, and has remained in it to this day, "that is, till the beginning of 1793, having made the collections for 966 (1790-1) and 967 (1791-2).

p. 220

358. But after the commissioners from Bombay had concluded the first settlement with the Rajah of Chericul (as stated in the 133rd paragraph,) he laid claim to this district, as included under it, and forming a constituent part of the four divisions of the country then leased to him; alleging that his forbearance hitherto, and sufferance of Antonio's possession for two years; had proceeded from no terms of adjustment having during

How this cause came before the that
commissioners.

interval been concluded between him (the said Rajah) and the Company for the revenue; but very shortly after that had taken place, he sent his people into Calley with orders to acquaint the inhabitants that they were in future to pay their revenue to him only; upon which, Marco Antonio, the son of Domingo, brought the subject before the Commissioners, intimating at the same time his readiness to pay the Company's revenue in the same proportion as the other inhabitants of Malabar.

359. Upon our first consideration of the merits of this cause, we, in the month of February last, directed that this district of Calley should be and remain till our further instruction, sequestered and kept under the immediate

immediate management of Government, till we should have acquired further information on the subject; and, although the Rajah strongly objected against this order as affecting

And their several orders thereon.

his credit and authority over the rest of his district, yet this plea appeared to us the more unreasonable, as the party thus deprived of the immediate occupancy was not the Rajah, but his adversary Antonio. Still, however, the Rajah has continued very anxious to have his right affirmed to this small district, the subject of which he again renewed, when he came last to Calicut to sign his Akramnama (as noticed in the 317th paragraph) and although we have not thought fit to pass a decision in his favor, rather wishing, from the peculiarity of the case, to leave the matter of right open to the judgement of our superiors, we have, however, instructed the Supervisor on the 27th of July last, to withdraw the separate sequestration, and to place this small district under Jones, the Company's present Tehsildar of Chericul, who will, at the least expense to the public or the parties, continue to make the collections of it from the Ryots during the course of the Malabar year 969; before the end of which your Lordship's orders may be issued and received as to their disposal, and as to who is to be vested with the property of Celley, which (as above intimated) is but a small tract lying between Randaterra and the rest of Chericul, and estimated to produce annually 8,724- $\frac{1}{2}$ dangalies of nelly, with between sixteen and seventeen coides of pepper, and about 500 Rupees from the trees; being what is there distinguished under the denomination of ready money revenue; since, as already explained, the value to Government of the two other articles is always estimated, and frequently also realized, in kind.

360. Having thus laid before your Lordship the general mode of arrangement under which we have placed the country

Regulations for the Revenue Department
in the province of Malabar, to the
same general tendency as those for
Bengal.

for the
ensuing
year,

in respect to its revenue and the management of each of the principal districts, inclusive of the contested rights and circumstances relative thereto, we shall next submit to the consideration of Government the general rules (as contained at length in the vouchers nos. 87. 88 and 89) which we have framed for the guidance of the Supervisor and Superintendents in this important branch of the interior administrations founded, and, (as far as we found them applicable to Malabar) being indeed entirely the same as those that were framed in the month of June 1787, for the provinces of Bengal, Hebar and Orissa.

361. These regulations made part of those rules of detail that are required by, and may of course be considered as a necessary sequel to, the constitution established for the province on the 11th March last, under the sanction (required by our instructions) of the Governor of Bombay; and having been drawn up as early as in the beginning of June,

they were contrived to be adapted to the duties which the Supervisor and Superintendents will have to discharge, whether the collections should (a point not then determined) be made immediately by themselves, or mediately through the agency

And intended as a sequel to the
general regulations before
established.

(subject
to their
control
of the

several Rajahs and principal landholders; and meanwhile we instructed the Supervisor to furnish copies of them to the Superintendents, and to enjoin at the same time the strict observance of their several stipulations; as also to directed to be communicated to the Natives, to be distributed for that purpose, to the end that no person might hereafter pretend to plead ignorance of their contents, which were not to be in any instance revocable, or to be in any case dis-

dispensed with, except by authority of the Government of Bombay.

362. As the greater part of these Revenue regulations are of course already so well known to your Lordship, we need only point out such particulars as differ from the Bengal Code, which are principally as undermentioned.

Points in which they vary from the Bengal Code.

363. By the 17th Article, the Supervisor and Superintendents are required, on the nomination of the Dewans, (allwed to them respectively) to exact from these officers, and

As to the security to be taken from
the Dewan.

these subordinate to them, mochilkas or penal obligations for their good behaviour and integrity in the discharge of their several functions, in a sum equal to one year's amount of their respective allowances; besides which, they are each to take and subscribe to an oath (to remain on record) faithfully to discharge the duties entrusted to them, and on no account to derive, either directly or indirectly, any advantage or emolument from their offices, over and above the allowances settled on them by Government, and they are also, by their mochilka aforesaid, to be debarred from all concern whatever in trade and commerce, or in the tenure and of farming of lands.

364. And by the 22nd Article it is provided and made a rule binding on the two Superintendents, that for the more effective and general administration of justice to all the inhabitants, they are, from the 15th of the month of October, till the 15th of March, or longer at their discretion, to remain, not at the head station of their discretion, to remain, not at the head station of their respective Superintendencies, but to proceed, with their offices, during all the fair months

As to the circuits enjoined to the
Superintendents and Supervisor.

in question,
on a
circuit

cases in which he is authorized to interfere even from the seat of the Supervisorship), may enable him locally to inspect into, and more minutely to ascertain, how the Superintendents discharge their several functions; on which point, it shall, in all cases, be his duty to make an annual report, including a general state of the country for each concluded revenue year, in every ensuing month of September, to the Governor of Bombay, to be thence transmitted with the remarks of the said Government, for the information and observation of the Governor General in Council.

P 223

365. And in view to the danger lest injustice be committed, during our present want of full knowledge as to the revenue funds of the country, from the too rigorous enforcement of the collections, the 27th Article provides that as

In what cases a degree of mitigation may be allowed of in enforcing the demands for the revenue, with the process to be thereon observed.	cases may occur in
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which the payment of the revenues may be protracted, or delayed from accidental causes of necessity, without any fault of neglect of the landholder or renter, the Superintendent may, in such extraordinary instances, suspend the the rigorously enforcing of his demand for it; reporting, however, in all such cases, the reasons which have induced him to such forbearance, to the Supervisor, and acting thereon as the latter shall direct."

366. But in the 36th Article the Superintendents are required to ascertain the rate of interest paid by the ryots on sums borrowed; and, where excessive, to propose a limitation thereof to the Supervisor, who, upon consideration of the circumstances of the case, is, after procuring the fullest information on the subject in his power, to pass such order on the

Cases of interest, where burthensome, how to be proceeded on.	reference as may appear
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to him to be on the whole most conducive to the due

security and fair advantage of the ~~whole-most-conducive-to-the~~
~~due-~~ lender, combined with a view to the reasonable" support
and relief which justice and humanity may admit of being
extended to the borrower; and as having the greatest tendency
also to promote the welfare of the country at large; proposing
thereon to the Presidency at Bombay, for their consideration
such future general rules as may be fit and justly applicable
to the cases of a similar nature in time to come."

367. By the 43rd Article it is provided that appeals
shall, in revenue cases, be from the superintendents to the
Supervisor, and from the latter, in all cases exceeding the
value of 2,000 Rupees, to the President in Council at Bombay;
provided that such ultimate application be made within one
course of appeal in revenue cases.

month after the passing of the decision by the Supervisor.

368. The 47th 48th and 49th Articles contain rules,
which will, we trust, be found useful for regulating the
manner in which the Supervisor and Superintendents are to
believe over charge to their successors; and relative also to
to the granting of
Rules to be observed in changes and temporary leave
succession in office and relative to temporary leave of absence and
to temporary leave of absence and of
against the admission of unauthori of
zed charges in the accounts. absence,

and for restricting the Supervisor from the insertion or
or admission, otherwise, than at his own personal risk,
of unauthorized charges in the accounts.

369. The 51st and 52nd Articles prohibit all
the exactions of any of the articles levied by the ancient
prohibition of all exaction of the country
ancient dues of the Malabar Rajahs government
and of all interior tolls and that
duties.
are not now constituent articles of the public revenue;

and abolish also all interior tolls and duties on merchandize; annexed to which is likewise prescribed a mode for enforcing the same.

370. In the 54th Article it is provided that each Superintendent shall report to the Supervisor all such unauthorized alienation of lands properly assessable to the revenue, and now appropriated, without due authority, to the support of temples or otherwise, as may come to his knowledge, and if from the date fixed for the operation of these orders. viz. the 11th day of July 1793, any other should be made, he is immediately, without fail, to resume them and keep them khas, reporting such act of resumption to the Supervisor; but no resumption of free lands, held as such previous to the period last mentioned is, to take place, except by order, on the report to, and full inquiry thereon made by, the Supervisor; nor is the Supervisor on such investigation to resume any such grants or tenures as shall be proved either to have been held free up to the end of the Government of Hyder Ali Khan, or to have been granted anew, or otherwise, as an original gift, in that of his successor Tippoo; nor are lands allowed to be held free by the latter for the support of Brahmins or of the other religious men, or of temples, whether Christian, Hindoo, or Mehomedan, to be resumed or held assessable

Relations in respect to free land.

to the revenue under the Company's Government, though in carrying this rule into execution the clearest proofs are to be required to prevent deception to the prejudice to the fair rights of Government."

371. The 55th Article directs "that no Superintendent be authorized to sell the lands of any landholder or other proprietor, on account of Government, for balances of rent due to the honorable Company or otherwise, without the previous and express sanction of the Supervisor, who is

only to have recourse to such severity when no other means are to be found for realizing a balance incurred by the fault of the landholder; since, in other cases, where the arrear has accrued from the calamity of season, or other cause not within the said landholder's power by prudence to avert, the Supervisor is, in such case, to endeavour to make an equitable adjustment with the party, liable,

Rules for the sale of lands, and respecting the calamity of season or other misfortune to the landholders.

however,
to the
appro-
bation

or rejection of his superiors at Bombay, to whom he is to report the same, and await and be guided by their answer."

p.225

372. The 56th and following Articles describe the monthly and annual accounts that are to be transmitted by the Superintendents to the Supervisor, and by the latter to Bombay, and direct that all fines are to be entered in the Treasury statements, and an account of deposits to be constantly subjoined; and in the 77th Article there is

Account of fines and deposits.

a clause (intended to prove an inducement to the Rajah to treat the Ryots with kindness) that no coercion is to be practised either by the Superintendent, or any Native Chief, or principal landholder, towards obliging any Ryot

General liberty to the free classes of cultivators to chose their own places of abode.

other person or persons (being freemen) from removing to, and settling, wherever they shall, by good usage, be most attracted.

373. In a letter written by Mr. Farmer, the Supervisor, acknowledging and approving of the general tenor and purport of the Revenue Regulations, and conveying his remarks on the form of accounts that are, he thinks, most

applicable to the province of Malabar, as connected with, and subordinate to, the Presidency of Bombay (the particulars of all which are contained in the voucher No.90), he offers sundry pertinent observations on the several difficulties which the Company's servants will, from unavoidable causes, have to struggle with, more particularly during the first years; especially from a want of knowledge in the language, which he therefore suggests the great expediency of holding out every encouragement to the younger and rising part of them

Encouragement to the junior servants to learn the Malabar language.

to attain; and, in

our answer,

we recommended his granting an allowance to such of the junior servants as he might think would profit by it of 30 Rupees per month, for a teacher of the Malabar tongue, and that he should also institute periodical examinations of their progress, and report thereon, from time to time, to Bombay, in the manner particularized in our answer, a copy of which being also included in the last quoted voucher, we beg leave to refer to it for the further details on Mr. Farmer's proposals relative to the accounts required to be prepared and transmitted in this department of the revenue.

374. On the 12th of June we transmitted to the Supervisor (per the vouchers nos. 90 and 91) a set of Regulations for the administration of justice in civil causes founded (in like manner with the abovementioned code for the Revenue Department) on those that have long constituted the rules of practice in Bengal, as last revised and published

Regulations founded on those of Bengal for the administration of justice in civil causes, and for the establishment for a Court of Appeal at Calicut with an ultimate resort to Bombay.

in June 1787; p. 226 with only

such

modi-

fications as appeared to us applicable to the situation and circumstances of the province of Malabar, desiring that Mr. Farmer would thereon transmit attested copies of them to

the two Superintendents in their separate capacities of Judges in the two Provincial Civil courts to be established (in conformity to the 3rd Article of the Regulations of the 11th of March last) at Sherpoolcherry and Tellicherry, as the seats of their respective Superintendencies; and to Mr. Handley, his Head Assistant, acting (as already mentioned in the 233th paragraph) as Judge of the city of Calicut, and of the districts included within the local limits of the seat of the Supervisorship, for the guidance of those officers, from the first of the month of July, at which period the few summary regulations established for the temporary court that had been established at ~~Salem~~ Calicut (as noticed in the 156th and 192th paragraphs) were course to cease.

375. The general tenor of this Judicial Civil code being as already observed, so much in conformity, and even in most places merely transcribed from that of Bengal, we need hereonly point out the principal articles in which,

Points wherein these regulations
vary from the Bengal Code.

from local circumstances, there are any material differences.

376. In the first place, the Native Officers of these Courts are to be appointed and removable by the Judges; subject however to the approbation or confirmation of the Supervisor or Chief Magistrates; and they are required to enter into penal obligations for their faithful
Penal obligations to be taken from the Native Officers, which may be separately sued on, and tried in the first instance before the Chief Magistrate.
ful
deport-
ment,

in the manner already noticed in respect to the officers and servants in the Revenue department; causes founded on which may, in the Chief Magistrate's discretion, be, according to his view of the case, brought at once before and be tried by himself, without passing first through the cognizance of the Judges of any of the three Provincial courts.

or by any particular usage of the family of the defendant, and is to consider, in his decision, the weight due to the evidence that may be hereon adduced.

380. In the view of relieving the Natives from the heavy burthens of from 10 to 20, and even 50 per cent; to which they had remained liable in their applications for justice to the Rajsahs (as will appear at length in Shammouth's explanations on that subject, annexed to the vouchers from

Deposit on suits.

Nos. 43 to 46) we limited (till further orders) the deposit fee to be taken in the Company's courts to one per cent, with a provision also in favor of those persons who, from real poverty, might be unable to prosecute their suit under that condition.

381. And with a view of opening the eyes of the Natives to the real and effectual control of our Government, in respect to the Judicial, as well as the other branches of administration, the 49th Article directs the courts to itinerate during the fair season, throughout their respective jurisdictions, in the same manner as has been already noticed in respect to the similar injunctions to the Superintendents in their capacities of Collectors of the

Judges to make Circuits.

Revenue "to the end" (as the aforesaid article expresses) "that their Judicial influence, powers, and control, may as speedily and as ^{p. 228} effectually as possible, be felt and understood to pervade every branch of administration, so as to secure every one in his just rights."

382. The rules for the court of Appeal at Calicut next follow from the 52nd Articles; and, being to the same general effect as in Bengal, this tribunal is thereby constituted both a court of Appeal and of Review, for Superintending as well as re-hearing the proceedings of the Provincial Courts, at the institution, and for at least some time during the early progress of which, we did not think it advisable to lay any restriction on the freedom of

appeal; and therefore, all causes decreed by the provincial

Court of Appeal at Calicut.

courts may now be revised by the Supervisor in his appellate capacity as Chief Magistrate; but all such applications are to be dismissed, if not proceeded on within one month.

383. And an ultimate resort, by a second appeal to the Government of Bombay, is allowed from the decisions of the court of the chief Magistrate at Calicut, provided that the matter in litigation exceed the value of 2,000 Rupees and that signification of the intentions of the party be delivered into the court of Appeals at Calicut, within twenty days after passing of the decree of the Chief Magistrate; who is, in that case, within fifteen days from the receipt of such signification, to remit all the papers in the cause to his superiors at Bombay, under and liable to, and

Ultimate resort by a second appeal to the Government at Bombay.

accompanied by,
the further
precautions

and securities that are detailed in the 73rd Article of the Regulations in question.

384. To the preceding general regulations for the Revenue department, and for the administration of justice in civil cases, formed on the general basis of the Code for the Bengal Provinces, we added, on the 2nd of July, some supplementary Articles, for the better and fuller understanding and execution of both, as well as for extending the Judicial influence of the Honorable company's Government to Cannanore, and other intermediate parts of the province, as will appear

Supplementary regulations in respect to the Revenue Department and the administration of justice in civil cases.

by these several detailed Articles inserted in the voucher

No.93; referring to which for particulars, we shall only observe in this place, that the first six Articles contain further provisions and regulations for preventing, or detecting and punishing, any acts of corruption by the Native Officers of Government employed in either of the abovementioned branches of the administration in the Province of Malabar; and the seventh is relative to the badges to be worn by the public Peons, and the punishment of persons unauthorizedly pretending to act in that capacity; and in the same view of guarding against the Native subjects of the company being imposed upon by false appearances, the 8th Article contains a prohibition against any Rajahs or others dressing their servants in the garb of Sepoys.

385. And to the end that the protection and Judicial authority of the Honorable Company's Government may, as far as possible, extend and pervade all parts of the Province, it was, by the 9th Article of these supplementary regulations, ordered that there should be appointed and established at Cannanore, for that town and district; at Quilendy in the district of Pynaad for the said township and the adjoin-

Establishment of seven local
Judicatures subordinate to
the two Provincial courts
of the Superintendets.

ing one of Cotta; at ^{Trevanganery} Trevanganery in the district of Sernaad; at Punney for that township; and at Paulghaut for the Atchin's part of that district; and for Tannore and Cotye in Vetutnead; and also at Chetwa; local and subordinate Native Judges for the charges of the administration of justice in cases civil and criminal, and for the charge of the Police as therein particularized; whereby the civil jurisdiction is limited to the decree on claims not exceeding the value of 200 Rupees, and that on the criminal side fixed as hereafter specified, under the general provisions made for that important branch of the administration; and as the

districts of Vetutnaad and of Chetwa are to remain immediately under the Company, the local Judgeships of these places are to be allowed (by way of experiment or till further orders) to be held by the Native Officers who shall in those districts have the charge of the Revenue, with their jurisdiction to extend as well over the townships therein situated, as over the country.

38b. In the letter of instructions to the Supervisor and Chief Magistrate which accompanied these supplementary regulations, we informed that Gentleman, (as per voucher No. 94) that we could have wished to have extended these

Motives of the Commissioners in fixing
the present limits to the Judicial
interposition of the Company's
Government.

Courts so as to have had one at least at the capital of the respective Northern Rajahships of Cherical, Cotiote and Cartinaad, as well as perhaps in one or two more intermediate stations within the southern Superintendency; but that having had occasion in other respects, to obtain from the several Rajahs in question, what they material concessions, we were apprehensive of then pressing this further point on them, thinking it better to have gained so much as we have

and

done, with their fair and full acquiescence and consent, than to have obtained even more without these desirable

[Instructions thereon to the Supervisor.]

concomitants, and therefore we left to him (the Chief Magistrate) to avail himself of the first good opportunity, which, in the course of his future intercourse with the Rajahs he may find, gradually to prevail on them to consent to the establishment of the additional local courts in question, unless (which we deemed very probable) he shall find that the resort from their districts to the two superior courts (at Tellicherry and Cherpoolocherry, shall have of itself silently operated the virtual complete abolition of the said Rajahs judicial authorities, a con-

a consequence which (as on this occasion we informed the Supervisor) we heartily desired to be the result of the jurisdiction of the present or existing superior judicatures, and which (as we added) we could even confidently look forward to, and hope for, in proportion as the duties of them shall be diligently and faithfully discharged by the respective Superintendents, since when the Native perceive that they can in these courts have justice rendered to them at almost no outlay of their time or money, they will certainly prefer resorting to them rather than to the most expensive and (we apprehend) very corrupt and irregular tribunals of the Rajahs, the continuance of which, although not positively prohibited, are yet as much as possible

Remarks on the preference which the Natives may be supposed to give to our courts instead of resorting to the Rajahs for justice.

discouraged, and repressed, by the whole tenor of our regulations, which do besides render in every case their orders and acts revisable on application to either of the Honorable Company's established Courts; by a delicate and temperate, though at the same time a firm, use of which power of revision our Judges may not only prevent and redress any improper adjudications by the Rajahs aforesaid, but also efface from their minds, by the idea of such occasional retrospection, any latent desire to continue their justiciary functions; and we concluded these suggestions to the Supervisor by observing that in proportion as by the operation of either or all of these means, these functions, as heretofore, and in some degree still exercised by the Rajahs, should be diminished, till they altogether ceased and became extinct; so far would he, and the Superintendents subordinate to him, be realizing the wishes of Government.

387. In the 190th and 192nd paragraphs we have already traced the substance of the few notices that are to be found in the early part of the proceedings of the Commissioners from Bombay, relative to the degree of

judicial system then subsisting in Malabar, together with the first steps adopted after the junction of the commissioners from Bengal, in the view of providing against its defects by the establishment of the temporary

Rajahs reports on the rules for the administration of Justice in their several districts. court in the manner

p.231.

and under the regulations therein specified; after which we have, in the 247th paragraph, taken some notice of the state of it in the small Mopilla principality of the Beeby of Cannanore; and having also for the purpose of collecting authentic general information on this subjects, addressed circular letters to the principal Rajahs and landholders, desiring them to state in what manner justice had, in civil as well as in criminal cases, been by their ancestors and by themselves administered; their several answers in respect to both of those important branches of jurisprudence are collected and recorded in the voucher No.96) from the general tenor of which, it may be inferred, that the administration of justice in civil cases, was, under the Rajahs' former Government, generally conducted, subordinate to their own supreme control, by their carigurs or Ministers, assisted by a sort of jury or arbitration of three or four or more men of the vicinage where the dispute lay; and when the truth could not be

otherwise satisfactorily ascertained, recourse was, through the agency of the Brahmins, had to the ordeal of boiling oil, or to the oath of Davy satchee (in which the party calls on ^{God} ~~God~~ to witness his innocence), according to which appeals to heaven, and matters of civil contest were terminated, or by the accused parties taking up a red-hot iron; which last medium of trial is reported by the Rajah of Chericul to be in use

in case of the castes below that of Sooder being charged with robbery, or illicit co-habitation, where the matters of ~~fact~~ fact cannot otherwise be clearly ascertained,

388. As to Criminal matters in general (including all illicit connection between the sexes and loss of caste) the Brahmins seem to have had the sole, or at least

In matters of criminal cognizance.

the principal, influence in the judgment and sentence, and the Rajah ordered its execution.

389. It is however remarkable, that the Rajah of Cartinaad sets forth in his answer that "in this country the custom of settling matters by a person who knows the laws never was introduced; nor is the manner of punishment, taken from any written books," adding - "It is true that, in differences between Brahmins, they consult their books and report to the Rajah, who, with the approbation of the Brahmins, passes sentence," on the other hand, the Rajah of Coorimnaad writes, that in all cases, the Brahmin Vede-
Cartave, or Judges are "to have the books of the laws," and together with those acquainted with ancient facts and customs, are to settle these matters; "and from the Cochin Rajah's report, it also seems that the Shaster is (at least in respect to the expulsion from the caste) to be consulted, and the decision to be thereon passed, by the Brahmins learned in the law; and in other cases by them and other laymen acting as their assessors. The report from Vetutnaad does also plainly refer to law books, specially name the Ved and Shaster as proper guides to be used in such cases; and adding, "I have inquired of the Brahmins, if there are any books which treat of these things? but they tell me there are none now in the possession of the people of this country; I have nevertheless desired them to procure them."

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390. The Cochin report concludes by an intimation, that other districts have different customs from those which he has pointed out as fit to be observed in his own, and that to each of these a local preference is due; yet on

Influence of local customs.
comparing the different accounts of the several punishments as applicable to the various species of crimes, ~~they~~ they will not be found to differ widely, but to have, on the contrary, a general similitude from one end of the province of Malabar to the other, as will appear from the following summary of the contents of the several reports that have been made to the Commission.

391. The crimes or offences which appear (according to those authorities) to have rendered the perpetrators Crimes of the highest magnitude. subject or liable to capital punishments were.

- 1st. A Sooder slaying a Brahmin or a Cow.
- 2nd. Wounding either so as to draw blood.
- 3rd. A Soodaer or man of low caste lying with a Brahmin's wife.
- 4th. Sacrilege, or robbing the temples.
- 5th. For robbing the Rajah's treasury.
- 6th. Great robbery, house-breaking, and highway robbery.
- 7th. For the third instance of the commission of smaller larcenies, i.e. for being an irreclaimable thief.
- 8th. Wilful and premeditated homicide in general.

392. In the report from Vetatnaad it is noticed that when the criminal (i.e. murderer runs away, and endeavours are ineffectually made to seize him, people are ordered Outlawry. to go to his house, his effects to be secured, and the corpse of the deceased to be burnt in his house; the family of the deceased to be supplied with the necessary expenses during their time of mourning, and the Rajah is to issue a proclamation declaring the criminal an outlaw, and making it known to all the people of the country that he may be put to death with impunity in whatever part of the

territories he is found; but his family to have liberty to occupy, or re-edify his house after it shall have appeared that they are not concerned in concealing him."

p.233

393. In the Rajah of Chericul's report, there is a species of homicide referred to, similar in some respects (as would seem from the punishment) to our general idea of
Manslaughter.

manslaughter, being thus described, "If any one should, without the authority or positive order of the Rajah, kill another, the aggressor is to pay the Rajah a fine of 2,000 fanams (400 Rupees) and to give an obligation, that if guilty of the like in future, he or they are to forfeit all their property to the Rajah, and to suffer death without a murmur."

394. In regard to blood-shedding in general, where death does not ensure, "the Rajah of Certinad observes, that in private quarrels between two persons, when the wounds are equal, the parties are to defray their own expenses until cured; and the Rajah is to admonish them not to be guilty of the like in future." adding, that "in similar quarrels when only one party is wounded, the other party is to pay his expenses till he be cured, besides being properly punished by fine or otherwise, (which the cochin Rajah mentions to be sometimes for such instances, capitally) besides being

Affrays.

admonished not to be guilty of the like in future.

395. Having thus noticed what appears relative to capital punishments, inclusive of what concerns the shedding of blood in general, we proceed to observe that the next severest species of punishment pointed out in the informations we have received, is that of "slavery," which

Cases in which the punishment of	seems
slavery was incurred, peculiarly	
applicable to crimes committed	peculiarly
by the female sex.	

reserved for females, committing that degree of offence

that would in the male sex incur the loss of life, it being, it seems, repugnant to the spirit of the customs of Malabar to put a woman to death; and, therefore, if one of the Brahmin tribe have carnal connection with a man of low caste, she is (according to the report from Chericul) to become after trial and condemnation by her peers, the Brahmins/ the slave of the Rajah, who is also (according to the same authority) vested with the power similarly to dispose, by sale, of a woman of low caste who shall have lain with a Brahmin; but in respect to this last point, the Continued

Rajah writes
(with much
greater

and

semblance of reason) that the low-born woman is for this offence subject only to a fine.

396. The punishment of expulsion from caste, which in point of severity comes certainly the next after death, and slavery, was not only the lot of the Brahmin women aforesaid, who had degraded themselves by unsuitable

connections

with the ~~other~~ other sex, but was (according to the Chericul report) inflicted also on Brahmins for robbery or theft; and the same caste were liable to banishment for eating with inferior castes; or, for having carnal knowledge of women of the low castes; under which general class, Nayar females, although in strictness of the fourth tribe or Sooders, cannot (from the universal practice) be understood to be comprehended; since it is a well known and acknowledged fact, that the Malabar Brahmins (called Namboories) are the fathers of a great part of these Nayars thence will hardly allow themselves to be properly Sooders) as well as of all the Rajahs of whatsoever caste, although (as already remarked

inflicted on Brahmins for certain offences, and on females for inferior castes.

in the 11th and 12th paragraphs) they do never in any case lay claim to their parentage.

397. It may be here remarked, that although the last mentioned customs of Brahmins being often the parents of the Nayrs, seems to have always equally obtained over every part of the country; yet, in the manners of the Nayar women in general, there is a considerable difference

Difference in this last respect between the Northern and south- ern divisions of Malabar.	between the southern
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and northern parts of the province of Malabar, (the line of division between which, has already been specified in the 16th paragraph) insomuch that although, in the former or Zamorin districts, they indulge for the most part in a free system of polyandry without marriage, yet those in the northern districts, are said to be attached and even limited to only one male connection, at a time; which difference and greater strictness in his country, may perhaps serve to account for the report, furnished by the Chericul Rajah comprehending a clause that "if a man detect another in the night time in an apartment with his wife or mistress, he is permitted to kill him, and cut off her hair and repudiate her."

398. Very inconsiderable robberies and small thefts are stated to have been punished according to the degree of injury - the smallest (such as pilfering of grain)

Petty thefts.	subjecting the party to
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restoration of the articles - to twenty-one lashes, and to admonition to refrain from like practices in time to come; and when larceny was to a larger value, the punishment is (in the Chericul report) described to have been for the first offence fifty-one lashes, together with a fine of from sixteen to thirty-two fanams; besides the penal obligation that was to be taken from the party, binding him to future good behaviour upon pain that, on a

repetition of the offence, his property should be liable to confiscation (which last seems to have been and still to be, a great favorite with the Rajahs of all degrees); but on this part of their criminal code or customs, the Cartinaad Rajah's report is, however, somewhat different; since, when treating on the case of the thefts or petty larcenies, he writes "the criminal is in the first instance to be confined, and to receive corporal punishment; if guilty of a like crime a second time, to be deprived of a member, and if guilty a third time, to be put to death with a sword," though for this last punishment for perseverance in theft, this Cartinaad Rajah seems the sole direct authority amongst those with which the Commission has been furnished.

399. From the concurrent opinions delivered by the different Rajahs, and particularly from those of Chericul and Cochin - it is plain that ~~multi~~ mutilation is by them

Punishment by mutilation known and ~~robberies that are not of a very~~ practised in the ancient Juridical system of Malabar.

considered
as consti-
tuting part

of the ordinary means of punishment for thefts and robberies that are not of a very heinous nature. Thus the Rajah of Chericul writes, in reference to the punishment of a convicted robber, that "if found guilty, he is to be punished according to the nature (i.e., degree) of his offence; sometimes by suffering death, sometimes by having the hand cut off; at other times a finger; and sometimes by fane, according to the circumstances of the defendant." - and in the Rajah of Cochin's report, it is similarly stated that "if any one commit a small theft, he is to be kept for six months, or a year, in confinement; after which, being exemplarily punished and a fine taken from him, a little of his flesh, or his nose is cut off, and he is set at liberty" - conformable to which, is also the opinion or report from Vetutnaad that "in petty larcency,

the guilty person is, according to the nature of the crime, sometimes to suffer corporal punishment, or to be fined and deprived of a member, and the goods robbed to be restored to the owners."

400. Such seems, from these a several Rajahs' reports to have been in general the outline of their ancestors' system or usages in their administration of Justice; as will also appear more fully in the voucher No.97, which contains, in a general summary of them (from which the preceding remarks have been taken) a course of observations, as far, more especially, as regards the criminal part of these laws, or customs; accompanied by a short comparative view of the criminal code of the Gentoos, as founded on

Paper of observations on these laws or usages, and of those of the Hindoos in general, as drawn up for the guidance of the Company's new courts in Malabar.

their books of legal authority, which serves not only to point out the great affinity of the general law of the Hindoos, as a nation, with that of Malabar in particular, as a province; but may (considered as a guide for the company's Courts) prove also useful in supplying the deficiencies and want of method in the Rajah's reports.

401. But as this law of the Hindoos cannot with justice be rendered applicable in criminal cases to the great body of Mopillas, who form nearly, if not entirely, a moiety of the present general population of the province

Including also similar remarks on the law of the Mahomedans as applicable to the Mopillas.

the
paper
of

observations abovementioned proceeds to enter into some detail (from the equally authentic materials therein specified) of the principles of the Mahomedan criminal

code; both as contained in the books of their most approved Doctors and Layers on this subject, and also according as their doctrines are received and admitted in Bengal, Behar, and Benares, under the authority of your Lordship's Government; after which the paper in question includes a general summary, or receiptulation, of the criminal laws of the Malabariens and of the Hindoos and Mahomedans brought under one point of view, and respectively distinguished and discriminated as applicable to all and each of the ordinary and commonly known species of degrees of crimes and offences, with remarks relative to each; tending to show in what manner the letter or spirit or (in cases where during your Lordship's administration such corrections have taken place) the amendments of them, are observed in practice, under the Bengal Government; and as, after the perusal and consideration of this paper with

of observations, it appeared to us to contain information and regulations, well adapted for the observance of the Criminal courts within the province of Malabar, we directed that the several rules therein suggested from the LXVIIIth Section to the end (which are,

Articles thence deduced for the information and guidance of the British Magistrates in superintending the Foujedary Courts in Malabar.	how- ever, too
--	----------------------

long to be inserted in the body of this already too voluminous report) be considered and received as constituting (till otherwise altered or amended by Government) the general line of guidance, and instructions for the administration of Justice in Criminal cases, in the manner further pointed out in the separate code (voucher No.98)

and

of Foujedary regulations, consisting of thirty-eight Articles; wherein, besides the rules of Police, and for the general preservation of the peace, and the engagements

Consequent regulations for the police
and for the administration of
Justice in Criminal cases.

that are
for this
purpose

directed to be taken from all the landholders, as well as the
onths, securities, and penal engagements, under which the
British and Native officers in this department are to act
p.237
(for which we must refer to the code) we have endeavoured also
to point out and define the several duties and functions, as
prescribed and respectively limited to the different branches
and tribunals of Criminal Judicature, that are to be established
throughout the province in the several degrees; 1st, of the
local subordinate courts for townships and districts (the
institution of which is noticed in the 385th paragraph) and
2nd, of the Native Criminal courts to be established at the
seat of each of the three British Magistracies (much the
same footing as the present Moolky Foujedary Adawlut at Benares);
and 3rdly, the separate jurisdiction assigned, in the criminal
cases therein specified, to the said provincial or British
Magistrates; and 4thly and lastly, the superior general
jurisdiction committed and intrusted to the chief Magistrate.

402. Under the first of these heads, the Juris-
diction of the Native and local subordinate Magistrates is,
in cases of criminal cognizances, limited to petty offences,
such as abusive language, inconsiderable assaults, or slight
affrays; and to punish the same when proved, by corporal
chastisement not exceeding thirtynine rattans or stripes, or
imprisonment not exceeding twenty-five days or by fine not
exceeding 20 Rupees whilst all cases of prosecution of a

Nature and extent of the criminal
jurisdiction of the local subordi-
nate courts.

weightier nature, are to be remitted to the Superintendent of
the division, in his separate capacity of Provincial Magistrate,
who is empowered himself to hear and decide on cases (whether
thus referred to him from the subordinate local courts

and of the provincial or British
Magistrates.

or otherwise) where the punishment shall not exceed forty
portions, or of imprisonment for the term of one month, or by
fine, provided, that when thus imposed without reference to
the Foujedary court, it do in no case exceed one-tenth
portion of the known annual net income of the part amerced,
nor in any instance be, in its amount, beyond 200 Rupees,
and whenever it shall exceed even 100 Rs., it is not to
be levied till the case shall have been reported by the
Superintendent, in his magisterial capacity, to the Super-
visor as Chief Magistrate, and have obtained the latter's
sanction.

403. All cases of greater magnitude than the
preceding, are to be remitted by the provincial Magistrates
for trial to one of the three provincial Foujedary courts,
to be for this purpose established at Calicut, Sherpoolcherry,
and Tellicherry, and composed of a Native Derogha, Mufti,

Constitution and process of the	Mulavee and
Provincial Foujedary courts.	Brahmins

(to explain the law and to act as the Derogha's assessors)

together with other proper officers and servants in the
manner particularized in the regulations; it being at the
same time provided, that these inferior managers of the
Foujedary court (viz., the abovesaid persons learned

and

in the laws of the two religions) shall excepting the
Deroghas) be similarly employed in assisting the
Superintendent in his capacity of Civil Judge; and,
otherwise, the trial and process of causes in the Derogha's
courts, are, by the said regulations intended to have
effect (as already intimated) in nearly the same course
as prescribed for the Moolky Court at Benares, subject
to the superintendency and revision of their proceedings by
the Provincial British Magistrates, and to the ultimate
sanction and approbation of the sentences by the Chief

Magistrate, in like manner, as is provided by your Lordship for the presidency of Benares; excepting that no capital sentence is to take effect within the province of Malabar, without the unanimous approbation not only of the Supervisor but of the three provincial magistrates; and in cases where

Rules as to sentences of capital nature.

full concurrence cannot be obtained, the case is required to be reported to the Presidency of Bombay, for the final sentence of that Government.

404. Meanwhile we have signified our instructions to the Supervisor (as per our letter of the 9th of July in the voucher No.99) that it will not of course be advisable to carry any such capital sentences into execution, till these rules and regulations, and the proposed system in general, shall have received the consideration, and undergone, where necessary, the correction of, or have been approved and confirmed by Government; till which, persons who may, in the regular process of the courts,

which are to remain unexecuted till the Government's orders on the present system be obtained.

be sentenced to the loss of life, must be kept in safe custody till that authority shall be received for allowing the law to take its course concerning them.

405. At the same time that Government decide on this question, it may, we think, be advisable to include in the general subject a consideration to, and some instructions for,

Supervisor's queries as to the interference of the Mayor's court.

the guidance of the supervisor on the subjects which he has stated to us in his letter (entered in the voucher No.100) first, as to the apprehended interference of the

and

Mayor's court from Bombay, in the judicial and other

concerns of the administration of Government in the province of Malabar; and secondly, in reply to his query as to whether Europeans be amenable to the courts of Adawlut? since,

to what jurisdiction Europeans are to be liable. if not

(as seems, he adds, to be understood) the whole of the corps of officers and all the private European Soldiers, together with all other Europeans in general (who may in all be estimated at fifteen hundred souls) will be placed and remain beyond judicial control in the province.

40b. On the first of these points, we are so fully aware of the very pernicious consequences that must ensue from any interference on the part of the Mayor's court of Bombay, in the interior concerns of the province, in all cases where and over which its jurisdiction hath not usually extended (which have, we understood, been limited to Tellicherry and its immediate dependencies) that we felt ourselves impelled by a sense of duty to express as our opinion, that any attempted extensions of the former usual course or interposition of that court, ought not to be allowed of; and, as what appeared to

Commissioners' opinion on the question relative to the Mayor's Court.

us a case in point, we adduced, for the Supervisor's information, the situation of the Zemindary of Benares, which although forming, for so many years, a part of the British Empire in India, hath never yet been rendered locally, or in any shape whatsoever, subject to the authority of the Supreme court; and we can have little doubt but that your Lordship will see the expediency of maintaining the independency of the Malabar court, in the point of view here presented; more especially after perusing our correspondence (in the voucher No. 101) on the extremely weak, ineffective, degraded,

Bad effect of its interference at Tellicherry

and altogether useless state, to which is reduced from the interference of the Mayor's court, (joined perhaps to the want of any local adequate provision the administration of justice

of any local adequate provision the administration of justice
and present state of
that settlement.

~~and~~ in the Company's settlement of Tellicherry; a place
and situation, which requires the attention of Government,
not only on the above account, but to decide whether the
general Judicial Regulations, for the province, shall extend
into these ancient limits of the Company's possession (which
have hitherto, by the desire of the Governor of Bombay,
remained unaffected by any part of our plans ~~of~~ for the
administration of justice) or continue as ~~was~~ usual under
the Chief and Factors.

407. In respect to the 2nd Article, we have to
observe, that ~~the~~ by the 6th Article of the original
Regulations of the 11th of March, it was left (as we thought

As to the Civil Juridical jurisdiction over the Military. most
suitable

to the Bombay Governor and the Commander-in-chief "to
establish and enforce such interior rules and regulations
in the Military Department as may be necessary, and
appear best adapted to preserve harmony and promote and
cherish mutual confidence between the Natives and the
soldiers and Sepoys," and we now submit to your Lordship's
consideration the accompanying Extract (in the Voucher

with General Orders issued on this subject by Colonel Harley. No.102
of General

p.240 orders issued
by Lieutenant Colonel Hartley (upon whom no Gentleman can
be more liberally disposed to cultivate the best under-
standing between the two lines of the service) in conse-
quence of the first institution of a plan for the
Government

Commissioners' further suggestions on this subject relative to
Europeans in and of the
province;

which orders render all the Native troops generally
subject to the jurisdiction of the Adawluts, in the manner
and under the circumstances and explanations therein set
forth; and as to the officers and men of His Majesty's

forth; and as to the officers and men of His Majesty's 75th Regiment, and of the 1st Bombay Battalion now on duty on the coast, it seems probable that they will not feel any objection to be liable to the same rules as are enforced in such respects in the interior parts of the Bengal provinces, concerning all European traders and British subjects out of the service, similar regulations as those now in Bengal, should no doubt be enforced regarding them, but at the same time every degree of freedom should in our opinion be allowed to those who are willing to submit and act under these salutary restrictions, to pursue either as traders, or Mariners, or Mechanics every honest and laudable line of industry, which cannot but tend as such to the advantage of the province as to
out of the Service,

their individual benefit, and may powerfully promote the improvement and extension of the general commercial interests of the province of Malabar.

408. In the 155th paragraph we have already stated, that, with a view to this desirable object we had, soon after the junction of the commissioners from Bengal with those of Bombay, declared the trade in all articles but pepper to be free; and in the 210th paragraph we have mentioned the publication which we issued on the 15th of

Ultimate regulations in respect to the pepper for the year ensuing.

April 1793,
announcing
that the
Company would in future limit its claims on this article to the moiety in kind, which as Sovereign they are entitled to; in the tenor of which publication, we have also since then been induced, on the opinion and report of the Supervisor, to admit for the present, and by way of experiment, of a degree of alteration so far as to agree to his proposal that the company's revenue on this article, consisting of half of the pepper produced, shall for the year 1793 or 1793-4, be (according to the most usual practice of that division) taken in kind (under the

practice of that division) taken in kind (under the precautions as to its estimate that are pointed out in the voucher No. 103) only in the northern districts, which are estimated to yield about two-thirds of the entire annual crop of the province; and that for the residue consisting of the quantity grown in the southern districts, the fixed Nugdee, or money rent of three gold fanams per vine, shall be collected, and the parties thereon left free to seel ^{sic} their produce either to the Company or to any others who may bid the highest for it, in agreeing to which deviation from our original plan, we have been principally swayed by the belief, not to so much that the Natives to the southward would (as Mr. Farmer apprehends) dislike as an innovation, the delivery of the moiety of this pepper to Government in kind; as from a view to the advantage derivable for making, for one year, an experiment of the two modes in the different parts of the country; from the result of which, a conclusion may be drawn, as to which will in future be the best permanent mode of management for this important, and primary article, among those with which Malabar is almost exclusively blessed.

409. As connected with the subject of the preceding paragraph we have next to observe, in continuation of that of Mr. Page and Mr. Boddam's attempted negotiation

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Agreement with the Rajah of Cochin	Rajah of
for the pepper of part of his	Cochin
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(noticed in the 181st paragraph) for the pepper of his country, that after a long correspondence between us and Mr. Powney (the principal parts of which stand recorded in the voucher No.22, already referred to) the Rajah

has agreed to deliver as much pepper annually to the company, from that part of his country lying to the northward of the Travancore lines, as the researches and local examination to be this ensuing year made by the Agents of our Government, shall ascertain to be the produce, for which he is to be paid at the rate of 115 Rupees per candy.

410. Of this valuable article, proverbially called "Malabar money," we have been assured by respectable Native merchants that the ceded districts from Caval to Chetwa yielded, prior to Hyder's conquest, nearly 20,000 candies per annum, and the ordinary price did not then exceed from 70 to 80 Rupees, as appears by the records at Tellicherry, Information as to the former and present value and produce of this article. according to which,

as far back as the year 1732, the amount which the company required to be for that season invested by their servants at that settlement exceeded 6,000 candies, for which they contracted with the Native merchants at $69\frac{1}{2}$, and $70\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. per candy; but ever since the Mahomedan Government, the produce has been diminishing; though even as low down as 1784, it is estimated by Choacare Moosa (an eminent Mopilla merchant at Tellicherry) to have been equal to 11 or 12,000 candies, of which he himself purchased 9,000 at (as he says) 130 Rupees per candy; so much had by this time risen the market price of this article from its old standard; and our informant, Moosa, gave it as his opinion, that even in a very favorable year (which is not to be expected in less than every three or four seasons) more than from 7 to 8,000 candies cannot, at present, be expected to be produced within the above specified limits of the Company's territories, besides which Cochin may, we think, be equal to 1,500, and Travancore to 7 or 8,000 candies, and that in the Canara country, from Caval to Onore,

about 2,000 candies are produced; making the whole estimated present annual pepper crop of the Malabar coast, equal to about 18,000 candies; as to its present enhanced value in the market, and the greater competition that continues for it, the preceding notices in the 145th and 210th paragraphs need not be repeated; but there is no doubt that it last year sold at Mahe at about 200 Rs. per candy.

411. But to obtain further information on this subject as well as, in compliance with our instructions, to be able to submit to your Lordship in council some account of the trade of Malabar, we (as per copy of our letter in the voucher No. 104) applied to the Chief and Factors at Tellicherry, and the Commercial Resident at Calicut, to report to us, under the several heads therein specified, on the interior and foreign trade of Malabar, in consequence of which we received from these Gentlemen, the reports of which copies are contained in the vouchers Nos. 105 and 106 and 107; the last numbered paper comprehending particular lists of the articles of natural production and of manufacture, and comparing the export and import trade of the province, the value and usefulness of which is much improved by the alphabetical arrangement which Mr. Agnew has observed in drawing it up.

412. 424. The report from Tellicherry states that the principal articles of commerce produced in Malabar are pepper, cardamoms, sandal-wood from the Ghauts, betelnut, coconuts, (whence copra and oil), nelly or rice, gram, gingely with its oil, yams, jacks, and Laccadive coir, and cowries from the Islands (as already mentioned in the

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Remarks on the expediency of
cultivating the Malabar cassia or
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and

Factors

at Tellicherry seems on this part of the subject to indicate; but there are two articles, viz., cinnamon and nutmegs, which from import may, we trust, become in a short time, in a greater or less degree, articles of export from this country; for although the former article be now, under the mercantile distinction of cassia, allowed to run wild in the woods, and is thence much less valuable than if its cultivation was taken care of, as in Ceylon; yet it seems reasonable to hope that with equal attention, this Malabar produce would very soon come in competition even in the Europe market, with what the Dutch now enjoy the exclusive privilege of carrying thither; since even in its present state it is purchased for use by the Arabs, and is imported also into different countries of Europe, where it finds a ready consumption either separately used, or when mixed up by the dealers with that of Ceylon.

and

419. The circumstance of nutmegs having been found in the Coorga country growing wild on the hills, and even unheeded by the Natives, is of such recent discovery, that although
of the Coorga nutmegs.

we cannot take upon us to affirm that they can ever by cultivation and attention to the rearing of them, become equal to those of the Dutch Islands to the eastward; yet we cannot but recommend (since there is no doubt of the fact of their growing in that district) a full inquiry to be instituted, by some person or persons properly qualified to ascertain and deliver an opinion to Government on the question, whether and

how far the different species of the round and long nut (of both which we have seen indifferent samples) may either, in their present state or through means of culture, be capable of becoming an object of commerce either to the honorable Company, or to private traders.

420. But of all our collections on commercial subjects, that which, in our opinion, affords the fullest and most extensive view of the commercial interests of this coast, as connected not only with those of the Company, with the other parts of India; but with China, Persia, and Europe, is the short but very comprehensive treatise on that subject (in the voucher No. 110) with which we have been favored by Muridock Brown, Esq., of Mahe; a Gentleman who having resided observations by Mr. Brown, on the during many trade of the Malabar coast. years in different parts of the ceded countries, and in other places on this side of India as a merchant, (in which he is now and has long been by far the most considerable of any British subject) has, with the greatest readiness and the warmest zeal to promote the interest of the English East India company and of Great Britain, communicated to us and committed to writing for the observation of your Lordship and the Government, the fruits of his long experience, in the paper which we have introduced and recommended to your Lordship's attentive perusal and consideration, that such orders as may thereon be issued as, combined with the official informations above stated, must we doubt not, redound and tend very materially to promote the advantages which our instructions intimate your Lordship's expectations of.

421. In this place we shall therefore limit ourselves to pointing out that in these observations by Mr. Brown (of which we can do little more than intimate the general heads) he has entered into a discussion as well of the mercantile

interests of the Company in their trade to and from Malabar, as of its own separate commercial intercourse with other nations, in which, as the Sovereign, our employers are also very materially interested; according to which order of connection Mr. Brown's remarks treat; 1st, of the profit which the Company may derive from the European exports to Malabar; 2ndly, of the products (such as pepper, cardamums, sandal-wood, &c.) that either can be received as part of, or profitably purchased with the local revenue, to compose either the materials of the homeward ^{bound} bound or China cargoes; under each of which are contained a number of useful points of information and ~~ee~~ remarks, for which we must refer to the paper containing them, observing only, that they afford encouragement to hope that there may prove an increasing demand and consumption for the usual import articles of copper, steel, iron, lead and broad cloth from England, as well for the interior use of Malabar, and of the Coimbatore and Mysore countries beyond it, as from what may be purchased by the Arabian and Indian merchants who annually frequent this coast from Muscat, Guzerat, and all the northern countries, lying between this and the Gulphs of Persia and Arabia; from which last mentioned country, the Company's Europe investment of coffee may perhaps be hereafter procurable in the course of the trade to this coast at a cheaper rate, than is practicable in the present channel; besides which, Mr. Brown has pointed to the means of gradually annihilating the trade now so advantageously carried on to this part of India by foreigners; so as to render London the emporium and general mart to all the rest of Europe for the valuable productions of Malabar.

422. Under that division of these remarks wherein Mr. Brown considers the articles which the Honorable company can purchase here and sell for a profit in Europe,

Remarks on the commercial department ~~that~~ in Malabar.

he has
been

naturally led to offer such observations on the liberal

P.247.

provision that ought to be made for the Civil servants in the commercial Department (on nearly the footing which we understand to obtain in China) and upon the propriety at the same time of divesting them of all political or other coercive authority (as is already the case in Bengal) that we can only observe that whatever objections may possibly lie against them, on the ground of temporary expediency, the intrinsic propriety of his suggestions, on both those heads, appears to us upon general principles self-evident; since, we need not observe, that measures should, as far as possible, be adapted to the nature of institutions, without being influenced by our opinions of the men who may be appointed to conduct them; and we may here add that as, from all our time being fully occupied by other business, and in view also to the expected dissolution of the Chiefship

and Tellicherry
(which we
believed would have ere now taken place by the orders
of the Bombay Government) we deferred, till we had no longer
time, to propose any of the arrangements that are suggested
in our instructions relative to the Commercial Department
in Malabar; so we can now only submit to your Lordship the
expediency of such instructions being transmitted on this

how far the commissioners have left subject
any instructions concerning it. to

the Presidency of Bombay, as on our present report may
appear requisite, since all the orders we have left on this
point, consist in our having joined Mr. Agnew, the
commercial Resident at Calicut, in the estimate and receipt
of the Cochin pepper, for the purpose already noticed in the
409th paragraph, in like manner as the northern Resident
(not yet appointed) is to be employed, in conjunction
with the Superintendent, in respect to the ascertaining and
receiving of the Company's share of this commodity in the
Northern division.

423. But to proceed with the heads of Mr. Borwn's remarks; that Gentleman, after pointing out the seasons of the year, which he conceives to be best adapted for the sales of the Honorable Company's imports from Europe. enters into an instructive detail concerning the trade which Malabar carries on with India, China, and the foreign nations of Europe, including that of slaves kidnapped or decoyed from the coast, which he reprobates in that spirit

slave trade of indignation

which cannot but be participated in, by whoever reads the account he has delivered of it; which he concludes (having been written before the late commencement of the war with France) by suggesting the expediency of your Lordship's Government "espousing in this (as it has in so many other instances) the cause of humanity, by writing to the Dutch at Batavia, and to the French at Pondicherry, to have

and

this barbarous trade abolished; in reference to which subject we may take the present opportunity of observing that, in addition to the regulations made for restraining it (which have been already noticed in the 188th paragraph) we had, as early as the month of February last, with the anxiety and solicitude unavoidably excited by the subject, exerted our utmost endeavour by recommendations to the Rajah of Travancore, and (through Mr. Powney) to the Governor of Cochin, and by injunctions through the same channel to the Rajah of that district, and subsequently to the chief and Factors of Tellicherry, to check and if possible altogether to prevent the continuance of a traffic pregnant with so many evils, and so utterly repugnant (more especially under the modes in which it is carried on in this country) to every principle of humanity; but although we

may flatter ourselves that our admonitions and the penalties which stand enacted against this practice in the Foujedary regulations have not entirely failed of effect; yet, whilst the exportation of this devoted race of innocent men, women, and children, continues to constitute (as we understand from Mr. Powney) a source of revenue to the Dutch Government, it can hardly be expected but that they will persevere as far as in their power, in extending to it that public support and continuance which it appears uniformly to have received from them.

424. Submitting this subject therefore to the consideration of Government, we proceed to observe that what is called its annual balance, or the surplus it receives in cash, is on the whole very considerably in its favor, and may still be augmented by the introduction of such New products that may be introduced into further Malabar. articles of produce as are adapted to its soil; amongst which there is little doubt but coffee, sugar and indigo would fully answer the expectations and reward the labor of the cultivators.

425. Thus in the trade with the northern countries of India, Persia, and Arabia, and also with China, Coromandel and Europe; all these pay, in liquidation of their commercial transactions with Malabar, a considerable

The balance of trade with the different countries with which it stands commercially connected.	balance in cash,
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whilst with Canara, and Bengal, the case is reversed, To the former of which as being in the vicinity and having common, foreign, or other coins that are reciprocally current in each, Malabar pays for the large quantities of grain received from it, in specie; but want of means to make remittances to the latter, appears to prevent the importation of many articles of Bengal produce, which would otherwise be in request and

no
'consumed here; for although there be/want of the money or
current coins of the country, yet they cannot, it seems, be
permitted to Bengal at a smaller loss than from eight to ten
per cent; which hardly any course of trade will bear; and
Obstructions and detriment to the trade Mr. Brown
with Bengal from the want of regu- adds,
lation in respect to the coinage.

that "as soon as this difficulty is removed (which it can
only effectually be, by having the same coin for all the
company's settlements in India) a considerable value in
piece goods from Bengal would be annually imported; and
instead of sending every year large sums to Tippoo's country
for rice, that money will go to Calcutta, "and other ad-
vantages be thence derived as further suggested by that
Gentleman, for which we must refer to his own remarks;
in the sequel of which he again recurs to the necessity
of amending and fixing the value of the Malabar coin (some
description of which has already been inserted in the 95th
and following paragraphs) "that a merchant when he has
no product to send to Bengal may substitute a certain sum
of money, the value of which shall be the same there as here,"
adding that "nothing is a greater clog to commerce than the
different values of the coins at Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The merchant is hence often left at the mercy of shopkeepers and
of monied men, who affix an ideal value on every coin,
according to the wants of the man who applies for it;"
admitting that "with respect to foreign coins, this is right,
the rise of them thus showing the fair balance of trade; but
that with respect to the coins of our own settlements, it
is unjust, as it places them on the same footing with foreign
coins; and thereby in a proportionate degree impedes the
intercourse between them which Government ought on the con-
trary to facilitate and increase by every possible means."
426. The last observation made by Mr. Brown on the
trade of this coast, is on what he views as a degree of

almost in every village, and that the exactions to which traders and travellers ~~are~~ are subject from them are endless," observing also "the toll tariffs are arbitrary, and not unfrequently the poor merchant is forced out of ~~this~~ direct road, to make a circuit of many miles, till he has run the quantlet through almost every custom house of the province. " to which the Major subjoins his opinion that "a general tariff of the land customs to be framed and no where raised but on the frontiers, appears the only remedy for this public grievance."

429. That these duties and toll houses, were very numerous and prejudicial in the paulghaut district is sufficiently indicated by the account of them transmitted by Mr. Boddam; and from the Commissioners' proceedings of the 12th of December, it appears that the management of them depending then entirely on the Atchin, he, from a motive of avarice, raised the rate of duty on the ~~ex~~ exportation of grain into Coimbatore (on which that district, as well as other parts of Tippoo's dominions, then depended almost entirely for subsistence) so as to induce the Sultan's officers to prohibit or obstruct for a time the degree of commercial intercourse that is still carried on from thence with Malabar, a circumstance here noticed, to point to the expediency there may be either now or at some future time, when more favorable, to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Tippoo's government, which cannot but greatly tend to the

Mr. Boddam's account of them at Paulghaut).

reciprocal advantage of both countries, nor does it seem probable that, till then, the trade between the province of Malabar and the countries above the ghauts will recover that activity which it once possessed to the great benefit of what are now become the districts of the Honorable company.

430. But however this may be, we were early so

well convinced of the expediency of freeing the interior commerce of the province of Malabar, from the many disadvantages labored under its subjection

Commissioners determine on the ultimate abolition of the interior tolls and duties on trade.

to the numerous petty tolls and transit duties prevailing in it, that, with the assent of the Governor of Bombay, we provided for their abolition in the 10th Articles of the original regulations of the 11th of March; not meaning,

and however, that it should

take place till the close of the Malabar year, in the end of August 1793, but finding, in the course of our northern Circuit, that the continuance of the exaction of those on the necessaries of life, operated as a severe grievance on the people at large, and, also, on the troops cantoned at Cannanore, on whose behalf complaints were preferred to Sir Robert Abercromby, and referred by him: we therefore

On their immediate discontinuance on the necessaries of life.

prohibited the Beeby of the last mentioned district, and the Rajah of Chericul from continuing, after the 9th of April, to levy any toll on the necessaries of life, such as grain, salt, cattle, fish and vegetables; which regulation we notified to the Supervisor, and recommended his extending it over all such of the other districts as he might think advisable, as he accordingly did, to the relief at that time of the capital of Calicut and of the other southern parts of the coast, to which grain began from that period to find its way from the districts of

with Paulghaut, whence, from

the multitude of petty duties it was before subject to in the conveyance, its transportation had been greatly obstructed.

431. But as the prohibition did not meet, (as might be expected) which with general obedience or its first promulgation, the Supervisor thought it necessary to apply on this occasion for Military aid to enforce it; an expedient which we disliked having recourse to, till every

Remarks on the mode of carrying this order into execution, and on the use of the Military in support of the Civil power. other course of civil

process should have been ineffectually tried; and wrote our further instructions to Mr. Farmer accordingly.

p.252.

432. The particulars and general tariff of these customs of all kinds, as they were levied by the Rajahs and Native Chiefs in the district of Paulghat and Cherical, will be found in the vouchers Nos. 113 and 115; and for an account of those in the Cartinad, and in the Zamorin's country, and the other principal districts (including lists of the articles of the present commerce between Malabar and Mysore), we shall beg leave to refer to the accompanying Extract of our proceedings, marked No.117, and having, to render our collections on this subject more complete, applied to the Chief and Factors of

Particulars of the former Malabar duties as collected by the Rajahs. Tellicherry

to know the state of the custom house duties at that settlement, they have in consequence informed us, that the common rate of their collections was three per cent. on the value of the goods moderately estimated, excepting rice and nelly (i.e. paddy or rice in the husk); on the former of which they charged ten res (four hundred being equal to a Rupees) per Robin, weighing from seventy to eighty lbs., whilst the latter paid in the proportion of only one-half; and these Gentlemen did further report to us, that by a late regulation of Government all the

end productions
At Tellicherry. of the
provinces in Bengal are exempted from duty, and that the

provinces in Bengal are exempted from duty, and that the ~~tax~~ three per cent; on the value of the goods which is levied on the other articles was only charged once upon importation or exportation, whilst on goods transhipped in the road, only one and a half per cent; was levied; by their accounts, for the last three years, the average annual sum of their collections is stated at Rupees 6,327, and the charges thereon at Rupees 1,423.

433. Although we have not been able to procure any very accurate statements of the sums realized under this head by the several Rajahs, yet, from sundry concurrent vouchers and testimonies, there can be no doubt but that, under Tippoo's Government, about 80,000 hoons, or (valuing

Estimated amount of the
Revenue under Tippoo's
Government.

the hoons at only three Rupees) considerably more than two lacs of Rupees were annually realized from this branch of the public revenue in the southern, including the poulhaut districts, (which last were from 1783-4 placed under the Cutcherry of Calicut) besides what may have been realized in the northern; in general corroboration of the accuracy of which estimate, it may be added, that in February last an offer was made to Mr. Duncan to farm those to the south of the Toorsheroo river, at the annual sum of 65,000 hoons to be paid net to Government; so that on the whole it may be safely affirmed that the total amount of duties realized under the late Mahomedan Government could not, from Cavul to Chetwan, that is, from the northern to the southernmost extremities of what now composes and is denominated the Company's province of Malabar, amount to less than from two and a half to two and three quarters or three lacs of Rupees per annum.

434. To add as much as possible to the stock and degree of information which we have thus acquired relative to this branch of the revenue, and still more to assist us

by the lights of his local, but extensive mercantile experience in regard to the best means of promoting the commercial interests of Malabar, we became desirous, on reaching as far as to that part of the general regulations which relate to the custom house(a branch which according to the engagements concluded with the Rajahs, as noticed in the 311 and subsequent paragraphs, is now to depend altogether on the company), to have the advantage of Mr. Brown's opinion, as to what rates might with propriety be fixed to be laid upon the various articles of import and export that enter into the general course and system of the Malabar

Observations and opinions as to the rates commerce; and applicable to the present state of at our request commerce in the province of Malabar.

that Gentleman has accordingly favored us with his sentiments on these points, after premising that what ought principally to be attended to is the proportioning of the rates, so as that the consumption or exportation of the articles shall not be thereby diminished, in the application of which general

principle he

and

thinks the four

following
rules adapted

to the present state of this country.

1st - That "although from its not producing grain sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, the importation of this article ought on general principles to

Mr. Brown's observations thereon. be free of

duty; yet that it may be nevertheless advisable to impose a small one on what is thus received from Tippoo's country; thereby to give a preference to the rice from Bengal."

2nd - That "the manufactures of the country ought to be subject to no duty; it being incumbent on Government to increase their consumption amongst foreign nations by every possible means."

3rd. - That "articles of exportation which are produced in equal or greater quantities in the adjacent countries,

produced in equal or greater quantities in the adjacent countries, ought to be lightly imposed."

4th . - That "articles of exportation which are produced but in small quantities of inferior qualities in the adjacent countries will bear moderate duties."

43b. Having laid down these general principles, Mr. Brown proceeds to state that "the products which may be brought under the third of these general rules, are coconuts, fresh and dried beetlenut of all kinds, teak and poon woods, coir, ginger, turmerick, oil and cua, all these the Travancore country produces in great quantities, The Canara country also produces them, but in inferior quantities, excepting the article of beetlenut, which is there of a much superior quality than in any other province on this coast; heavy; duties therefore on these articles would in some measure force merchants to seek them elsewhere.

"Under the fourth Rule, I comprehend pepper, Cardamums, and sandal-wood; for although the former is produced in all the adjacent countries, yet it is so much in request that the demand constantly exceeds the quantity produced."

"The second is an article produced wholly in the company's territories, and being a spice of necessity as well as of luxury, and consumed only by the rich, it will be purchased at any price, and will therefore bear high duty.*

*" A proof of this is, that in 1780 I purchased cardamums for 550 and 600 Rupees per candy, but since the peace of Mangalore, Tippoo having prohibited the exportation of them, they have for some years past been so light as 1,600, and are now near that price, yet constantly in demand."

"Little sandal-wood, excepting in Coorg, is, I believe, produced in the Company's districts; what comes to market in it is exported by sea from Tippoo's country, and whilst he continues to prohibit the exportation of it from the Bednore province, where it is of a much superior quality, considerable quantities will continue to be brought from his country by Curumbenaddu or Coorimnood and Cotiate; and it being an article generally in request it will bear a moderate duty, but not so high as the two former; should Tippoo see his error (for which I know there is little probability) and allow a free exportation of sandal-wood, then no duty ought to be levied on what comes in the manner abovementioned, but whilst he continues to prohibit the exportation of it, it must continue in request, and as I have said before will bear a moderate duty."

"From the foregoing considerations, I conclude that for the present, the following duties might be raised on these articles, without detriment to commerce, or diminishing the quantities of them annually exported,

"On Pepper 10 to 15 Rupees per candy of
640 lbs.

"On Cardamoms 35 to 40 -do-

"On Sandal-wood 6 to 10 -do-

"On (P.255) articles of importation the duties for some time to come ought to be moderate. The products of our own Colonies ought to be free, since such articles as will bear a duty ought to pay it at the place they are exported from. On the produce and manufactures of the foreign states of India and China, a duty of these to four per cent, on the value might be raised, and from six to ten on the produce and manufacture of Europe, not British; but then a drawback, particularly on metals, ought to be allowed on their being exported. I am at a loss to determine how far

it may be wise or judicious to lay duties upon British manufacture, since one great end of all colonies is by their means to employ and give bread to the greatest possible number of people in the mother country; I will even venture to say that this is the true criterion by which the value of a Colony ought to be judged. In Great Britain even the poorest man, by his labor and what he consumes, pays a considerable contribution to Government, therefore whatever number of men in Great Britain are supported by manufacturing for and selling the products of a Colony, the amount paid to Government by these men comes certainly indirectly from the Colony. The same reasoning proves that although a Colony may produce no more revenue than what is requisite to defray its own expenses, and that no sum comes direct into the coffers of the State (the mother country); yet may the revenue arising from it to the state be very considerable; because we must add to what has been already mentioned, all the duties paid on its products when imported into Great Britain. The revenues are expended in paying the troops and civil officers employed for the necessary purposes of Government, but this money though expended is not lost; for a great part of it passes to England in payment of what those troops and those Gentlemen consume of her produce and manufacture." In this point of view, duties upon British produce and manufacture might be impolitic, as they may be the means of lessening the consumption; however, when I reflect that Europe goods are consumed chiefly by wealthy people, and that a small increase of price by means of a duty will never be felt by them, I think the establishing a duty of four to five per cent., would be attended by no bad consequences. - A drawback I think ought at the same time to be allowed on ~~de~~ cutlery, hardware, looking-glasses and broad cloth when

re-exported. They are the staple manufactures of Great Britain, and the consumption of them in foreign countries ought to meet with no impediment in a British Colony.

"Exchanges in the interior country ought to be encouraged as much as possible, I would not therefore advise for the present establishing duties either on exports or imports to and from the Mysore.

* "This, I am convinced, will not be the case with the country now in question, from whence a large annual revenue in pepper (for which the Company will pay nothing) may be drawn and remitted to Europe,"

447.

Foreign merchandize exported this way will already have paid an import duty, and if the articles received in exchange be not consumed in the country, they may be subjected to a duty on their being exported by sea of two to three per cent. The duties in Tippoo's ports being high upon all kind of goods, we should be this means soon become the sole importers of foreign goods into the Mysore.

"This trade has been daily declining since Tippoo's accession, and is now only the shadow of what it was, but it nevertheless merits the attention of Government.

"For a year or two much is not to be expected from the duties; yet I will venture to say that if even now collected with care, at the foregoing moderate rates, a much larger sum will be produced than has been held forth by the Rajahs."

436. We have been thus particular in quoting Mr. Brown's information and sentiments; since, although for the customs we have not precisely followed all his suggestions, they have yet materially weighed with us, and do therefore

Regulations for the custom House
Collections.

therefore constitute the general basis of a considerable part of the system which we have framed for the future and collection of the duties as now submitted to the consideration of Government.

437. For the purpose of these regulations the entire province of Malabar is divided nearly into three equal districts, styled the northern, middle and southern; of the first, and last of which, the two superintendents, and of the middle one, the second Assistant to the Supervisor are with Particulars of the provisions therein contained. proper

subordinate Officers at the interior Chaukis, to be the respective custom masters under the general Superintendency and with an appeal (under the circumstances particularized in this code) to the Supervisor; and after providing for such forms and checks as might, in our opinion, most effectually tend to the detection of smuggling under the new, and declaring also the entire abolition of all the duties collected under the old system; we have (till the further orders of Government shall have been passed) established that the annual expense of this department to the Honorable Company shall not exceed (though it may fall short of) the sum of 16,176 Rupees per annum.

438. With regard to rates and rules for levying the duties, it is regulated; first, that all imports under the Rates of duty on Imports. clearances of the

Custom houses of Bombay, Madras or Bengal, shall (as we understand to be already directed by Government) be free; secondly, that imports from the other parts of (sic) India and China, as well as from Arabia and the Gulph of Persia, pay a duty of four per cent, on the value; thirdly, that all imports from Great Britain on bottoms

navigating according to law, shall pay a duty of three and a half per cent, on the value, with a drawback to be allowed on the re-exportation of the several articles of metals, cutlery, hardware, looking-glasses, glass-ware and broad cloth; fourthly, that all imports from Europe in foreign bottoms shall pay a duty of eight per cent, on the value, with an exception in favor of the articles of metal, cutlery, &c., as above enumerated, which shall be bona-fide of British manufacture; which articles are (in view to the encouragement of the manufactures of the mother country) to be only liable to the same duties and to be entitled to the same drawbacks as if imported in British bottoms as aforesaid; fifthly, of the articles brought into the Malabar province by land, pepper, sandal-wood, cardamums and nutmegs. to pay nothing on importation (as tending to render our districts the general channel of their ultimate export) and on all other articles a duty of only two and a half per cent. Since in view to what we have recommended concerning the formation of a commercial treaty with Tippoo sultaun, we did not think it advisable to let the imports in general from that prince's country pass altogether free; as, if it should be ever deemed expedient, the concession may be more usefully made at the time of negotiating the future terms, which we trust may be one day authoritatively concluded between the two states.

439. As to the duties on exports it has been ordered, first, that pepper shall pay ten and a half per cent. ad valorem. cardamums twelve, sandal-wood six, Coorge nutmegs five, cassia or Malabar Cinnamon four, and that on all other products and manufactures of this country, two and a half

On exports.

per cent, shall be taken on the value of the respective commodities.

440. The prohibitions contained in this code of custom house regulations relate, first, to the exportation of slaves (last mentioned in the 423rd paragraph);

Prohibitions in the custom house regulations. and among the many advantages as to Government and police, that may be derivable from the Rajahs' having been prevailed on to surrender this most important of all their ancient prerogatives to the Company, we feel greater satisfaction in none, than from the opportunity thence afforded us of putting, we trust, an effectual step to this beneficial traffic, at least from any of the seaports or coasts

(extending Of the export slave trade. about 160 miles)

in the British limits; within which, by the 22nd Articlee "no slaves or bondsmen being Natives of Malabar, and either purchased or kidnapped therein for exportation, are to be allowed on any pretence whatsoever to be carried on board of any ship or vessel, and every Native Malabarian who shall be ~~be~~ brought to any seaport or to the seashore for embarkation as a slave or bondsman, is to be forthwith released by the Honorable Company's Officers, on the spot; and the case being reported to the Supervisor, he is to fine the purchaser or party attempting to take such person on board, 250 Rupees for every such offence, and to prohibit his carrying on any trade whatsoever, or the ship or vessel to which such person belongs trading or obtaining a clearance till such fine be paid."

441. Another prohibition which in the hope of contributing in time to root out the inveterate habits among the Natives of going about the country, and on their

Against the trade in warlike common concerns, weapons and stores. not only armed, but with these arms (such as muskets, swords, and

Nayr knives, &c.,) ready prepared and generally drawn, and brandished in their hands as if for immediate action is, relative to all description of warlike stores, and weapons, which are neither to be imported nor exported by individuals; and in the view of withdrawing from the ignorant and prejudiced part of the Natives the principal means of hostility, either against each other or the company's Government, of which last (the case of Uni Moota excepted) there has not, however, been yet, nor probably ever

and

The materials of Gun-powder.

will be any instance, we have directed the Supervisor to cause all the brimstone imported annually from Arabia, and all the saltpetre from Bengal and Poulghaut, to be purchased by Government; which, if persevered in, will, in less than two years, leave hardly any gunpowder in the hands of the Natives; as although they know how to fabricate this article in their houses, yet their firelocks and matchlocks will become useless in their hands if they are deprived of the means of acquiring the necessary ingredients, which Malabar proper does not afford.

442. The regulations thus framed, including some supplementary rules relative to the modes of ascertaining the value of the goods, either by the invoice or manifest, or by the local value and also respecting the coasting

Custom House collections to be discontinued by the Chief and Factors at Tellicherry.	trade, were transmitted by us to the
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Chief and Factors at Tellicherry, with directions to discontinue their separate collections from the beginning of the Malabar year 969 or September 1793, from which date the new system is to take effects

443. Having thus concluded the observations we had to offer on the general commercial interests of the

Company's province of Malabar, we take this opportunity, in compliance with that part of our instructions which relate to the trade of Travancore, to refer to the accompanying voucher No. 125 (being a very clear and instructive report on all the particulars of that country, as furnished to us by our colleague Major Dow), to which, in No. 126, is ~~is~~ added the letter written to us on the same subject by Mr. Powney, in consequence of Mr. Secretary Hay's letter to him to that effect; which, with the information in the 110th paragraph as to the quantity of pepper ~~see~~ produced therein, and that contained in the 148th and 182nd paragraphs concerning the contracts with the Rajahs as successively concluded by Major Dow and Sir Robert Abercromby, comprehend all the knowledge we possess relative to the commercial interests of Travancore.

444. Besides the two principal branches of revenue arising from the land tax and the customs on merchandise, (on both of which we have thus submitted the substance of whatever proceedings have been held by us) the schedule of Tipoo Sultan's jummabundy, annexed to the treaty of peace, shows that he had established a few more subordinate
Of the other subordinate branches of the Revenue in Tipoo Sultan's time in Malabar. sources of income, which (as already stated in the 78th paragraph) appear to have been as follows:

	Hoons
1st - Farms of the Timber duties valued at ..	30,000
2nd . Duties on Tobacco.	2,800
3rd - Black pepper, coconuts, &c.,...	50,000
4th. Mint..	30,000

Hoons....	1,12,800
	=====

on each of which, in order, we shall state the substance of what hath appeared to us.

445. Amongst the very methodical and valuable reports from Major Dow, which we have already had occasion repeatedly to quote, there is one on the timber forests of Ernsar and Velatra; from whence it appears that these forests appertain not to Government, but are the private property of sundry Nayr Chiefs who are entitled to levy the local duties in question, as far as they still remain at their own disposal, for a considerable part of them appear to be now mortgaged to certain Mopilla merchants therein named, who exercise of course the rights of the original proprietors. These duties and the estimation of the timber are

Major Dow's description
of the Timber forests.

(according to the information received by Major Dow)
regulated by the diameter of the trees, consisting principally of teak and blackwood (demed of a superior quality to any other on the coast) together with iron-wood, jack-wood, and that called bentucka, which being brought from the most remote parts of the mountains, a proportionately higher duty is said to be levied on these latter than upon the two first mentioned species; but since the last peace with Tippoo Sultan this trade was, partly from the want of elephants (which are indispensably requisite to bring the timber to the river) and partly from the uncertainty as to how far individuals might be at liberty to enter into it, been much neglected; though in Tippoo's time he continually kept up a number of elephants and caused the felling of the timber, and this trade, in general, to be carried on solely on his own account. making, however, a certain allowance per candy to the proprietor of the forests; whom we took measures to be brought before us, that some definitely arrangement might be concluded with them, but owing to circumstances that intervened, the object was not then prosecuted in the manner we at first wished and intended.

month of July, and the rivers being then full, these timbers reach Vipoor, in the vicinity of Calicut, in September, where a merchant can, all the charges and risks included, afford to bring it to sale at 5 Rupees per candy, the duty to Government excepted; wherefore on the grounds of the information received by Mr. Farmer, as to the present market price being, on a medium of the different kinds of timber, 10 Rupees, (although in Tippoo's time it is said to have been much higher, being stated on an average at no less than 25 Rupees per candy), he proposed to fix the duty on that brought down by individuals at ten gold fanoms or three Rupees per candy; or otherwise to contract with a Native on behalf of the Company either on the footing of engrossing the produce of the forests entirely, or to deliver annually (as might be effected for about 5 Rupees a candy) to the amount of 4,000 candies or as much of this article as should be yearly required for the Company's use at Bombay, by either of which modes some advantage might be derived, though that any such profits can according to the present average selling rates of timber on this coast, at all approximate to the sum stated in Tippoo's Jumabundy, is what neither Mr. Farmer nor we can conceive even a probability of; more especially under the great want of elephants, without which neither Government nor individuals can derive any benefit from these forests since to ensure from them the annual quantity of 4,000 candies of timber (being that which Tippoo is stated to have received) an establishment of from eight to ten elephants appears to be necessary; in view to the supply of which deficiency as speedily as possible, Mr. Farmer, with our sanction, has promised the Natives in whose districts they can be caught, but who are deterred from making any exertions for that purpose by the idea of the Rajahs claiming these animals as rights of royalty or seignorage, that they shall no longer continue to suffer under this oppression; but that all elephants when caught shall be publicly sold to the

446. Whilst, therefore, we were engaged in our Northern Circuit, we wrote to the Supervisor to desire he would instruct Mr. Stevens, the Southern Superintendent, to make full inquiry on this subject, in consequence of which that Gentleman reported that they had produced to Tippoo an annual revenue of 30,000 moons, exclusive of the Mr. Stevens, the Southern Superin- expense of tendent's report thereon.

cutting down the trees and dragging the timber to the water; his establishment for which, comprized a number of carpenters, laborers, peons, and elephants; but Mr. Stevens added, that he would rather recommend this mode adopted by the Mahratties, in the Baseen district, where the merchants are at all the expense of felling the trees, 'shaping them into timber and transporting them to their place of destination, paying to the Government before the timber is removed, one-third of
p.261
and

of the value as ascertained by its Officers, after which it is (as Mr. Stevens continues to observe) free from all other duty except on exportation.

447. The next information laid before us on this subject, was from the Supervisor, Mr. Farmer, in which Mr. Farmer the Supervisor. he observes that most of these forests are private property, and that Tippoo made an allowance to the proprietors according to ancient custom of two fanams per tree of ten inches diameter, and that since his monopoly took place in 1785, the price of timber had risen at Bombay from 23½ to about 52 Rupees the 100 Covide. In this report Mr. Farmer also proceeds to explain that, before the timber be cut down, it must be berked and allowed to stand two, three or four seasons to dry and consolidate; after which it is generally felled in October and November and dragged by elephants (the use of which is indispensable) to the water-side, in the

all elephants when caught shall be publicly sold to the best bidder, and one-third of the value being taken by Government, the other two-thirds shall be the reward of those who shared them; a degree of encouragement which Mr. Farmer was assured would prove sufficient to induce the country people to dig pits and endeavour to catch these animals.

448. But for the present, the best proposals that Mr. Farmer could procure were for the annual delivery of 4,000 candies of timber at 5 rupees per candy, on a contract to continue five years, the Company being to furnish the elephants, and 20,000 Rupees in advance in two payments, the yearly profit or advantage derivable on which, might have been estimated at from 12 to 20,000 Rs. but although the person who made these proposals to Mr. Farmer, professed his intention not to exclude other adventurers, yet, we deemed it more than probable that the influence attending his appearing and acting as a contractor for the Company would produced in his favor almost all the effects of an avowed exclusive right; in which view, these terms did not appear to us of sufficient consequence, or to hold forth the prospect of any such advantage to the Company, as to induce us to forego the hopes of restoring this trade, by laying it entirely

Proposals made on this subject to the
Supervisor declined by the com-
missioners.

open, to the state, which it had (we understand) been in, before the Mahomedan conquest, and subsequent monopoly, when from 20 to 25,000 candies are said to have been annually brought down to Calicut by the several private merchants who ~~were~~ were then allowed freely to deal in it, at which time the inland and export duties did not (as

we have been informed) both together exceed one Rupee per candy.

449. On these grounds we have instructed Mr. Farmer, to leave this article of commerce entirely free and open, levying a duty only of two Rupees per candy on the timber, when transported to the coast; since to have burthened it with a higher one, would we apprehend have prevented the

Who order this trade to be made free.

product of the Calicut districts from entering again (as we trust may now be successfully attempted) in competition with that of Travancore and Cochin; which has only risen into its present state of request and demand, from the discouraging effects of Tippoo Sultan's monopoly, and the intolerable enhancement of the prices which thereon ensued, from

an avidity that appears, however, to have ultimately defeated its own ends; for so much timber is represented to have been in consequence brought from the hitherto unexplored or unfrequented woods of the neighbouring States, as well as from Pegue, whither the industry of the Bombay merchants went in quest of it, that even before the late war, Tippoo's high prices are said to have sunk nearly to the ancient standard.

450. We must here, however, observe, that from the more authentic information which we have, since making the above arrangement, had an opportunity of receiving from Captain M'Nicol, a ship-builder at Ayncotts of many years'

Further orders person on authentic information derived from Captain M'Nicol. experience, we

have great reason to apprehend not only that the preceding particulars, as to the very high value of the wood in Tippoo's time, must be exaggerated; but that the duty of even two Rupees which we have assented to, is too high to be consistent with the prosperity of the trade or to put it on any equality with that of Travancore and Cochin, wherefore we have written to Mr. Farmer to make further inquiries on this subject, and to lower the rate of duty

as far as may be necessary to split the market.

But
451. ~~451.~~ Although this trade promises to produce for the present so very little to Government, yet there seems a good prospect that in a very few years it may re-attain its former flourishing state under the ancient Rajahs' Government, in which case the Company's revenue from the Commissioners' opinion on the means of conducting this trade. duties might perhaps become equal to 20 or 25,000 Rupees per annum; whereas, they have yet produced nothing, and cannot we think be estimated for the ensuing year at above 10 or 12,000 Rupees; and for the rest the question still remains open for Government to decide, whether the Company shall attempt to derive a larger profit from this article by carrying on the trade either partially or wholly on their own account although as far as the good of the country is concerned, we apprehend that it will be more promoted and a greater degree of industry be excited by leaving it free; in view to which, there are Gentlemen who have already signified their wishes to the Supervisor, and through him to us, to undertake, at a great

and expenses,
On proposed erection of saw-mills. to them-
selves,

the erection of saw-mills, on a scientific construction, which, as far as depends upon us, we have in concurrence with Mr. Farmer expressed our approbation of the idea, as having an immediate tendency to promote the trade, in a manner the most convenient to all the docks, and other seaports in India.

452. The second head of Tippoo's separate article of jumma, consists of the duties on tobacco, which the estimated at 2,800 Pagodas per annum, or between 8 or 9,000 Rupees, wherein they appear to be even undervalued, as from information obtained from a Brahmin named Kesho Ayn, he appears to have had the farming of this article during

the late Mahomedan Government at 4,875 Sultany hoons; the privilege of his farm consisting in the levying of certain specified duties Tobacco Farm. on the importation of tobacco, as well as upon the interior petty dealers and shopkeepers, on the licensing of their shops for the sale of this commodity; and in view to the interior consumption hereof (independent of the small import duty of two and a half per cent, that will be levied on it in conformity to the Custom house regulations) we have accordingly instructed the Supervisor to lay a moderate tax on the licenses to ~~to~~ be granted to the vendors or shopkeepers who deal in the retail trade of this articles.

453. The third article of Tippoo's separate sources of revenue consisting of "profits on black pepper, coconuts, &c. " and valued by him at 50,000 hoons; proceeded from his

Tippoo's profit on pepper coconuts, &c.	having in
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1788-89 established on his own account two principal Factories on the coast; subordinate to which were inferior ones, in every talook, who bought up the produce of the interior parts of the country at the first cost and dispatched them to the two principal store-houses on the coast to be sold for exportation, the advantages arising from which sort of commerce appear to have been derived from the profits under this articles; and although this system of the governing powers being also the principal mercantile agents be but too general throughout Malabar, yet as we do not suppose it probable that Government will in this instance wish to imitate the local practice (through which and other mismanagement, the inhabitants of the fine district of Travencore are said to be now reduced to the greatest state of indigence) we ^{P 265.} apprehend that the Company must give up this part of Tippoo's ceded Jamma as lost; since they cannot in justice and policy avail themselves of the means he adopted to realize it.

454. Respecting the coinage, which forms Tippoo's fourth and last article of separate revenue, and is valued at hoons 30,000, we cannot flatter ourselves, nor is it perhaps for the public good to be wished, that it should

Remarks as to the Revenue
from the coinage.
advantageous to the Company, as Tippoo therein pretends
prove
nearly so
it to have been to him; the remarks that in the course of this report we have already had occasion to make on what relates to this part of the public administration (as contained from the 95th to the 101st and in the 250th, 312th and 425th paragraphs) will enable the Board to form a general opinion of what may be expected from this fund; and for all further particulars concerning the mint at Calicut, (now placed with the Zamorin's consent, under the direction and control of the Supervisor) we beg leave to refer to the collection of papers entered in the vouchers No. 13. comprehending such details on the subject as will, we hope, prove satisfactory to Government afford materials for passing such ultimate resolutions, relative to the future coin of this coast, as, on full consideration hereof, may in reference to the proportions between the real and current value of the money struck at the Company's other settlements in India, appear advisable; for at present the debasement in that of Calicut proves extremely prejudicial, not only to the commercial interest of the country, but may eventually (if not timely corrected) prove burthensome to Government in the issuing of the pay to the troops, as well as the local civil establishment, all which being fixed in Rupees and paid in gold fanams, the gradual but constant depreciation of the last in the market (which has of late been very considerable) must of course,

matter of right, to the Raj of this district; and having also learned that there was existing a young descendant of the family whose title was said to be superior to either of

and	the parties
Determination of the general rights of the several parties interested in this cause referred to the Supervisor.	now contesting, we therefore in
and	the view of doing

general justice, although neither of the claimants had duly or timously come forward with their pretensions, so as to admit of ourselves completing the investigation into them - determined, on the eve of our leaving Calicut, to refer also to the Supervisor this article of inquiry; of which we at the same time informed the Cooriamnad Rajah (the eldest of and general manager for the Cottote family, as already noticed

Disgust thereby given to the Rajah of Cooriamnad.	in the 179th and 314th
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paragraphs who appears however by his subsequent letters to Mr. Duncan to be more indisposed at this further questioning of his family pretensions, than from our conception of the general mildness of his character, we had expected, and therefore Mr. Duncan has taken some pains in his answer, to reconcile him to this necessary act on our part.

in justice, be made up to the Civil and Military servants, (as particularized in the voucher last quoted) by a greater number of this base coinage; on which the Zamorin has hitherto made a profit rather exceeding ten per cent, from the difference between the real and the nominal value of the gold fanams in question, in the composition of which his own officers have stated that the proportions are not quite one-half of venetian gold, with one-third of silver of the touch of the Bombay Rupees, and the rest about one-sixth of copper.

455. Having thus submitted to Government the result of the researches we have been able to make either into the accuracy or fallacy of the funds for the revenue as ceded in Malabar, by Tippoo Sultan, we proceed to lay before it the substance of our further proceedings and

Sequel of regulations and proceedings in the Revenue Department.	regulations relative to
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its future management in general.

456. In the prosecution of this object we framed instructions for the Canongoes in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to their department, which appeared to us the best calculated to realize the advantages

Instructions to the Canongoes.	expected from this
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institution (already mentioned in the 309th and 310th paragraphs) by vesting them with powers adapted to render them the present, as well as future equitable umpires between the Government or Rajahs and the Ryots in all cases relative to the collections and the general management; and to evince the impartiality of Government towards the two great sects that divide this country, we have directed (unless where any particular deviation may from local circumstances prove necessary) each Canongoeship to consist of two incumbents, one a Hindoo, and the other a Mopilla, at one thousand Rupees per annum to each; and

the Mopilla, at one thousand Rupees per annum to each; and as the officers are meant not only to be permanent but hereditary, we hope that one principal part of the spirit of the object of our colleague, Major Dow's recommendation relative to these last mentioned people in general (as last noticed in the 198th paragraph) may be in a great measure thence realized; since the Mopilla Conongoe, may always be rendered the protector of those of his tribe at the same time that the presence and co-operation of his Hindoo coadjutor must prove an useful check on his natural bias in their favor.

437. In answer to some of our different regulations which we had from time to time of our different regulations to Mr. Farmer, the supervisor, he addressed a letter to us on the 13th of July, wherein after expressing his approbation of the system which our measures had in view to establish, as being in his opinion the best adapted to the circumstances of the country and our connection with it, and stating his apprehensions at the several difficulties natural and artificial that awaited the execution of the plan on the part of himself; and of the Superintendents, and the other Gentlemen in the subordinate stations dependant on him (which may be very proper to be maturely weighed and considered by Government), he applied to us for more express instructions; 1st, as to what assessment

Queries stated by the Supervisor
in respect to the settlement.

the ensuing year's collections were to be made on; 2ndly what the jemkars or landholders were to receive; and what regulations were to be observed in respect to their general or limited re-admission into their lands? and 3rdly as to what allowances were to be allotted during the course of this year to the Rajahs, on each of which points Mr. Farmer favored us, at the same time that he put the queries, with his own sentiments, purporting that on the whole the settlements of Arshed Beg Khan

on the whole the settlements of Arshed Beg Khan (the nature of which hath been already explained in the 196th Paragraph) seemed the best rule to be guided by: and that as to the Jemkars or landholders, those who had been long dis-

1st. As to the assessment.

possessed by the Mpillas, (as already noticed in the 201st paragraph) could not now in his (Mr. Farmer's)

2nd, As to the Jemkars or landholders. opinion be re-
instated,

without risking, not only the commission of some degree of injustice, but a general resistance and even an open rebellion in that part of the country; and that, all things

3rd. As to the allowances of the Rajsahs. considered
- he

thought one-fifth of the net revenue would, during the ensuing year's collections, prove an eligible allowance to the present race of Rajsahs.

458. Upon mature deliberation, on the several important points on which our decision was thus called for, we agreed with Mr. Farmer, in the substance of his remarks and consequent suggestions; of all which, although we did not immediately make any written or official communication, he was nevertheless, from the state of harmony and mutual confidence, that has happily subsisted between him and us, very early apprized of what were, on these subjects, our

and

general
opinions,

which he was afterwards regularly advised of in our reply of the 14th of September, wherein after delivering to him our ultimate sentiments at large on the nature and defects or advantages of the different settlements, as well in the southern as the northern divisions of this country (according to the purport of what we have already submitted in the course of this report) we have instructed him that until the subject shall have obtained the con-

consideration of Government, the collections of the year 969 or 1793-94 are, in the southern districts, to be made on the general plan he has suggested, that is by demanding Commissioners instructions thereon.

and realizing from each actual and superior occupant of the soil, whether Jemkar or Kanoomkar, (i.e., landholders or cultivating tenant) the specific amount of Arshed Beg's Jumma; entering in an exact ascertainment of the funds only

1st. As to the assessment in both Divisions of the country.

where the parties allege their inadequacy to the said assessment; which, being much lower in the total than the first jumabundy formed in Hyder's times (as already pointed out in the 39th paragraph) must, we imagine, prove very easy to the greater number of those who pay the revenue in the Zamorin's and contiguous districts.

P. 263.

459. And respecting the northern division of the province, we signified our opinion, that the rule to be observed for Cherikul should be to follow up the principal of the settlement made of that district by Anund Row, as already noticed in the 58th paragraph, and which that Mutsuddy has in his examination explained to lead to the same results as those of Arshed Beg's southern settlement In Cherikul.

and for Cotiote, to make the collections according to the principle of Government's receiving half of the seed, that is rice produce, as well as that arising from the perma and Cotiote, or orchards, and pepper, in conformity to a request signed to that effect by all the inhabitants and delivered in on their part by the Rajah of Coorimand; who brought forward at the same time another to the same purport and effect for the last

mentioned district, which being situated within the southern division of the country, we have entrusted to the Supervisor and Coorimnad.

the making of the said district so far an exception to the first general rule above laid down in respect to Arshed Beg's Jumma, as to leave to his option either to cause that assessment to be therein observed as the rule of the collections, or to adopt the principle suggested in the cultivator's application of equally dividing the value of the produce between Government and the subjects, though (as intimated in our said letter of general instructions;) we rather wish he may find it practicable to observe the latter rule; for these two reasons; first, it seems equitable in itself as well in regard to fruit, as (under the modification suggested in the 252nd paragraph) to seed, i. e., grain produce, and 2ndly inasmuch as by this last recommended mode being carefully followed up

How the accuracy of Arshed Beg's settlement may be experimentally tried.

throughout the ensuing year in Coorimnad, a judgment may be worth correcting by the formation of a general new assessment and the question as to the formation of a new jumma-bundy decided. upon such principles of equity as Government might direct.

460. In respect to the other northern districts we had already directed (in consequence of a similar application from the Rajah of Cartinand, as we have above specified to have been received from Cotiote, &c.,) that the half of the Cartinand.

produce should be also the rule of the collections within that district; but the Rajah having afterwards represented to us that as far as regarded the grain produce, he found the the inhabitants had, in their application delivered through him, made a mistake, inasmuch as they could not afford to Government so much of that part of the products of their labor; and as this objection was only started, and the Rajah's

request hereon founded, delivered to us on the 2nd of September (the day we left Calicut to proceed to his place in the intent of here dissolving our commission) we could only refer the application to the Supervisor, with instructions to inquire into the circumstances, and to bring them to an equitable adjustment; at the same time suggesting that the Rajah's objections might on the grounds already referred to, in the 252nd paragraph, be founded on his idea that the half of the rice in kind, and not merely the moiety of the late Mahomedan Government's very moderate valuation thereof, would be required by our collectors.

461. As to Irvanaad, we signified that the principles of the last jumabundy or valuation by Mr. Rickards (being as last noticed in the 278th paragraph, to the same effect as the Rajah's application for Cotiate and Coorimnaad) ought ~~et~~ to continue to be proceeded on, with the improvements in point

Irvanaad, of greater accuracy, which Mr. Rickards has suggested its being capable of, and the rates of assessment in Randattera being lower than those of any part of the northern districts (as already stated in the table inserted in the 276th paragraph) we have instructed the Supervisor to make the nature and causes of these differences in due time an object of his investigation.

462. As to the general restoration of the Jemnkars, we concurred in our opinion with the sentiments expressed, and above quoted from the Supervisor's letter; and under

Rules as to the Jemnkars.

these circumstances the rule we laid down for his guidance (till the orders of Government could be received) was to cause to be observed in the Courts and Cutcheries under him, the principle of the 15th Article of the Judicial Regulations (as per vouchers Nos. 91 and 92), whereby the first of the month of Kanny in the Malabar year 963 or the 11th of September 1787 is (for the reasons adduced in the 378th

paragraph) fixed for the period within which cruises are to be actionable; and within these limits (which will not affect the Mpilla usurpations, noticed in the 201st paragraph) the Jemkars, who have not yet by their own means obtained their re-instatement, may prosecute in our courts either for regaining possession, or for receiving and being secured in that share of the produce of their jems or estates which they shall appear to have been in the usual receipt of from the Kanoomkars or renters; and as to those Jemkars now in possession (the major part of whom are, we believe, already reinstated, except in that division of the country called the Mopilla districts) we having, temporarily at least, sanctioned the system of the settlement of Arshed Beg, which includes of course the fixing of these landholders' allowances according to its principles, as already pointed out in the 196th paragraph, and still further detailed in a letter which we addressed to the Supervisor, containing our ultimate instructions in respect to certain dispossessed, and relatively destitute Namboories, about whom the Samoory and their allowance,

has seemed always as much, or more, interested than about his Raj, avowing indeed that he only, or at least principally, wished to maintain his dignity on their account; wherefore as we have agreed that he and his family shall enjoy the liberal allowances suggested

and to those of certain Namboories in the super-
who lay claim to former estimates. visor's

address, we have also intimated to Mr. Farmer that these funds do and ought to afford ample means to the Samoory (without further charge to Government) to support such of these helpless Mlebar Brahmins (so much the objects of his affectionate and constant solicitude) as may be real objects of compassion, as well as for duly providing an adequate maintenance for all the branches of his family.

463. Yet large as these allowances may seem, some of the family of the Semoory (in which from the peculiarity of its constitution and the number of its idle members, there must always exist some difference of opinion) wanted to have them still more ample, by getting the contage fixed on the gross instead of the net collections, and it was not till after considerable detail of discussions and correspondence on this head, that it was settled to the satisfaction of all parties that for the current year they shall receive twenty per cent, on the nugdee or land revenue, after deducting all the charges of collection (excepting the allowances to our Tehsildars and Conongoes) together with ten per cent, on the gross collections of the duties (which last do now separately appertain to the company) and half the net profits of the Mint at Calicut; and the same rate of allowance is also to be extended (the mint of course excepted) to the Rajships of Cherikul, Cotiote, Cartinond, Coorimond, Vipoor, Perepand and Paulghout; whilst only ten per cent, on the net collections have been assigned

Rates of allowances fixed on to the
Rajshs for the current year.

to the less considerable chiefs of the vilatrs, Irvend, Pyoormulle, and Poorwe, as long as this last mentioned district shall, under the condition expressed in the 340th paragraph, remain under the direct and immediate superiority of the Company.

464. And in consideration of the fully adequate allowances thus assigned to the various Native Chiefs for the current year, we have expressed to the Supervisor our expectation that he will be careful that none of their

The lands hitherto assigned for their own
maintenance to be in consequence
assessed to the Revenue. lands

(commonly)

called Cherikul) be allowed any degree of exemption, in point of taxation, in any other mode than as directed in the

Revenue regulations for lands held altogether free in Hyder's and Tippoo's times; or that otherwise the full revenue of all such Charkul lands must be deducted from the contage above specified.

465. The Samoory having at our desire transmitted to us a state of the proportional distribution which he proposes to make out of the aforesaid allowances to the different

Account of Samoory's allowances to his own family.	general Rajahs and
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Colgums of his family, we referred to it the Supervisor; advising him that as we knew not whether this be quite just and equitable in respect to all the parties; we therefore desired him not to consider the distribution as final, but to be ready to receive and re-consider (without at the same time too much encouraging) any application that may be made to him for redress on this head, by any of the parties interested; and thereon by negotiation through Shannauth with the Samoory, to endeavour to place every part and branch of the family on what these discussions may show to be as nearly proportionate as possible to their respective receipts under the old Zamorins, before the time of Hyder's conquest, which appears by the explanation thereof received from Trimmul Row to have been in general a limited pecuniary and stipend, and not to have extended to the tenure of lands, excepting to the two or three general Rajahs next in succession to the Zamorin.

466. Upon this occasion of the discussion of the subject of these allowances to the younger branches of the Samoory's and of the other Rajahs' families, we observed in our instructions to the Supervisor, that upon general grounds we thought it consistent with good policy, that he

What conduct is to be observed towards the younger branches of the Rajahs' families.	should show a due
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and prudent regard to the credit and support of the

subordinate members within their proper limits; not only as far as concerned the Samoory's, but, in respect to every other Rajah's family, throughout the province, particularly that of Paulghaut, which possessing a similar- similar constitution, and being very numerous, is of course the more liable to be agitated by intestine divisions, as we shall have occasion to instance in respect to both, before the conclusion of this report; in various parts of which, but particularly in the 202nd 309th, and following paragraphs, we have already made

and
mention,
in relation
to that of the

Zamorin, of the great influence that Shamnauth (a Paulghaut Brahmin and his chief Minister) appeared to possess over that aged chief member of this principal

Provision made in respect to
Shamnauth, the Zamorin's
Minister.
family, as
well as the

manner in which we latterly availed ourselves of his assistance for the more easy and effectual completion of some of the objects which we had then in view, such as the canongoe institution, and the joint collection for the ensuing year; to ensure the good effects expected from which, and the due realization of that principal part of the revenue arising from the Zamorin's districts, we saw the high expediency of attracting Shamnauth to the Comapny's interests, and have in that view finally agreed (on the day of our leaving calicut, which was the 2nd of last month), to a suggestion that came originally from himself; of his being rendered a principal agent under the title of Dewan, (for his master the Samoory's districts) on the part of the Comapny, as he is already Servedi Carigur in behalf of the Zamorin; as situation that appears to us, under the existing circumstances of the country, to promise several advantages; as supplying the best means of conciliating the Honorable

supplying the best means of conciliating the Honorable Company's wish, the Saucory's interests; and of enabling the Supervisor and Superintendents to inquire fully into the state of the funds for the future revenue, as well as, generally, into the affairs of the country, to avail themselves of Shannauth's known ability and influence, without being liable to be constantly impeded by frivolous objections which he might otherwise either suggest to his master, or at least allow the latter and the other Rajahs to bring forward; all or the greater part of which it will now be his object to prevent or obviate; in which view we have also consented to allow him to draw for the year 969 one per cent. on the nugdes or land collections of his master the Saucory's districts.

467. After this explanation at length, of the funds for the public revenue, and of the deductions to be made from it, we proceed to submit to your Lordship's consideration, the following statements of what we deem the most probable results of the whole. The first of which comprehends a comparative view of the funds for it, as exhibited in Tippoo's schedule, and as we have found and believe them to exist in the country; the second, an estimate of such part of these existing funds, as we calculate to be probably realizable within the course of the current year; and the third exhibits the particulars to be deducted therefrom for Rajahs, and the other Native Chiefs' support and expenses.

468. The result of the first of the accounts is that in the southern districts (exclusive of Cochin) we do not think the funds have been overcharged, and they may therefore be taken, in the effective consideration of them (that is including the customs) at the

Estimated amount of real
revenue funds in the
southern districts.

amount in Tippoo's schedule of Pagodas 5,07,481-9-6;
but in the merely tributary district of Cochin, there is
a deficiency of no less than two lacs of Rupees, arising
from the causes that have been already noticed from the
116th to the 178th paragraphs, that is, by reason of the
previous treaty concluded with that rajah and the Madras
Deficiency in Cochin.

Government in September 1790, fixing the tribute at so
much less than Tippoo's valuation of the same country
in his subsequent cession of it at the peace in March
1792.

and

469. A still greater deficiency of funds or over-
charge by Tippoo Sultan is estimated by us to exist in
the northern districts to the amount altogether of Pagodas

In the northern districts. 75,373-5-13-2,
of which the principal single article is Cannanore;
which, (unless there be something not yet come to our
knowledge in the Laccadive Islands) Tippoo must, on the
grounds detailed from the 236th to the 146th paragraphs,
have over-rated more than 25,000 moons, and we apprehend
the other excess we have pointed out, in this part of the
account, will not (at least till the country shall have
had time to recover) be found by experience to the anywise
materially exaggerated; making altogether the sum above
specified of Pagodas 75,373-5-13-2, from which 20,000
may, however, be deducted for the amount of duties that
must have formed (though not separately detailed) part
of Tippoo's Jumma for this division of the country.

470. The remaining deficiencies are stated under
the head of Sundries, and consist in the timber duties
already explained from the 445th to the 451st paragraphs
and in the Mint, but more especially, and to the amount

And in sundries. of a full
lac and
a half of Rupees, in the single article of the interior
monopolizing trade carried on by Tippoo, in which the
Company will of course not wish to imitate him.
Comparative view and general estimate of the funds for the revenue. 471. Thus the account will stand as follows:

Total of Tippoo's Jumbundy.	9,44,765-5-2-3
Deduct 1st. for the deficiency in the southern districts, being in part of the customs, included with the land revenue in the 1st column of Tippoo's Jumbundy, "but not in the 2nd column or present valuation,"	62,687-6-13-6
2nd. For ditto in the northern division (of which 20,000 Pagodas may also be considered as only an apparent deficiency being estimated to be made up of the customs)....	75,373-5-13-2
3rd. - For ditto, in the article of Sundries....	97,666-6-10-0
4th. - For ditto, in the article of Cochin, Valuing the Pagoda at 3 Rupees	66,666-6-10-0

480 -1
- : 445 : -

Total difference and
apparent deficiency... 3,02,394-5-14-8 9,44,765-5-2-3

Deduct from which the
estimated amount of cu-
stoms, exterior and
interior in Tippoo's
time as estimated in
the 403rd paragraph, at

1,00,000-0-0-0

Remains real calculated
deficiency.... 2,02,394-5-14-8

Deduct amount under
the head of Tobacco-form in
which Tippoo's valuation e
seems less than the real
value...

2,200-0-0-0

Results ultimate calculated
or estimated excess or difference
in Tippoo's Schedule Jumma.. 2,00,194-5-14-8

Remains calculated real Jumma in Pagodas. 7,44,570-9-3-7

Brought forward... 7,44,570-9-3-7

of which we estimate or allow for the
undermentioned deficiencies in the
collections of the present year;-
Ist. - For the deficiency that will
probably this year arise under
the head of customs, partly from
the abolition of the interior
duties, and partly from the novelty
of the system... 50,000 0 0

481
- : 446 : -

2nd. In the southern
division in the collec-
tion of the land re-
venue.. 28,116 4 9

3rd. Ditto do. in the northern
division. 8,137 8 1

4th. Do. Sundries. 5000 0 0

Total estimated short
collection... 86,754-2-10-0

remains what is supposed to be
realizable in Hoons or

Pagodas.... 6,57,816-6-0-7

Or in Rupees at 3 per Pagoda, 19,73,410-0-0-0

Deduct further,-

Ist. Allowances to the Rajahs and
Superior landholders at 20
and 10 per cent, on the land
revenue (as explained in the
463rd paragraph)... 2,98,312-6-0

On the customs (if col-
lected according to
the estimate..) 15,000-0-0

Total to Rajah's &c... 3,13,312-6-0-0
Remains.. 16,60,137-4-0-0

Deduct further 1 per cent, to Shammnuth, on
about 6 lacs of Rupees, the amount of the
Jummabundy of his Master's lands.. 6,000-0-0-0

Remains estimated net revenue for 969 or
1793-94... 16,54,137-4-0-0

Add for the net land and customs revenue of Tellicherry, Moylam and Durmapattam (the ancient dependencies of the settlement of Tellicherry) according to the account thereof, rendered by the Chief and Factors.	17 - 27,872-0-0-0
Total of the present estimated resources of the province of Malabar for 1793-94.	16,72,009-4-0-0 =====

76. 472. We might here have hoped to have nearly closed our report, had not unfortunately several unexpected circumstances occurred during the two last months of our being at Calicut, and in the one that passed after we left it, which it is our duty not to pass over in silence, to the end that Government may be the better enabled, to judge as well of what we have done and attempted, as of what may be fit to undertake or determine on in respect to this country.

473. The first intimation of future trouble that came to our knowledge, was from the Rajah of Coorg, whose situation with regard to the boundary dispute about Amra and Sowlee, and Ersawaraseemy, we have already noticed from the 224th to the 226th paragraphs, in the last of which has been pointed out his having advised the commissioners from Bombay of his having given up the two former, and of Tippoos making encroachments on Ersawaraseemy; notwithstanding which Mr. Duncan received a letter from him in the latter end of June last, complaining that Tippoos people had come into Amra and Sowlee and Ersawaraseemy; to which an answer was written intimating surprise at the

renewal of this claim, in reference to his former apparent dereliction of the cause, as to the two former villages; but at the same time, as this Rajah had, in his communication on this occasion, very plainly expressed his intention to resist Tippoo Sultaun by force, and as the rashness of his temper has been already intimated, it was thought ~~prudent~~ prudent, and we deemed it indeed incumbent on us to take without delay every measure in our power to prevent so disagreeable an extremity, and as we reposed great confidence in the capacity, and fitness for such a negotiation, of Captain Matthew Murray (who commands one of the battalions on this coast) we applied to the commanding officer of the troops to obtain leave of absence for this Gentleman, and instructed likewise the Supervisor to depute him to endeavour to bring this dispute to an amicable termination with the Rajah in question, together with any person whom he might find in authority on the borders on the part of the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun, according to what shall appear to have, before the commencement of the late war belonged to, and made part of the Coorg territory; and in case of difficulties arising, Captain Murray was to report them to the Supervisor, whom we instructed to decide on them on the principle of possession ^{p. 237.} up to the late war, with such further particulars as are contained in the letter written on this occasion to Mr. Farmer, and to the Madras Government, both which are copied into the Voucher No. ^{59.} 59; of which we need only further particularize that Captain Murray was desired to endeavour to prevail on the Rajah to admit of the Honorable Company's having a Civil or Military station in his country, to enable their servants to watch over and attend to the safety of the borders, it appearing otherwise unreasonable that he should have it in his power by any improper act committed in regard to these, to involve the British Government in India, in very critical predicaments, perhaps without

their possessing so much as any previous knowledge of the causes that may lead to such altercations.

474. After issuing these instructions, Mr. Duncan received a further letter from the Corga Rajah, admitting that he had indeed written to Mr. Farmer and to Major Dow of his having given up Amra and Sowles, but only temporarily to afford time for these Gentlemen's interference

Further letter from the Corga Rajah on this subject. so as to prevent

the serious consequences that were then threatened by Tippoo's coming into them, and further averring that he is now in

and possession of

those Gentlemen's answer, wherein they desire him to repossess himself of the two places in question by force, for that although he was not to proceed into the bounds of Tippoo, he was to take care of his own; a declaration we cannot account for (since no order to this effect appears in the proceedings) otherwise than by imputing it to some mistake or miscomprehension in the course of the correspondence, as will be found further noticed in the voucher No.59, which contains also such part of the Supervisor's correspondence in consequence of our instructions, as well with Tippoo, as with Captain Murray, as had come to our knowledge ; but, as, after our reference on the subject

Supervisor's correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun and Captain Murray regarding it. to Mr. Farmer,

it may be

considered as out of our department, and as the supervisor has, we understand, kept your Lordship regularly informed of all his subsequent proceedings, we need only in general remark, that although Tippoo Sultaun lays claim to all the

three villages or places in question, as being original

Different grounds of the claims of
Tippoo and of the Rajah of these
contested districts.

parts or
divisions
of his

country, the other principal parts of which belong to the
Ahmedy Sircar, yet the Coorg Rajah is in the actual
possession of them, and deduces his right to Amra and Sowlea
from their having been grants to his family by the old Rajahs
of Bednoor; and to Erswaraseemy, from that district having
been acquired by a treaty concluded with the Rajah of Beloor,
before that country became a part of the state of Mysore;
and Captain Murray thinks that as Tippoo has not in his
letter said any thing of the disputed districts being deli-
vered up to him, the matter may rest here, if it cannot be
altogether decided in the Rajah's favor, as he (Captain
Murray) does not deem it probable that Tippoo will revive
his pretensions, or disturb the Rajah in his possession of

Captain Murray's ultimate
suggestions thereon.

the two districts (Amra and Sowlea) below the wharfs, they
being bounded by a naturally very strong thick jungle,
and not of above 5,000 Rupees value annually, this Gentle-
man being at the same time clearly of opinion that both of
these last mentioned places, as well as Erswaraseemy, were
in the possession of, and had been on his escape from
Perinpatna, recovered by the Rajah two or three years
before the late war broke out between Tippoo and the Company;
and further, that the said Rajah appears determined never
to give them up, and that he will consider any constraint
on this head as a violation of his right, such as would
most probably induce him to throw off his connections with
us, the more especially as Tippoo Sultaun is, according to
the same advices, using means to reconcile him towards his

own interests.

475. On this occasion Mr. Duncan has also received a letter from Mr. Taylor, the present Chief of Tellicherry, declaring that, in consideration of the treaty with the Coorga Rajah having been negotiated and concluded

Letter from Mr. Taylor on the same subject. through him, he

(now that matters appear approaching towards a crisis) considers

as a sacred duty to declare, that according to his idea of that engagement, the Company is bound to support the Rajah in his fair claims to the possession of what formerly composed the Tallacks of Coorg, as it stood previous to its dismemberment, and the re-annexation that then have taken place of the annexed districts it had acquired, to their original divisions, which seems to have happened in or posterior to the year 1773, when (about twelve) years after Hyder's acquisition of Bednoor) he reduced also the Coorga country, and the Rajah of it falling into his hands remained prisoner till the present Chief's escape from periapatnam as above noticed.

476. Thus the present difference appears to rest on the construction that may be put on the term "Talooks of Coorg," which is all the specification or definition contained on this subject in the treaty of of cession;

Commissioners remark on the points on which the dispute seems to rest. a point which, from

the Supervisor's communications to your Lordship, will in all probability have been considered and decided before your Lordship's perusal of this report; and we shall therefore concluded this part of our subject, by noticing, that although Captain Murray saw no prospect of gaining this Rajah's consent to the establishment of a military post, he has agreed to that Gentleman's remaining with him, than whom the Company cannot, we think, have a fitter

Resident

Rajah agrees to Captain Murray
remaining with ~~the~~ him.

Resident,
as long as

it shall be deemed expedient to retain one, on that
important part of the frontier.

477. Another event still more unexpected than the
above described renewal of the Coorg's disputes with Tippoo,
and also more immediately alarming perhaps to the interior
tranquility of Malabar, happened in the attempt made in
August last by the two junior Rajahs of the peringar

Colgum,
one of the

subordinate branches of the Samoory's family, to

and assassinate

Shamnauth his Servodi Carigur or Chief Minister.

478. The circumstances that led to this event of deep-
laid treachery, and of almost unexampled atrocity (for
Shamnauth's character of Brahmin might alone have been
expected to render him inviolable to a Hindoo) are

Circumstances that led to this event. to be
traced in the 153rd and preceding, and in the 208th and
following paragraphs; whence it will appear that their
elder relation, called the seventh Rajah, having obtained
a sort of conditional grant of the district of Neringnead,
had in consequence of not accounting for its revenue, and
behaving with impropriety to the Samoory, been ordered to
be seized and brought into Calicut by a military force,
in whose custody he died a natural death, shortly before
the arrival of the commissioners from Bengal; we found his
brother and nephew (the two Rajahs who have since proved
the assassins) in confinement, together with their and the
late Rajahs' chief servant Unit Numby Erery, to oblige
them to account for the large embesslements that they and
the deceased had made in the collections; after which they
were themselves released on the security of the brother
to the fourth general Rajah, who, from the branch of the

Samoory's family to which he belongs, is denominated of the Kerke Colgum; but their agent, the abovementioned named Uni Numby Erary was to remain under custody till the accounts were adjusted, the impediments to which have been already stated in the 209th paragraph; so that when, after the establishment of the existing form of local administration in Malabar, we proceeded on our circuit in the latter end of March through the northern districts, these Rajahs remaining of course at Calicut, where their aforesaid servant was left also, in custody under the charge of the Supervisor, till the accounts and balances should be brought to some satisfactory adjustment; and as no immediate application on the subject was preferred to us, on our return in the latter end of May, it either escaped our attention in the variety of other objects, or we concluded that the Rajahs in question would naturally come to an amicable accommodation with their own chief and relation, the Zamorin; to that all we had in direct view to ensure to them, as well as to the various other branches of the family was, share out of the general commission to be drawn by the Zamorin for their subsistence, which was also in fact all they were entitled to, according to the constitution and former usage of their family, and their previous conduct had certainly not been such as to render them objects of particular favor, besides which, Mr. Farmer found, and reported to us, that the Samoory had an invincible aversion (as had also the major part of the other Rajahs of his family) to their being re-admitted to any degree of influence in Neringanad; declaring even that he would sooner himself leave Zamorin's objections to their being the country restored to Neringanad.

then consent to such a measure, which must prove equally disagreeable to the next Rajah, his heir apparent, in consequence of the management of that district being considered as particularly appertaining to the next in

succession.

479. Under these circumstances, which were from their frequent communication with Mr. Farmer, well known to these two Rajahs of the Peringar Colgum, they applied to that Gentleman and obtained from him a private letter of

and introduction to Mr. Stevens, the southern Superintendent, advising of their intention to proceed, merely in their personal capacities, into Neringanad, to celebrate at their homes (which are therein situated) the festival of Onam then approaching, and upon this occasion, after thus obtaining Mr. Farmer's leave of absence, they came, as mere matter of form to take leave of the Commissioners, who took that opportunity of assuring them that they should be as amply

Assurances of a provision made to them by the Commissioners. provided for, according

to their rank and degree, as any other Rajahs of the Zamorin's family; and with this assurance they departed on the 5th of August seemingly well enough satisfied.

480. But having no doubt already concerted their purpose, they continued all the next day in the vicinity of Calicut, till by dint of repeated ^{p. 261} messages they prevailed on Shannauth, the Carigur, to pay them a visit, when the conversation turned on the distresses they had fallen into, and the debts they had contracted, which Shannauth made reasonable offers to alleviate; but the principal point which they pressed upon him, was, his assistance in procuring their restoration to Neringanad; and although the Carigur terms which they attempted to exact from Shannauth. demonstrated

to them that so great an injustice could not be done towards the next eldest Rajah to the Zamorin, and at the same time made them an offer (as is attested by a Namboory who was present at this conference) of any other district they should choose nearer Calicut, they rejected all compromise

of this kind,
and declared
they would either have Neringanood or nothing; after which,
Shamnuuth taking leave, and stopping in the dusk, and on
the edge of a tank to repeat the evening prayer, he was there,
Their attempt to put him to death. together

with
the few Mumboories and Nays that accompanied him, suddenly
set on by a body of these Peringer Rajahs' armed servants,
and who
severely wounded all the party, and left Shamnuuth (as they
believed) dead on the spot; but by throwing himself into
the tank, after being cut through the back into the lungs so
that his chest was filled through the gash with the element
he had sought shelter in, he escaped (favored by the obscu-
rity) with a remnant of life, and has since, as well as
all those, to the number of six or seven, who were wounded
with him, recovered, through the able assistance of Doctor
Wye, the Surgeon to the commission, who was fortunately dis-
patched by Mr. Farmer to the spot on the first intelligence
of this act of extraordinary atrocity; immediately after
the commission of which the Rajahs proceeded to the south-
ward, as well to avoid, first the effects of our or the
Semoory's resentment, as in hopes no doubt, that the confusion
they should be able to raise in the country, would force
To raise disturbances in the country.
us into an acquiescence to their own terms.

481. And in fact the alarm occasioned by this most
unexpected and untoward event was very great; inasmuch
that not being at first able to judge how far it might or
might not, be the signal of, and a beginning to, a general)

General alarm which this event revolt
occasions, and throughout the
instructions thereon to the country
commanding officer.

we thought it incumbent on us to apprize the commanding

Officer of the troops, of the ground of our apprehensions; and to desire him to take every step that he should deem ~~and-to~~ requisite, not only for seizing on the persons of the two Rajahs, but towards preserving the general tranquility; particularly in the quarter of Paulghaut, where it was surmised that Pungy Atchin might from his ill success in his attempt (as noticed in the 308th paragraph) to obtain the management of that district, have determined to join them.

482. But experience has shown that there was in fact no serious ground of alarm in respect to the apprehensions of any general insurrection; for those Rajahs soon appeared to be without any considerable body of followers, and

These Rajahs' small success in
their attempts to excite
disturbances.

pursued as they have been and dislodged, though without actual hostilities or bloodshed, in different parts of the country, the threatening tone of defiance in which they first wrote to Mr. Farmer has not been followed by correspondent acts; nor do they appear to have ever had any other friends than a few of the most distant and least civilized part of the Mopillas, who have even now almost deserted them, excepting Uni Moota Moosa, (the free-booting Mopilla mentioned in the 207th paragraph) who, as might be expected

But are joined by Uni Moota Moosa.

of a person under his circumstances, has joined these Rajahs, and they are now leading a sort of Vagrant life in and on the borders of the jungles; where although hitherto they appear to have been able to effect hardly any mischief, yet as there is but little probability of the Company's Sepoy's being ever able to come up with, so as to seize on them; and, as their remaining their present condition of outlawry in the country, must always prove extremely prejudicial to the prospect of pardon) and gounded on, in their evil purposes, as they are said to be, by the mischievous

excitements of the aforesaid Sheshum Bhut, and of Uni Numbay Errary, who is also gone off with them, in consequence of his having been through motives of humanity released by the Supervisor during our absence in the northern districts, on the same kind of security from the Kerke Colgum, as the latter had previously become bound, in, for his masters the Peringer Rajhs.

483. Nor have, unfortunately, the evils flowing this attempt on Shammnauth's life been confined to the disturbances excited by these Rajhs; for their example

Other bad consequences that flow from this conduct of the Rajhs of the Peringer Colgum. produced an

immediate

effect on the conduct of several of those that were left behind them. and particularly on the Kerke Colgum Rajsh, the security as well for these two Rajhs, as for their Corigur; the responsibility for which we, from motives of policy, refrained from directing the Supervisor immediately to enforce on him; notwithstanding that being himself indisposed towards the Zamoori, and the major part of the Rajhs of that (which is his own) family, he has also, under pretext of not being sufficiently provided for, shown on the present occasion a marked disaffection to his natural chief, the Zamorin; to such a degree that we have thought it incumbent on us to leave instructions with the Supervisor to be watchful over his conduct, and that if he find that mild measures are insufficient, he is to take the said Rajah into custody till he give a security for his future good behaviour; enforcing upon him also in that case the responsibility he has incurred as ball for the three parties aforesaid; "the more especially as we have great reason to believe, as well from his manner, as our other information, that he is an original party to, and perhaps principally concerned in, the conspiracy for assassinating Shammnauth, whom more particularly

and

and

Instructions there on to the Supervisor.
whom more particularly these younger branches of the
Samoory's family wished to remove; thinking no doubt, that
some one of themselves must be thereon entrusted with the
management.

484. Not satisfied with betraying his own ill honour
on the present occasion, the Kerke Colgum Rajah managed to
draw over from the interest and submission he had hitherto
shown to the Samoory, the person styled the Punatoor Rajah,
and whose case is last mentioned in the 352nd paragraph, to
the side of him (the Kerke Colgum Rajah) to whose house
he accordingly changed his residence, from that of the
Zamorin, where he had hitherto lived; upon which these two
new associates did not scruple to announce themselves to us
under this suspicious bond of amity; and so deluded was the
Punatoor claimant, by the malignant insinuation of his

The Punatoor Rajah influenced to a
similar line of conduct.

new protector, that he did not hesitate plainly enough to
intimate that he was very ready to proceed to join the
Rajahs of the Peringer Colgum, if his wishes were not
speedily realized, a situation which proved the more
distressing to us, as we plainly perceived that the length
of time required to enter into the details of investigation
that appeared necessary before any judgment could be formed
of the matter of right in contest, would greatly exceed
the term that we had, by this time, limited to our

Extension of this Punatoor Rajah's claim to the land in Cochin. already very
prolonged
commission;

the more especially, as this Rajah, not satisfied with
appearing to require an immediate decision on his claims
against the Samoory, extended them now to that part of
his, or rather his ancestor's country, in possession of

the tributary Rajah of Cochin, of which some explanation will be found in the 348th paragraphs; concluding his representations on this head with desiring not only that he might be put in charge thereof, but that all this should take place with the least possible delay.

485. However irksome we found ^{our} ~~our~~ situation under this unlooked-for species of opposition, we thought it our duty to the public, not to express to either of the persons aforesaid, the real sense that we entertained of their conduct, but on the contrary to exert our best endeavours to retain them within at least the ostensible limits of their duty; for which purpose, we assured the Kerke Colgum Rajah, that he need not apprehend (as he at least affected) that either the Zamorin or Shemneuth should be allowed to deprive him of the collections of

Commissioners proceeding thereon. some lands

which

he pretends to have a sort of family right to, and that provided he was regular in the payment of their revenue, the Supervisor would continue to causes it to

he

Towards the Kerke Colgum Rajah.

received

only

through him, besides attending to see that a due proportion of the general allowance to the Zamorin should be assigned for his support on the footing already intimated in the 465th paragraph.

486. And as to the Punatoor Rajah, after having ourselves made some further progress in the process on his cause, in the course of which he confessed that his

Terms settled and between the ancestors
Zamorin and the Punatoor had
Rajah.

ceded to the Zamorin in the capital district of the country of Chowghaut, or Sawkar; and that from 1752 the ^{p. 285.} Poorshendrum was collected from the Mopillas over

all his country by the Samoory; we at length got both parties to enter, on the 1st of September, into a joint engagement binding them to abide by Mr. Farmer the Supervisor's conclusion of this inquiry (for which it will probably be necessary to take the evidence of many persons on the spot) and also by the decision which that Gentleman shall thereon pass, according as the rule and right shall be found to have existed in either of the parties before, and up to the period of Hyder Alis conquest; and in the meantime the possession is to remain with the Zamorin; Mr. Farmer taking care, that he shall make a proper allowance, for the intermediate supply of the Punstoor claimant's necessary disbursements.

487. Another claim similarly revived by the agitation occasioned (especially among the more indigent chiefs of the country) by this defection of the Peringar Colgum Rajahs, was that of Ram Wurrum or Rama Vurma to the district of Peripnaad, the foundation of which hath been already explained in the 322nd and 323rd paragraphs; in the prosecution of which this claimant veiled himself of the present alarm (joined to the degree of merit which he pretended to derive from having been sent by Mr. Farmer

Revival of the claim of Rama Vurma to perform
to Peripnaad. the

ceremonies on the death of the Vettutnaad Rajah, as noticed in the 332nd paragraph) to renew his pretensions; in the course of which he explained his right to be founded partly on the old or late Rajah's adoption of him, and partly on his being also the issue of the Peringar Cologum which he asserted to be one of the originally constituted houses of the Peripnaad Rajahship; wherefore, as there had always existed some degree of doubts in our minds as to the entire regularity of the manner in which the Cotiote family had obtained the management (as noticed in the 323rd paragraph) and, pretended, even as

488. This concillation of the Coorimnad Rajah had become now the more requisite, as in less than a fortnight after our leaving Calicut we were advised by Mr. Farmer, the Supervisor, of troubles threatening to arise in the Cotiate district, in consequence of its Rajah (who is a man of very slender understanding, and entirely under

Renewal of trouble the	the authority
Nayrs and Mopillas in Cotiate.	of his
	uncle of

Coorimnad,) having in consistence with the same sort of spirit that he had already evinced, while, in April last, we were in that district (as remarked in the 263rd paragraph) sent a large body of Nayrs who had put to death several Mopillas, on a dispute that had ensued relative to their erection of a mosque, which necessarily led to disagreeable discussions between him and the northern Superintendent and Supervisor; whose ultimate instructions on that occasion appearing to us to be intimated in stronger terms, as to the assertion of the Company's exclusive power and authority in all cases whatsoever, than what seemed to be required by the proper line of policy, we thought it our duty to impart thereon to Mr. Farmer our sentiments that "we would rather the Natives should by the natural course and effects of his interposition during this year, learn and become of their own accord sensible that their dependence lies essentially with us, than

at once to declare (as the Supervisor's instructions implied) that the said Rajahs have no interior power of administration, or vestige of authority whatsoever; the intent being that by our preserving at all times the control over their actions, and by gradually interfering in all the details, the Supervisor and Superintendents may in the course of the year now beginning, have by their superior good treatment of the Natives, alienated their minds, not only from their present long habits, but from any wish or desire to apply to these Rajahs, who may thus find themselves divested of all power and influence, in a manner at once the most difficult for them to resent or resist the operation of."

489. As if it were to sum up the measure of the untoward events that have thus recently happened within the province, we have, since our leaving Calicut, been

Murder committed by Coonjee Atchin
of Paulhaut and the consequence
thence likely to arise.

advised
by the
Supervisor

that Coonjee Atchin (one of the disappointed candidates for the management of Paulhaut already mentioned in the 303rd paragraph) having put to death a Nayar of some consequence whom he had some ill-will against, has betaken himself to the jungles, and appears to wish to set at

defiance the authority of Comby Atchin, who is the party in possession, but his rival; from the circumstances set forth in our reply on this occasion to the Supervisor, it does not seem probably that this act of Conjee Atchin can materially disturb the peace of the districts, and still less that of the province at large; as he is represented to have neither ability nor influence to cope with the acting Rajah, who will probably soon be able to secure his person, more especially as he cannot find an asylum in the neighbouring districts of Cochin, from the circumstance of the Nayar he has killed being claimed as a subject of the Rajah thereof, who being with us at this place at the time of the above accident ~~happening~~ signified his desire to be permitted to employ his own people to seize on the murderer, between whom and the Rajah of the Peringer Colgum there is also (as we understand) an old feud; so that it is not probable they will ever join in any common residence to Government.

490. As coinciding in point of time with the present stage of our report, we may be here mention in respect to the Coomla Rajah (whose case is last noticed in the 229th and 282nd paragraphs) that, after various

Establishment of the Coomla Rajah	efforts
under the Government of	made
Tippoo Sultan.	by his

family at Tellicherry to procure the restoration of their pension, to induce which they did not scruple at length to allege that Mr. Taylor, the Chief at Tellicherry, had compelled their Rajah to go back and throw himself into the power of his enemies for the mere sake of the chance of recovering the arms entrusted to him during the war, this interested calumny was, just about the period of our leaving Calicut, satisfactorily refuted by the return of the messengers sent to the Rajah by Mr. Taylor, who brought back intelligence, that the Rajah in question had taken Cowl from the Nawaub's Government and was restored either to the whole or a considerable part of his lands situated at the distance of nearly two days' journey from Mangalore; whence the Board will judge, how far the repeal or ~~the~~ confirmation of our order for the stoppage of the pension paid to this family may be now advisable or otherwise?

491. In the 192nd paragraph we have mentioned the temporary, and from the 374th to the 383rd paragraph what we meant to be the permanent regulations of the administration of Justice in Civil cases; and of those of the Foujedary, or Criminal side; some description is contained from the paragraph 400th to the 44th; and all

Sequel of Proceedings about the administration of Justice and the Regulations passed on that subject.

these

regulations

having been in course transmitted to the Supervisor.

referred them to Mr. Handley (who as Head Assistant is

and

is Magistrate

of Calicut)

Opinion thereon of the Magistrate

for his

at Calicut.

opinion as to

their contents, and, that Gentleman reported to his superior on the 20th of July, that "thorough from several obstacles (which he explained to be, first, a want of respectable Natives to officiate and assist in the courts, secondly, the difficulty of instructing them when procured, from the Judge's own want of knowledge of the language; and thirdly, the opposition of the Rajahs, &c,) the rules contained in these cannot all be followed up according to the strict letter of them; yet he is equally convinced that in few years they can with facility be carried into effect, to the minutise, full extent, and vigour of them (sic)

and that for the present (as far as his knowledge and judgement reaches,) he is of opinion the ground-work or original intent and meaning can be proceeded on, aided by the exertion and with the unremitting attention of the superior Magisterial officers,"and expressing thereon his own firm resolution to direct and apply, in discharge of the important trust reposed in him, both his mental and personal exertions to give them the fullest efficacy, as deeming them not only fit in themselves, but at that time adapted, in a degree at

at least sufficient, to the country.

492. On this occasion Mr. Handley applied, through Mr. Farmer the Chief Magistrate, for our instructions, first as to a plea of exemption set up by the Portuguese Padre at Calicut, against himself or any

Queries thereon stated by him. of his flock

being liable to the Foujedary Court, which he affected to consider (as being to be presided in by a Native Darogha) in the light of an infidel tribunal; and secondly, how Bombay-born Catholics (who are there esteemed British subjects) are to be held amenable to the Foujedary, or Darogha's Court?

493. On the first of these heads, it is stated by the Padre of the Roman Catholic Church, that, from the period of its foundation, the ancient Zamorine granted the Vicars the legal privilege to govern, and administer Justice over those of his sect, which Hyder

Ist. As to the Jurisdiction claimed had
by the Vicar of the Portuguese also
Church at Calicut.

with

not

only

confirmed on his conquest, but appears to have granted certain ready money and other allowances to the Padre and Church, and to the Portuguese Factor and Interpreter, established at this port; on all which Mr. Farmer, in his report to us of this part of Mr. Handley's application,

remarks, that "the ancient Factories and ~~Jews~~ Jurisdiction over all their dependents, and it was therefore continued to the Portuguese in common with

Supervisor's Report thereon.

others," adding "what particular reason Hyder had to favor the Padre, I do not know, but his present claim seems incompatible with our Government, which holds all people living under it as subjects, without any particular protection;" adding "that the attendance of ~~the~~ the Padre at the Foujedary court to explain his ideas of Christian law on the trial of a Christian"

and

would, he thinks, be fully sufficient; in which opinion we concurred, and desired, that the Padre might have explained to him in writing that the Foujedary court being of the Honorable Company's nomination, and as all

Commissioners' order in consequence, its proceedings will be held under the inspection and ultimate control of the British Magistrates, so the effective authority of the Court in question, being truly in the hands of Christians his objections as to being subject to what he terms an infidel jurisdiction fall to the ground; more especially ~~we~~ as we readily concurred as (above intimated) in allowing to the Padre the

privilege of attending the Foujedary Court, to explain
the law on the trial of any one of his faith; adding

and	that
rule for their own law to operate in favor of defendants, who are Christians.	"for

the purpose of Government's evincing an equal regard,
and observing a perfect impartial rule of procedure
amongst all ranks of its subjects in Malabar, we think
that the general rule established in the Judicial regu-
lations, whereby the law of the defendant is (in case of
there not being a paramount common law of the country)
made the rule for deciding in cases civil or criminal,
should also be extended in favor of the Christians, whether
of the Catholic or the Nestorian persuasion."

494. On the second question of Mr. Handley
(the local Magistrate for the city of Calicut, and district
of the Supervisorship) as to Bombay Roman Catholics and

2ndly.	Parsees being
As to the Parsees who are Natives of Bombay.	made amenable to

the Foujedary Court; Mr. Farmer, the Chief Magistrate,
thinking probably that the case of the first mentioned
of these two classes of men falls sufficiently under
his preceding description of the Malabar or "Calicut,

Catholics, "adds only, that "as to the Parsees, the Natives of Bombay, I do not think that they are entitled
290
to any particular consideration, more than the Jews, Armenians, Chinese and others; who probably passing in the way of trade, may make a temporary residence; and in case they commit a crime, must be subject to the Foujedary Court as at Bombay, where in common with all the rest of the subjects, they are tried by the Courts established at that settlement by virtue of His Majesty's charter;" - in which opinion we also signified our concurrence in our reply to the Supervisor, under date the 15th of last month.

495. On this footing we conceived that the Court at Calicut had been proceeding on its business; till understanding, more particularly on the day that we left Calicut, that the resort to it was considerably less than might, we thought, be expected, we desired the Supervisor to make inquiries into the subject; in consequence of which he transmitted to us a letter

Subsequent report on the causes to which are ascribed the small resort to the Civil Court of Calicut.

from Mr. Handley, stating in substance that "the people were deterred from applying to the Adawlut, first, by the new regulations requiring of them to deliver their complaints in writing; and secondly, by the want of Vrkeels to assist in carrying on the process

of the causes; "adding, "that the complaints preferred are in general for such small sums, and the parties for the most part so poor, that could any person be persuaded to act in that capacity, they never could get sufficient to pay them for their trouble; and thirdly, that the fixed salaries to the Native officers took away from them the stimulus to promote or procure business in the Court, since, on the contrary, the less there is, the more they are at their ease, on which ground he proposes that these officers have only very moderate salaries, and be permitted to take fees, and that for all sums under 300 Rupees, a summary process be observed; avoiding, all writing whatever, except a register of the decree, and concluding with his opinion that few cases will
and
ever exceed that amount, and that if they do, the parties will be happy to abide by arbitration."

496. In forwarding to us this letterf from Mr. Handley, the Chief Magistrate mentioned in his own, that he concurred in that Gentleman's opinions and proposals, and thought the adoption of them advisable, to prevent the Natives from being driven for justice to the Rajahs: adding, that in such case, the establishment of the civil Court may be formed on a cheaper and more contracted scale than was at first proposed; and as the Rajahs are said to take fifty, if our courts were allowed to exact ten per

cent, on the amount prosecuted for in civil causes,
 as a deposit to be divided monthly among the officers,

Chief Magistrate's opinion thereon. it would
 much

excite their vigilance; suggesting also, what he
 considered another improvement, in allowing the
 Natives to apply (so as to suit their greater conveni-
 ency) to whichever of the three courts of Calicut,
 Sherpoolcherry, or Tellicherry, they would prefer.

497. In reply to this application, we have
 written from this place to the Supervisor, under date
 the 17th of last month, that although the idea of
 allowing a Court of Justice to proceed without
 the process of written pleadings, appears at least
 to involve so many objections, that we are uncertain

Commissioners' reply with whether
 the modification of the
 former regulations to these
 which they agree in res-
 pect to the administration
 of Justice in civil cases, will

and

Modifications thereon admitted in appear,
 respect to the practice of the
 court.

in

the

judgement of our superiors to be sufficiently balan-
 ced by any peculiarities that may be thought to
 exist in the manners, or arise from the ignorance,
 of the natives of Malabar; we should, however,

so far yield to the representations before us, as to admit first, that in the Court at Calicut (i.e. the one established for the local jurisdiction of the Supervisorship), causes under 50 Rupees, may, till further orders of Government, be, in the discretion of the Judge (that he in whatever cases of this kind he shall meet) tried and decided on without written pleadings, and with only a record of the decree, which must, however, summarily set forth the merits of the case sufficiently to be record to the Court of Appeals in case of the cause being carried thither; and secondly, that causes above 50 Rupees, and under 300 Rupees, may also be thus tried, if the parties shall consent and mutually agree thereto; and with this further provision, that the Judge is to keep in English at least a regular summary of the course of the process, and of the oral pleadings and answers in such cases, under the respective dates wherein they take place; and all other civil causes above this last value are to be tried by the Judge according to the regulations which do, we still think, admit of being at least gradually introduced (as is also Mr. Handley's opinion in his letter of the 20th of July); and therefore the present modification is only to be considered as a temporary deviation which the Chief Magistrate, or his successors, are to promote the improvement of, into the general observance of the regular and required written process as soon as may be thought consistent with the

due attainment of the ends of essential justice; and, in the meantime, the spirit, and as far as is compatible with the above exceptions, the letter of the judicial regulations of the 12th of June, are to be observed by the Judges in general.

498. And as we knew not whether the Superintendents, in their capacities of Judges, at Sherpoolcherry at Tellicherry had experienced the same difficulties, in respect to proceeding according to these regulations, as Mr. Handley appears to have met with; we left to the Chief Magistrate to determine on introducing into these jurisdictions, any or all the preceding modifications, according as he may on the reports made to him by those Gentlemen, or from his own observations of their monthly returns, think most advisable; of his proceedings, on all which points, we have desired him to be carefully to keep the Bombay Government advised for their consideration and the ultimate information of the Government of Bengal.

499. Being, as to the rest, of opinion that, under the above described circumstances, the Natives members and officers, appointed subordinate

Reduction in the proposed
Establishment of the Courts thereon
directed.

to the Daroghas, for the superior Foujedary courts by the regulations of the 8th of July, may be amply sufficient to carry on the duties as well of expounders of the law, as of clerks

and subordinate servants of all denominations in the Civil Courts, so as not to require (till the business of these Courts shall, by increasing, demand it) any separate establishment of Native officers or of peons, or of other servants; we have directed that the Superintendents shall, in their capacity of Civil Judges, make use of and keep under themselves the establishment provided ~~for~~ on the 8th of July aforesaid, for the superior Foujedary courts, excepting only that Daroghas in this letter department (who ought to have in each a salary of 300 Rupees per month) are to be considered as distinct and separate and unconnected with the duties of the Civil Court; and as often as the trial of criminal cases occur, each of them respectively is to sit, and forming his separate Court with the Mufty, Molevy, Pundit, and Namboory (Originally appointed by the regulations for the criminal department, but who are also now to act as officers in the Civil Court) he and they are to proceed in this his, and their, separate functions as directed by the regulations of the 8th of July above quoted.

500. By these means the entire expense of the Civil Judicial establishments of Native officers (excepting for the Court of Appeals) at the three principal stations of Calicut, Sherpoolcherry and Tellicherry, will be saved to Government; and considering the number of inferior officers, of clerks and peons, that the two Superintendents, will have

at command in the Revenue department, we entertain sanguine expectations that by occasionally employing these also for the furtherance of the business of the Adawlut, their united duties may admit of being conducted under this economical plan.

501. And with a view to compensate the Native officers who were originally intended, some of them principally and others solely, to act in the superior Foujedary departments, Fee, or commission on causes allowed to the Native officers. for the additional trouble they will incur by having now to assist in conducting the official details of the Civil courts, as well as in the view which the Supervisor and Mr. Handley have suggested and deemed necessary of giving a spring to their industry; we have left to the former's consideration to fix their allowances for both departments (since we ourselves had not specified any, excepting for the local subordinate Courts) partly in salary, and partly so as to arise from deposits to be taken the commencement of causes (and to be repaid as costs of suit by the losing party as already directed by the regulations) in such manner as the Chief Magistrate shall deem most conducive to promote the resort to our courts, provided however, that the deposit do not exceed six per cent;, on the value of the causes sued for; in addition to which we have further signified

that he may frame such regulated tables of very moderate fees on the procees, as may prove a further inducement to these Native officers to expedite the hearing and termination of law suits, which tables of fees are of course to be submitted to the Bombay Government for its sanction, as speedily as possible; but in the meantime they are to be in force, liable only to such corrections as the Governor in Council of that Presidency may on consideration thereof think fit to order.

502. And with respect to the local subordinate Courts directed to be established by the supplementary regulations of the 2nd of July, as they have not yet been established, nor any trial of course had of their effects, on the plan already

In respect to the local subordinate courts.

provided; we have on this occasion expressed our reliance on the Supervisor's attention to promote the good effects intended to be derived from their institution, by a careful observance and the countenance and encouragement, which he and the superintendents may on their first outset afford to their proceedings; when, should experience show that modifications, ^{such} ~~such~~ as above allowed for the superior courts, are also more or less necessary to give energy and effect to these inferior ones, he is, as Chief Magistrate, to authorize them in ~~the~~ such degrees and to such extents (not

exceeding the general limits above prescribed) as he may conscientiously deem requisite.

503. In view also to the conveniency and advantages we have allowed to all the inhabitants of Malabar indifferently to apply for justice to that court

Qualification of the rule as to local jurisdiction.

which is most agreeable

to the

plaintiff, whose suit is thereon to be entertained and tried in civil or criminal causes without any other respect to locality of jurisdiction, than the consideration of whether the defendant's ordinary place of abode be, in point of local distance, nearer the Court thus applied to than to any other; since, if it be not, the cause is not to be entertained, but the plaintiff is to be directed to apply to the proper jurisdiction, indicated by the rule aforesaid; and (regard being had to the sums for which the local subordinate courts are by the supplemental regulations rendered competent to entertain, hear, and decide on civil suits) we have authorized a similar liberty of resorting to them, under the aforesaid restriction, to all persons in their vicinity although not residing immediately within their local jurisdiction; but being more doubtful whether it might not tend to create confusion and disturbance were the limited Foujedary

or Criminal jurisdiction similarly extended, we have left that point to the chief Magistrate's consideration, on consulting on the subject with the Superintendents or provincial Magistrate.

504. Soon after we had agreed to the above specified modifications of the regulations in respect to the administration of Justice in civil causes, Mr. Farmer,

Further objections to the regula-	the Chief
tions for the Foujedary or Criminal	Magistrate,
Courts.	forwarded

to us another representation from Mr. Handley, under date the 22nd ultimo, in respect to those for the Foujedary of Criminal Courts, stating that on the first day of opening the Darogha's court, the last mentioned Gentlemen attended in order to explain to the Native Judge and the other officers, the duties of their respective stations as laid down in the Foujedary regulations (which he had not been able to procure a translation in the Malabar language) but that after frequent attempts he found they could not, either in form or substance, adhere to the rules laid down; and the Darogha (who is, it seems, a Carnatic Brahmin) and Serishtadars, fairly confessed they could not carry on the proceedings either in Malabar, or in any of the country languages," on which Mr. Handley adds, "that he has been necessitated to nominate a

Native Portuguese, well skilled in the Malabar tongue, Serishtadar to the Criminal Court, whom he has directed to take down the depositions (he also not understanding English) in Portuguese, as they were delivered in Malabar, and to carry on all the other proceedings in that language."

505. In transmitting this last specified application, Mr. Farmer, the Chief Magistrate, has observed, "that however expedient our instructions might be for the general good, he has to lament, that from the want of fit instruments, they appear to him as yet impracticable of execution," observing that "till there be some civil servants perfectly competent in the Malabar language he fears they must remain so, since without persons capable of translating from the Malabar into English, we must pass through the medium of the Portuguese; as, though the translators into the Hindostanee are to be had, yet very few of the Civil Servants here possess that medium," and adding "that the only remedy that occurs to him, is, that occurs to him, is, that the British Magistrate or his Assistant in each district, preside at once in the Foujedary Court, together with the Register of the Civil Adawlut to officiate in the same capacity to the Foujedary
and

by which means the evidence and the record will at once be brought into English."

506. In our answer to this further application (which we wrote on the 28th of September) we expressed our sorrow at the unexpected obstacles that present themselves to the execution of, and adherence to, the Foujedary regulations, the Commissioners' answers. themore especially, as although the Supervisor and Mr. Handley seem to be opinion that they are incapable of a literal execution, we cannot from the best opinions we can form on our more limited experience of the country, see the matter in this light; since we are rather inclined to believe that proper Daroghas among either the Mopillas or other Mussulmen may be found, who from their education (of which description are the different Cuzies, and Khateebis throughout the country) must be very well versed, not only in their own laws, but have in the course of their reading (and several of them probably in their practice in the similar Courts that existed under the late Mahomedan Government) acquired a sufficient knowledge (for which indeed common sense is sufficient) how to record a trial, as well as to state a question thereon to ascertain the point of law; nor can there be any peculiarity in the Malabar, or any other language, to prevent its becoming that of a public record; and (as further signified on this occasion to the Supervisor) we think none but those who understand the Malabar or Verynacular

tongue of the country, and can speak to the parties tried, in that tongue, should be Daroghas; nor do we yet perceive who after the Foujedary regulations are translated (which may surely be effected, and with-out which it cannot be expected that the Natives Judges should know their duty) the system should not, be not only capable, but even from the very want of knowledge of the British Magistrates in the Malabar language, rather well adapted than otherwise to be reduced into practice; since, as all their connection with the Foujedary Court will according to the regulations, be in writing, all that will be necessary is to procure three translators for these three

British Magistracies, which we should suppose is not throughout the whole country a thing impracticable, either into English direct, or immediately through the Portuguese tongue; but if three such translators cannot be found, or, if upon full consideration the Chief Magistrate shall continue of the same opinion, and find also the same or similar objections started by the southern and northern Superintendents, we have in that case, as a matter of necessity, or high expediency, authorized and desired him to adopt the alterations which he has suggested, that is, for the Criminal Court at Calicut, to be presided in by his senior Assistant, and those of Sherpoolcherry and Tellicherry, by those of the two Superintendents, with such additional allowances, as suggested by the

Supervisor in reward to these Gentlemen for doing the duty of the Daroghas, as he may esteem adequate in respect to the two latter; since (as remarked in our reply on this subject) our intention and that of Government must no doubt be, not pertinaciously to adhere to what we may esteem the best plan, but to the most unexceptionable that shall at the same time be practicable under the existing circumstances.

507. We shall next beg leave to introduce to the notice of Government, the letter under date the 7th of August, accompanying accounts from the Supervisor (which are also copied into the voucher No. 150)

Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements of the province. of the particulars of the

Honorable Company's receipts and disbursements of the province since its acquisition; from which it appears

that, admitting the whole stipulated Revenue of 9,25,141 Rupees on account of 963 to be realized, (whereas Mr. Farmer has stated nearly 20,000 Rupees of it, being the arrear in the Velatre district, to be dubious) still as including the Honorable Company's military disbursements of 12,79,504, the expenses incurred on account of the province will,

and

from the 1st of September 1792, to the same date of the current year, have amounted to 15,30,557-2-12, the

Company have hitherto made but very small gain by their tenure of this new acquisition, though that they have not lost by it is plain; inasmuch as the civil part of the disbursements or 2,51,053 Rupees, are less than the revenue, since the military disbursements are only, we believe, what they were before on the Bombay establishment, and have not been increased by fixing such a large proportion of the troops in Malabar.

508. Of the future receipts and disbursements, the estimates, together with our remarks on them, will be found in the same Voucher; and as we consider these as constituting more immediately one of the principal objects of our commission, we shall here exhibit their principal constituent

Estimate of future Receipts
and Disbursements.

sums, and the result, recurring for that purpose to the 471st paragraph, where we have already estimated the net realizable revenue of the province (inclusive of 17,872 Rupees for what will be yielded from the ancient bounds of the Tellicherry factory,) at Rupees .. 16,72,009-10

Deduct charges of Establishment, as stated by Mr. Farmer in his letter of the 14th of August.

FIRST. - CIVIL SERVANTS.

1st. - Allowance to the Supervisors and Assistants, per annum...	60,000
2nd. - To the Southern Superintendent with his Assistants...	39,400
3rd. - To the Northern do. do.	39,400

Total for Civil Covenanted Servants...	1,38,800

Secondly. - REVENUE CHANGES.

1st. - Dewan's offices under the Supervisor and the two Superintendents at 2,237 per month, pakes per annum..	26,844
2nd. - Canongoe Establishment at 2,333 per mensem is	27,996
3rd. - Tehsildars 2,700 per mensem is.	32,400
4th. - Customs at 1,388 per mensem is.	16,056

Total of Revenue charges.	1,03,296

Thirdly. - COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Estimated in Mr. Farmer's letter of the 7th
of August 80,362

But on the ground of the modifications
in regard to them that have since taken
place, he has been desired in the commi-
ssioner's letter ~~of~~ of the 6th September,
to make a reduction in this estimated
charge, of about ,,,, 27,000

Total of Judicial expenses ... 53,362.

Fourthly. - SUNDRY CONTINGENT, and
other disbursements started by the
Supervisor to to be necessary in
his own department at Calicut,
in respect to which, he will of
course apply for sanction to the
Government of Bombay... .. 14,658

3,10,116

Fifthly, - DAWK ESTABLISHMENT
between Calicut and Madras... .. 24,000

Total of Civil disbursements.. 3,34,116

Sixthly. - MILITARY DISBURSEMENTS,
as per establishment by the Pay-
master on the coast.. 12,79,504

Total estimated disbursements... 16,13,620

42,722

Surplus.... 58,389-10

509. The above account does not comprehend any part of the Commercial establishment, nor of the Remarks on the expense of the settlement of Tellicherry on the commercial establishment. expense of the settlement of Tellicherry, which we understood would, soon after the arrival of Sir Robert Abercromby at Bombay in April last, ~~have~~ have reduced to a commercial Residency, though probably it may have been deferred till the conclusion of the present commission; its present annual cost to the Honorable Company may be judged of from the following state of the actual disbursements for the two last years, as furnished at our requisition, by the present Chief.

1790-91	..	74,067-0-76
1791-92	..	1,03,590-1-37, whereas

it might, we conceive, now that the superior authority at Tellicherry ought to reside in the Superintendent, be reduced to a commercial Residency not exceeding the expense of the present one at Calicut, which, according to an estimate thereof laid before us, is stated for 1792-93 at 18,783-3-10, included however, in which, there are some articles such as "repairing the Flag-staff, &c., "that will now no longer be borne by the Commercial Department, but by the Supervisor, in consequence of his having become the superior civil authority at Calicut.

510. Besides these commercial disbursements, we know not of any others that the company will be liable to in the province of Malabar, unless what may eventually be incurred, in consequence of a letter which we wrote to the Supervisor under date the 26th of last month, where recurring to the advice repeatedly offered to us by our colleague Major, Dow, as already noticed in the 217th and 298th paragraphs,

Proposal as to entertaining a Mopilla Militia to be ultimately converted into a more regular corps with a similar one of Naysrs.

relative to the entertaining of a sort of Mipilla Militia in the souther districts, we have desired the Supervisor to take the subject into his consideration, as we cannot but concur that any expense incurred on this account would be well laid out, could it procure permanent quiet to that by far the most turbulent and wildest part of the provinces; adding at the same time our opinion that any measures which may be in consequence pursued, should be adapted as far as in consequence pursued, should be adapted as far as possible to the future more material object, that we now take the liberty to suggest to the consideration of Government; which is, the attempting gradually to raise, embody, and inure to discipline and attachment to the (sic) Honorable Company's service, at least one Battalion of Mopillas in the southern, and one of Naysrs in the northern districts, an undertaking

which, however difficult it might appear, and would no doubt in some degree prove, in the outset, must, we conceive, be very capable of being got over, as well as attended with similar advantages towards the reconciling of these people to the British Government, and effectually establishing its authority, as has been so happily experience in the establishment of the corps of Hill Rangers from amongst a still wilder and less civilized people in Bhaugulpoor.

511. And there are at present so many indigent Mopillas in the southern country, who, having never been habituated to industry must, (as their superiors of the same caste make no scruple of avowing) follow

Suggestions as to the necessity
there may be of countenancing the
interposition of the Company's
districts.

robbery for
a livelihood,
that

without

some means, such as the present, there seems no immediate prospect of entirely eradicating the evil; more especially, whilst the dominion of the country has even the semblance of being vested in Hindoo Rajahs, against whom the and other Natives of that religion nothing perhaps but personal experience can convey a sufficient idea of their inveterate

and
Intimation thereon to the
Zamorin.

antipathy;
in

reference to which, we have signified in our last letter

of the 22nd September to the Zamorin "the small probability that he or his officers could, for sometime to come, conduct in peace, without the Company's aid, the collections and administration of this part of the country; and warding him thereon, that as the primary object is to maintain the peace and the rights of the subjects, it is expected that he will not seek to clog, with misplaced objections, any measure that may on full consideration be in this respect deemed ~~and~~ advisable towards his own aid, and the good Government of the country."

512. Before we conclude what we have thus offered to the consideration of Government on the subject of the province of Malabar, it is incumbent on us to apprise your Lordship that Lieutenant-

Letters on the Military stations Colonel Harley,
within the province, Mr. Farmer and

Major Dow, have addressed to us letter containing some necessary and very useful suggestions on the best mode of placing the Military stations; the object of which is, to post the Sepoy Battalions, as well as the King's Regiment, in the southern districts in such situations as may the most

and effectually
 encircle

and over~~see~~ the Mopilla countries (at the same time

that they will be near enough to support each other and to command also the Carcoor Ghaut; which has lately been discovered to be the principal one in the country through which (as already noticed in the 283rd paragraph) Tippoo could at any time pass down an army with guns, to his late new capital at Furrakabad, without having to cross one unfordable river.

513. As a conclusion to the various instructions which we had hitherto addressed to the Supervisor, we thought it necessary, in consideration of the grant distance at which he is removed from the seat of the Government to which he is immediately subordinate,

Concluding instructions to the Supervisor vesting in him a degree of discretionary authority in respect to the execution of the several regulations.	to entrust to him (as per the
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voucher No. 153) a discretionary authority to qualify or mitigate (under the precatious therein directed to be observed) the letter and rigour of the rules we have laid down, and more especially in respect to the temple and other free lands, in any particular instance that may come before him, as far as, under the circumstances of each case, may appear to him essentially requisite for the general welfare and the maintenance of the public tranquillity as connected therewith; of all which deviations, he is, however, to advise his superiors,

either before or after taking place, and even to make previous applications to them for instructions in all cases that will admit of it.

514. Having thus completed our report on the proceedings we have held to add those that we have very unexpectedly been drawn into at this places, by

Further inquiry into the claims	reason of certain
preferred by the RAJAH of Cochin	
respecting Cowlpara and	claims
Cranganore.	

referred to us concerning Cowlpara, by the Rajah of Cochin, but principally, as to the question, whether or not the district of Crungloor, or Cranganore, from a part of the Company's island of Chetwa, and be as such, liable to be taken back from the Rajah of Cochin with the rest of the said islands, in pursuance of our instructions, to the Supervisor of the 25th of June last, which (as already noticed in the 338th paragraph) directed this resumption to take place after the expiration of the lease; to which measure we were principally induced by a strong conviction of the oppressions that had been, and continued to be, exercised on its inhabitants by the Rajah of Cochin's officers; as specified in the 344th paragraph.

515. In submitting to the consideration of Government what relates to these questions we shall, first, state, or refer to, all that we ourselves knew concerning them up to the period of our arrival at this place on the 10th of last month; and secondly, we shall enter into the merits of the case as they were subsequently developed through ~~e-u-~~ our own discussions with the Rajah of Cochin.

516. We have already noticed in the 79th paragraph, that a treaty was, about the 25th of September, concluded with the Rajah, by Mr. Powney, who has in his correspondence in June 1792 with

Introductory explanation as to the existing treaty with the Rajah of Cochin, and how Mr. Powney was imposed on in the concluding of the terms of it.

the commissioners from Bombay, described the

purport

and spirit of it to have been founded on the idea and spirit of it to have been founded on the idea of that Rajah being placed in the same situation towards our Government that he stood in towards that of Tippoo; and yet Mr. Powney has since, in his letter to us of March 1793, admitted that he was misled at the time of entering into the treaty, by the Rajah pretending he was disabled from paying to the Honorable Company the full amount of the 30,000 coined Pagodas (equal to Rupees, 1,20,000) which he had paid to Tippoo, by reason

of the late ravages suffered in his country by Tippoo's attack on the Travencore lines (at which period the latter took possession of all the said Rajah's country and kept it from January to September 1790) and by the Rajah pleading that he had been always under the necessity of borrowing money from the Dutch and the Rajah of Travencore (the truth of which may be judged of from the 176th paragraph) to enable him to discharge his tribute, which ~~paragraph~~ ascertain the latter's Dewan did (as Mr. Powney adds, at that time) falsely Corroborate.

517. The 2nd Article of this treaty prodes that the Honorable Company's forces shall assist ~~some~~ ~~viceroy~~ Rajah "to recover the possessions wrested from him by General requisition of the treaty, Tippoo Sulthan," a clause which, to a plain understanding, must seem no other than those which he had taken from him in coming against the Travencore lines, as noticed in the last paragraph; but in the 3rd Article an enumeration of them (as being understood to fall under this general description) is introduced; and among those that have been since disputed are, first, the district of Cowlpara, and secondly, a part of what are inserted in the and particular parts on which the subsequent inquiry has been founded.

treaty, under the following terms, which it is material here to quote the precise words of "in the district of Chetwa and Manspoorum, Koura, Tirreparate,

Padarattalum, the village of Cranganore, Trevingikalam church, Yada-Tertee;" and in the 6th Article it is agreed that Rajah Rama Vurma shall become tributary to the Honorable East India Company only for those districts and places before recited; which were in the possession of Tippoo Sultaun," and for which the said Rajah paid him tribute; and by the 5th Article it is stipulated that in the "event of any claim being preferred by any Rajah to the places and districts above mentioned, within five years after the date of the treaty, it shall be entitled to a fair and impartial discussion, and be subject to the final decision of the Honorable East India Company's Government", and the 8th and last Article recites that this treaty shall be agreed to "Have effect from the time (25th of September 1790) Rajah Revec Vurma regained possession, by power of the Honorable Company's Army, of the districts and places wrested from him by Tippoo Sultaun."

518. Thus appears to us to stand the treaty, as far as regards the present dispute; but lest there should be any inaccuracy in either our conception or description of it, we here refer to the copy at length in the voucher No. 156.

519. About eighteen months posterior to this treaty, Tippoo Sultaun ceded at the peace with the Honorable Company in March 1792, all the districts in Malabar dependent on the Cutcherry of Calicut, among as per Mr. Powney's letter written to our colleague Major Dow, which, though once already noticed in the 164th paragraph,

which were (distinct and separate from the Cochin districts) these of Cowlpara, and Chetwa and Cranganore, the former he valued at 8,328 and the two latter at 13,685-6-12 Cunterary Hoons, as already specified in the 164th paragraph.

520. But long before this last event of the peace of 1792, viz., when lieutenant-Colonel Hartley marched from this place, in or about September 1790, towards Paulhaut, that island of Chetwa (which geographically includes Cranganore) being the first ground through which he must have passed towards the northward, Mr. Powney (then the Resident at the court of the Ram Rajah, but whose general abode was at Cochin) appears to have on this occasion accompanied the troops, and to have taken possession of an island in question (including the aforesaid talook of Cranganore) in the name of the Company, all which he soon afterwards, viz., in November 1790 leased to the Rajah of Cochin (as a concern entirely independent of and treaty concluded with this Rajah for his own separate country) for the annual sum of 40,000 Rs. . -----

is nevertheless (as having been our principal official guide in the early part of this discussion) copied at length into the vouchers No.155.

521. Upon the arrival of the Bombay Commissioners, after the treaty of peace had assigned to the Honorable Company the district of Cowlpara,

State of the early part of the
proceedings in respect to
Cowlpara,

as well as of Setwey and Cranganore, as far as the act of cession of Tippoo Sultaun could secure them to us, a correspondence ensued between Mr. Powney and these Gentlemen in respect to the Rajah of Cochin's claim on the former, some particulars of which will be found in the 118th paragraph- but, as since our arrival at this place, the Rajah of Cochin has notwithstanding the inquiry and decision once already passed against him, as stated in the 167th and 179th paragraphs, renewed his claim also to this separate Nayrship, which is situated almost in the centre of the southern districts of the Company, it becomes necessary to be more minute in explaining the particulars of that part of the inquiry by observing that, ~~as~~ as early as May 1792, the Cowlpara Nayr complained to the Commissioners that Mr. Powney had written to him from Cochin that his country belongs to that Rajah, and that both Mr. Powney the Resident, and the Rajah had each sent to him (the said Nayr) an

it is very uncertain what they may lead to one point seems certain, that the territory of the Cowlpara Nayr was in the possession of Tippeo, at the breaking out of the war, and the collections actually made by him, and therefore we are to suppose the Government of Madras were misinformed by the Rajah when they granted to him as his own the possession of another.

522. When after the sanction of the Commissioners from Bengal with those from Bombay, Messrs Page and Boddam having, among other subjects, had this head of inquiry committed to them, the Rajah of Cochin delivered into these gentlemen his claim where in he asserted in substance that the Cowlpara Nayr is included in the treaty, and that the said Nayr in his dependent, for that in 932 (1756-57) the Zamorin having conquered Cowlpara, as well as a part of the Cochin districts, these were both, through the assistance of the Rajah of Travancore, recovered in 937 (1761-62) and in the year 941 (1765-66) the pepper produced in Cowlpara was delivered to him; but that this Nayrships - being in the same year.

Hircarrah with orders to pay the collections at that place; whereupon, the commissioners referred the complaint to Mr. Powney, that he might inform them of the circumstances; and that Gentleman did accordingly reply, that the Rajah of Cochin had represented to him that "on account of protection given to the Cowlpara Nayr, and services rendered to him by the Cochin Raj many years ago, he had been the acknowledge dependent of it, and paid it
and
certain parts of his revenue; on which account his district was included in the treaty entered into by the Government of Madras, and the Rajah of Cochin; adding, it has been a maxim with me to distrust in general, representations of this nature from those Rajahs I have had connections with; I therefore cannot pretend to state the fidelity of of the Cochin Rajah's claim of sovereignty over the Cowlpara Nayr; it is certain the district which appertains to him is included in the treaty, which gives him the right to have his claim

Opinion thereon of Mr. Powney as to invest-
the extent of right to it acquired
by the Rajah in consequence of ^{granted.}
its being inserted in the
treaty. In reply

to which the commissioners from Bombay remarked that "if such very ancient claims are to be admitted, in bar to the rights derived to the company by

the cession of Tippoo, conquered by Hyder, has ever since (notwithstanding various efforts of the Rajah to recover it) paid revenue to Calicut, though that in one year or 962 (1786-7), he received a deduction of its revenue at the time of settling for his tribute; to all which the Nayar

That Nayar's answer.

replied much to the same effect as he had done before (as inserted in the 110th paragraph), viz., that he obtained his country in common with the other Rajahs of Malabar, at the time of the general distribution by Sheemanoo Permaloo, mentioned in the 4th paragraph, and always remained independent; till in 924 (1748-49), he had some disputes with the Zamorin or Calicut Rajah, which lasted till 932 (1756-57), and ended in the subjection of his country, when he admits that he had recourse to the Rajah of Cochin, and negotiated with him for his assistance, but this last mentioned country having been also attacked by the Samoory in 936 (1760-61) they both made application thereon to the Rajah of Travancore, who assisted them to punish the Calicut Rajah, and the Cochin Rajah recovered all his dominions, and soon afterwards he Travancore Rajah caused the Samoory to restore him (this Nayar) to his country; in gratitude of which favor he gave the pepper to the Travancore, and not to the Cochin Rajah; after which he was driven out or left the country,

and went into Travancore, and was restored in 966 (1790-91) by the English army and the Travancore's Dewan, when the latter proceeded to the northward.

523. In the course of this inquiry, it was delivered in evidence by Oodhut Roy (a man no-wise inimical to the interests of the Cochin Rajah)

Evidence of Oodhut Roy

that although it be possible the latter may have had some claims of supremacy over the Nayr before the period of Hyder's conquest, yet ever since that date (or in 1768) the revenues of this district have been constantly paid at Calicut, without being ever included in the countries for which the Cochin Rajah paid a lac and twenty thousand Rupees; and though Oodhut Roy adds, that notwithstanding he was in the year 962 (wherein the Rajah pretends to have received a deduction out of his tribute for the Cowlpara revenue) a Mutseedy in the Head Collector's office at Calicut, yet he never heard the Cochin Rajah received any deductions from his tribute on account of the Cowlpara districts, though there was a dispute with the Rajah for a balance due from him, which he was obliged to pay.

524. On this examination Messrs. Page and Boddam record their opinion, "that it appears the claim made by the Rajah of Cochin to this district results solely from its having been inserted in the treaty concluded by him with

the Madras Government, who could not possibly be acquainted with its situation. The Rajah acknowledges that the Nayr was only a dependent, and not tributary to him previous to Hyder's conquest, Deputed Commissioners opinion.

and as it had been ever considered as district and separate from the part of country for which the Cochin Rajah paid a tribute it was ceded as such to the Company by Tippoo;" adding, "the Cochin Rajah at this time actually possesses a larger proportion of territory ~~was~~ then what belonged to him under Tippoo's Government, for which he pays only one lac of Rupees as a tribute to the Company; whereas, he formerly paid one lac and twenty thousand Rupees for a less per portion of country than that which has been made over to him by the Company. The deputation (Messieurs Page and Boddem) are therefore of opinion that the Cowlpara district ought not to be granted to the Rajah of Cochin, but that the Nayr should be confirmed therein, and pay his revenue to the Company's" a judgement in the purport or and

by the Commissioners as large.

substance of which the other members concurred, as already pointed out in the 179th paragraph.

525. On this occasion it is further (as already intimated in the 179th paragraph,) remarked by the deputed Commissioners that "the assertion of the Cochin Rajah that he only paid 30,000

Hoene as the amount of his tribute is, we believe, so far just; but Tippoo Sulstun frequently made demands upon him for large sums under the heads of Muzzer, M Nuzeranna, gifts on certain festivals,

Deputed Commissioners remarks on the situation of the Rajeh of Cochin under the Menomedan Government.	the birth of marriage of his
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children and relations, and upon other occasions which together with the tribute, might amount to two lacs of Rupees per annum, and as the Rajeh was obliged to maintain at his own expense a thousand men at Calicut, for the purposes of quelling the disbursements raised by the rebellious Nayre, Tippoo's valuation of the Cochin country is by no means over-rated; and it is probable that he fixed the Jumabudny from an inspection of the accounts of Sirdar Khaq, who formerly attached this country, established a "Cutcherry at Sippoo Trichoor, and reted the districts without the liner at four lacs of Rupees, which might be about the the real value of them. The Rajaha then sent

and

his Vakeel to Seringapatam, and after expending about two lacs of Rupees, received a Perwanna directed to Sirdar Kha, who withdrew his Cutcherry.

526. And Messieur Page and Boddam add, "that although the tribute which the Rajeh pays to the

for his country is far below its real value, as it is particularly specified in the treaty concluded with him by the Madras Government, As to the amount of the tribute paid by him .

that he should pay for those districts only which are mentioned in that treaty; and also by the 8th Article it is agreed that no further demands shall be made upon him, and as he was the first person who came over to us, he should, we are of opinion, be formed in the possession of his whole country according to the terms of that treaty during his life, after which period the country should be assessed in like manner with the other districts of the ceded countries, as the treaty appears only to be in force during his life." We are thus particular in detailing what has been already summarily noticed in the preceding part of this report, because some of the circumstances that unexpectedly occurred at this place after we thought all our investigations had been terminated, appear to us from what follows, to require it.

527. When in consequence of our order for resuming the island of Chetwa, Mr. Farmer, the Supervisor, directed Mr. Stevens, the Southern Superintendent, to send a Native Collector there, the Rajah appears to have (in the latter end of August) written a letter of objection to the last mentioned Gentleman, first, against resuming the

lease before the 26th of November, when it would naturally expire; and secondly, insisting that he had only rented Chetwa proper from the company,

Correspondence between the Supervisor and Rajah, on the premature resumption of the lease of Chetwa, and also in respect to its affecting Cranganore and the other places which the Rajah claimed in that island as his own.

under the lease granted to him by Mr. Powney, without including Crungiloor which is (as he now asserted) secured to him by his treaty with the Madras Government concluded in 1790, as well as Pudinetara Alum, or Paddarattlum, Yedatertee and Tirripatee; other places lying within the island of Chetwa, that stood (as he now explained) all appropriated to the support and service of the Pagoda of Trivingekalam, situated also within the same island, and inserted likewise in his treaty, as having composed what were anciently constituent parts of his kingdom; and in this letter the Rajah also asserts as an additional argument that "on the surrender of Chetwa to the Company, that place is mentioned without Crungiloor; " which is an evident falsehood, as may be seen by referring to Tippoo's schedule in the 78th paragraph; and this was accordingly pointed out by the Supervisor to the Rajah in his reply on the 30th of August, wherein the two Talooks (into which he or his father appear, after their conquest, to have divided the

island) of Setwye and Crungiloor or Crangnoro amount to 1⁴/₈,685-6-12¹/₂, which at three Rupees each make, including the customs, about 43,250 Rupees; so that deducting secondary charges, the whole island of Chetwa, which comprises Setwye or Chetwye Manespoorum" (the latter word denoting only its "sandy situation") and Crungiloor, was as Mr. Farmer observes to the Rajah, "fairly let to you for 40,000 Rupees; when you say therefore that you took the tlook of Chetwa only, and paid 40,000 Rupees per annum for it, though it is only worth 7,000 Moons or about 20,000 Rupees, did you think that any body could believe you? You further observe that Crungiloor is mentioned in the agreement concluded by Mr. Powney; this is true, but it was on the supposition that it properly belonged to you, and not to Tippoo Sultan who possessed it many years, making the collections by his people, and then finally granted ~~to~~ it to the Company;" adding "in the same manner you claimed the
Renewal of the subject of country
Cowlpara. of the
Cowlpara Nayr as belonging to you, and mentioned in your agreement with the company, but after due inquiry it was found not to belong to you. For these reasons I have ordered the Tehsildar to make the collections of Crungiloor, as forming part of the island of Chetwa, and belonging to the Company, and I have directed him that if your people make the least opposition, he is to apply for the

aid of the Company's Sepoys."

528. As to the point of resuming the lease price to its expiration, the ground on which we find the Supervisor to have proceeded will appear from the following observations addressed to the Supervisor's reasons for entering on possession from the beginning of the Malabar year. by him on this head to Major Dow, in consequence of that Gentleman being in H^l July 1793, to pass through Cochin on his way to the court of the R^m Rajah; - "By the departure of Mr. Powney, the tribute of the Rajah of Cochin, as well for his own country, as for the island of Chetwa, falls now wholly within my province and attention. On attending to the agreements entered into between Mr. Powney and the Rajah of Cochin relative to the island of Chetwa, I observe as follows: The agreement is for two years, and is dated the 26th November 1791, being, I believe, a continuation to the Rajah of some former lease; the Kistbunds for the payment of the sum stipulated is formed accordingly as per copy which I send you. The extension, however, of the lease to November 1793, contains in it great irregularity with regard to the manner of letting lands in this country, and the Rajah seems to have taken a very unfair and unwarrantable advantage of our ignorance; considering also that he did not then begin to receive possession in that month, but had been holding it for some time. The

beginning of the Malabar year you well know is the 1st of Kannie or Kanny; this is about the 11th of September, at which time the first and heaviest crop of grain ripening, half of the collections of the whole year are then made; the 26th of November carries him on to the 14th of the month of Virichegom, when ~~one-fourth-more-is-made~~. I believe the second crop being nearly ripe a collection of one-fourth more is made. By this arrangements the Rajah, in holding his lease upto the 26th November, ~~he~~ will collect nearly three-fourth of the whole revenue of the Malabar year 969, for the sum of ten thousand Rupees to be paid to the Company. This appears to me so wholly unjust that I hope the Rajah does not mean to ~~take~~ any advantage of it; however to know his intentions, I wish you would acquaint him that in consequence of the orders of the Commissioners to take Chetwa into our own collection, I shall instantly send a Tehsildar there in order to frame the Jumma for the year 969; and to desire he will order his people to furnish him with the revenue accounts that the collections may begin on our part in the month of Kanny. If he objects his lease, and says it continues to the 26th of November, you may deny his position, saying, which I believe was understood, that it was only leased to him for the Malabar years 967 and 968-and stating the reasons in fairness, which I have above started ~~the~~ to you, you may observe that you will not suppose him guilty of

so much intentional dishonesty, as to imagine he ever meant to defraud the Company, in the manner they would be defrauded by permitting him to retain possession till the month of November next."

529. And as Mr. Farmer has since noticed in his instructions to Mr. Rickards, whom he deputed on this business to Chetwa, that, as to the above reasoning, the Rajah had only objected his having to pay a remaining kist of 10,000 Rupees in November which would thus prove a total loss to him, he (the Supervisor) had to this answered that the kist in question would not be expected and there he thought the matter had rested, till the Rajah's abovementioned letter to Mr. Stevens, which was followed after we had left Calicut by another to the Supervisor himself, in reply to ~~the~~ observations in his of the 31st of August; in which last the Rajah seems ultimately to acquiesce as to the term of the lease, observing that "as the Company were to place people in Chetwa Manapoorum, for the purpose of making the collections from the beginning of Kanny, the kist due for November as agreed on by the Cowlnamoh is not to be demanded," and it is observable that from the terms of this letter he appears thence to be still very desirous to retain Chetwa on the former footing.

530. In reply, however, to the argument founded by Mr. Farmer on the case of the Cowlpara Nayr, the Rajah unhappily renewed his long forgotten or at least dormant claim to that country; asserting
Rajah's renewed state of his claim
to the Cowlpara Nayrship.

that, several honors, titles, and lands were granted by us to the Cowlpara Nayr, and persons were placed to see that the Nayr acted in conformity to our orders, and when an agreement was concluded between the Honorable company and me, the lands of Cowlpara were included, and until these lands are given over to me, I shall always continue to make application to the Company's Government about them. You will in your friendship ascertain all the ~~same~~ true particulars according to what is past, and make inquiry of those who are acquainted with the circumstances. The Cowlpara lands are included in my agreement, and I desire to have them placed under me. In reply to all which, and particularly respecting the Rajah's claim to Crungiloor, Mr. Farmer wrote him that as the Commissioners had left Calicut on their way to the southward, they would decide thereon; to which effect he also further instructed his

and

Assistant, Mr. Rickards, from whose papers (which the last mentioned Gentleman communicated to us

on our arrival here) we have made the preceding abstract; and though it proved on several accounts a severe mortification to us to be thus unexpectedly, as it were, arrested on the road; yet, a sense of

The inquiry into these points
develoed on the Commissioners.

duty prevailed on us to halt, and proceed with these inquiries in the manner that is fully detailed in Mr. Duncan's diary of this part of our proceedings, consisting of the Rajah's representations and our arguments, and of a correspondence on the subject with Mr. Van Angelbeck, the Governor of the Dutch Fort and Town of Cochin; from all which we shall extract only the undermentioned summary, though we shall be more satisfied if the Board will also peruse the

Rajah of Cochin's supposed
disaffection to the
Company's Government.

diary, before they
decide on a
subject that

does and may involve future serious consequences; the more especially as the Rajah of Cochin has been long represented to be disaffected to our Government, and in correspondence with Tipoo Sultaun.

531. In the first place the Rajah's Carigur (who met us here on the 12th of last month) stated his master's claim to Cowlpara on much the same grounds as to the deputed Commissioners; with this addition, that he now further asserted that on the

Semory's laying claim (after the peace that took place in 938 (1762-63) to Cowlpara as appertaining to him, the Ram Rajah had decided in favor of its belonging to Cochin: whereas this is expressly denied by the Cowlpara Nayar, who did on the contrary

Further particulars of the claim to Cowlpara.

assert before the deputed Commissioners, that the Ram Rajah's decision was for confirming the said Nayar in what he maintains to have been ever his usual state of independence of either of these rival principalities; a point, which Mr. Duncan may perhaps be able to ascertain from the Travancore Rajah in the prosecution of his intended journey to Madras by the way of Travandrum, as well as concerning the truth of the Cochin Rajah's further and novel assertion, that the Cowlpara Nayar had always been dependent on him, ever since the establishment of his Raj, and did in consequence take refuge in his (the Cochin) country, when in 932 (1766-57), the Semoory conquered, or drove away the Nayar, but this Cochin Corigar did at the same time admit, that his master had never collected either customs or Pooreshandrum (the essential attribute of dominion in Malabar) from the said Nayar's country, or got anything else from it, except what he calls, Chungadum, (an indefinite levy for protection money, which the Nayar denies) and the privilege of purchasing for one year (also denied by the Nayar

Nayr) the pepper of that part of the country.

532. On the 13th of last month the Rajah arrived in person at Aycotte; and in the course of the further discussion that passed with him relative to Cowlpara, he made no scruple to aver the direct contrary of what appears in Messieurs Raja of Cochin's own please page and relative to Cowlpara. Boddam's record of inquiry, by asserting that the Nayr, did in the presence of these Gentlemen, avow the subordination of his country to the to the Cochin Rajah, and that the latter had even given to him a separate Jaghir, and that Mr. Boddam also signified that" as "there were at Calicut two or three other Gentlemen, he would there consult and cruse my country to be given up to me,"which we only here quote, that the Board may form their own judgement of the temper and disposition of the man we had thus to deal with, who will not allow that the 5th Article of the treaty with him, vests our Government with any of the districts which he crused to be inserted in the treaty at his pleasure, unless some Rajah apply against him, and he does not admit the Nayr of (as he affects to style him) the Polygar of Cowlpara to fall under this description; and it being next observed And arguments against it. to him, that his treaty with Mr. Powney seems plainly founded on the idea that he

was to be restored to the districts of which Tippoo had dispossessed him in 965 (1789-90) and for which (as expressed in the 6th Article) he paid tribute to Tippoo, without either stipulating or implying that he was to be put in possession of all he may or may not otherwise have possessed, at or since the time of Hyder's arrival or beyond that date, the merits of all which he could not (as we urged to him) now expect to be revived and investigated; all his answer was "I will produce the Akranama written by Mr. Powney, whence it will appear; and it is the custom of Malabar, that a claim to land does not lapse even in a century"; a doctrine which he has not however himself exemplified in the case of the three districts of Allungar, &c., which (as appears in the 171st paragraph) he even deprecated the continuation of; and on its being further objected to the Rajah that "it is written in Mr. Powney's treaty" (which he calls the Akranama) that "you agree to pay Paishkush to the Honorable Company for those countries for which your ancestors paid the same to Hyder and Tippoo, wherefore as Cowlpara is not included in the countries for which you then paid Paishkush either to Tippoo or Hyder, on what plea do you demand possession of Cowlpara?" he has only answered, "All that is written in the Akranama, by inspecting which it will appear."

533; There is yet another ground against the claim of the Rajah, deducible from the last article of his treaty, whereby it is agreed that it shall be considered to have effect from the time (the

Further argument on the subject.

Rajah regained possession, by power of the Honorable Company's army, of the districts and places wrested from him by Tippoo Sultaun; wherefore as we have ascertained that our troops when on their march from this place towards Paulhaut, did not reach Cowlpara (which as will appear by the Map is situated a considerable way beyond Chetwa and Chowhaut) till the 29th September 1790, though they attacked and took the fort of Chowhaut, (a place about twenty-four miles on this side of it) on the 26th, it is submitted to the consideration of Government how far, from these circumstances, joined to Mr. Powney's appearing to have been obliged, as long afterwards as April or May 1791, to use his endeavours to bring in the Cowlpara Nyr to Cochin (as already noticed in the 521st paragraph) he can be said to have been on the 25th of September 1790, in possession of that district; and if he use not, nor does it appear he could have been, his present claim must, considered on this single ground, seem perhaps very objectionable.

534. If this Rajah should ultimately persist in his claim, founded indeed on the letter

of the treaty, but hardly any way ^{con-}firmable to the meaning and spirit of it; it will remain with Govern-

Whether this District may not be allowed to the Zamorin.

ment to decide, how far, by admitting of the Samoory's claim to it, it may be allowable to have to the Honorable company an income (of which they will otherwise be rather unequitably bereaved) of 30,000 Rupees per annum; at all events we think the case of that consequence as to submit it to the Board's judgment before we can gratify the appear to the last to persevere in his pretensions, of which we are not yet quite certain, as to the period of writing thus far, he has not taken a final leave of us; but should be ever prevail in this contest, he will profit by the fraud he is charged with having practised on Mr. Powney; who in his letter to us of the 15th March 1793 certified; that finding all other channels of information shut up against him, he had at the time of making the treaty, "required, from the Rajah an account of the possessions he held under Tipoo, for which he paid tribute;" and therefore the Rajah, on his people, barefacedly taking an unfair advantage of such confidence is surely at least not praiseworthy, and may perhaps, justify a strict construction of this part of the treaty in respect to him; for it is not unworthy of remark, that so totally without plea of right, from having paid revenue for

this district to Hyder or Tipoo, does the Rajah find himself, that it has not even occurred to the ingenuity of him or his Carigur to renew to us the futile pretensions he set up to ^{Messys} Madras, Page and Boddam of having one year obtained a deduction for this Talook.

535. The next question we had to consider related to the district of Cranganore or Crungiloor, concerning which, the Rajah produced to us the original treaty signed by the Madras Government in

Case of the Rajah's claim to
the Districts of Cranganore.

the English and Malabar languages, where, opposite to what is written in the former the village of Cranganore the Seemy (i.e.) district or country of Cranganore is in the latter, on which difference does perhaps principally hinge what may be urged on both sides of this question.

536. But with a view no doubt to show, that in inserting this name in his treaty he had not imposed on Mr. Powney in like manner as in respect to Cowlpara, this Dewan represented on the 12th of

Rajah's Dewan explanation of the
state of his Master's connect-
ion with this Districts.

September that "the Rajah of Cranganore is of the same caste as his Rajah, and that in former times whatever that Rajah got from his country he expended for his own support, and whenever the Rajah of Cochin went to war he (the Cranganore) attended according

to order" adding, "in this way did the Rajah of Cochin's orders operate, and besides this, he had no other connection with him, "till in 949(1773-74) when Sree Nawaus Rao coming ~~ti~~ with an army on the part of Hyder Ali Khan, the Rajah of Cochin-paid him something, including also for the country of Cranganore; and from that time the Rajah of Cranganore gave in writing (as to the existence of which, though not as to the other fact, the Rajah himself however afterwards disavowed his Carigur) that the Cochin Rajah should realize the revenue of his country and pay it to Government; that matters remained in this manner till the year 952 (1776-77) when Sirdar Khan (another military officer on the part of Hyder) came and demanded from the Rajah of Cochin a nugdee or revenue, which terminaged in the last mentioned Rajah's agreeing at Seringapatam to pay a lac of Hoons (4,00,000 Rupees) for the arrears of the preceding years, and for the future to pay, including cranganore, 30,000 Hoons annually," adding "and we paid this way, as will appear by the

Vide paragraphs 55 567 and P.S.

receipts in my possession specifying the money, thus paid, to have been for Cochin and for Cranganore; and continuing that in the same year 952 (1776-77)

and

As to Padinetara Alum and Kauru.

Sirdar Khan came to Crungiloor and began to make on ~~the~~

war on the Dutch ; and as friendship subsisted on the part of ~~any~~ Rajah, not only with the Dutch, but with Hyder, he took no part in this war, but sent for the Cranganore Rajah with his family; whereupon Sirdar Khan made the collections of the revenues of Cranganore, and it remained annexed to Calicut till the year 966 (1790-91) but the revenues of Cranganore were deducted in the Cochin revenue; and that there were besides two distinct Tarrabs or villages called Pudinetara Alum (i.e. literally eithteen and a half spots) or Pudnut^rram and Kaure (places also mentioned in Mr. Powney's treaty) which are the immediate Chairkul or private lands of the Rajah of Cochin, and of which he had himself paid the revenue in Tippoo's time; nor was it ever paid through any one else, though now Mr. Farmer's Tehasildar demanded possession of this part also."

637. The accuracy or truth of the Preceding representation appeared to us upon the face of it very dubious, inasmuch as it traces the date of the Cochin districts becoming

Doubtful complexion of
the entire narrative;

tributary to the Mysore Government, no higher than 1773-74; (the period of Hyder's second expedition into Malabar, already noticed in the 21st paragraph) whereas, it will appear

with the by the 18th

paragraph, and is also an event of public

notoriety that Cochin became tributary to Hyder

Ali in 1765-66.

538. But how to correct or detect these fallacies we were greatly or rather altogether at a loss; for the scanty information which we possessed as to the events that had happened in Chetwa, consisted in little else than what has been inserted

Degree of inaccuracy in the former accounts received of this Island.

in the 24th paragraph, respecting what we then did fully understand to relate to the island of Chetwa in general; whereas we have since discovered; as noticed in the 327th paragraph, that all the circumstances therein stated by Mr. Van Angellbeck and transmitted to us by Mr. Powney, had reference only to some parts of the northern division of the island, without extending to the southern in other respects since Mr. Powney understood from it, and reported to us accordingly, that this island in general had remained in the possession of the Dutch from 1717 to 1776, whereas we have now reason to believe that they were occasionally disturbed, and once at least dispossessed during the said period of their tenure.

539. Under this situation of general want of local knowledge, and Mr. Powney having proceeded to Madras without leaving with us the most distant intimation ~~is-true~~ which is surely the strongest

Rajah of Cochin's jealousy of the Rajah of Cranganore.

presumption that he apprehended none) of any thing that could remain to discuss with the Rajah of Cochin, we were obliged to avail ourselves of the imperfect means within our reach to gain intelligence, which was the more circumscribed from the Rajah of Cochin taking an early opportunity to object at our admitting the Rajah of Cranganore into our presence, in consequence of having probably heard that the said Rajah had expressed a wish to that effect; but even before the receipt of this remonstrance from the Cochin Rajah, Mr.

Duncan (through whom the details of the principal of these transactions passed) had advised that Rajah to abstain from any visit, not only as tending to alarm and excite the jealousy of the company's tributary, which we wished by all reasonable and moderate means to avoid, but lest after our departure the other Rajah might if not emancipated from his present subjection, be perhaps cruelly treated in resentment for his temerity, when we were no longer near to protect him; and although we did not condescend to assign these motives to the objector, they are really those that awayed us on this occaseion.

540. We had therefore recourse to what we deemed the next best authority, and who we could freely command, in the person styling himself the Rajah of Ayroor (the middle part of Chetwa), from

Narrative by the Ayroor Rajah of
Chief of the events in the
island of Chetwa.

whose examination it appears to us that Setwye Manapoorum, does when strictly construed in the

full sense of the term,, include Cranganore, though in general or common conversation, Setwye Manapoorum and Cranganore are used to express the territory which geographically constitutes the island of Chetwa, over all which three divisions, the dominion of the Samoory (to whom however this witness is rather favorably included and according to this account extend and prevail before the present century, and he collected from them the several articles of Trevekarchy (or presents) and Chungadam (or protection money) and also (as this Ayroor Chief afterwards added) of Purishandrum or shares of deceased persons' estates; and all the local authorities within the island were subordinate to him till the year 1715, when the Samoory having invaded and reduced part of the Cochin country, the Rajah of this last mentioned district engaged the Dutch to come to his assistance, on which occasion these latter conquered Setwye Manapoorum, and it remained in thier possession (p. 929) 1753-54), when the Zamorin collecting a large force subdued the whole of the Rajah of Cochin's country: including the island of Chetwa, nothing remaining unreduced except the two forts of Chchin and Cranganore; in which conquest this witness adds that the Samoory did also continue to maintain himself for three or four years, or till 933 (1757-58), when the Dutch again assisting the Rajah of Cochin renewed the war, which terminated (as Mr. Duncan

remembers to have been also once casually mentioned by Shannauth on the part of the Zamorin at Calicut) in a peace with the Dutch, on conditions then reduced into writing, of committing into their hands in trust, for and until the re-imbusement of their military charges, the whole island of Chetwa (according to the sense we understand that term in) after which they were to restore the country; but that in less than eight years thereafter the Samoory having been himself expelled from his country in 1765 by Hyder, the latter sent a few years afterwards, or in 949(1773-74), Sree Nowas Rao as his General into this quarter of the country; whereupon the Dutch being either unwilling or unable to protect the Cranganore Rajah, the latter entered into a written engagement with the aforesaid Rao to pay a certain sum of money, for which he ~~gave~~ gave the Carigur of the Cochin Rajah as his security; and did accordingly make his payments through the said Carigur for two years or 1775-76; when another officer of the Nawaub's called Sirdar Khan, having completed on the Dutch the conquest of the rest of the island (all except the Fort of Crungiloor which they still continued to hold, till they sold it to the Rajah of Travencore in 1789,), the collections of all the three divisions were made payable from that period, or at the termination of hostilities, at Calicut,

541. The account contained in the latter part of the above narretive is corroborated by sundry other relations, as to the manner in which, on the coming of Sree Nowas ~~Reagy~~ Rao, -N-

When, and how far the Cranganore Rajah appears to have made payments to Hyder through the Cochin Rajah.

in 1773-74, the Rajah of Cranganore purchased a short peace through the securityship of the Cochin Rajah, in which channel he is stated to have continued to make his public payments for two or three years, that is, till Crungiloor was, on its complete subjection in or about 1776, annexed to Calicut; after which it is nevertheless asserted by the Rajah of Cochin that he was accustomed to credit for the amount of this separate revenue, out of the 1,20,000 Rs. that he paid for his own country, including (as he pretends) this annexation to it.

542. As to the other proofs he had to adduce, they consisted only of three receipts purporting to be under the seal of Arshed Beg Kha, and to bear date in the years 1780, 1782 and 1783, the first for 10,000,

Receipts produced by the Rajah;	the second
	for 4,000,
	and the

third for 500 Hyderee Hoons and 500 Sicca Rupees "in part of the tribute money for Cochin and Cranganore;" on which it may be observed that the exhibition of these vouchers seems (if genuines) not quite consistent with the Rajah's Dewan's above noticed account of the share his master sets forth to have had in the payment of the Crungiloor revenue; since after 1776 he admitted that it was not paid through him, but only pretended to have received credit for it, which of course he must mean the tenor of these receipts to imply; but as there are no other districts

and	Pundinetara
Remarks as to whether they may not	Alum & Kara.
relate to Pundinetara Alum & Kara.	Alum and

Kara, which, though originally appertaining to the

Ayroor division of the island, are nevertheless contiguous and adjoining to the Crungiloor part, and as it is admitted that these spots were, throughout Hyder's and Tippoo's Government allowed to remain with this Rajah of Cochin (whose family had originally acquired them many years ago, through an adoption, from the Ayroor Rajah) it seemed to us possible, as the Rajah's Dewan had said he had during all Tippoo's Government paid the revenue for these places, that the receipts in question, which are very general in their terms and purport, might be for these two separate spots; an argument which was accordingly to pressed upon the Rajah, and to repel it he was required to produce the two distinct receipts that, on his own premises, he must have obtained for this separate revenue; but his Agent now declared he had none, and that it was a mistake, if, before, he had represented the revenue of Pudinatara Alum, and Kaura, to have been separately accounted for; nor would he be at the trouble to produce any more than these three receipts, although he pretended his master's house was full of them.

343. But what above all he appeared most averse to, was the production of Mr. Powney's lease to him for the island of Chetwa; and when, after several days delay and evasions, he saw he had no means to avoid this,

Mr. Powney's lease to him of
this island of Chetwa.

he at length
unwillingly
exhibited

them, and they were both found to be in words and purport

as follow:-

"Whereas by conquest the Honorable East India Company, having obtained possession of the Island of Chetwa, the Government of Madras, have authorized and directed me, their Resident and representative, to rent the said island to Rama Vurma, Rajah of Cochin, for one year only, for the sum of forty thousand Rupees. Be it known therefore in virtue of the power delegated to me.

"I, George Powney, do grant from this date the said island of Cetwa to you on the following conditions for one year only; that you pay a rent for the said island to the representative of the Madras Government for the abovementioned period, the sum of 40,000 Rupees, at the periods and in the manner following:-

	rupees
"In the month of February 1791...	13,000
" June do ...	13,000
" October do.	14,000

Rupees...	40,000
	=====

"That you are not to be remiss in the observation and execution of the duties incumbent on you, and that you are to behave with moderation and kindness to the ryots and people, and to promote the cultivation and produce of the lands.

"(Signed) GEORGE POWNEY,

" Resident on the part of the Madras Government.

Signed and sealed at Cochin.

" L.S.

On the 26th November 1790."

544. The production of these leases, which are to the same effect in both the English and Malabar, seemed to us definitive against the

Remarks thereon, and whether Cranganore can be considered as a distinct island from Chetwa.

Rajah's claim; nor had he himself urged anything of weight to invalidate that conclusion, unless it be an insinuation, one day thrown out by the Carigur, that the southern part of the island, consisting of Cranganore, was divided from the northern by a nulla or water course; but, as will appear by the inspection which we had in consequence made of it, this plea will not avail, as the water course in question, though meant probably for a boundary to Cranganore, does not extend across the island, but only as far as till it meets the two spots of Pudinetara Alum and Kaura, where it stops-; so that geographically, Chetwa proper, Ayroor and Cranganore, must we apprehend (as is also the general { acceptation) be understood as

composing one island.

545 . It ~~by~~ having been represented to us that the Dutch at Cochin had, in 1773-74, from policy, desired the Rajah of Cochin to interpose his good offices with Sree Nowas Raa for the protection of their ancient friend and Vasal the Rajah of Cranganore.

Correspondence with Mr. Van Angelbeck on this subject.

which they are themselves said not to have then wished openly to undertake; a desire to obtain information as to this point, as well as the connection in general that appears to have subsisted between the Dutch Company the chiefs of the island of Chetwa, induced Mr. Duncan to enter into a correspondence on these several points with Mr. Van Angelbeck, and which began on our part by requesting to know the several points ~~with~~ stages of the Dutch having held possession in Cranganore, with the year in which it terminated; in answer to which, Mr. Van Angelbeck informed us, that Cranganore is a ~~small~~ small territory independent of ^hChetwa, having no connection whatever with what we call the island of that name, but had been governed from

Mr. Van Angelbeck's account of the times
revolutions in Cranganore and the most
of the State of independency of
its Rajahs: remote

by a petty prince of Rajah, in the extremity of whose country the Portuguese had built a fort, which the Dutch took in 1662, and kept till their late disposal of it to the Rajah of Travancore, without however disturbing the petty Rajah in the possession of his small

village; and that when the Nawaub Hyder Ali Khan reduced Chetwa in 1776, ~~the~~ he took possession at the same time of Cranganore, and the Rajah sought his safety in flight, and did afterwards peaceably reinstate himself without being the least counter-acted by the Dutch, when in 1783 the latter re-took Chetwa; but that the Council General of Batavia having, in the following year 1784, ordered Mr. Van Angelbeck to give up Chetwa to Tippoo, the consequence was that the Nawaub re-entered also, on this occasion, into the possession of small country of Cranganore.

546. How far this account is reconcilable with that of the Rajah of Cochin is submitted to Government; whilst we proceed in the course of Mr. Duncan's correspondence with Mr. Van Angelbeck and Commissioners remarks and further queries thereon. to state that, in his reply, the former requested to know "the extent of this village of Cranganore which thus appeared to have been always left independent by the Dutch;" concerning which it had hitherto been our idea, founded on all the other information we had received, that Cranganore had remained under the same state of dependency to the Dutch Government as the rest of the island of Chetwa, which included (as the term was explained to us) all the territory between the two bars of Cranganore and Chetwa; besides which it was submitted to Mr. Van Angelbeck, whether the Rajah of

Cochin having held on lease from Mr. Powney during three years the Deep or island of Chetwa, ought to be considered, or not, as having included therein the district of Cranganore; and also as to what right this Cochin Rajah could have to Cranganore; since, from Mr. Van ~~Angel~~beck's letter, the Rajah of the last mentioned country appears to have continued always independent.

547. In reply to this further application, Mr. Van Angelbeck writes that the political relations among the several petty Chiefs of the country of Chetwa Manapoorum, are so numerous and perplexed and have ever been liable to so many

	Changes, that
Mr. Van Angelbeck's admission of the Rajah of Cranganore having been a Vassal to the Dutch Company.	it is almost impossible to give any

clear and distinct detail off them; after which he adds that the district of Cranganore has (as observed in his first communication) been always distinct from Chetwa proper (the northern part of the island) and depended on itself and on its Chief who governed it; for as to the said Rajah's having been a vassal of the Dutch

together with company, and having been now and then chastised when he went astray or made an ill-use of their goodness, these are points that he had silently passed over as being details useless and foreign

to the subject.

548. As to the question whether the Rajah of Cochin ought or ought not to be considered to have included Cranganore in the lease from Mr. Powney; Mr. Van Angelbeck found no

His opinion as to the point difficulty
in contest between the in answering to
Rajah and the Commissioners. this in the negative

" because

as this village belonged neither to Paponetty (another term for the middle division of Ayroor) nor to Chetwa this supposition falls of itself:"

adding, that supposing even the village of Cranganore to be comprehended within the said island, Mr. Powney could not have included it in his lease of that island, since the said village was already let to the Rajah of Cochin by the first treaty; not for three years, but for ever, as clearly appears by the 3rd Article, where all the lands and villages of whatsoever kind let to the Rajah are specified, ending with the village of Cranganore, Trivangikalam Church and Yadda-turtees; besides which, that the Rajah did not ground his pretensions to the village of Cranganore on the three years lease of the island of Chetwa, but on the first permanent contract for a certain tribute; whence Mr. Van Angelbeck concludes that all the object of investigation into the pretensions of the Rajah of Cochin to the village of Cranganore, consists simply and primarily and is limited to the question whether the English Company will leave what hath once been granted to him, and for which the

530. As to Mr. Van Angelbeck's observation that the Rajah claimed Cranganore, not upon the subsequent issues, but upon the previous treaty, we could not help remarking that it was, we believed, a general rule in the construction of all such deeds that the latest entered into should prove the principal mean and key of exposition as to the true sense and purport of those that had preceded it, on the same subject, whence it seemed to us that we might argue, that by having taken in lease the island of Chetwa, including as it geographically does, the village and territory of Cranganore, at a rental equal or nearly to the full value of the whole of that island, the Rajah may be said to have renounced the bad and insufficient to claim which he had at first advanced, and foisted into his treaty of 1790; besides all which we did further, on this occasion, point out to Mr. Van Angelbeck, that this district, and not merely the village of Cranganore, had been ceded by Tippoo Sultaun to the English East India Company, who must be presumed not to have been conscious that, in making this part of the occasions, he was at all trenching on the separate rights of the Rajah of Cochin; since it has (as Mr. Van Angelbeck himself informed us) been conquered by that Prince's father in 1776, at the same time with the rest of the island; at which period, it does by no means appear that Cranganore appertained to the Cochin Rajah.

551. And we concluded this letter to Mr. Van Angelbeck, by acquainting that Gentleman that we had nevertheless offered the Rajah of Cochin to submit the decision of this question to the Government of Bengal, or the Marquis Cornwallis now at Madras, or to Mr. Powney, who ought to be the best judge of the writings he had entered into; but that since he, the Rajah, was ill enough advised to have declined all these offers, neither could we ascribe the public interests to his caprice, the more especially as we had tendered (what, till he joined, formed the utmost of his wishes) to let him have back, in that case, the rent; though, in justice to the ryots, we had proposed also that one Native officer on the part of the Company should remain in it to see that no violence was done towards them, and this circumstance tended, probably, to render the whole of our proposition unpleasable to him, and to his Dewan Gobind Menwa, without whose advice he seems to resolve on nothing; at the same time, to do him justice, he himself appears very plausible in conversation, and certainly does not want judgment, though so much under the influence of his minister.

552. However this may be, we proceed to state

Mr. Van Angelbeck's further defini-	tion as to the grounds of the claim of the Rajah of Cochin.	that to those arguments on
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our parts, Mr. Van Angelbeck rejoined by requesting leave

to point out that "the Rajah's claims are not founded on any anterior rights that he may or might have possessed on Cranganore, notwithstanding that there still remain some traces of them; but solely upon the point of this district standing included in the country 1st to him by Tippoo Sultaun, combined with the English East India Company was to lease to him all the countries which he had rented from Tippoo; and an incontestible proof (as Mr. Van Angelbeck adds) of this part of the country having been thus 1st to him by Tippoo exists in the production of his receipts."

553. But that the Zamorin should have the assurance to prefer claims to this small country, exceeds in audacity what Mr. Van Angelbeck could have expected;

Particulars tending to the regulation of the claim of the Zamorin;

adding, no doubt he supports his pretensions

upon the history of the last century, and more particularly upon the treaty of peace with our (the Dutch) Company of the 10th September 1691, by which we granted to him, in mere gift, this small country ~~con-~~ ~~ferred~~ ~~quered~~ by us from the then Rajah, who had provoked us by his infidelity, and who was bereft of his country in the course of the war; but he (the Zamorin) has unfortunately forgot or omitted to add, that in the early part of the present century he levied against us an unjust war, which terminated in a peace whereby he was obliged to surrender the country of Crangore to its Rajah, as appears by the 8th Article of the treaty of

that peace of January 1710, by which the old Rajah is re-instated in his country on the same footing as he possessed the same in 1691, which article was again repeated word for word in the treaty of the 17th of December 1717; from which date the Rajah of Cranganore remained in peaceable possession of this district till the period when it was conquered from him by Hyder Ali Khan, which will (as Mr. VanAngelbeck adds) demonstrate that the pretensions of the Zamorin on the village of Cranganore are exceedingly ~~an~~ ill founded."

554. In acknowledging this letter, and returning thanks to Mr. Van Angelbeck for the further material information it contained, we signified, in our further

and
Commissioners' further queries
and remarks in consequence.

answer of the
29th of last
month, that

we still wished to know the precise date when the Vassalage of the Cranganore Rajah to the Dutch had ceased; and also when and from what circumstances the revenues of that country had become payable (either as security or in some other shape) by the officers of the Rajah of Cochin, although it was (as we further at the same time remarked) sufficiently evident that, in whatsoever manner the Rajah of Cochin had become security for these revenues, he only continued in that situation during the two or three years, as

as it seemed notorious that Tippee's people did themselves collect the revenues of Cranganore, during the course of several years before his cession thereof to the English Company, reserving only to the Rajah of Cochin in the eighteen and a half places, i. e., Pudinetara alum (literally meaning that number of spots) which we had understood to have been ϕ together with several sub-divisions thereof) restored to him in the year 1769 by the Dutch Company: neither did we mean to interfere with or attack these villages which (as on this occasion suggested to Mr. Van Angelbeck) might for aught that offered, compose the territory understood by Mr. Powney, when he allowed to be inserted in the treaty the term of the village of Cranganore, treaty the term of the village of Cranganore.

555. On the same day we sent the last quoted letter to Mr. Van Angelbeck, viz., on the morning of the 29th of September, the Rajah of Cochin sent to

Commissioners ultimate proposal to the Rajah for the accommodation of this dispute,	express his Mr. Duncan would allow
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his Meenchee to proceed to him, to hear something that his mother had communicated; and with a view to gratify the Rajah, this was agreed to, and the opportunity occurred to us as a good one to urge again to the Rajah the adopting of some means to bring the Crangiloor

and	business to an
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amicable conclusion; in which view Mr. Duncan dictated

to the Meenashee a memorandum to the following effect, desiring him to be guided thereby in his verbal communications with the Rajah.

"You are to explain to the Rajah that, with regard to his plea that the treaty with him is innovated upon, it is very improper, and is not even suitable for him to use; since the respect which the Gentlemen have for the treaty has been, and is, such that the Message to him thereon.

Company have taken on themselves a loss of two lacs of Rupees annually; for the value of his districts, as stated in the cession by Tippee amounts to three lacs, and it is well enough known that the country possess funds even exceeding that sum; yet as the treaty has been written it is and shall remain confirmed and in force."

"But as to Cranganore the case is, that in the treaty the words 'of the villages of Cranganore,' are written generally, and the Rajah does still possess two villages in that country; and when Mr. Powney advised the Commissioners of his subsequent lease for the island of Chetwa, he did, in the letter accompanying, clearly express himself as (as per the record thereof from whence the Rajah may be furnished with a copy) as that the district of Cranganore appears to be clearly included in the lease in question; wherefore by this comprehension of Cranganore in the said lease for the island of Chetwa (which is posterior to the treaty) the Rajah's claim, founded

on the letter, may be said to be done away; and it is also certain that the terms of the lease are expressly for the island of Chetwa, within which island Cranganore stands undoubtedly comprehended; and Tippee Sultan hath also included and ceded Cranganore in the rental accompanying the treaty of peace separately from Cochin; therefore as we have these three grounds to go upon, let the Rajah himself judge how we, who are responsible and must render an account to our superiors, can pass over all these grounds and give up Cranganore to him; but if the Gentlemen in Bengal, who are alone the final umpires of the cause, shall at his request relinquish this point, they are the masters to do so; and to this view what was before suggested is now again proposed, that the present cause may be settled in either of these two ways."

"1st. - That all the island of Chetwa, including Crangloer, &c., be placed with him (the Rajah) for another year; and he may in the meantime forward his application either to the Council of Bengal, or to the Governor-General who is now at Madras, through us, or by separately writing through his own agent, in order to establish his right; and according as an answer shall be received either all the island including Cranganore, or only Cranganore, may remain with him, or both shares thereof may devolve to the Company; to which effect he will, as a voucher to us, give a writing signifying that he will, without objection,

conform to the decision of the Gentlemen of the Council of Bengal from the beginning of the year 1790 (1794-95); and on this footing, we keeping only one man on the island for the protection of the Ryots, it shall be again entirely committed to him, or if he desire not the whole island, the single district of Cranganore may alone be thus delivered, on the conditions aforesaid. Let him write an answer to this, whether either of these modes be agreeable to him or not, and as till now the company's collections have not begun therein, a single order will suffice to restore it to him, nor will there in this ~~the-way-~~ be any difficulty."

556. After the Moonshee had proceeded with the above and conversed with the Rajah, he came back, and represented that the Rajah had, after much discourse, declared, that he could not reply to a communication of this kind in Hindoostanee (although it be a language he perfectly understands) but that if it came to the written in Malabar, he would consider of and send an answer to it; and the Moonshee added that the Rajah wished to go down to Cochin tomorrow on account of the ceremony of a Serasud; which was all the communication that his mother had transmitted.

557. The aforesaid memorandum was accordingly rendered into Malabar at his request, and being signed which the Rajah returns.

in that form by Mr. Duncan, was sent to the Rajah, who in the evening returned it by two of his people saying, as it contained very severe things in regard to him, he wished not to keep, but to return it; and at the same time his servants either said, or intimated, that the Rajah did not mean to go down to Cochin immediately, as he had mentioned to the Meonshee; in reply to all which Mr. Duncan observed, that as the memorandum had been thus communicated to the Rajah at his own request (and a copy very likely retained by him) he could not take it back, but that it behoved the Rajah to keep and reply to it as he had himself proposed; wherefore the people went away with the paper in question, and about an hour thereafter the Meonshee came in and said that one of them (called the Nayr Captain) had entered suddenly into his tent, and depositing the paper, and making a salam, had immediately withdrawn.

558. Notwithstanding this extraordinary conduct, Mr. Duncan sent the same night a conciliatory message to the Rajah to endeavour to ascertain whether any thing in the rendering this message into the Malabar

Conjectures as to the motives
of this conduct.

language might from insecurity (of which we could not be judges) in the expression, have given him

offices , but the messenger was told that the Rajah had retired to rest; and all he could gather from his Casigur was that the Rajah felt hurt because the message went to imply or assert the revocation or annulling of a part of his treaty; as instead of preserving the precise sense of the words "may be said to be done away" (which stood not only in the English, but Mindovee memorandum that had been read to the Rajah) the Malabar translator ~~had been read to the~~ had simply used words implying that it "was therefore (ie. by the subsequent lease) done away" besides which the Dewan afterwards declared, that his master was hurt at the message imparting that it was unsuitable in him to allege that we were innovating upon his treaty.

559. But whether these were the grounds, or (as we have since more reason to believe) that the ^{and} His abrupt departure to weight of the Cochin. argument the Rajah and his advisers; certain it is that the Rajah set off the next morning, without taking leave, on his projected journey to Cochin; soon after which his Dewan came to see Mr. Duncan and to make an awkward apology for the Rajah's abrupt departure; saying he was ashamed to appear after that had passed yesterday, and further pleading, with perhaps more truth on his side, that whatever had been separately written by Mr. Powney, neither ought nor could induce any detriment to his master's rights.

560. Meanwhile as we were at all events desirous of convincing the Rajah of the entire fairness of our

intentions towards him, we availed ourselves of the
Mr. Brown's negotiations
with the Rajah.

arrival at Ayacotte, on his journey towards Trevancore,
of Mr. Brown (the Gentleman of whom honorable mention
has been already several times made in the course of this
report) to request, as he understood the Malabar lan-
guage, and was besides on a friendly footing with this
Rajah, he would call on him as he passed Cochin, and
after entering into a full explanation of all the
circumstances, endeavour to bring the points in contest
to an amicable accommodation, which that Gentleman did
accordingly use every endeavour to effect, but in vain,
for the Rajah and his Ministers continued obstinately
to require the Seemy, or country of Crangaleor, to be
given up to them merely because that word was inserted
in the Malabar part of their treaty, although Mr. Brown
brought them to confess that the English, and not the
Malabar counterpart, was to be considered as the true
basis of the compact; notwithstanding which, and
without being able to show (as is clearly evinced in
Mr. Brown's able abstract of the arguments on both
sides on this occasion) that either, according to the
plain sense or true spirit of the whole series of their
different transactions with Mr. Powney, they possessed
any ground and clear right thereto, they still per-
sisted in their pretensions,.

561. We received also on this occasion a letter
from Mr. Van Angelbeck, under date the 4th instant, which

without answering the queries on our part of the 29th

Mr. Van Angelbeck's report of the state of the Cochin Rajah's objections.

ultime, proceeds to state that, considering as reasonable in themselves what he had learnt from a second second hand to have been our last propositions to the Rajah, he had paid him a visit with a view to prevail on him to accept them ; but that he also had found him resolutely bent on adhering to the letter of the treaty as ratified by the Government of Madras, for which his principal argument, was that if once he should consent to the alternation of this article or of any others, such a concession on his part might bring many more also into question; after which Mr. Van Angelbeck continues "I observed to him that your Company had reserved to itself the right to examine and pronounce on the pretensions that might be brought forward by any other Rajah during the first five years, to which he replied, that such a discussion has already once taken place (which we never before heard of) when the Rajah of Travancore had preferred claims on the districts of Cranganore, which Mr. Powney did, after a strict examination, find unjust and ill founded, and that if the Zamorin should be inclined to form similar pretensions on Cranganore, it would be an easy matter to refute them by the treaty of peace between him and our (the Dutch) Company, of the years 1710 and 1717; but that it appeared to him at present, that it was meant to deprive him of Cranganore for the English

Company itself, a circumstance that militated against the sense of the article in question, which here reference only to the claims of other Rajahs."

"I again stated to him, (as Mr. Van Angelbeck continues,) your objection, that it was not the entire district or country of Cranganore, but only the village of that name which had been granted to him in the engagement; but he replied, that he did not know the English language, and that he had not made his engagement in that tongue; but in that of the Malabar counterpart, the term gima or Seemy was expressly set forth, which means the country of Cranganore, and that he looked upon himself as entitled to abide by and adhere to the engagement as it stood in his own language; since it would be unjust that he should be the sufferer for the blunder of the English translator."

"I once more objected to him (proceeds Mr. Van Angelbeck) that this engagement with Hyder Ali Khan, in respect to the countries situated to the northward, was anterior to the conquest which the latter made of Cranganore, and that it did of course follow that Hyder could not include in his said engagement what he did not possess; to which he answered, it is true, at the time when my Uncle concluded this treaty with Hyder, the latter had not yet invaded Cranganore, nor even any place

to the northward; but my Uncle knew very well that Hyder meditated not only to possess himself of these northern countries, but also of Chetwa, Papanetry (or Ayreor) and Cranganore, wherefore it was that he was beforehand in concluding his engagement; and to the question which I (Mr. Van Angelbeck) thereon put to him as to why he had not, in that case, comprehended also under this engagement the districts of Chetwa and Papanetry, he replied that such a measure would have been a breach of his treaty of alliance with the Dutch Company, to whom these two countries did then belong; and after some pause, he added; how can the English Gentlemen have room to object to my Uncle having thought proper to treat with Hyder Ali Khan and to include Cranganore in it, at a time when the latter had it not yet at his disposal, since they themselves did also enter into an engagement letting out countries to me of which they were not then in possession?

"Finally (as Mr. Van Angelbeck concludes) I endeavoured to persuade him that he might at the more readily accept of your proposition, as the whole contest was about a matter of small consequence; but even this was in vain, for he thus replied to me, I have entered into an engagement with the English Company, in all confidence, and sincerity, and I wish faithfully to observe it, and expect as much on their side; if I once

concede or agree that they can make alterations in the treaty concluded, the same thing may be daily repeated, whence will be lost and done away the whole strength and energy of the engagement, and therefore I cannot submit to Mr. Duncan's propositions; they have deprive me of Cranganore. Do they mean forcibly to retain it: if so, I must patiently suffer it as the weaker party; but never shall I yield to any step that may in the smallest degree indicate my own consent." On all which Mr. Van Angelbeck added,

that he believed all further attempts to negotiate with the Rajah would be fruitless, and that therefore our decision was now all that remained to pass.

562. Under these circumstances we had to consider whether to persevere or recede; and after weighting, to the best of our judgement, all the

Commissioners determination thereon to let Cranganore remain with the Rajah till the Board's pleasure may be known; with their reasons.

arguments on each side, it appeared to us that the latter was the preferable line for us to proceed in, since we should thereby, without narrowing the

line of the Government's full remaining option and discretion to decide ultimately on the merits of

this case, take away from the Rajah any plea to be backward in, or perhaps altogether to refuse, the payment of his tribute to the Supervisor, or to complying with his engagement for letting the Company

have this, and every future year, the greater part of the pepper of his country; whereby it seemed at least possible that on a case, which may still be deemed not quite clear on either side, and relative to which it might therefore be the wish of Government to evince their liberality towards the Rajah, a course of serious and perhaps dangerous alteration might, (more especially if this Rajah's alleged, connections with Tippee be, against all reasonable calculation, well founded) have been created, before even our superiors could have under their view a complete knowledge of the circumstances that led to it.

503. On these grounds, and upon the receipt of a letter from the Rajah in a reply to one that Mr. Duncan had transmitted by Mr. Bowen, wherein, in terms at least decent, he again made application and declared his own wish for an adherence to the treaty; we determined that he should be allowed to retain the proper district (which is not inclusive as Tippee's devise) of Cranganore, amounting to about one-fourth of the island, till the pleasure of Government be known; as also the other places mentioned in the treaty, Pudinetara Alum and Kaura (in which last is his temple of Trevendicalun) in like manner as he had always held these places in Tippee's time, together with Yeda-tertee, which we understand to be composed of lands consecrated to the temple in question; and finally Terreperattes, a place in the northern division of the island of Chetwa proper.

where his rights are said to extend only to a share in the temple there, and in the lands peculiarly appropriated to its support, without comprehending what may be termed the Lay, or peculiar portion of this farra or village; but to avoid all mistakes or cause of further contest, we have left instructions that the Rajah is to be continued in possession of all these places, on the same footing and to the same extent as he formerly enjoyed them.

564. On coming to this determination, we immediately advised Mr. Van Angelbeck of it, in the idea that this would be the easiest way (since, as we had recd, our Letter thereon to Mr. Van Angelbeck. ^{and} purpose was ^{now as far as} possible to conciliate the Rajah) of first communicating, as well as of ultimately having impressed on his mind, to the conviction of his judgment, the unavoidable necessity that the final decision of this point should, as of course it must, rest with Government, from whom, we added in our letter to Mr. Van Angelbeck, he might depend not only on strict justice but a due degree of suitable liberality; and whether or not our aforesaid communication has been imparted by Mr. Van Angelbeck to the Rajah (who has since told us that it had not,) we have also ourselves seen clearly and repeatedly expressed, and explained to him, that the ultimate authority of decision, as to the disputed claim, remains with the Supreme Government.

565. On hearing of the decision for relinquishing the disputed territory, the Rajah immediately set out on his return to us at Ayacotta, where, on the 7th of

October, the Rajah visited Mr. Duncan; upon which he entered into a long train of repetitions about his fidelity and attachment, and desire to render service to the Company, although by continuing to use the Dutch flag, he seems still to cherish a preferable reserve in favor of his old connexion.

566. In the sequel of this conference, he began however to make some distant allusions to the Akramnama, and at length renewed the mention of his claim to Cowlpara,

Further visit from and conference with the Rajah, who again brings forward his claim to Cowlpara.

whereupon Mr. Duncan replied to

him, in firm but moderate terms, that it was in vain for him to be always recurring to this subject, as we could not let him have that place, because never having paid tribute for it to Tippoo Sultan, he did not appear entitled to it on the grounds of the Akramnama; whereupon the Rajah said that it was nevertheless one of those districts that having been wrested from him by Tippoo, he became thereby entitled to have it restored to him; but Mr. Duncan replied, that whether or not it had been thus wrested (which seemed doubtful still this was not a full description of the grounds of any claim he might, under the treaty, prefer to it; because to entitle him (the Rajah) to have it restored to him, it was necessary that it should not only have been wrested from him by Tippoo, but also have

been one of those districts for which he paid tribute to the letter, of all which last mentioned districts he stood equally deprived at the time of this treaty being negotiated; and that it was to them alone that the

With the Commissioners' answer.

treaty in question evidently bore reference. The Rajah could not deny, or at least give any solid reason against this last argument, but said that he would draw out a full state of the case relative to Cojlpura and commit it to Mr. Duncan; who replied, that this also was unnecessary and superfluous, because such a state of his claim had already been delivered to Messers. Page and Bedden many months ago, and a decision thereon passed on the report of these Gentlemen, from which we now saw no ground to deviate; but that it rested still with the Rajah to make his appeal to Government, if he thought himself aggrieved, or that as the matter would of course pass under our superiors' cognizance on the perusal of our report, it would then rest with the Governor General in Council to pass such final orders on the circumstance as might appear proper, as well as in respect to what had related to the other subject of Oranganere, and that, exclusive of this, it was quite needless to continue longer the alteration at this place; to all which the Rajah seemed to submit without much that district; concerning which we need only further observe that all the proofs that the Rajah has yet exhibited, have been

already noticed in the course of the preceding narrative, and although in consequence of the re- elections arising from Mr. Van Angelbeck last communication, we have again pressed the Rajah Dewan on the inconsistency between the two ideas which his and his Master's own admissions and assertion seem to involve, as to their having first in 1773-74, and afterwards in 1775-76, concluded a compact with Hyder for a revenue or tribute for the proper country of Cechin including ^u Crngileor, ~~as~~ neither of which do however appear to have prevented Hyder from attacking, in 1775-76, and conquering this last mentioned district shortly afterwards;

Additional elucidations thereon required from the Rajah of Cechin.	accompanied at the same
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time with our recommendation and advice that, to elucidate all these points, and clear up the doubts that arise from

Vide paragraph 336 and P.S.	even their own narrative,
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they should bring forward and exhibit not only the several treaties thus asserted to have passed, but the full number of receipts from year to year, so as to ascertain beyond dispute their payment of the Cranganore revenue ; still they have, to the present day, (which is the last, of the existence of our joint Commission) neglected to comply with ^{9/} requisitions so reasonable; wherefore all we can further add is that, should the

Rajah on Mr. Duncan's seeing him on passing the city of Cochin, be ready to produce any of the papers thus required, he will of course inform his superiors thereof at the time he dispatches the present report; to which will be added as soon as possible the information that we have written to Mr. Farmer to collect on this subject at Calicut.

568. Meanwhile we cannot entirely dismiss the subject of Cochin without submitting to Government, as our

The Rajah not believe to be now possessed of more territory than in Tippee's time.	present opinion, founded
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on the further information acquired at this place, that the Rajah of Cochin does not appear to us to be now in possession of more territory than he held prior to the treaty concluded ~~4th~~ through Mr. Penney with the Madras Government.

569. Mr. Farmer, the Supervisor, having, just as we were about to conclude our present address, made further application to us for our sanction to an order he has issued to collect ten per cent, on the amount of Arshed Beg's

Supervisor's application relative to the collection of a case to defray the charges of collection and order thereon.	Jumma, as a fund whence to
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defray the charges of collection (as already slightly noticed in the 100th paragraph); we have, in reply, consented to this further proposition on his part (as being in fact virtually implied in our former instructions for rendering the Jumma bundy in question the standard of the collections)

provided the Supervisor shall find that it was, as his letter to us states, really laid on before, and confined by, and did actually constitute a part of, the general realization of revenue from the country usually made under the said Arshed Beg's administration; and also that from experience it shall not prove too burthensome to the Ryets, in which last case we have directed him either to diminish its rate or altogether to abolish it, as he may think requisite,

570. In the 482nd paragraph we have mentioned the encouragement that (however ill-deserving the parties) we had thought it our duty, for the sake of the country

Message from the Rajahs of the
Peringar Colgum.

at large, to
hold out to
the Rajahs of
the

Peringar Colgum, to abandon their vagebond life and predatory pursuits, within the province; and we may now add, that the day before yesterday, they sent in to this place a Nambeery Brahmin with instructions to follow Mr. Duncan into the Carnatic, whither they have, through this agent of theirs, sent verbal assurances (not perhaps to be relied on) that they are themselves determined on proceeding, so as to meet our last mentioned colleague at Madras, or somewhere in that vicinity; in which case he will endeavour to come to some accommodation with them as to prevent their

returning to distress Malabar, of which the Supervisor has been accordingly advised.

571. Of the several letters that, on the occasion of the conclusion of our proceedings, we have written to the Government of Bombay and to the Supervisor at Calicut, and to Mr. Travers, the Gentlemen left in charge of our records, copies are contained in the voucher No. 159; and, for the sake of official regularity, it may we think be proper in this place to subjoin that, of the five members who were originally appointed from the two Presidencies, only Messrs. Dancan and Page have remained to constitute the commission to the present period; since, as is already known to Government, Mr. Farmer, the original senior Member, succeeded from it of course on the 18th of March last, when he was promoted to the office of Supervisor and chief Magistrate; and Major Dew preceded with our consent, on the 18th of July last, to the court of the Rajah of Travancore, on a separate commission from the Bombay Government; after which our other colleague, Mr. Boddam, was compelled by severe

Concluding remarks.

illness to take leave of us at Calicut on the 14th August, in the view of proceeding by advice of the faculty to try the benefit of a change of air in the Carnatic; where, if his health permitted, it was that Gentlemen's intention to halt till joined by Mr. Dancan; in which case an opportunity will be afforded to him

to sign this Report, as well as to Major Dow, should Mr. Duncan meet (as is probable) with the last mentioned Gentlemen in his journey to the southward, and before he reach Palancottah, whence this address will be dispatched by the post.

We have the honor to remain with respect,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) JOHN DUNCAN,

" WILLIAM PAGE,

" CHARLES BODDAM,

" ALEX. DOW.

AYACOTTA,

11th October 1793.

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P.S. - Mr. Page being accompanied Mr. Duncan as far as Cochin, we have the pleasure of being able to submit, in the voucher No. 160, the further report, from

Vide Paragraph 536 and 567. the latter of the additional information which, during our three days stay at this place, we have, principally through the cordial and friendly assistance of the Governor, Mr. Van Angelbeck, been able to procure concerning the question discussed in the latter part of the preceding address relative to Cranganore; from which, and more especially

from the letter of Hyder Ali Khan to the Rajah, corroborated by the correspondence of the Dutch Government, it does now clearly appear that the late Rajah of Cochin, having consequence of Sirdar Khan's attack on the island of Chetwa in 1775-76, sent his Vakeels (as originally represented to us at Ayacotta) to the aforesaid Nawab, they did there conclude an agreement to pay in future the annual tribute of 30,000 Tkerec Pagodas, inclusive of the district of Cranganore; and the Rajah of Cochin has further exhibited twelve more receipts, dated and granted (several of them during Tippee's Government) as far down as the year 1784, for the payment of the tribute, in all of which Cranganore stands specifically named; and being desired to account for his not having also exhibited these of the remaining five years, or between 1784 and 1789 the Rajah has answered that they were all lost and destroyed at Tresehor) (the head Catcherry of that part of the country) on Tippee's attack and reduction of that division of it situated beyond the Travancore lines; an apology which we submit to Government, at the same time that, in justice to the Rajah, we offer it as our opinion, on the whole view of the subject, that it seems to us to be very possibly well founded.

(Signed) By the same parties as the Body
OOCHIN, the latter; first by Messrs. Duncan and
Page at Cochin, and afterwards by Major
14th October Dew, and Mr. Boddam, at Anjengo and
1793. in the Carnatic.

REPORT

OF

MESSRS. DUNCAN AND BODDAM.

TO

THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN SHORE, BART.,

(GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM.)

ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

CONTAINING THE SUBSTANCE OF A ^{CONTINUATION} ~~CONTINUATION~~ OF
MR. DUNCAN'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SUPERVISOR, AND
OTHERS PRIVATE BUT AUTHENTIC ADVICES, ON THE SUBJECT
OF THE AFFAIRS OF MALABAR: FORMING A SUPPLEMENT
TO THE PRECEDING GENERAL REPORT OF THE JOINT
COMMISSIONERS FROM THE PRESIDENCIES OF FORT
WILLIAM AND BOMBAY.

TO THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN SHORE, BART,
Governor-General in Council at
FORT WILLIAM.

HONORABLE SIR,

1. We have the pleasure to notify our arrival at the Presidency on the 17th ultimo; and as since the conclusion of our general report of the 11th and 14th of October, we have, from the continuation

Supplemental Report on the
situation of Malabar.

of Mr. Duncan's correspondence with the Supervisor, as well as from sundry private but certain advices, obtaining further information on various proceedings that have been held since our departure from Calicut, we think it will not be unacceptable to Government, if we avail ourselves of the present opportunity to submit the following narrative of what we consider as most material in this respect, by way of supplement to our general narrative conjointly with the Bombay Commissioners, already before the Board.

2. We are sorry that the intimation contained in the 570th paragraph of our general report, as to the

Continuation of the subject of the troubles excited by the Rajahs of the Peringar Colgan. offer made by the Rajahs of the

Peringar Colgan to meet Mr. Duncan at Madras, has not

realized, by reason of the failure of performance on their part; in view to the probability of which, Mr. Duncan availed himself of the opportunities which he had of a personal interview, and subsequent correspondence with the Rajah and Dewan of Travancore, to engage their good offices to prevail on these Rajah to accept of an asylum in that country, on condition of their receiving there their share of the general provision made for the Zamorin's family; but although we have not yet heard from the Rajah and Dewan in question, of the result of their endeavours, they do not appear to have been attended with the wished-for effects;

since by
letters from
the coast we
are advised- advised that, having been joined by some rebellious Pelygar fugitives from Coimbatore in the present dominions of Tippee Sultaun, (whose names are are Purna or Sununda Gowdeen and Seendr or Tenbay Gowdeen,) these Rajahs of the Zamorin's family, through the aid of these Pelygars, are still carrying on their predatory incursions on the frontiers of the southern districts; and abetted also by Uni Meeta (the jungle Mepilla last mentioned in the §32nd paragraph of the general report) have renewed and extended the disturbances which they before had attempted to excite (but which had not risen to any height during our stay in

Malabar): inasmuch that the Semoery had himself thought it necessary to propose to Mr. Farmer to move in person from Calicut towards that part of the country; trusting this his presence might prove the cause of his people acting in aid of the regular troops with more effect against these marauders, then, from personal consideration to them as his relations, seems to have hitherto happened; and we are glad to be able to add, that his or the other measures pursuing against them seem likely to be attended with favorable effects, as the latest private advices notice that the party of these Rajahs was daily diminishing.

3. But however this unfortunate petty warfare may terminate, the case of these two junior Rajahs of the Zamorin house, who are styled of the Periar

Recapitulation and further particulars of the causes that led to these commotions.	Calgum, having from their
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late ill-advised and violent conduct assumed a degree of consequence to which, neither their merits, nor the subaltern rank which they hold in the family, could have otherwise entitled it; we think it, in consequence, proper to submit in this place to Government, a more detailed and connected state of all the particulars relative to it; inclusive of some circumstances that, from want of recollecting them, were not so fully adverted to as they otherwise would have been in our report of the 11th of October.

4. The 72nd paragraph of the said report of the 11th of October, has already recited how Rewee Varma, the brother and uncle of these two Rajahs, obtained the cowl from general Medows in the name of Kishen Rajah, then the heir apparent to the Zamorin, though entirely on account of the latter, as is evident, from General Medows's own subsequent explanation; yet as the said Kishen was the first of the family in rank after the Zamorin, and actively employed in that part of Malabar (before his superior's arrival in it) on the part of the family in general; he appears, in that capacity, and more especially as possessing in quality of heir apparent a personal right of management over the district of Neringnaad, to have (as is stated in the 90th paragraph) delegated his authority, in respect to Rewee Varma, in consideration of his having been at the trouble of procuring the Cowl, and upon condition that after deducting 7,200 Hoons (about 24,000 Rupees) for his expenses, he should remain accountable for the surplus collections, which according to Ashed Beg's Jumma could not be estimated at less than 26,000 Hoons or 78,000 Rupees more; but the same Kishen Rajah who originally made this grant, shortly after resumed, and again restored it, as did also (after Kishen Rajah's (death) the Zamorin or his agents; who appear to have been forced into their last compromise with, and restoration of, Rewee Varma, to induce him to a peaceable department and submission to the Smeory's authority,

against which he had in consequence of his last dis-
possession set himself up in open defiance; nor was the
accommodation of any long duration; for a few months there-
after the Sameory proving duration; for a few months
thereafter the Sameory proving again dissatisfied with
Rewee varma, procured shortly before our arrival on the
coast of Malabar, a Military force to be detached against
him; during the operation of which he himself died (in
the manner already noticed from the 149th to the 153rd
paragraph of the general report); so that when we arrived
at Calicut in December 1792, his brother and nephew were
in confinement at that place, and their effects had also
been ordered to be attached to oblige them to account
for the collections of the two preceding years 966 and
967, including the subject of a fine of 50,000 Rupees
which (as noticed in the 151st paragraph) the commissioners
from Bombay had, in November, determined to exact by way
of punishment for Rewee Varma's conduct, and as a
compensation to Government for the additional expense
occasioned by the march of the troops to bring him in
to Calicut.

5. Such being the situation of circumstances, with
respect to those Rajahs, on our arrival at Calicut, the
Sameory was, by the joint resolution of the Commissioners
from the two Presidencies, called upon on the 24th of
December 1792, to exhibit a written state of his charges
against the prisoners; whereupon he accused them (in-
clusive no doubt of their late brother Rewee Varma)
of disobedience to his own and the Company's orders,

and of having collected and avoided to pay in the revenue which he had to account for to Government, in reply to which, they, after some delay, delivered in their ~~man-~~ answer on the 9th of January 1793, wherein after stating the manner that their deceased relation Rewee Vurma procured the covele from General Medows, they proceed to observe, that "their brother (i.e. Rewee Vurma) gave it up to Aishen Rajah, who, thereupon, agreed to let Rewee have 7,200 Moons out of the revenue of Meringaad, and the surplus to be paid to Kishen; averring "that these were the terms on which their relation Rewee was to have the country," and adding that "its revenue was accordingly collected by him for 4-~~th~~ the first year; but that objections being started during the second, as to the continuance of his tenure, he (the said Rewee Vurma) left it, and hearing the General had arrived at Cannanore, came up to Calicut with an intention to proceed to see him; whereupon, the third Rajah and Shannanuth Varigar asked him (about June or July 1792) why he was going, for that the country given up to him he was to keep, and that it was not intended to take any part of it from him; to all which they made solemn oaths, and gave it under their hands in writing;" but that nevertheless the said Rewee Vurma and they (his surviving brother and nephew) had been subsequently disposed in the manner which having been

already detailed need not be here recapitulated.

6. The representation from the brother and nephew of the late Mowee Vurra was, together with the Zamerin's charge, referred, on the 9th of January, for inquiry and report, to Mr. Farmer, as being at that time in charge of the office, which (as noticed in the 156th paragraph of the general report) had been instituted for such investigations; and this reference was accompanied by a recommendation from the Commission at large, that the prisoners should be released if they could bring creditable security for their appearance.

7. Mr. Farmer made his report on the 14th of January, purporting in substance that the prisoners acknowledged the truth of the charge against them of disobedience to the Zamerin's authority, but is laid the fault wholly on the deceased Rajah, whom, as head of their house, they were obliged to obey; but yet extenuating his and their conduct by recapitulating that "on the appearance of a rupture with Tippoe, the late seventh Rajah and proceeded to Trichinopoly, and obtained from General Medows the covele granted by him to the late Kishen Zamerin, which it was hoped would have secured to their family the complete possession of all their ancient dominions; that in return for their services, the district of Heringnaad Kertalle, had been committed by writing and by oath to the late Rajah, to administer and collect the revenues, out of which he was to retain for his personal expenses the sum of 7,200 Pagodas

per annum; that matters preceeded thus the first year; but that afterwards instead of adhering to this agreement, the Zamorin would make them no allowance, under pretence that the country belonged to the Company, to whom a tribute must be paid for it; that on this, their relation set out for Neringnaad; that on sending to their relation set out for Neringnaad; that on sending to him for his collection, ten thousand Rupees were sent by the nephew and Carigur to be paid, if the former agreements were confirmed to him; that instead of this, the aid of the Company's force was demanded, in consequence of which their family had been dispossessed of Neringnaad, as stated in the petition referred for Mr. Farmer's report, wherein that Gentlemen further notices, that after reminding them of the Company's rights (in virtue of which Neringnaad, including all the other Zamorin Dominions, had been leased out on an equally proportionate rental to that Chief of their family) he had released the two Rajahs in question, on one of their more distant relations (the Kyke or Kurke collet Rajah) becoming security for their appearance; but that their Carigur remained still in confinement, as being the person who having had the principal management under the late Rowce Vurma, was considered as being not only in possession of all the accounts, but as having secreted or misappropriated all or the greater part of the collections; wherefore the joint commission referred back this part of the case

to Mr. Farmer on the 14th of January 1793, with instructions "to send for the Carigur of the late 7th Rajah (i.e., of Rewee Vurma, deceased) and to inquire of him, in the presence of the Zamorin's agents, into the particulars of the latter's claim on him, and that Mr. Farmer should thereon state to the commission the amount and nature of them; and on what their adjustment principally depends, whereupon the requisite final orders were to be issued."

8. And on the 18th of the same month of January, another reference was made to Mr. Farmer of a petition presented to Mr. Duncan by the Rajahs in question, accompanied by a list of their effects which they represented to have been seized upon on the march of the battalion against their late relation Rewee Vurma, to the end that the subject thereof might be included in the subsequent reports that were then expected to have been made on this case, as is above intimated.

9. Meanwhile the Rajahs in question having regained their liberty, delivered, early in February a petition, praying to have their Carigur or Dewan (called Uni Numbay Erary) released, and to have Neringnead restored to them, on which conditions they now offered to pay its proportion of the revenue to Government; although they had, about the same time, separately exhibited to Mr. Duncan a paper purporting to be a Malabar draft or memorandum, descriptive of the manner in which their superior, Rewee Vurma, had been in June or July 1792, last re-instated in this district by the Samsery's agents (the 3rd Rajah and Shannauth) as noticed in the

5th paragraph. the substance of which draft or rough memorandum (for the original did not appear to have any signature or attestation affixed to it) purported, that on condition of Rewee Vurma returning within the limits of his obedience to the Zamorin, he should be allowed to hold the district of Neringnaad and to appropriate all its produce to his own expenses, without rendering any account whatsoever.

10. The complaining Rajahs (the brother and nephew of Rewee Vurma) having, for the substantiation of this paper of memorandum, referred to their friend the Kurke or Kyke collet Rajah (the same who had become their security aforesaid) he delivered thereupon a narrative, reciting in particular as far as regards this memorandum paper, that "when Mr. Farmer and Major Dew were appointed to settle the country, the Zamorin sent me and the third Rajah, and Shennauth to meet the said Gentlemen, and we came to Calicut. It appeared to us that if these disputes were not settled with Rewee Vurma, he would go and complain to these Gentlemen, and the Gentlemen would make a jest of our domestic feuds; we therefore sent for him, to prevent him and save our credit, and explained to him that he should remain in possession as usual of what had been settled on him for his support, and that the revenue for the rest should be received through him; wherefore we requested that he should remove all the people whom he had placed over the Sayr collections of certain other districts besides Neringnaad, when

he went to Villancherry, and that he should release Keriat Sast Menon; thus was the business settled, and we wrote an account of it to the Semeory; when the Semeory came to Calicut he saw Rewee Vurma and agreed to our adjustment, "adding "I have now read and examined the written memorandum of this settlement, of which the Vakeeh of the Peringar Selgum Rajah gives an account, and I think it an accurate one; according to this memorandum, Rewee Vurma was again placed in Neringnaad; after this another dispute arose, because at the beginning of the Malabar year 968 the Semeory sent the Eralpar Rajah to take possession of the Neringnaad district; and to demand 15,000 Rupees from Rewee Vurma; Rewee Vurma, in compliance with this demand, sent his nephew to pay the amount through the means of a Banker; he met on the road the Eralpar Rajah who was going to take possession of the Neringnaad district, and the said nephew came to Calicut, and delivered to the Semeory his uncle's letter, and represented that his uncle had sent him to borrow 15,000 Rupees and pay it in; but now as the Eralpar Rajah had gone to take possession of the district, and as they had met him on the road the Banker would not advance the money, but that if he would confirm them in the district they would pay the money; and as the Semeory did not agree to confirm them in the district; they did not pay the money."

11. The preceding evidence of the Kruke Celgum Rajah is thus far contradictory, that it first describes the condition of Rewee Vurma's last re-instatement in Neringnaad about June or July 1792, as being only a confirmation or a renevation of the original terms on which Kishen Rajah had bestowed on him that district; he said that he thought it contained an accurate state of what then concluded on; although the said writing as not contain any reservation as to the general revenue (all to 7,200 Moons) being to continue payable by Rewee Vurma, which was the express condition of the original grant in his favor from Kishen Rajah.

12. However this might be, the degree of notice and proceedings which Mr. Duncan had thus, separately, and for his own personal information, taken and held on this part of the subject, remained at that time, (viz., in February 1793) suspended; not only from his idea as to the insufficiency of the plea thus attempted to be set up, but on account also of the absence at Paulghaut of Shannauth, the Zamerin's principal agent; as well perhaps, as from the subjects being still under public inquiry, and in a course of reference from the commission to Mr. Farmer, the entire merits of the case might be expected to be regularly discussed and ultimately reported in that channel; under which circumstances the paper in question was allowed to lie over without being formally brought before the commission; nor, from Mr. Farmer's being unable to acquire satisfactory information,

was any further report ever made in answer to the
commissioner's two last references to that Gentleman,
who succeeding from it in the latter end of March, and
the remaining members departing them from Calicut, and
not returning till the latter end of May, the business
of these Peringar Colgum Rajahs, in the variety of
our attention, since we had left them and their accounts
at Calicut, with their Carigur still in ~~the~~ confinement
there, under the charge of Mr. Farmer, who in his new
quality of Supervisor was to endeavour to bring this
cause to an adjustment; on which account these two
Rajahs continued, from that period, to make their
principal applications to Mr. Farmer; in the course
of which that Gentleman had, during our absence to
the northward, released their Carigur Wni Numbay Erary;
of which he had not thought it necessary to advise
us till August (as already noticed in the 482nd paragraph
of our general report) after the event of the unsuccess-
ful attempt of the Rajahs, in conjunction with their
said Carigur, to assassinate Shemnauth, and their
consequent flight from Calicut, and rebellion against
the Zamorin and the Company's Government, as already
related in the 477th and following paragraphs of the
general report aforesaid.

13. From the train of circumstances above described, it will have appeared how the paper or memorandum, separately exhibited by these Rajahs to Mr. Duncan in February, as purporting to contain the conditions on which Rewee Varma had obtained his last reinstatement into Neringnaad, was not brought forward, or so fully and ~~plainly~~ Publicly discussed as their future conduct has rendered desirable with respect of it recur to his recollection, till having, after the conclusion of the general report of the 11th and English translation which he had formerly made of this draft of agreement, he immediately forwarded it to the Supervisor with a letter under date the 20th of October, desiring him to call on the third Rajah and on Shannauth and on the other parties said to have been concerned in this transaction, to declare what they respectively knew as to the subject and truth or otherwise of the paper in question.

14. In Mr. Farmer's answer to the above application, under the 1st of November, that Gentleman argues, that as by the date of the memorandum paper in question (1st of July 1792) it would appear to have been written when the Semoery was treating with the Bombay Commissioners for the settlement of all his country including Neringnaad; "it seems impossible to suppose he should agree to give up Neringnaad with all its revenue to the Peringar Colgum Rajah,

when he did not himself know what he was to pay, or, on what terms he might have the country" adding, "that when the seventh Rajah (i. e., the late Rewee Vurma) was summoned (in October 1792) at the requisition of the Semoery to pay the revenue of this country, why did he not make the plea of this grant? also when Major Dew visited him? In many th- repeated conversations that I have had with this family they never urged more than the act of Kishen Rajah, which placed their deceased uncle in Neringnead, the revenues of which they were to collect, and deduct 7,200 Hoons for their expenses, "when called to an account, why did they not fairly say they had nothing to account for, the country being given up to them; to the very last hour they left me, I never heard them make such a claim."

15. But notwithstanding this observation of Mr. Farmer's, there is ground to suppose that these Peringar Colgum Rajahs must have meant at least to insinuate, if not directly to bring forward, this claim in their representation made to the commission on the 19th of January 1793 (already noticed in the 5th paragraph of this address) in those words wherein they state the Semoery's agents to have assured Rewee Vurma that "the country given up to him he was to keep and that it was not intended to take any part of it from him" their meaning, which is rendered still clearer by a revised ~~ers~~ second translation of the same representation, made since our leaving Malabar at Mr. Duncan's desire, by the same translator to the Commission, wherein the words last quoted are thus rendered, "Go,

said the third Rajah and Shannauth, and stay in the ~~con~~ country was have made ever and given to you, not a cash of what arises from it is to be given to us."

16. It is, however, but just to observe that the last translation has not been seen by Mr. Farmer, having been obtained in consequence of some doubts conceived of the entire accuracy of the first one, since the conclusion of our general report.

17. After this requisite observation in justice to Mr. Farmer, we proceed to observe, that for the reasons detailed in that Gentleman's letter above quoted (being principally the fear of exciting needless alarm in the principally the fear of exciting needless alarm in the Zamerey's mind) he declined renewing the investigation requested in Mr. Duncan's letter, unless it should be deemed essential; in consequence of which Mr. Duncan limited (for the reasons contained in his reply inserted in the extract) the degree of inquiry which he still wished to be made concerning the paper in question, to Shannauth the Zamerin's minister, to whom he also wrote from Trichinopoly on the subject.

18. On our arrival at this place we received Mr. Farmer's as well as Shannauth's answer, and from the former the following extract is here inserted.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Farmer, dated the 22nd
November 1793,

"On the 20th instant, I was honored with your's of the 11th from Trichinopoly, and having at a visit with the Sameery, entered on the asserted claims of the Peringar Colgums, in such a manner as not to occasion alarm, I made no scruple of desiring the Moenalpar or third Rajah, to come to me in order to give an explanation of the transaction, which he yesterday did as follows";-

"That the Sameery Rajah having on the decease of Kishen Rajah appointed him to act, he took up his residence at K Calicut in the Chuttur, which you know; that, before the termination of the war, the late Peringar Colgum Rajah, in defiance of the Sameery, was pillaging the country of Neringussad-Kertalla, Peneany, and other places, and had even seized and confined one of the Sameery's collectors, named Kirish Shatee, the men mentioned in the paper presented by the Peringar Colgum."

"That hearing of the peace, of Malabar being ceded to the Company, and that Gentlemen would come down to settle it, he wished to deliver matters over in peace; and therefore wrote to the Sameery, stating the propriety of putting an end to the troubles raised by the Peringar Colgum, by calling him in, and giving him some hopes at what he aimed at; which meeting

with the Samsery's consent, he persuaded him to come in, and in order to keep him quiet for the time, did give him general assurances of holding the Meringnaad-Kertalla under some arrangement, when matters were settled by the Company; but totally denied^c having given any writing, or even any assurance, that a this country should be wholly ceded by him."

19. The letter from Shannauth is to the same effect, or a denial of the paper in question having never ever been granted by him or by the third Rajah, on the part of his master; on all which it may be observed as the result of this long inquiry, that although in fact it does not appear that any regular deed or formal written agreement was passed on the occasion, and to the purport alleged or insinuated by the present Peringar, Rajahs in favor of their superior, the late Rewee Vurma; yet it seems sufficiently probable that some compromise, such as proved satisfactory to him, and restrained him from the excesses he was then committing, must at the period in question (viz., in June or July 1792) have taken place between the parties; of which the paper exhibited seems a sketch or rough memorandum, drawn up on the part of the Peringar Colgum Rajahs, though not perhaps with entire accuracy or fairness, since neither the spontaneous relation of their friend the Kerke Colgum Rajah, nor common sense will warrant the supposition, that more could have been asked by Rewee Vurma, or meant to be conceded by the the third Rajah and Shannauth on the part of the Samsery, than his restoration to Meringnaad on the footing of the original grant by the then deceased heir apparent

Kishen Rajah; or admitting them (i.e., the third Rajah and Shannauth) for argument sake, to have been so far intimidated by Rewee Vurma's violence, and the actual state of rebellion in which he then stood to his principal the Zamorin, as to make him all the concessions which the memorandum paper points to, no argument can we think be required to evince the entire invalidity and nullity of any extension of the original grant, under such circumstances; either when considered as affecting the rights of the Zamorin (against whose authority Rewee Vurma was then, as the memorandum paper testifies, in a state of open resistance) or those of the Company; of which, any pretensions to hold the extensive district of Meringnaad entirely free from the payment of revenue must appear quite subversive; nor could, in that point of view, the Zamorin himself (admitting he had been ever so willing) have validly made any such donation without the participation and assent of our Government; in respect to whom, as well as intrinsically considered, the first conditional, but limited grant of Kishen Rajah to Rewee Vurma, must appear to have been not only sufficiently liberal but even extravagant to a high degree, as comprehending a remuneration of the latter's labour in obtaining the cowls from General Meadows, far beyond what the nature of the service seems to have deserved, and such as neither of the parties could (if they reflected) believe to be durable longer than till the Company's Government should have time to attend to its

acquired under the cession from Tippoo; and if, in the meantime, the impatience of Kishen Rajah to possess himself of that voucher in his favor, shall have rendered him willing to buy the acquisition of it, by so considerable a sacrifice as he originally made in favor of Rewee Vurma out of the revenue of Neringnaad (a district which as his heir apparent he may have considered as more peculiarly at his own disposal), such a personal grant could hardly prove any durable bar to the rights of his successor, the present Kralpar Rajah, who did of course inherit, on Kishen Rajah's death, a preferable claim by the former custom of the family, to be entrusted with the management of the district with Rewee Vurma, still, even this concession cannot in reason be extended to Rewee Vurma's successors, that present junior Rajah in rebellion; or be construed into such extent or validity as to change the very constitution of the Zamorin's state, by thus vesting in a younger, and at present altogether subaltern branch of his numerous family, a separate hereditary right, subversive of that of all the others, and more especially of the senior part of it; which view of the matter may perhaps sufficiently account for the Zamorin's conduct, if he became, after Kishen Rajah's death, and more especially after his first settlement with the Bombay Commissioners in August 1792 (by which he

was without exception vested with the charge, and
contracted for the revenue of his whole country),
disinclined to allow Rewee Vurma's continuance in
the separate tenure of Meringnead, on the very favorable
terms which the latter pretended to hold it on, and what-
ever weight this reasoning may have, when considered
with respect to these Rajahs' domestic and interior
situations, must (as above suggested) apply with double
force, when considered in respect to the Honorable
Company's rights as having acquired and possessing the
soverignty of Malabar, from all which considerations
we trust that it will at least appear in a manner
sufficiently clear to Government, that situated as the
circumstances were, relative to these persons on our
arrival in Malabar in the middle of December 1792
(at which period Rewee Vurma was dead, and his brother
and nephew, the present insurgents, in confinement) we
could not, on the principles of general justice
and propriety, have acted more favorably towards the
Rajahs of the Peringar Colgum than we had in contem-
plation, and gave them assurances of; viz., to place
them exactly on a similar footing, as to maintenance,
with the rest of the family, in proportion to the
rank that they held in it; as hath been already parti-
cularized in the 478th paragraphs of the general
report; but their secret aim being at all events to
effect their re-establishment in Meringnead, and
having a personal rancour against Sheanauth the
Zemorin's minister, whom they considered as inimical
to them and their designs, they appear to have deter-
mined to put him to death, in the view of at once

but in view to the general impolicy of letting conduct such as theirs pass unpunished, (exclusive of the little or no reliance that was to be placed on their professions) and more particularly as the Zamorin appeared to be exceedingly averse to the proposal, it received on the 28th of October a negative from Mr. Farmer; about a fortnight after which, viz., on the 11th of November, complaints were, on the part of the Zamorin, presented to the same Gentlemen, of their endeavouring to levy by their emissaries, a proportional cess or revenue, from part of the southern country on their own account, in imitation of what their relation the late Rewee Vurma is related to have compassed during the Mussulman Government (as per the 28th and 34th paragraphs of the general report); the consideration of which circumstances seems to have given rise to the Zamorin's proposal (noticed in the 2nd paragraph) to proceed against them in person; a measure which on account of his great age, or, for some other reason, does not however appear, from the last advices to have been in his own person carried into effect; but instead thereof, Captain Burchall had, with the consent of its Rajah, been acting in the Cochin district with considerable effect against these Peringar Colgum Rajahs, and their new associates the Polygars from coimbatore, who were, it seems, accused of having fled from Tippoo's country with a very considerable treasure, and are by our latest information said to be also pursued by one of his officers named Fazil Khan; so that, under these circumstances, there can hardly be a doubt but the com

combination thus formed among these turbulent men has been, are now, subdued and overthrown, notwithstanding (sic) the unexpected re-union to their party of Uni Moota, after he is stated to have promised a quiet behaviour on condition of pardon and restoration to his property and estate; both which we learn to have, in pursuance of the sanction of the Commission before its dissolution, been since offered to him by the Supervisor.

21. The next cause of disquiet existing in Malabar, arises from the conduct, since our our leaving that

	country, of the
Case of the Coorimnaad Rajah	Rajah of Coorumnaad;
and Perepnaad.	

a man whom, in the 279th 314th and other paragraphs of our general report, we have had occasion to commend ~~of~~ for his apparent readiness in setting an example to the other Rajahs, of willing acquiescence in respect to the principal points of concession of their ancient authority, which we wished to obtain from them in conformity to the intentions of Government in our deputation.

22. But it hath been already shown in the 487th paragraph of the general report, how this Rajah had been hurt and indisposed by the Commission having found it necessary to order his brother's right to the Raj, or at least to the administration of Perepnaad, to be investigated, and decided on according to justice;

which indisposition was no doubt considerably heightened and further exasperated, in consequence of Mr. Farmer the Supervisor having, on account of balances and the non-attendance of the Rajah, suspended, soon after we left Calicut, the same brother's authority in the collection of the district in question; both which circumstances uniting to aggravate this Rajah, Mr. Duncan received from him at Cochin, on the night of the 14th of October, (just after the conclusion on that day of the postscript to the general report) a further letter in continuation of the correspondence that has already been reported to have commenced between them on this subject; which letter of reply, written by this Rajah from his district of Wynaad, above the ghauts (whither he had proceeded in August) seems drawn up under impression of considerable irritation: since, besides glancing at what he seems to consider as the hardship of his family having been deprived of the management of Perepnaed before any decision being passed against them, he declares that the 20 per cent, on the land revenue, and 10 per cent, on the customs (that had been stated for him and all the other Rajahs) are inadequate to his maintenance, and to enable him to afford the requisite support and protection to the temples and Brahmins; in further answer to which, Mr. Duncan wrote to this Rajah (whom, as having entertained the best opinion of, he was peculiarly desirous to reclaim to a proper sense of duty to Government assuring him that he might rely on the most impartial

justice being rendered by Mr. Farmer in respect to his brother's claim to Perapnaad; and remonstrating to him that, however inadequate he might view or affect to deem (for this ground of complaint seemed in truth to be principally referred as accessory to, and in aid of the primary and chief one, relative to Perapnaad) the proportion of the revenue that had been settled for him and the other Rajahs (to which none of the others had stated any objections), it amounted nevertheless to fully as much as Government could afford to allow, consistently with any regard to its own interests; since, as has been already shown in the 508th paragraph of the general report, after defraying the Civil and Military charges of Malabar, and these allowances to the Rajahs, little or no surplus was for some years to come be expected to remain to the Honorable company. Yet, to evince to this Rajah how desirous we were to afford him every reasonable satisfaction, it was in this reply further pointed out to him that, according to a rule laid down for the guidance of the Company's servants in the general administration of the revenues, all temple and other lands that had been allowed to remain free in Hyder or Tippoo's time, were (as per the 370th paragraph of the general report) still to continue so, which must, it was apprehended, afford an adequate support to the Brahmins and temples concerning which this Rajah

professed such a solicitude; and although it was conceived that the communication of this regulation must sufficiently obviate it, yet, should there still unexpectedly remain in his mind any idea of hardship in his situation, Mr. Duncan ~~conceded~~ concluded the letter by recommending him to proceed in all confidence to Mr. Farmer, who would not fail to take the circumstances he should set forth into his favourable consideration, and thereon to make such during further arrangement, in that respect as might be necessary.

23. This reply was enclosed by Mr. Duncan to Mr. Farmer the Supervisor, with a letter, pointing out to him that as the maintenance of the public peace with all the Rajahs in chief, was, until Government should have deliberated and decided on the permanent principles to be observed towards them, an object of primary consequence; it might under these circumstances be advisable for him (the Supervisor) by attention to the Rajah of Coorimannad, relative to some other claims which he had preferred to private lands in the district of Poorwee, and from conceding (if found necessary for the purpose aforesaid) some dewul or free lands, beyond the extent or value to which he might in all rigor be entitled, to bring that Rajah back to dutiful and becoming sentiments towards our Government, by thus assuming a degree of latitude that would still be in conformity to the general and ultimate discretionary instructions left for his guidance by the commission, as already noticed in the 513rd paragraph of the

general report; for that although it might be dangerous now to increase the money allowance to the several Rajahs after the publication of its fixed quantum; he (the Supervisor) might still be able to content them, all the under the head of their dewul (i.e., temples) and free lands, the extent, and amount of which as admitted under Hyder and Tippeo's government was not so clearly ascertained or defined as not to admit of our regulation in that respect (as referred to in the preceding paragraph) being so extensively construed as, without committing the dignity of Government, should enable him to supply any ^{deficiencies} deficiencies that might leave discontent in the minds of the Rajahs; which was on all accounts to be avoided, and as far as possible obviated under the existing circumstances, the more especially as Mr. Galley, the northern Superintendent, had also recently intimated to Mr. Duncan his apprehensions that the other northern Rajahs were likewise dissatisfied with the fifth of the revenue assigned to them, which however improbable (as their expressions to Mr. Duncan himself had been of a contrary tendency), yet the intimation thus received could not but induce an additional degree of caution, and was as such pointed out on this occasion to Mr. Farmer's observation.

24. It afterwards appeared from the paper transmitted about the same time by Mr. Galley to Mr. Farmer, and forwarded by the latter to Mr. Duncan

(who received them on the 20th October, on his arrival at Anjengo), that the Beeby of Cannanore had given information to the first mentioned gentleman (who then held the northern Superintendency) of a concerted plan of revolt between the Rajahs of Cherical and Cotiote (the latter being the nephew of the Coorimnaad Rajah, which was, according to the Beeby's representation to be begun by their setting fire to her town, and then attempting a general conflagration over the country; but as the Rajah of Cherical had taken the earliest opportunity strongly to deny the charge, as far as

and

it regarded himself, and as the ill will of the Beeby towards him was well enough known (as already noticed in the 245th paragraph of the general report), so much apprehension was not entertained in regard to this Rajah, as from his neighbour of Cotiote, who was not only the near relation of the discontented Rajah of Coorimnaad, but

Doubtful situation of the
Cotiote Rajah.

had been long accustomed to act under his advice and direction; and who, besides what might be apprehended from that influence, had been, since our departure from Calicut, alarmed and perhaps irritated by some measures of coercion that had been adopted, in consequence of an act of violence committed by his orders, or with his connivance, by a body of his Nays, on another of

Mopillas in that district (as already stated in the 488th paragraph of the general report), so that he (the Cotiate Rajah) was looked to as having by this time become also indisposed to the company, and considered by Mr. Lafernais, the linguist at Tellicherry, as being in league with his uncle of Coorimnaad to enforce their own terms with Government.

25. In view to this unexpectedly alarming representation of the state of Malabar, Mr. Duncan procured, on his arrival at the capital of Travancore, letters from the Rajah of that country, warning the two Rajahs in question against such conduct on pain of forfeiting his (the Travancore Rajah's) protection, not only for themselves, but as far as regarded such of their families and relations as continued to reside in his country; which letters were transmitted to the Supervisor, to be delivered or returned as he should, from his view of circumstances on receipt of them, see advisable.

26. On the 24th of October a letter was received from Mr. Parmer, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Duncan's letter of the 16th, with the one accompanying the Rajah of Coorimnaad, and promising thereon to exert every means in his power towards satisfying the Rajah in question, as well as to promote the maintenance of the general peace "consistently with the great outline of a joint collection for this year on the part of the company and the Rajahs" but adding that if the Coorimnaad Rajah persists in the claim

he seems to make, of a power and government wholly independent, and in short to be considered merely as a tributary, it will be a very embarrassing circumstance, nor does he (Mr. Farmer) conceive it to be within his power to make this distinction in his favor.

27. In Mr. Duncan's reply to the last letter from the Supervisor, under date the 26th of October, he observed to Mr. Farmer that he entertained no idea of the Rajah of Cochin's views extending beyond what he might consider as a comfortable establishment for himself, and a similar provision for his temples and Nambories; since in his latest communication received by Mr. Duncan at Cochin, he expressly writes or does at least plainly intimate, that he is willing to remain in the situation of what ~~of~~ what he describes as only a "nominal Rajah;" and on this last occasion of Mr. Duncan's public correspondence with the Supervisor, he offered to that Gentleman as his decided opinion, that "in the state of uncertainty as to the point of view in which Government may, on the general report, see the state of Malabar, no consideration of temporary pecuniary advantage to the Honorable company, ought to induce him to enter into, or very much to risk the contingency of being led into a state of warfare with any of the Rajahs,

with the

especially with those who held cowlis from the Chief of Tallicherry, viz., the three northern ones of Cherical, Cotiate, and Cartinaad.

20. We have here, however, the pleasure of being able to add, that since the close of this public correspondence between the supervisor and Mr. Duncan, the latter

Fortunate adjustment of these grounds of division.

has learnt by private advices from Calicut on our arrival at Madras, that Mr. Farmer had been able to settle certain articles with the minister of the Rajah of Coorimnaad, which the former had taken upon him to assure the Supervisor would satisfy his master. These consist, first, in assigning certain lands (held free also in Tippoo's time) for the support of the temples, named pulcherry and Marvanoor; and secondly, in the said Rajah's agreeing to the inquiry ordered relative to Perepnaad, provided a person on his part be allowed to act in the meantime in the collections with the company's Tehsildar, which material point Mr. Farmer appears to have also very judiciously conceded; ~~see~~ as well as in the ^{3d} third place to have settled with the Coorimnaad minister, to reserve entirely to the Company's Government the coming to an amicable adjustment with the Coiote Rajah: in respect to whom that Gentleman appears to have recently discovered, through the agency of Mr. Lafemais, the Company's linguist at Tellicherry, that the object of the Rajah of Coorimnaad had been from views of personal advantage, to lead the present administration of Malabar into measures of active coercion against the said Rajah of Coiote, whom for this purpose,

the Coorimnaad Rajah is said to have been secretly instigating to resist the execution of these very terms of settlement which he had himself concluded with the commission for his said relation; but the same advices notice that the Rajah of Coatiote's eyes being at length opened to these machinations of his uncle of Coorimnaad, he had declared himself willing to proceed towards our Government in a proper manner, with the business of the collections; and by a further letter received only a few days ago, from a Gentleman of undoubted credit at Tellicherry, we learn that this Rajah of Coatiote had himself executed his own engagement to that effect at Tellicherry; so that as far as we can judge from these our latest advices from Malabar, we must consider everything relative to Coatiote and Coorimnaad to have taken as happy a turn as could have been desired, and to have been conducted by Mr. Farmer to that wished for termination with the greatest circumspection and good policy.

29. The next subject we have to mention relate to the continuation of the proceedings of Captain Murray

Continuation of proceedings with	with the
the Coorga Rajah.	Coorga Rajah
	last noticed

in the 476th paragraph of the general report, and we are sorry to have to observe that, from Captain Murray's correspondence with Mr. Farmer, during his late second visit to that country, the Rajah appears still to continue much more jealous of the Company's interposition than solicitous of its protection; notwithstanding that

he has lately been in great personal jeopardy from conspiracy among his subjects, several of whom he has in consequence ~~to~~ put to death, without advising or in the least consulting our Government.

30. By the latter part of the series of papers on this subject accompanying the general report of the 11th of October last, it will have appeared that Captain Murray had, in september, come down to Tellicherry from his first visit to the Coorga Rajah, to Collect evidence and information relative to the latter's right to the disputed villages of Erwaraseeny, Amra, and Sowlea, with which he returned early in October, but he had not been able to see the Rajah during all that month, from the circumstance, as would seem, of his being engaged at Mercara (at some distance from Veer-Rajender-Pet, where Captain Murray halted) on the discovery and punishment of the abovementioned conspiracy; so that Mr. Farmer had, on the two first letters from Captain Murray, descriptive of the extreme degree of indifference which the Rajah had, under these circumstances, shown to have an interview with that Gentleman, written to him about the end of October to come away, under plea of the ill health which he was really laboring under; but happening at the time of writing this order of recall, to receive from Mr. Duncan an intimation of the intention of Government to depute Captain Doveton to Seringapatam, through whose means the Marquis Cornwallis had, from

Madras, expressed his hopes that the disputes as to the three districts might be brought to an amicable conclusion, the receipt of this intelligence induced Mr. Farmer, on the communication which he made of it for the Coorga Rajah's information to Captain Murray, to leave thereon, to this last mentioned Gentleman's discretion, to adapt his conduct as to staying or returning, to what he might himself deem most advisable from his observation of the disposition and wishes of the Rajah, after this intelligence should have been imparted to him.

31. This additional instruction, joined to an anxious desire on the part of Captain Murray to bring the original object of his mission to a successful termination seem to have induced him to prolong his ~~sojourn~~ sojourn in the Coorga district till the 19th of November; when on the Rajah's return to Noknar, he appears to have had an interview with, and to have mentioned to him the circumstances of Captain Doveton's intended journey to Seringapatam; to which the Rajah seemed however almost indifferent, observing he did not believe that Tippoo meant to give him any further trouble about the disputed districts, as he (the Coorga Rajah) had lately had an interview with the Amil of Munsheerabad who was instructed by the Sultaun, his master, to endeavour to get the Rajah to consent to make an equal division of

the Elsara or Ersawaraseemy district; and that he would give the Rajah an equivalent of country below the Ghauts; he (the Rajah) further informing Captain Murray, that he had given for answer, that such a measure would require time for consideration before he could determine; observing, that by the reply he had left himself at liberty to act as he might judge necessary hereafter, and deeming this overture from Tippoo as a kind of acknowledgment of his right to the country; but (as is noticed by Captain Murray) he seems now to have no anxiety about the issue of this dispute, nor any desire for the ~~the~~ return of that Gentleman (who has however parted with him on terms of friendship,) or of any other agent on the part of the company.

32. The latter part of the general report of the 11th of October, and the postscript under date the 14th of that month, contain the proceedings and opinions, held and entertained by the joint commission from

Sequel of proceedings about
Cranganore and Chetwa.

both the Presidencies up to these dates, on the subject of the claim of the Rajah of Cochin on the district of Cranganore (which is one of the places separately ceded by Tippoo to the Honorable company) the result of which was, that according to an original letter, purporting to be written from the late Hyder Ali Khan to the then Rajah of Cochin, in or about the month of September 1776, corroborated by official extracts

frunished to us by the Governor of Cochin, from the records of the Dutch Government at that place (translations of which are already before the Board), the tribute of 30,000 Ikeres Hoons per annum, then rendered permanently payable by the Rajah of Cochin to Hyder Ali Khan was mde to include the small district of Cranganore situated in the island of Chetwa; in further corroboration of which, the Rajah of Cochin produced a series of Tippoo's officers' receipts, reaching as low down as the year 1784, for the different payments of his tribute; all which do specially include and particularise that of Cranganore, as being comprehended in the Cochin Tribute; and as an apology for not similarly exhibiting the other remaining receipts for the five following year up to the breaking out of the late war with Tippoo Sultan, the Rajah in question has pleaded, that they were destroyed by the enemy on the commencement of hostilities on Tippoo attacking in 1789 the Travencore lines, that run through his (the Cochin) country.

33. Not however to trust entirely to the evidence which we had thus procured at Ayacotta and Cochin, we wrote to Jennea (the Mutsudy mentioned in sundry places) and also to Mr. Farmer the Supervisor (as already remarked in the 568th paragraph of the general report) to furnish and obtain for us such other information as he could collect on this subject; the tenor and result of which, although not certainly anywise corroborative of the evidence adduced in behalf of the Rajah of Cochin, can hardly, we imagine, be deemed to countervail it,

since it all goes in the most pointed manner to ascertain the fact, the Hyder's agreement did include Cranganore with Cochin, and of that agreement's being acted upon during part, at least, of both Hyder and Tippoo's administration; which affirmative evidence can hardly perhaps be much affected by the representations of the several persons be much affected by the representations of the several persons whose depositions have been transmitted by Mr. Farmer, since these only assert the general dependency of Cranganore, as to its collections, on Calicut and not on Cochin; a position that is not controverted by the Rajah of the last mentioned District, who admits that Hyder did make his annexation of Cranganore to Calicut, but allowed him credit in like manner as did his son Tippoo after him, (as his receipts as far as he has produced them do certainly imply) for the amount of its revenue in part of his general tribute for Cochin.

34. After all, the matter is not so clear on either side as to remove all doubt, which can only perhaps admit of full and complete elucidation by application to Tippoo Sultaun, should Government deem the matter of sufficient consequence to enter on such a discussion with that Prince; when, should even the result of it show (as seems possible) that for several years previous to the commencement of the late war with Tippoo, he not only caused the revenue of Cranganore to be paid directly into the Cutcherry of Calicut, but had ceased to make any allowance on that account to the Rajah of Cochin; still, even on this a supposition, the latter might perhaps claim from

the Honorable Company's Government a right to the present exclusive tenure of it, under that clause of his treaty concluded with the Madras Government (as noticed in the 517th and following paragraphs of the general report) which in the second article binds the Company "to recover in favor of the Rajah the possessions wrested from him by Tippoo Sultaun; "combined with that part of the sixth article, wherein it is agreed that the said Rajah shall become "tributary to the Honorable English East India Company, only for those districts and places before recited, which were in the possession of Tippoo Sultaun, and for which the said Rajah paid him tribute." for although by the fair and true meaning of the treaty, this construction of the clause would perhaps be understood only to refer to those districts of which Tippoo had generally deprived the Rajah on the last occasion of his attack in 1789, on his country and on the Travancore lines; yet inasmuch as no date is specified, so as to ascertain the precise period of the deprivation alluded to, the Rajah would probably construe the terms, as meant to comprehend whatever Tippoo had at any time deprived him of during the whole course of his government.

35. Meanwhile the Rajah of Cochin has, on the grounds explained in the general report, been left by us in the possession of the district of Cranganore; and since our arrival here Mr. Duncan has received a letter from Malabar, which gives room to believe that

the Rajah of Cochin would now be desirous to renew his lease of our remaining part of the island of Chetwa, either for his life or a limited term of years (not less than five) at a considerably higher rent than the company are likely to realize from it, as this last does not according to an estimate lately received from official authority at ~~Calcut~~, Calicut, much exceed 16,000 Rupees; whereas there is reason to believe that, if let to him for his life, the Rajah would give thirty or advices from the Malabar Coast) even 35,000 Rupees for it; on which account he deems it his duty to submit the point to the consideration of Government, referring to the general report for the other merits of the case; and only further observing, that the following considerations seem to be in favor of negotiating the renewal of this lease with the Rajah; first, that it might tend to attack him the more to the Company; second, that a larger revenue may in all probability be thence derived, than in any other mode; and thirdly and lastly, as it may tend to relieve the gentlemen on the Bombay establishment from the immediate charge of Chetwa, and thence enable them to bestow the greater attention on the other sufficiently multiplied duties of their new stations, whilst, on the other hand, there is against the measure, the consideration that it would at first at least prove in all likelihood exceedingly disagreeable to the inhabitants, who might probably dread, after what has passed, being against

rendered, under any modification, subject to the Rajah of Cochin's authority.

36. The discussion leading to our rejection of the Rajah of Cochin's claim to Cowlpara (last mentioned in the 500th paragraph of the general report of the 11th of October 1793) showing that it had, many years ago, been decided on by the present Rajah of Travancore, and both parties having (as will appear by the 531st paragraph of the said report) appealed to that Rajah's decision, respectively asserting it to have been passed in their favour, Mr. Duncan did in consequence apply to him, and has procured his written testimonial specifying the right to rest, in his opinion, altogether in the in the Colpara Nayr, independent of any superiority on the part of the Rajah of Cochin, which is so far in favor and in substantiation of the decision already passed on the subject by the commission at large, at the same time that, in reference to and due qualification of the argument made use of in the 533rd paragraph of the general report of the 11th of October, we think it but fair, towards the Cochin Rajah, here to add that since our arrival in Bengal, we have learnt from the journal of an officer kept at Paulghentcherry during the last war, that he, the said Rajah, was not fully put into possession of all the "territories, forts, and places" belonging to him till the 3rd of October 1790; though whether Cowlpara was then included in the delivery of possession is, unfortunately, not specified; but, that it was not, may perhaps be

inferred from the Rajah's not having alluded to or urged it in the course of his pleadings, as well as from the 110th paragraph of the abovementioned report of the 11th of October, showing the Nayr to have been re-instated during the war, under the immediate, and then all powerful, protection of the Rajah of Cochin's enemy, the Dewan of Travancore.

37. In a private letter from Mr. Farmer to Mr. Duncan of the 10th of November, the former mentions that the dispute between the Punatoor Rajah and the Samcoory (last noticed in the 186th paragraph of the general report) is at length, after much difficulty and reluctance, settled by the latter; and that the Samcoory is to allow the Punatoor Rajah 20,000 Fanams, or

Punatoor Rajah's claims,
and

about 5,700 Rupees, for his expenses.

38. In reference to the difficulty which the 242nd paragraph of the general report shows us to have

Subjects of Moosa's accounts	been under
and the Laccadive Islands.	relative to

the accounts between Chocara Moosa and the Beeby of Cannanore, we may here add, that Mr. Duncan having, after his leaving Calicut, written through Mr. Taylor the Chief of Ateallicherry to the said Moosa, to account for his having superadded above a lac of Rupees to the first

statement of his accounts therein discussed, all the answers which has been procured is, that Moose insists upon the general accuracy of his latter charges; relative to which, it will therefore remain with Government to determine, inclusive of the general subject of the Laccadives to which it bears relation.

39. As the long depending accounts between the Rajahs of Colastria or Chericul, and the Honorable Company, (have as traced up to the 65th and 66th paragraph

Continuation of the discussion of the accounts relative to Randaterra & Co., with the Chericul Rajah.	of the general re- port of the 11th of October) not
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yet been adjusted, Mr. Duncan thought it proper, in reference to any order that the Board may be pleased to pass concerning them, to procure, since his leaving Calicut, complete statements, to be drawn out on this subject by the present Chief of Tellicherry, from the account books and records at that station, which are now delivered in and followed by Mr. Taylor's explanation of the manner and principles on which these statements have been concluded, without charging interest on either; but inserting merely the original items on both sides, in such manner that the ultimate account can now be clearly drawn out in whatever from the Board may direct.

40. According to these statements the balance would be in favor of the Chericul Rajahs, as well on their separate account, as under the distinct head of Randaterra with only a small balance of about 4,000 Rupees that might on the other hand prove due by them as

securities for the first and third kings of Nalisherum; for, with regard to the further ~~am-ef-~~ sum of Rupees 3,598 for the military stores supplies by the Company during the late war, to the princes of the last mentioned house, this (though added by Mr. Taylor for information sake) cannot concern or affect the Rajahs of Chericul, or be blended with the former or old Nalisherum debts, for which alone they became security.

41. To the second of the accounts here introduced to the notice of Government containing the receipts and disbursements for Randaterra, there seems also this degree of objection, that it includes in its debits and credits the years 1792 and 1793, whereas it ought not to have comprehended anything beyond the date of the late cession of the country ~~anything-~~ to the Honorable Company by Tippoo Sultaun; it being evident that since the period a new right has been created (viz., that of sovereignty), in favor of the British Government, to the revenues of that district, and as such, altogether of a different nature from the former one, which was merely the pecuniary interest held by the Company in consequence of the original loan made to the ^AChimar.

42. Beyond these few slight grounds of execution, we know not of any others to the accuracy and regularity of the accounts in question considered as merely comprehending the bare original ^{entries} ~~entries~~ without any interest on their part, and it will now rest with Government to determine whether any, or

or what, rate of such interest shall be charged on these principal sums; and whether any, and what, ultimate mode of adjustment shall be adopted concerning these accounts, the nature, origin and progress of which have been explained in the general report in the paragraphs above specified; in addition to which, we beg leave further to refer to the 261st paragraph, of the same report, for an account of the manner in which the Chief and Factors of Tellicherry proposed, with the approbation of Sir Robert Abercromby, to relinquish the Company's claims upon the Rajah for this debt, provided he would surrender in their favor all those he might form on Randaterra; and it may also on this occasion be observed that, although by the account here brought forward of merely the principal entries without interest, the ultimate balance, or surplus, would be in favor of the Rajah to above a lack of Rupees, yet it may, on the grounds of the Tellicherry proceedings noticed in the last quoted paragraph of the general report, be inferred that, if simple interest shall on both sides be charged, the balance will, up to the present period, be nearly as much against, as without such interest it will be for the Rajah of Ocherical.

43. The 462nd paragraph of the general report contains the substance of the rules laid down relative to Jenkars or landholders;

Further particulars relative to the Jenkars or landholders.

and the limits and circumstances under which certain

descriptions of them (being the most recently ousted) may prosecute for re-instatement, or for rent from the Kanoomar or farmers.

44. In pursuance of these general instructions, Mr. Farmer, the Supervisor, has since drawn out five articles which he has published for the general information of the parties; previous to which he communicated them to Mr. Duncan, who having (the commission being then just at its close) transmitted his own separate or personal sentiments to Mr. Farmer on the publication in question, the result of all is; first; that the Mopillas and others who in various instances dispossessed the Hindoos, previous to the year 963 or the 11th of September 1787, are not now to be disturbed that possession, saving the case of their (the said Mopillas) own forfeiture by rebellion; in which event they are, or may, or ought to be succeeded by these old deprived landholders; and it has been in the meanwhile left to the Supervisor to determine how far these Mopillas may still be naturally disposed, or peaceably induced, to allow to these ancient Jankaras, the pittance which on their examination (already noticed in the 210th paragraph of the general report) they seemed themselves to admit their having been in the habit of yielding, and to have continued more or less for years after their usurpation, to bestow on the deprived Jankaras in question; and secondly, with respect to these few still deprived landholders out of the great number who abandoned the country and their

estates, in or since 963 (1787-88), it is understood, that those of them who, without being in immediate possession of their lands at the time of their flight in the years in question, had nevertheless continued to receive regularly their share of the Patoom or rent from the Kanunkars, after the latter's payment of the Janna to Government, are certainly entitled to recover possession, either by process in the Adawlut or otherwise; provided the leases they had granted, and under which their Kanunkars paid the revenue to Government, shall not have been renewed, all such parties must be construed to have in fact stood, virtually but effectively, ousted of their tenure as to the land (in like manner as the other Hindoo landholders ^{who} ~~who~~ suffered by the more early usurpations of the Mopillas); and to be only now therefore entitled to whatever they shall be able to show their having continued to receive from the Kanunkars, between the period of the expiration and non-renewal of their leases, and that of their flight aforesaid; so that it will only be in favor of those who fled whilst their existing (either primary or renewed) leases to their Kanunkars had not expired, that the Adawlut can award actual re-instatement to their Janna, though it may, of course, to the share they continued to receive of the produce up to their first in 963 and 964, as aforesaid.

45. The further correspondence on this subject between the Supervisor and Mr. Stevens, the southern Superintendent, will show that the latter seemed, for

reasons adduced in his letter, rather to incline to prefer the Kenankars, by maintaining them in possession of the lands to the exclusion of the Jenankars; on which after referring to Mr. Farmer's reply wherein he had combated that opinion, we shall only remark that in our own idea, justice and true policy (which can indeed but very seldom, if ever, be separated) are both in favour of restoring these Jenankars to their rights as far as the present state of the country will admit; in which view of the subject we cannot but regret that so many of the old Hindoo proprietors must now probably remain for ever excluded from from their estates, by reason of the considerable lapse of years, since they have been usurped by the Mappilla Mahomedans.

46. In the 92nd paragraph of the general report of the 11th October, we had occasion to mention the information originally given by the Rajah of Coorimnead as to his having paid, in 966 (1790-91) 35,000 Rs. to the Dewan of Travancore for re-instatement in the said

Further remarks as to the Money charged to have been levied from Malabar by the Dewan of Travancore and of the Samorin.

district; besides 20,000 on account of Ootiate; and as the total of both these sums (though of with some difference in the allotment of the quotas to each of the two precedingheads) stands inserted in the general account prepared by Mr. Boddam, as per the

of monies stated by the several parties, therein mentioned, to be have been paid to or on account of the Dewan in question, to the amount ~~of~~ the altogether of Rupees 1,69,400⁰⁰, we think it but fair to add that by the deposition since taken more than ten (instead of twenty thousand) Rupees were ever actually paid on account of Cotiote; neither does he charge the other 48,000 Rupees (including 3,000 Rupees to the Zamorin's dependants) exclusively on Kashe pillai; but states the said sum to have been paid to him jointly ~~been~~ with Sheanauth the Minister of the Zamorin; who having been called upon by the commission to answer on the subject, represented in substance, that in order to supply the Army with provisions, and to keep up a force to prevent Tippoo's Army from entering the country until the war was terminated, money was collected in every district, of which the Rajah of Coorimnaad paid his proportion, referring to the accounts of this Malabar year 966 (1790-91) to show how the money was expended.

47. From the said accounts, as delivered in by the Zamorin's officer, as well as for the following year 967, (of 203rd to the 207th paragraph of the general report from the 11th of October) it appears that, without omitting to insert the money thus charged to have been realized as revenue from Coorimnaad, these statements are calculated to show that not only this report, but every other during the two years in question, have been expended in the Semoory's own and family's support, and in Military charges; the original part of the letter consisting in large alleged payments (without however being possessed of full and

regular, or in many cases of my vouchers to substantiate them) for the support of the Honorable company's and the Travencore armies; under which circumstances it remains for the consideration of Government, to determine whether or not to go further into the audit of these accounts with a view of recovering any surplus that may be due.

48. It does also appear by the sequel of the Zamorin's own relation above quoted, that to the amount of 10,000 Rupees were separately paid to the Dewan of Travancore by the Coorimnaad Rajah; being (as the Zamorin adds) a sum which the last mentioned Rajah formerly promised to pay to the said Dewan, who did constantly, on his part, in answer to the queries put to him on this subject by Messrs. Page and Boddam (in consequence of those Gentlemen having been as noticed in the 166th and 183rdth of the general report, deputed to Cochin to inquire into these accounts) deny having himself made collections from the Company's part of the Malabar country; although at the same time he acknowledged to have during his sojourn therein, recovered from or through its Rajahs, certain unspecified sums on account of what they were indebted to his Master; a defence which although probably more spacious his Master; a defence which although probably more than spacious than solid, yet as we have little more than common fame in general corroboration of that idea, supported indeed, as far as they may; in confrontation

with that Dewen be found credible by those parties from whose information Mr. Hodden's list has been formed, we cannot, under these present circumstances, take upon us to assert how much, or even to aver that any part, of the sums therein exhibited can be ever justly recoverable, either by those who allege to have made the Payments, or by the Company in whose name they are alleged to have been exacted, and as Government is already informed of the obstacles that prevented our obtaining any duly satisfactory information on this head, it will remain with it to decide whether any or what additional inquiry shall be further prosecuted concerning it.

49. The subject of the revenues arising from the country for the two years in question, lies also still open for consideration, for although by the late Governor General 's letter of instructions to

Case of the claimable Revenues from
Malabar during the two first years
of the conquest.

Sir Robert Abercromby, of the 23rd of March 1772, his Lordship seems to have thought it possible that something might be realized, as well for the year then past (answering to the Malabar year 966) as for the then existing year 967; yet the commissioners from Bombay, who were not appointed till half of the latter year was expired, soon found themselves unable, from a variety of circumstances, to realize (two small sums from a variety of circumstances, to realize (two small sums from Randaterra and

Irreversibly excepted) any even of that current year's revenue; and although they did nevertheless take measures for insuring the right of Government to all the outstanding arrears of that year that might be recoverable (for an account of all which we refer to the 80th, 122nd and 124th paragraphs of the general report) yet the said commissioners from Bombay, found it soon necessary to order all further attempts to realize these balances from the country to be suspended; and, as already stated in the 195th paragraph of the general report they had also, before we joined them, recommended to their own Government the entire remission of these arrears; and as, subsequently to the junction of the members of the two commissions, it was found that the Zamorin's officers were, notwithstanding these prohibitions, still continuing, under pretence of those arrears, unnecessarily to distress the country, the Supervisor was instructed on the 31st of May last, to proclaim that all the outstanding balances due from the country; i.e. from the Ryots for 966 and 967 were forgiven and remitted, and not of course to be demanded from the people; and although we have not formally relinquished all claim on the northern Rajahs, or on the Zamorin, for the revenue of 966 and 967, but did on the contrary write to the Supervisor, under date the 25th of June, to liquidate the Company's Pepper account with the latter, after taking credit for his surplus collections for those two years, yet as according to the sentiments he has since delivered (as per the 207th paragraph of the general report)

there will not in fact, be any such surplus, our aforesaid order will of course prove of no avail; and it may, under these circumstances, be perhaps on several accounts advisable, now to make public, throughout the province of Malabar, that the Company has finally abandoned and remitted all demands for claimable revenue, not hitherto realized, up to the beginning of the year 1768, or September 1792.

50. Before closing this supplementary report, we may add, that Messrs. Duncun and Page finding, on their route from Calicut to Cochin in Setember last,

Proclamation of a general
freedom of Trade.

that the intention of the commission in having (as noticed in the 155th paragraph of the general report of the 11th of October) declared the trade of the province of Malabar to be free and open in all articles excepting papper, had not been fully understood; a letter was thereon written to the Supervisor, who has in consequence issued a further proclamation amounting, under date the 13th of September 1793, an unlimited freedom of commerce to all persons excepting only the two prohibited articles of slaves, and of warlike stores; a measure which we doubt not will meet with the approbation of Government.

51. On the occasion of this conclusion to the account of our mission into Malabar, we may, in reference to the degree of notice that hath in the

Observations on the Travencore country
and the supposed attachment of its
Rajah to the British interests.

former report been taken as to the present state of the Rajah's, or Travancore country, here

subjoin, that our own subsequent observation on passing through that principality, proved as well in respect to its state of cultivation as population, much more favorable than from the written relations that we before received concerning it, we had been led to conceive, since in fact it appears neither, to be very thinly inhabited, ill cultivated, or devoid of commercial industry; notwithstanding that we still believe the general export trade to be either wholly or principally engrossed by and on account of the Rajah on visiting whom (in consequence of his having caused the utmost attention to be shown to us during our passage through his country) he expressed himself with so much earnestness and appearance of anxious solicitude, to convince us of his entire devotion to the British interests, and of his primary object being to enjoy at all times the good opinion of Government, that we own he left a very favorable impression on our minds, both as to his personal good qualities, and what we consider as the unequivocal sincerity of his attachment to the Honorable Company; inasmuch, that we conceive it in some measure incumbent on us to take this opportunity of submitting thus much in his favor, notwithstanding his failure in fulfilling the first pepper and contract concluded with Major Dow (as noticed in the 133th paragraph of the former report); for which his apology (which we believe to be at least not altogether a pretext) is grounded principally on the allowed ~~unfavorable state of the country in which~~

unfavorableness of the season, in which he was to deliver so large a quantity; his Dewan at the same time promising, that no such, nor indeed any deficiency, shall be experienced in respect to the ten year's contract subsequently concluded, for a somewhat smaller annual supply, with Sir Robert Abercromby; who having judiciously provided a penalty to be paid by the Rajah for any short deliveries, the Dewan pointed out this circumstance in conversing

As to the Pepper contracts existing with him.

on the subject, as one of the reasons why there was (he observed) no room to doubt of their entire punctuality in respect to a due and full compliance with the terms of the said decennial engagement.

We have the honor to remain, with respect,

HONORABLE SIR,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(signed) JONATHAN DUNCAN,

(*) CHARLES BODDAM,

Late Commissioners to the
Coast of Malabar.

CALCUTTA,

the 2nd February 1794.

P.S. - 1. In reference to the 504th, 505th and 506th paragraphs of the general report of the 11th October, whence it will appear that from the tenor

Remarks on the present state of the
Poujedary Courts in Malabar.

of the answer transmitted by the commission to the

objections received from the Supervisor, relative to the constitution of the Foujedary Courts, it was left uncertain whether these courts might be immediately presided in (according to our original intention) by Daroghas, i.e. Native Judges, or by the Assistants to the Superintendents, as Mr. Farmer had suggested, we think it may not be improper here to add, that Mr. Duncan has learnt by private advices since our leaving Malabar, that the system of vesting the direct charge of those Criminal Courts in Daroghas has, through the means of the assistance obtained of translators (an expedient admitted of in the Commissioners' reply on that occasion to the Supervisor) continued to be adhered to.

2. Having on our arrival at Madras applied to that Government to know whether any, and what proceedings had been held in consequence of the application made to it by the joint ~~for~~ commission from the two presidencies

And on the unadjusted stated of the boundary concerns with Tippoo's Government.

(as noticed in the 473rd paragraph of the general report) relative to the boundary concerns between Tippoo Sultaun's and the Company's Government, and more especially respecting the disputes on that subject with the Coorga Rajah, we do not find by their answer that any thing decisive, or anywise satisfactory, has on either of these points ~~be~~ taken place; neither (as we further heard at Fort Saint George) does any-thing appear to have been urged to Tippoo's Vakeels on the subject of the disputed territory of Wynand, and Kurrumballa, or the restoration of the Vetal

Hegra Rajah (subjects respectively treated of in the 43rd, 279th and 282nd paragraphs of the general report) nor of course, as far as regards the seizure by Tippoo's people of the servant of Lieut ~~Smith~~ whilst that gentleman was employed in his survey of the boundary; a point that was also included in the first letter from the joint commission to the Madras Government, accompanying our and the Bombay Commissioners' joint address to the late Governor General in Council under date the 31st of October last.

(Signed) JONATHAN DUNCAN

(") CHARLES BODDAM.

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HEADS OF THE INDEX
TO THE
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS,
FOR THE
INSPECTION AND REGULATION OF THE CEDED COUNTRIES,
IN MALABAR.

<u>A</u>	<u>Page.</u>
ABERCROMB ^{Gy} , Major General	.. 111
Achimara	.. ibid
Administration of Justice	.. ibid
Agnew, Mr.	.. iv
Ashed Beg.	.. ibid
Alungar	... v
Amra	.. ibid
Atchin	.. ibid
Ayoor Rajah	.. ibid
<u>B</u>	
Balances (see Revenue)	.. -
Bengal Commissioners	.. v
Boddam, Mr.	.. ibid
Bombay Commissioners	.. ibid
Brown, Mr.	.. vi
Burchell, Captain	.. ibid.

<u>C</u>	<u>Page.</u>
Calicut	vi
Callay (see Rodrigues)	..
Cannanore	vi
Cartinaad	ibid
Canongoes	vii
Ceded countries	ibid
Cherical	ibid
Chetwa Island	ix
Choucara Moosa	Ibid
Cochin	§ ibid
Coimbatore	x
Coins and Coinage	ibid
Colasherry	xi
Colgum Rajsh	ibid
Collections (see Revenue)	..
Colungoor	xi
Congad	ibid
Coomly Rajsh	xii
Coonjee Atchin	ibid
Coorga	ibid
Coorimnaad	ibid
Coorumbulla	ibid
Coringottee	xiii
Cotiote	ibid
Cotiote	ibid
Compara.	ibid
Cranganore	bid
Customs, (see Trade).	xiv.

<u>D</u>	<u>Page</u>
Dernapatam	xiv
Dow, Major	xv
Dutch	ibid
<u>E</u>	
Emmit, Lieutenant	xv
Ernaar	ibid
Eraawarasamy	ibid
<u>F</u>	
Farmer, Mr.	xv
French	xvi
<u>G.</u>	
Goorkul Rajah (see "opillas)...	..
Gowndas	xvi
<u>H</u>	
Harkley, Colonel	xvi
Hydar Ali	ibid
Hydrooss Mopilla.	xvii.

<u>I</u>	Page.
Irvanaad	xvii
Itta Coomby	ibid
Itta Pungy	ibid
<u>J</u>	
Janakara.	xvii
<u>K</u>	
Kanukara	xvii
Kashwa pilla	xviii
Kishen Rajah	ibid
Koonatnoor	ibid
Koorumbulla	xviii
Koorwe	ibid
Kurke Colgum (see colgum)	...
<u>L</u>	
Laccadive Islands	xviii.

<u>M</u>	<u>Page</u>
Mahe	xviii
Manoor	xix. - ibid -
Malabar	ibid
Mopillahs	ibid
Marin, Monsieur	xx
Meadows, General	ibid
Meadows, General	ibid
Military	ibid
Mint (see Coins)	...
Mungaree	ibid
Munn, Lieutenant	ibid
Murray, Captain	ibid

<u>N</u>	
Namboory	xx
Nambyars	ibid
Nayrs	ibid
Neringnaad	xxi
Northern districts and Rajahs	ibid ibid.

<u>O</u>	
Oadhat Roy.	xxi.

<u>P</u>	
Page. Mr.	xxi
Paroor	xxii
Paulghat	ibid
Peace of Malabar.	ibid.

<u>P</u> (contd).	<u>Page.</u>
Pepper	ibid
Peringar Colgum	xxiii
Peripnaad	ibid
Poorishandrum	ibid
Poorwe.	ibid.
Powney, Mr.	ibid.
Poyoporut	xxiv.
Poonatoor	ibid.
Pynaad	ibid.
Poornulla	ibid.

<u>R.</u>	
Rem Vurum or Rama Vurma	} } } ibid.
Randaterra	ibid.
Revenue	xxv
Rickards, Mr.	xxvi
Rodrigues	ibid.
Ruvee Vurma	ibid.

<u>S.</u>	
Salt.	xxvi.
Shaunnauth	ibid.
Slave Trade (see Trades)	
(southern Districts.	xxvii.

	<u>Page.</u>
Soulea	ibid.
Stevens, Mr.	ibid.
Sukhein Mountains ⁵	ibid.
Supervisor and Superintendents.	ibid.

T

Tellicherry	xxviii
Tippoo	ibid.
Trade, including Duties, Customs, Manufactures and Products.	xxix.
Travanc ore.	xxx.

U

Uni Moota Moola	xxx
-----------------	-----

V

Velatre	xxx
Vetutnaad	xxxi
Vypoor	ibid.
Vetul Heegra Rajah	ibid.

W

Wynaad	xxxi
--------	------

Y.

Yerterra.	xxxi
-----------	------

Z.

Zamorin.	xxxi.
----------	-------