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Abstract Statistical Statement of Dacoity in the Bombay Presidency in 1869.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY.

NORTHERN.

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.							Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.		
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.			Total.	
		Ahmedabad ...	8	...	...	51,461	14	9	23	...	4	7	12	...	...	23	81	<p>It was not shown whether these cases were upon houses or in the open country, but 2 took place on the highway.</p> <p>Five cases were at night, 1 at evening, and 2 by day.</p> <p>Five cases were attributed to <i>Colies</i> more or less armed with swords and cudgels; 2 to <i>Rajpoots</i> and <i>Jats</i> similarly provided; 1 to <i>Rajpoots</i>, also so armed. One of the cases, a heavy one, locally regarded to be the deed of <i>Colies</i>, seemed to have been committed by some dacoits from Rajpootana, probably, it was thought, a gang of <i>Meena-Rhatores</i>; booty Rs. 39,000.</p> <p>In 4 cases <i>no arrests</i> were made: all the persons arrested in another case, 5 in number, were released: of 18 persons arrested in the remaining 3 cases, 11 were convicted and 7 released. This includes 4 men sentenced to life transportation and 4 released in the above <i>heavy case</i>.</p> <p>Property was plundered on each occasion, and Rs. 28,000 were recovered in the heavy case; nothing was shown to have been recovered in any of the others.</p> <p>The following was the account of the heavy case above referred to, of occurrence on the 21st February, gold and silver treasure, amounting to Rs. 39,000 laden upon three camels, being the property robbed:—"The treasure was being taken from Ahmedabad to Wudwan in Kattyawar by six Mussulmen sepoy. The sepoy halted on the evening of the 20th February outside the village of Duddooka, and they state that four men went to sleep, and two sat up watching, and that all on a sudden they were attacked at about 1 A. M. by about 40 men armed with sticks. The robbers, after beating the sepoy, carried off nearly the whole of the treasure. However, they were closely pursued by the Police and villagers of Duddooka, and some bags valued at Rs. 28,000 were recovered."—Although 40 men were stated to have formed the gang, it was not believed that the robbers numbered more than 12 to 15 persons. The Chowkeedars of Duddooka were supposed</p>
		Carried over ...	8	...	...	51,461	14	9	23	...	4	7	12	...	...	23	81	

[1]

1869

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.		
		Brought over ...	8	...	...	51,461	14 9	23	...	4	7	12	...	...	23	81	<p><i>Ahmedabad,—continued.</i></p> <p>to have connived in the plunder, and the local Police considered the gang to have consisted of <i>Coolies</i> entirely. The robbers had thrown down some of the bags containing the money which were recovered, and five others were found buried in different places. The escort did not make any endeavour to defend the treasure. This Return received in this Office from the Magistrate showed only 8 persons arrested in this case; the Police Report showed 12; some were admitted as Queen's evidence, 4 were acquitted, and 4 convicted as already shown.</p> <p>(MEMO.—<i>The Crime Statement embodied in the Police Administration Report for the Northern Division, exhibits only 3 dacoities in Ahmedabad in 1869; detected cases 3, arrested 8 persons, convicted 3, released 5.</i>)</p> <p><i>N. B.</i>—Eight Mooltanee and a Khunjur dacoit were arrested this year by the detectives of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department in Ahmedabad, 7 of whom were registered dacoits; and 3 of them were sentenced to 10 years' transportation, 3 to 8 and 5 years, 1 died, 1 escaped, and 1 is in Sessions. One of them, named <i>Roostum Rao</i>, has since confessed to several dacoities in Malwa, Jowra, Gwalior, and other distant countries.</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Ahmedabad; 8 cases in 1864, 10 in 1865, 19 in 1866, 13 in 1867, 7 in 1868, and 8 in 1869.</p> <p>No information of the time of these cases, or of the classes to which the perpetrators belonged, how they were armed, &c.</p> <p>All three cases were committed on the highways.</p> <p>In 1 case no arrests were made. Of 14 persons arrested in the other 2 cases, 8 were convicted, 5 were released, and 1 died.</p> <p>Property was plundered on each occasion. It was recovered in 2 cases to the extent of Rs. 843-13.</p> <p>(MEMO.—<i>Five other cases</i> were specially reported to this Office, (1) in a field by 10 armed <i>Coolies</i> come to rob cotton; (2)</p>

Kaira	...	3	...	...	4,270	10	6	14	...	...	8	5	1	...	14	23
Khandeish	...	9	...	1	2,209	4	0	105	...	...	16	46	...	43	105	105
Carried over	...	20	...	1	57,941	13	3	142	...	4	31	63	1	43	142	209

in a field in Neriad by 10 armed persons who beat the field-keeper and robbed him of his clothes; (3) in the open country at night by 5 local parties who were declared to be recognized; (4) at night on some rice heaped in a field, by 10 or 12 persons provided with *cudgels* who beat the keepers; and (5) on a bajree crop in a field by 6 persons who also plundered the field-keeper:—but of these cases the Magistrate reported that “they proved to be simple thefts and robberies, and that they had therefore been struck out from the Returns.”)

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“Three cases; detected 2, arrested 14 persons, convicted 8, released 6.”

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Kaira; 7 cases in 1864, 4 in 1865, 2 in 1866, 3 in 1867, 3 in 1868, and 3 in 1869.

The strength of the gang was not stated in any of these cases, and it has, for the purposes of the present Statement, been computed at the number of persons arrested in each case when the number arrested was more than five persons. In cases in which the number arrested should be less than five persons, the strength of the gang will be computed at no more than five persons.

Two of the cases were upon houses (17th February and 16th March.) It was not stated upon what the others were committed, but three of the number would seem to have been upon the highway. One was a dacoity upon two houses simultaneously (4th February.)

Arrests were effected in all the cases. Of the 57 persons arrested in five cases, 18 were released and 39 escaped. Of the 48 seized in four other cases, 16 were convicted, 28 were released, and 4 escaped.

One case only was attended with wounding.

Property was plundered in each case. Some property was recovered in one case only, Rs. 61, (17th February.)

Six of the cases were attributed to *Bheels*, one to a mixed gang of *Rohillas*, *Mhangs* and *Hindoos*, and one to “*Punjabees*.” It was not stated how any of the robbers were armed except in the two instances below noticed.

The following is taken from an account of two of the cases specially reported to this Office:—

(1.) “On the night of the 16th February 1869, a body of *Arabs* and *Rohillas* from His Highness the Nizam’s territory, armed with *guns* and *swords*, made a forcible entry into a house. They fired two shots by way of overawing the people and then made their way into the house by smashing open the doors with axes. The complainants were robbed of ornaments,

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.							Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.	
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.			Total.
		Brought over ...	20	...	1	57,941	13 3	142	...	4	31	63	1	43	142	209	<p><i>Khandeish,—continued.</i></p> <p>and cash valued at Rs. 1,004. Some of the ornaments were taken from the persons of some of the complainants' female relations, and the remainder and the cash from boxes. The robbers were tracked into His Highness the Nizam's territory, where it was found they had made a division of the property near a village called Anasgaum where a small gold ornament was picked up. The footprints then went on to the village of Sirona, and on the Police questioning the Deshmookh and Naique, they gave every assistance, and five men were apprehended at the village. They confessed to having been in the gang at the time of the robbery, and handed up Rs. 21 to the Police, stating that they were part of the stolen property. The total of the recovered property was <i>Rs. 61.</i>"</p> <p>*(2.) "On the night of the 16th March 1869, while Luchee, a woman, and her mother, were asleep in the house of the former at Sangameshwer, the house was entered by several men who attacked the two women with sticks, wounding them severely on the head, and robbed them of the ornaments they were wearing, worth Rs. 40-8. Footprints of six men, some wearing shoes and some barefooted, were traced into the camp of Malligaum to the lines of the 10th Regiment, Native Infantry. About a dozen Punjabee sepoy were examined by the Police, and the footprints of six of them corresponded with those traced. * * * The six sepoy were sent for trial to the Magistrate, who committed the three men who had been recognized by the complainant to the Sessions Court, where they were discharged."</p> <p>POLICE COMMISSIONER.—"The Returns forwarded include under Khandeish the three talookas of Balgán, Malligaum, and Nandgam, now under Nassick."</p> <p>POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—"Dacoity 10 cases; detected cases 8, arrested 94 persons, convicted 24, released 46,</p>

Punch Mehals ...	4	...	...	1,240	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Surat (including Broach) ...	15	...	1	6,044	6	3	66	...	...	9	57	...	...	66	113
Carried over ...	39	...	2	65,226	15	6	208	...	4	40	120	1	43	208	375

under trial at end of the year 24." (MEMO.—There is some difference between this and the Return received from the Magistrate.)

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Khandeish; 1 case in 1864, 9 in 1865, 6 in 1866, 23 in 1867, 26 in 1868, and 9 in 1869.

Nothing was stated of these cases except that the "perpetrators had not yet been apprehended; enquiry is going on."

No arrests were effected in any case.

Property was plundered in all. It was recovered in two only, and to the extent of Rs. 880.

The classes of the robbers, how they were armed, the time of the dacoities, whether by day or at night, or whether upon the roads or upon houses, were all omitted. One case (8th May) seemed to have been upon the highway.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—"Dacoity two cases; detected 1, arrested 1 person, convicted *nil*, released one." (MEMO.—This was not the account sent in by the Magistrate.)

(MEMO.—Several dacoits of the Khunjur class were traced to the Punch Mehals, and received into the custody of this Department this year. Information of them was imparted to the Agent at Godra by one *Khunda*, the daughter of a dacoit approver of the department named *Teja*, and 13 persons were thereupon arrested by the Agent (Mr. Propert,) among whom was an escaped approver, named *Mulla*, who had run away from the Assistant General Superintendent at Indore in 1864, three others being General Number men. Seven of the number were convicted and sentenced, and six were released. One of those convicted, named ZALIM KHUNJUR, subsequently confessed to as many as 18 acts of dacoity in different parts of the country. The Agent of the Punch Mehals received the acknowledgments of Colonel Hervey for this serviceable co-operation.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in the Punch Mehals; 4 cases in 1864, 22 in 1865, 9 in 1866, 11 in 1867, 6 in 1868, and 4 in 1869.

It was not stated whether any of these cases were committed upon the highway or upon dwelling-places, but six of the number would seem to have been upon the roads, and six others upon houses.

Except in six instances, nothing was stated of the time of the several cases, that is, whether they occurred by day or at night; the classes to which the robbers belonged, or how they were armed.

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.			
						AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.	Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.			Total.		
		Brought over ...	39	...	2	65,226	15	6	208	...	4	40	120	1	43	208	375	<p><i>Surat, (including Broach,)—continued.</i></p> <p>In the six noticed exceptions, one robbery took place at 7 P. M., one at 8 P. M., one at 11 P. M., and three <i>at night</i>.</p> <p>In one of them the caste of the robbers was not mentioned; one case was committed by <i>Dooblas</i>, and four by <i>Bheels</i> with bows, arrows, and swords.</p> <p><i>No arrests</i> were effected in seven cases. In six others, all the arrested parties, numbering 42 persons, were released, including the case in which there was wounding (<i>9th March</i>.) Of the 24 persons arrested in the remaining cases, nine were convicted and 15 released.</p> <p>Property was plundered in each case; none of it would seem to have been recovered in any case.</p> <p>The strength of the gang was given in three cases only (<i>in Broach</i>.)</p> <p>It has, therefore, been calculated for the purposes of this Statement in the manner before noticed.</p> <p>POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“Dacoity cases 8, detected 5, arrested 40 persons, convicted 5, released 35.” (MEMO.—This differs <i>in toto</i> from the Magistrate’s account.)</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Surat (<i>including Broach</i>;) 4 cases in 1864, 5 in 1865, 14 in 1866, 4 in 1867, 10 in 1868, and 15 in 1869.</p> <p>The supposed strength of the gang was not stated in any one of these cases.</p> <p>The plan is therefore followed for the purposes of the present Statement, of computing the gang at five men only in those cases in which the number of persons taken into custody were less than five, or at the number actually arrested in those cases in which more than five persons were seized.</p> <p>(MEMO.—In the present cases the persons arrested were never more than five in any case, except two when the number was 8 or 12; and as all the cases were dacoities upon houses com-</p>

concluded.

Tana (including Angrias Colaba)	8	...	2	1,799	15	0	38	...	...	15	23	...	...	38	50
Ahmednuggur (including Sub-Collectorate of Nassick)	8	...	...	3036	2	0	50	...	...	30	...	...	...	50	70
Carried over	55	...	4	70,063	...	6	296	...	4	85	163	1	43	296	495

mitted in the dead of the night by men armed with cudgels, it is considered that their gangs were probably of greater strength than they are estimated at according to the above process.)

The hour of the several robberies ranged from 10 P. M. to 1 A. M.

One case was committed by *Colies, Mhangs, and Mhars* with cudgels; 3 by *Katkurrees* similarly provided in 2 cases, and not armed in 1; 2 cases by *Colies* also provided with sticks, 1 being committed upon the persons of some Customs officials at some salt pans in Colaba; 1 by *Mahrattas* with sticks; and 1 by a joint gang of *Colies* and *Katkurrees* similarly provided.

Property was plundered on each occasion, but in 2 of them to a very insignificant amount. It was not stated that any of the plunder was recovered.

In 1 case, attended with wounding, no one was arrested.

All the arrested parties in two other cases, 9 in number, were released. Of 29 persons arrested in five other cases, 15 were convicted, and 14 were released.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“Dacoity 9 cases (*one being with murder*;) detected cases 7, including the murder case; arrested 40 persons, including 7 in the murder case; convicted 18, including 3 in the murder case; released 20, including 4 in the murder case; remaining under trial, 2 persons in Colaba.” (MEMO.—There was no mention of any dacoity with murder in the Returns received from the Magistrate, and the details just given, differ too, from those exhibited in his account of these cases.)

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Tanna (including Angrias Colaba;) 20 cases in 1864, 23 in 1865, 9 in 1866, 30 in 1867, 23 in 1868, and 8 in 1869.

The strength of the gangs having been omitted in the Returns for this district, the same course is followed in regard to that column for the purposes of the present Statement, which was explained in the preceding district.

Not any of the cases were described, nothing being stated of the time of them, *i. e.*, whether by day or at night, whether they were committed upon the roads or upon dwelling-places, the classes to which the offenders were supposed to belong, how they were armed, &c.

It is supposed, however, that the whole number of cases were committed upon houses.

In 4 cases no arrests took place, it being simply stated that there was “no trace of the offenders.” Of 50 persons arrested in the 4 remaining cases, 30 were convicted and 20 were released.

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.	
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.			
		Brought over ...	55	...	4	70,063	...	6	296	...	4	85	163	1	43	296	495	<p><i>Ahmednuggur, (including Sub-Collectorate of Nassick,)</i>—continued.</p> <p>In 3 cases no property was plundered; nothing was stated of anything being recovered in the remaining cases.</p> <p>POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“Dacoity 5 cases; arrested 54 persons, acquitted 23, “committed to Sessions” 31”—convicted not shown. (MEMO.—These details differ from those returned by the Magistrate.)</p> <p>“Five cases of dacoity appear in the Return for 1869. There were none in the year preceding. (!) In two of these cases convictions were obtained, and in one the prisoners were acquitted. The others remain undetected.”</p> <p>GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.—“Ahmednuggur has also for the last two years, been distinguished for its low proportion of heinous crimes to the population.”</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Ahmednuggur (including Nassick); 5 cases in 1864, 4 in 1865, <i>nil</i> in 1866, 3 cases in 1867, 2 in 1868, and 8 in 1869.</p> <p>The supposed strength of the gang was stated in one case only; it has, therefore, been computed in the other cases according to the plan already indicated.</p> <p>All the cases were of highway robbery and were committed in the day-time; one by <i>Mahrattas</i> with cudgels, one by <i>Lingayuts</i>, how armed not stated; and two by <i>Bedurs</i> provided with stones.</p> <p>Of one of the latter two cases (26th June,) it was reported that it was committed upon a trader while travelling back to his home. He was robbed of Rs. 800 in cash which he had concealed in the gunny bags of his pack bullock and of some property valuing Rs. 24 more: “The crime occurred in lands belonging to the Sangli State, but so close to the border of the Hunburhuttee, a village in Talook Sumpgaum of this district, that the matter of a few disputed paces could not affect the question of jurisdiction. There was, however, little moral doubt of its having been committed in Sangli Illaqa, the authorities of</p>

Felgaum	...	4	...	2	1,149	0	0	19	...	...	3	16	...	...	19	23
Canara	...	7	1	24	8,787	4	0	32	...	11	13	8	...	...	32	66
Carried over	...	66	1	30	79,999	4	6	347	...	15	101	187	1	43	347	584

which having behaved with utter apathy. Our Police recovered Rs. 335 (including cash and property), and arrested 4 of the offenders."

Arrests were effected in each case; all those arrested in 3 cases, 14 in number, were released; these include 2 cases attended with wounding: of 5 persons arrested in the remaining case (26th June,) 3 were convicted, and 2 were released.

Property was plundered on each occasion. Some of it was recovered in one case only, Rs 335.

(MEMO.—Another case was reported to this Office, of occurrence on the 19th September, which was not included in the Return received from the Magistrate, the deed of some *Bedurs* or "*Beruds*," on some sheep at pasture; the shepherds were pelted with stones and driven away, and 20 sheep carried off; and one of the shepherds was so severely wounded that he died on the following day.)

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—"Dacoity 2 cases; arrested 13 persons, released 5, "committed to Sessions" 8."

"Dacoity with murder, 1 case; arrested 35 persons, released 6, "committed to Sessions" 20." (MEMO.—These details do not agree with those received from the Magistrate.)

"Of dacoities there were 2 cases in 1869 against 1 in the year preceding. (!) In both cases the prisoners were acquitted."

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Belgaum; 1 case in 1864, 6 in 1865, 22 in 1866, 3 in 1867, 6 in 1868, and 4 in 1869.

The supposed strength of the gangs was not given in each case, so the same plan has been adopted for computing it which was explained in some preceding districts.

All these cases would seem to have been committed upon houses during the night, but any torches were not mentioned.

Five cases were stated to have been the deed of one and the same gang composed of *Mahomedans*, *Corwees*, *Dhobees*, *Hindoos*, and *Christians*; 1 by some *Mahrattas* and *Koonbees*, and 1 by some persons who were styled *Comar-Paiks* and "*Korkanees*" (*query-Kōnkanees*.) 3 of whom were traced to and arrested in the neighbouring Goa territory.

In one of the four occasions committed by the mixed people (30th July), the gang was armed with *muskets*, *axes*, *knives*, and *clubs*, and in this case 1 man was killed and 6 wounded of the plundered party; in the case by *Mahrattas* and *Koonbees* the robbers were provided with *muskets*, *axes*, and *clubs*; it was not stated how the offenders were armed in the rest of the cases.

All were attended with wounding, and in one case one man lost his life as already noticed.

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.		
		Brought over ...	66	1	30	79,999	4 6	347	...	15	101	187	1	43	347	584	<p>Canara,—continued.</p> <p>No arrests took place in 4 cases ; of 32 persons arrested in the other 3 cases, 24 were convicted, of whom 11 belonged to the <i>mixed gang</i>, and 8 were released.</p> <p>Property was plundered on each occasion. It was not stated whether any of it was recovered.</p> <p>POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“ <i>Dacoity</i>, 8 cases; arrested 38 persons, released 14, “committed to Sessions” 24.”</p> <p>“ <i>Dacoity with murder</i>, 1 case ; arrested 1 person, “ committed to Sessions” 1.”</p> <p>“ <i>Dacoity with grievous hurt</i>, 1 case ; arrested 10 persons, “ committed to Sessions” 10.” (MEMO.—These details do not correspond with the Magistrate’s Returns.)</p> <p>“ The number of dacoities was 8 in 1869, and 2 in 1868 ; 5 of these were committed by the same gang, and out of the 15 men apprehended, 11 were transported for life, 1 was sentenced to 5 years’ rigorous imprisonment, and 3 were acquitted; of the other cases convictions were obtained in 2, and the offenders were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.”</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.— <i>Dacoity</i> in Canara ; 3 cases in 1864, 5 in 1865, 6 in 1866, 2 in 1867, 2 in 1868, and 7 in 1869.</p> <p>All these cases were committed upon the roads.</p> <p>In one case a man and his wife, returning home from a neighbouring market, were set upon at dusk by a gang of 7 <i>Lumbanees</i> and robbed ; who presently fell upon two other persons in a field, but were scared away by a couple of Policemen who had promptly come there ; 4 persons arrested and released.</p> <p>In another, five women returning from the fields were attacked at evening by five persons supposed to be <i>Lumbanees</i> and beaten and deprived of their ornaments : no arrests.</p>

Dharwar	...	4	...	1	3,550	6	2	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	21	...
Kulladghee	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried over	...	70	1	31	83,549	10	8	368	...	15	101	208	1	43	368	614

In another, four persons returning upon a cart from Hurryhur to Raneebednore, were set upon by some 10 or 12 *Lumbancees* and robbed of what belonged to them: seven persons arrested and released.

In the remaining case (28th November,) seven persons returning homewards from a fair, were attacked at night-fall by some 10 to 15 men supposed to be *Lumbancees*, and were plundered: 10 persons arrested and released.

The robbers were provided in all these cases with sticks and stones, but wounding took place in one case only.

Thus there were no arrests in one case, and all the arrested parties in the remaining three cases, 21 in number, were set at liberty.

Property was plundered on each occasion. It was not stated whether any of it was recovered.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“Dacoity 4 cases; arrested 34 persons, released 18, “committed to Sessions” 16.” (MEMO.—*This does not agree with the Magistrate’s Return.*)

“Four dacoities are reported for 1869, and there were 6 in the year preceding. In 2 of these cases the offenders were tried but acquitted. The other 2 remain undetected.”

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Dharwar; 3 cases in 1864, 6 in 1865, 18 in 1866, 10 in 1867, 9 in 1868, and 4 in 1869.

A blank Return.

Special reports were, however, received of the occurrence of the following cases:—

- (1.)—7th January. “Some men sleeping in a field at night were attacked by 7 or 8 robbers, and robbed of property to the amount of Rs. 29-14.”
- (2.)—9th February. “Some persons on their way back to their village of Goolutgood were at evening attacked in the jungle of Hurdolee by 7 or 8 robbers armed with stones, and robbed of property to the amount of Rs 200.”
- (3.)—27th March. “A man and his wife were robbed at night by about 6 or 7 men in the jungle of Purwatee, and plundered of property valued at Rs. 66-4.” (Some Shetsundees were arrested for this offence on the recognition of the complainants.)
- (4.)—12th July. “Some persons returning to their village from Nirulgee were attacked in the jungle of Ashagee by some 6 robbers, supposed to be *Lumbancees*, provided with

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.			NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.
									Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.		
		Brought over ...	70	1	31	83,549	10	8	368	...	15	101	208	1	43	368	614	<p><i>Kulladghee,—continued.</i></p> <p>sticks, and were robbed of property to the amount of Rs. 39, and slightly wounded.”</p> <p>POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“No dacoities have been committed in this district during the year under report. In 1868 likewise the district was free from this crime, which is satisfactory.”</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Kulladghee; 2 cases in 1864, 9 in 1865, 5 in 1866, 3 in 1867, 3 in 1868, and <i>nil</i> in 1869.</p> <p>Both of these dacoities would seem to have been committed upon dwelling-places, one “at night” by some <i>Ramooses</i> and <i>Coolies</i>, not known how armed; and the other at 11 p. m. by some <i>Ramooses</i> armed with <i>clubs</i>. No mention of any torches.</p> <p>Property was plundered on both occasions; none was recovered.</p> <p>The arrested, &c., refer to <i>one</i> only of the cases (17th June.) There would seem to have been no Police action in the other.</p> <p>In the absence of any mention of the supposed strength of the gangs, the plan for computing it has been adopted, for the purposes of the present Statement, which was before described.</p> <p>POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“Dacoity 5 cases; arrested 16 persons, released 1, “committed to Sessions” 15.” (MEMO.—<i>This differs from the Magistrate’s Return.</i>)</p> <p>“Five cases of dacoity are reported for the year 1869 against 3 in 1868. In two cases convictions were obtained, in 1 the accused were acquitted, and the others remained undetected.”</p> <p>(MEMO.—Sholapore had hitherto been included in the Poona District. It became a separate charge on the 15th July of the year under report. The following summary will therefore be for both districts together as hitherto, it being now difficult to separate the details of the two distinct jurisdictions.)</p>
		Poona ...	2	...	...	5,675	11	0	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	10	

Sholapore	...	5	1	4	61,074	0	0	27	1	8	2	16	...	...	27	60
Carried over	...	77	2	35	1,50,299	5	8	397	1	23	105	224	1	43	397	684

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Poona and Sholapore; 9 cases in 1864, 19 in 1865, 6 in 1866, 7 in 1867, 8 in 1868, and 7 (5 being in Sholapore) in 1869.

The strength of the gang was given in one case only, namely, in the dacoity at Booramunnee. The strength of it has therefore been calculated in the other cases, for the purposes of the present Statement, according to the plan before shown.

All the cases, except that at Booramunnee, would seem to have been committed upon dwelling-places, and all took place at night, but no *torches* were mentioned.

One case was the deed of some unarmed *Mhangs* at 7 o'clock at night, another "in the dead of night" by some armed *Khairkarees*, another also in the "dead of night" by some "unarmed" *Mhangs* and *Marhattas*, another by some *Mhangs*, time, &c., not stated, there being nothing on the records to enable the District Magistrate to give the other information; in this case (9th, July,) a man of the house was killed. The remaining case, that at Booramunnee aforesaid, was the deed of a large gang of "Rahtwáds" (*i. e.*, *Rhatores*.)

There were arrests in each case. All the arrested persons in two cases, 8 in number, were released. Of 19 persons arrested in the other three cases, 11 were convicted, 8 were released.

Of the 11 convicted parties, one man was hanged and one sentenced to life transportation in the dacoity with murder (9th July); two persons were sentenced to imprisonment for limited terms in another case (10th May,) and seven persons (*Meeuas*) were sentenced to transportation for life in the heavy treasure dacoity at Booramunnee to be mentioned below.

There was killing or wounding in two cases only. In two cases only no property was plundered, but one of them was that which was attended with murder (*at Ooplee, 6th August.*)

Property was recovered in one case only, *i. e.*, in that at Booramunnee, Rs. 25,000.

The following was the local account of the dacoity at Booramunnee:—

"The plundered treasure consignment from Bombay, amounting to Rs. 60,000 in *Reals* and *silver Nuggets*, laden upon two carts, was under conveyance from the railway station at Sholapore to Hyderabad in the Nizam's country. At about 7 o'clock in the morning, the carts reached a spot at about 250 yards from the temple of Bhramanath, the ground around which is thickly studded with trees, whose foliage cast a deep-shade upon it, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sholapore, and 1 mile 3 furlongs beyond *Booramunnee*, and one cart broke down here. Both the carts were

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.		
		Brought over ...	77	2	35	1,50,299	5 8	397	1	23	105	224	1	43	397	684	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sholapore,—continued.</i></p> <p>therefore allowed to be there the entire day, and they were plundered the same evening (21st April.) It was known that many empty carts passed that way during the day, but the guards in charge of the property did not avail themselves of these opportunities to remove the property upon any of them to a place of safety.</p> <p>“The robbers came at about 7½ p. m. from the direction of the temple of Bhramanath, and commenced the attack by throwing great stones on the party guarding the treasure, and then having hemmed them in, they closed upon them. They then removed the whole of the property, excepting some 3,300 Reals and 3 Nuggets of silver which were in the same box, and this portion of the treasure was found scattered on the ground near the carts. Nine other <i>Nuggets</i> were found the same night in a broken box, and another on the road. An entire box was found the next morning, some distance from the spot, containing 60 Nuggets. The total value of the property thus recovered was Rs. 19,175. It would appear that the three men guarding the treasure were well armed, but they offered no resistance. They say they had no time, but admitted that they were told some suspicious characters were lurking under the trees near the temple of Bhramanath. The robbers were recognized as <i>Rhatores</i>, and there were, it is thought, about 40 or 50 of them. They carried the property past Kirkee, a village in this Talooka, and past some villages in the Nizam’s territory. Some more of the property and eight <i>Rhatores</i> were seized near Malligaum.”</p> <p>MEMO. BY COLONEL HERVEY.—The Sholapore Police, under its Superintendent Lieutenant F. Stock, acted very promptly on the occurrence of this case, and intimation of it, and of the escape of the gang with the greater part of the booty, was quickly communicated to the neighbouring districts. Very soon after the event, seven or eight “<i>Rhatores</i>” were detected at the village of</p>

Carried over ...	77	2	35	1,50,299	5	8	397	1	23	105	224	1	43	397	684
------------------	----	---	----	----------	---	---	-----	---	----	-----	-----	---	----	-----	-----

Kowlany, near Malligaum in Khandeish. Some of them had hurriedly purchased some food at a grain-dealer's: he communicated this at once to the Police, who at once captured the strangers and a camel and two ponies laden with some of the booty; but the robbers, suddenly broke away from them and flung stones at them to deter pursuit, leaving, however, the camel and ponies behind. Some more, if not the same Rhatores, were then traced the same night by torch-light, to the village of Malligaum about a mile further on, where an equal number of them were also found with a couple more ponies, carrying some more of the plunder. "They had been to Bombay, they said, and were on their way from Munmar to Malligaum." Orders had been previously issued to search for all persons of the Rahtore tribe, and to secure them, so the Police Patels of Malligaum very properly stopt these men also; but they also escaped by similarly pelting large stones at their pursuers, again, however, leaving their ponies behind with some additional plunder upon them. They were then very persistently tracked by the Police to Pilade or Palode further on, where three of their number, and after a sharp pursuit three more who had run away from the village, were eventually taken into custody, two others of the gang being captured by some cultivators, as he rushed across their field, but of whom one subsequently escaped from the Police Station at Malligaum. They all resisted arrest by similarly flinging stones and other means, but were finally pinioned and carried off to Malligaum.

The seven men thus captured were eventually tried by the Sessions Judge of Poonah, and sentenced, one and all, to transportation for life. Very great credit was due to the Police of both Sholapore and Khandeish for this excellent result of the *hue and cry* which had been taken up by them. The robbers rendered assumed names, and declared they were *Jats* and *Aheers*, "and had only left their country on account of a famine," and they also set up the usual defence of *their being in search of service and innocent men*.

The gang had come down from their places in Ulwur and Jeypore territory, and from the British District of Shajanpore in Goorgaon of Delhi, and was composed of 30 persons, many of them being *Meenas*, but their leader was a Brahmin named Gunshamdass, a well known dacoit leader, residing at Mandun in Ulwur territory. The gang consisted of 13 *Meenas*, of whom 7 were sentenced to life transportation as above; 3 *Brahmins*, 10 *Rajpoots*, and 2 *Kaemkhanees*, a *Durzee* and a *Cheepa*, all from the dacoit districts above indicated, the most of them

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.							Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.	
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.			Total.
		Brought over ...	77	2	35	1,50,299	5 8	397	1	23	105	224	1	43	397	684	Sholapore,—continued.
		Rutnagherry ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	being more or less in the rolls of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department ; one of the <i>Meenas</i> was <i>Roora</i> (General No. 7659), a celebrated Jemadar of Shajanpore of Goorgaon, and he has lately been traced by the Department to Hyderabad, where he was arrested and sentenced to life transportation. Colonel Hervey himself examined the convicts in the jail at Sholapore. POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“Dacoity 9 cases ; arrested 53 persons, released 14, “committed to Sessions” 24, 1 “dead, transferred, or escaped,” 13 pending trial.” (MEMO.—This does not agree with the Magistrate’s Return.) “There were 9 cases of dacoity in 1869, and 4 in the previous year. In 5 cases arrests were made, and of these the prisoners were discharged in 1, and in the remaining 4 they were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court.” POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.—“Sholapore has been made a separate district from the 15th July 1869.” GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—As the district of Sholapore had hitherto been included under that of Poona, no separate account of the dacoities in it had been kept, and the number for each year from 1864 to 1869 has consequently been included in the Statement for Poona (<i>quod vide.</i>) MAGISTRATE.—“No cases of dacoity were stated to have occurred in this district in 1869.” POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“Dacoity 1 case ; arrested 7 persons, released 7.” “There was 1 case of dacoity in 1869 and 1 in 1868. Some arrests were made in this case, but the prisoners were discharged for want of proof.” (MEMO.—No information was conveyed of this case.) GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Rutnagherry ; <i>nil</i> in 1864, 1 case in 1865, <i>nil</i> in 1866, <i>nil</i> in 1867, <i>nil</i> in 1868, and <i>nil</i> in 1869.

Sattara	
Carried over	...	77	2	35	1,50,299	5	8	397	1	23	105	224	1	43	397	684

A blank Return.

But it seems that the Mail Cart running from Poona to Sattara was attacked and plundered, and the following was the account of it:—

"The banghy mail had left Poona on the morning of the 12th February in charge of a coachman and another, and had arrived at Sheerwal, a town of the Bhoze State, at about 9 p. m., when those two men were relieved by another coachman and driver whose turn it was to proceed in charge of the mail. Shortly after the mail had passed the "Underwaree Tappa," six miles from Sheerwal, at about half past 10 p. m., seven or eight men, with faces muffled up and sticks in their hands, suddenly appeared on the road at a very lonely spot where it crosses a low range of hills, and at once attacked the coachman and driver, and beat them severely and tied their hands. The robbers then took the cart, which was drawn by bullocks, off the road about 200 yards, and there opened it, having compelled the coachman to give up the key. They tore open several packets and threw the contents on the ground, and carried off one bag containing several parcels which have not yet been recovered. On leaving, they remarked that *all their trouble had been in vain*, evidently signifying that they were disappointed in not finding some property of value *which they had expected*. When the robbers had gone, the coachman and driver returned to the Underwaree Tappa, and reported what had occurred. No trace of the robbers could be found, as the night was dark, and the ground hard and stony. The jungle all around was searched, but nothing found. The robbery occurred at a place between Underwaree and Bingroolwaree in the Punt Suchew's Territory, to whose *Karbáree* information was at once sent. No clue has been obtained of the perpetrators of this highway robbery. There is reason to suspect that the robbery was planned in Bombay, and probably perpetrated by people from there. The remark of the robbers, *that their trouble was all in vain*, is significant. A consignment of gold of the value of upwards of Rs. 4,000 was despatched from Bombay by two Native Firms to Sowears in Sattara on the 11th February, and no doubt was thought to have left Poona by the banghy mail of the 12th, the one that was plundered; *but it was not forwarded till the next day*, and it reached its destination safely on the 15th. This, then, probably was the booty expected, and for which the robbery was planned. (MEMO.—This case has all the characteristics of being the deed of professional dacoits, probably *Rhatores* from Rajpootana.)

Kurrachee

Shikarpore

Thurr and Parkur

Upper Scinde
Frontier

Akulkote

Carried over

1

2

13

2

9

7

...

...

7

...

...

7

...

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7

A blank Return.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“There was no case of dacoity during the year.”

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—“There was no case of highway robbery.”

HOUSE-BREAKING.—“There were 122 cases of house-breaking against 93 of last year; 221 persons were concerned, 111 arrested, 45 convicted, 53 acquitted, and 13 remaining under trial. A more efficient lighting of the town would, I am convinced, tend greatly to the security of the inhabitants from house-breakers.”

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Kurrachee; none reported in the years from 1864 to 1867, 1 case in 1868, and *nil* in 1869.

A blank Return.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Dacoity none.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—“There has been only one case, which has not been discovered; two men were concerned, who stole Rs. 65-2 from a Budia.”

HOUSE-BREAKING.—“There were 103 cases, showing a decrease of 61 over last year; 243 men were concerned, and 187 arrested, 104 convicted, 71 acquitted, and 12 are under trial; Rs. 10,259-13-6 was stolen, and Rs. 4,838-9-8 recovered.”

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Shikarpore; none in 1864 and 1865, 1 case in 1866, *nil* in 1867, 1868, and 1869.

A blank Return.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Dacoity blank.

(MEMO.—Highway robbery, &c., *nil*, and cattle-lifting 135 cases.)

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in the Thurr and Parkur; none reported in the six years from 1864 to 1869.

A blank Return.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Dacoity blank.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Blank, and cattle-lifting 145 cases.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in the Upper Scinde Frontier Districts; 2 cases in 1864, none reported for the years from 1865 to 1869.

This single case was thus described:—“It was committed at half past 6 of the evening by a gang composed of 4 *Mhangs*, 1 *Mahommedan*, and 2 *Hindoos*.” No time mentioned, or whether upon a house or on the highway. The persons above described as the “perpetrators,” would seem to be merely the seven persons seized on suspicion for the robbery, and released.

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.		
		Brought over ...	78	2	37	1,50,312	8 5	404	1	23	105	231	1	43	404	691	<i>Akulakote,—continued.</i>
		Baroda ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	It was not stated that any of the property was recovered. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Akulkote; none reported for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866; 1 case in 1867, 1 in 1868, and 1 in 1869. RESIDENT.—“Having referred the subject of your letter No. 222, dated 23rd April last, to the Durbar of His Highness the Guicowar, they inform me in reply that no dacoity appears to have been committed within their territory bordering on Ahmedabad during the last year.”
		Cambay ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Baroda Territory; no Returns have hitherto been furnished for this territory, but it is much infested by criminal classes (<i>vide</i> the Remarks for Baroda in the Dacoity Statements for 1868.) MAGISTRATE OF KAIRA.—“His Excellency the Nawab of Cambay reports that no case of dacoity happened in his territory during the year 1869.” (MEMO.—Khunjur dacoits escaping arrest in Upper India, have generally fled for refuge to Cambay— <i>Mulla Jemadar</i> was a recent instance, although he was eventually found in the Punch Mehals. <i>Vide</i> Cambay in the Statements for previous years.) GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Cambay; none were reported. No Returns furnished.
		Deccan Sirdars...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	These Sirdars do not, as noticed in the Statement for 1868, exercise independent jurisdiction, and all cases of crime within their estates are supposed to be included in the British Districts to which their several possessions are attached,—Poona, Ahmednuggur, Kulladghee, and Khandeish— <i>vide</i> the Dacoity Statement for 1864. But on enquiring whether the several Chieftains might not be required to submit some such Reports to the Agent as should at least enable the General Superintendent to give some place to this particular Political Charge in the periodical Dacoity

Jhageer States of the Southern Mahratta Country	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kattyawar	1	...	3	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Kolhapoor	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kutch	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myhee Kanta	...	...	...	786	3 0	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	47
Carried over	84	2	40	1,51,098	115	410	1	24	110	231	1	43	410	743

Statements for all India, the Agent replied that, as the several Estates were subject to the general Criminal Regulations and Laws, in subordination to the ordinary Criminal Courts of the districts in which they lived, "there was no reason why crimes committed on the estates of those Sirdars should come under the cognizance of the Agent, or should be separately shown in the Statistical Statements prepared in your Office."

A blank Return.
 POLITICAL AGENT.—"From the Reports received from the Chiefs and Karbharees of the States under this Agency, I find that no case of dacoity has occurred in any of the States during the year 1869."

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in the Jhageer States; 2 cases in 1864, 4 in 1865, 6 in 1866, 2 in 1867, nil in 1868, and nil in 1869.

The following was the entire information conveyed of this case:—"Amount of property plundered unknown; hour unknown; armed with swords, guns, and spear; belonged to the Grassia class."

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Kattyawar; none ever reported in the five years from 1864 to 1868; 1 case in 1869.

A blank Return.
 POLITICAL AGENT.—"No cases of dacoity occurred in the year 1869 in the Kolhapoor State."

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Kolhapoor; nil in 1864, 1 case in 1865, 1 in 1866, none reported in 1867, 1868, and 1869.

A blank Statement.
 GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Kutch; none reported from 1864 to 1867, 1 case in 1868, and none in 1869.

Of these 5 cases it was merely reported:—(1) "compensation was paid by the Pole Chief;" (2) "complainants disappeared and prevented enquiry and discovery;" (3) "under enquiry;" (4) "recovered Rs. 86," and (5) "robbers not discovered, and the Thakoor fined Rs. 100 to cause him to make better Police arrangements." Nothing was stated of the classes of the robbers, or of the hour.

In four cases no arrests took place; all the arrested parties in the remaining case, 5 in number, were convicted.

Property was plundered on each occasion. In one some of it was recovered, Rs. 86.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in the Myhee Kanta; 10 cases in 1864, 9 in 1865, 6 in 1866, 6 in 1867, 8 in 1868, and 5 in 1869.

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.							Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.	
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.			Total.
		Brought over ...	84	2	40	1,51,098	115	410	1	24	110	231	1	43	410	743	<p>The accounts furnished of these numerous cases were very meagre indeed, and local Police action in them would appear to have been very little.</p> <p>The supposed strength of the gang was, however, stated in each case, and it is to be observed of these gangs that they were <i>very numerous</i>, numbering in one case 60 men (6th July;) in another 80 men (18th August;) and as many as 150 in another (1st July.)</p> <p>It would seem that all were dacoities on the highway or open country, but three were of some goats and one of some bullocks from a field, and all mostly took place in the day time.</p> <p>Six cases were "at morning," 1 at "sunrise," 3 at 8 A. M., 1 at 10 A. M., 3 at "midday," 4 "at evening," 1 "at night," 1 "at midnight;" and of 28 cases it was not stated whether they occurred at day or in the night.</p> <p>In 9 cases the robbers were supposed to be <i>Kolies</i>; in 2 they were <i>Thakoors</i>; in 2 they were <i>Kolies</i> and <i>Thakoors</i>; in 1 they were <i>Kolies</i> and <i>Rajpoots</i>; in 1 case, 6th February, they were discovered to be <i>Meenas</i>, and in the remaining 33 cases the classes of the supposed robbers <i>were not mentioned at all</i>.</p> <p>In one case the robbers were provided with swords. Their arms were not described in any of the remaining cases, nor any torches mentioned in the night cases.</p> <p>Property was plundered on every occasion, except one (6th July.) It was not stated whether any of it was recovered.</p> <p>No arrests were effected in 35 of the cases. Of 20 persons arrested in 9 other cases, 19 were released and 1 escaped. Of 16 persons arrested in the remaining 4 cases, 12 were convicted, 1 was released, and 3 escaped, 1 man was killed, and 22 wounded in 14 cases. No killing or wounding mentioned in 34 cases.</p> <p>A dacoity upon some treasure, 12 miles from the Military Cantonment of Deesa, committed on the 6th February 1869,</p>

Pahlunpore ...	48	1	22	25,242	7	6	36	...	...	12	20	...	4	36	910
Carried over ...	132	3	62	1,76,341	2	11	446	1	24	122	251	1	47	446	1,653

by a gang of Meenas, was not included in the Return for Pahlunpore received from the Police Superintendent, but as its occurrence has been admitted, the details appertaining to it have been added to the Return and included in the present Statement.

It took place upon some treasure under convoy upon four camels from Ahmedabad and Pahlunpore. It was not stated where it was to be conveyed, but the convoy had reached Deesa, and there had received charge of some more treasure. One of the Remitters had telegraphed from Ahmedabad to the men in charge, cautioning them *that the camels were followed by some robbers*, but it does not seem that any additional precautions were taken in consequence. The robbers had indeed not only followed it, *but had even alighted at Deesa at the same time.*

They next followed it from Deesa, and plundered it all at 8 o'clock the same night at a spot where it had alighted near Rumoona. The property plundered was to the extent of Rs. 13,997, besides four bags more of money, the contents of which were not stated.

The dacoits were Meenas from Bhâlajee in Jeypore Territory, and from Shajanpore in Goorgaon of Delhi, under two well known leaders named *Gara* and *Geedha*. They were brought to Deesa by a person named Nowlooddeen who also resided at Bhâlajee, and who had a brother in the 1st Regiment, Bombay Light Cavalry, then stationed at Deesa, another brother being *Thouz Beg*. The latter sought and obtained permission from the Officer in Command at Deesa for all these men to alight in a garden within the limits of the Cantonment. They were, he said, his friends on their way lower down the country *in search of service*, and so they were enabled to note the further movements of the convoy and to follow and plunder it.

Information of the occurrence of this robbery and of the return of the gang from it, was received by Colonel Hervey from his Agents in the Dacoit Districts in Upper Rajpootana. He referred it to the Commanding Officer at Deesa, who confirmed the information.

The case is a very interesting one, and the correspondence on the subject of it is therefore given in the Appendix, B.

The leader *Gara Meena* and his brother *Nursa* have since been arrested by the Thuggee and Dacoity Department. Both were registered dacoits in the rolls of the Department. Nursa was sent up for trial on the general charge of professional dacoity, and he has been sentenced to transportation for 10 years. He

Name of Presidency.	Name of District.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PRO- PERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.	
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.			
BOMBAY,—concluded. NATIVE STATES,—concluded.		Brought over ...	132	3	62	1,76,341	2 11	446	1	24	122	251	1	47	446	1,653	<p><i>Pahlunpore</i>,—continued.</p> <p>has not yet confessed or given any information of the dacoity under advertence, but his brother <i>Gara Jemadar</i>, sentenced to transportation for life, has confessed, and has included the particulars of the dacoity under advertence in the list of his other acts of crime.</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Pahlunpore; none reported in the five years from 1864 to 1868, 48 cases in 1869. A blank Return.</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Rewa Kanta; none reported in the six years from 1864 to 1869. A blank Return.</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Sawantwarree; none reported in 1864 and 1865, 1 case in 1866, and none reported in 1867, 1868, and 1869.</p>	
		Rewa Kanta ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sawuntwaree ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		TOTAL FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ...	...	132	3	62	1,76,341	2 11 *	446	1	24	122	251	1	47	446		1,653

* Recovered Rs. 55,205-13-0.

RECAPITULATION.—Total number of cases 132 (excluding Baroda): concerned 1,653 persons: plundered Rs. 1,76,341-2-11 in 125 cases: nothing plundered in 7 cases: recovered Rs. 55,205-13-0 in 9 cases: nothing recovered in 116 cases: arrested 446 persons in 66 cases: no one arrested in 66 cases: of 183 persons arrested in 32 cases, 143 were released and 40 escaped: of 263 persons arrested in 34 other cases, 147 were convicted, 108 were released, 1 died, and 7 escaped: total released 251; total escaped 47 (43 in Khandeish); 3 persons killed, and 62 wounded in 32 cases, namely 2 killed and 7 wounded in 2 cases, 1 killed in 1 case, and 55 wounded in 29 cases: no killing or wounding in 100 cases.

The 132 cases for all Bombay occurred in the following order:—
 Bombay Proper—77 cases in 12 Districts; none in 4.
 Scinde—None in the 5 Districts composing the Province.
 Dependent Native States—55 cases in 4 States, and none reported in 7.
 Independent Native Territory (Baroda)—None reported.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in the Bombay Presidency: 84 cases in 1864, 141 in 1865, 132 in 1866, 121 in 1867, 116 in 1868, and 132 in 1869.
 Area, 1,08,626 square miles (exclusive of Native States:) Population, 1,24,07,579 souls.

(End of Bombay for 1869.)

APPENDIX B.

From COLONEL CHAS. HERVEY, General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to the Officer Commanding at Deesa,—No. 723, dated 25th June 1869.

In transmitting for your information the enclosed English translation of a communication from an Agent of this Department in Rajpootana, to my address, dated 15th instant, I have the honor to enquire whether any such persons as therein described visited Deesa, and whether any dacoity was committed anywhere in that neighbourhood as set forth by the Detective.

Translation of an Urzee from Tomundar Thakoor Sing, dated Kote-Pootlee in Jeypore,—15th June 1869.

Jumalooddeen Beg Mirza, resident of Bhâlojee in Kôte, is employed as a Sowar in the Deesa Cantonment. His brother Nouloddeen Beg, with the persons named below, went and stayed with him at Deesa with the intention of committing dacoity, viz. :—

Gara Meena, Jemadar	of	Bhâlojee.
Geedha, ditto	„	Shajanpore.
Mungla Meena, "Gome Lâdoo"	„	Dustpoora.
Jeewun Meena	„	Bhâlojee.
Nanga, son of Motee Meena	„	ditto.
Nursa Meena	„	ditto.

Sheonath Thakoor of Koonowta (received a share at home), and some other Meenas of Bawull were also implicated.

Some person informed the British Officer at Deesa of the presence there of some strangers who were staying with Jumalooddeen. Hereupon Jumalooddeen reported to the Sahib that some persons "had come to him in quest of employment."

When those men subsequently committed indeed a dacoity somewhere in the Deesa District, he similarly reported to the Sahib that "they were now returning home."

Thus they have returned safe from their expedition. They had left behind them a portion of the booty they got, and now the two leaders, Gara and Geedha, Meenas, have gone to bring it away, and they will soon be returning. Should it be your pleasure, I will endeavour to seize them. Gara, Nursa, and Nanga are the accomplices of our approvers and are registered dacoits. The above was imparted to me by Sheejee Thakoor and Sheejee Meena Informer.

From BRIGADIER GENERAL W. M'K. TAYLER, (the late.) Commanding Deesa Field Brigade, to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity,—No. 204, dated 3rd July 1869.

In acknowledging your letter of the 25th June, I have the honor to inform you that the statement mentioned in the accompaniment by Tomundar Thakoor Sing is fully borne out by what occurred here in January and February last.

In February, a daring robbery of Rs. 32,000 was successfully carried out by dacoits within 20 miles of camp. Colonel Arthur, the Superintendent of Pahlunpore, in whose districts the robbery was committed, on investigation of the case, ascertained that a party of nine men headed by Wullooddeen Beg, said to be travellers from Jeypore, had been given shelter for about a month outside this camp limits by Jumalooddeen Beg, brother of Wullooddeen Beg.

Jumalooddeen Beg is a Duffadar in the 1st Regiment, Bombay Light Cavalry, stationed here, but beyond the fact of his having so far befriended these people, who were at once suspected of being concerned in this robbery, no proof was brought against the Duffadar. Should it at all appear that he can be proved in any way an accomplice, I beg I may be favoured with evidence that may lead to conviction.

I have forwarded your letter, and its accompaniment, now under reply, for the information of Colonel Arthur, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore.

From COLONEL CHAS. HERVEY, General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to the officer Commanding Field Brigade, Deesa,—No. 763, dated 13th July 1869.

I am greatly obliged to you for your communication under date 3rd instant, No. 204, just received. I had previously heard on the subject by telegram from Colonel Arthur at Mount Aboo who probably communicated with me accordingly on his receiving from you the copy of my letter to yourself which you inform me you had sent to him.

2. We have, from time to time, had several instances of dacoity in different parts of the country in which men of the Irregular Cavalry stationed in the vicinity of the locality, were either accomplices or accessories, and one of my Assistants (Captain Ward at Jalnah) is at this moment engaged in investigating at Lingasagoor a similar case of crime as that which took place near Deesa, committed near that Cantonment, in which several men of a local Corps were concerned.

3. To enable me to trace this connection of "Rissâla" men with the robbers of the particular class by whom these dacoities are generally committed, and to clear up a suspicion I am impressed with, I should esteem the favor of your early informing me of the particular Mahomedan class to which the two men Wullooddeen Beg and Jumalooddeen Beg belong; their parentage, country, and village, and where the latter enlisted into the 1st Regiment, Bombay Light Cavalry; where he had lately gone to on leave (if at all) say within the last five years, and how and under what circumstances his brother Wullooddeen Beg happened to come to Deesa and to remain there; where he did come from?

4. Pray also be so good as to inform me of the exact date, hour, and place of the dacoity near Deesa, and the manner in which it was committed.

From BRIGADIER GENERAL W. M'K. TAYLER, *Commanding Deesa Field Brigade, to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity*,—No. 232, dated 30th July 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 768 of the 13th instant, and have much pleasure in supplying the information called for in the 3rd paragraph.

As regards the 4th paragraph, I have submitted your letter to Colonel Arthur, the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore, and that officer being better informed on that particular point, will communicate with you in reply.

I trust your approvers may be enabled to trace home this dacoity; in that case I shall hope to hear from you again. In my own mind there is no doubt of the complicity of the Duffadar with the affair; and if the cut on his wrist could speak, it might be able to tell a tale.

The Duffadar Jumalooddeen Beg was enlisted on the 9th of March 1851 at a small village called *Bhâlojee*, 12 koss from Beehana in the Zillah of Khêtree or Shekhawatee. He proceeded on leave to his home on the 17th February 1868 from Deesa, and rejoined the Regiment on the 15th October following.

His father's name was "Saiefa Beg," and I am told he owned the village of *Bhâlojee* in the Pergunnah of Kote-Pootlee, Zillah Khêtree, Rajpootana.

There were three brothers, an elder brother by name *Wullooddeen Beg*, who resides at home, and draws the emoluments of the village, the Duffadar above-mentioned, and a brother who was killed some years since in a village fight or disturbance of some kind, named *Twuz Beg*.

The Duffadar is now about 36 years of age, and has the scar of a sword cut on his left hand, near the wrist; is fair and slightly pock-marked on the face.

He belongs to the tribe of Delhi Moguls.

Telegram from COLONEL ARTHUR, *Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore, to the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Department*,—dated Mount Aboo, 6th July 1869.

Send your informers *Sheojee Thakoor* and *Sheojee Meena* to me; have watch kept on *Gara* and *Geedha Meena Jemadars*. Informer's report of dacoity is true. More by post.

From COLONEL E. ARTHUR, *Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore, to the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Department*,—No. 341, dated 6th July 1869.

The Brigadier General Commanding Field Brigade at Deesa was good enough to forward to me your letter No. 723 of 25th June, with accompaniment, to his address, and suggested my communicating with you on the subject-matter thereof.

2. I beg to forward for your information copy of an investigation made by me into the dacoity referred to by your informers, from which you will observe the very strong suspicion which attaches to Duffadar *Jumalooddeen*.

3. I would beg to suggest for your consideration whether it would not be advisable for you to send *Sheojee Thakoor* and *Sheojee Meena* informers to me at Pahlunpore, when I will arrange with them for watching and apprehending the dacoits named *Gara* and *Geedha Meena Jemadars*, who, they state, have returned to Deesa to bring away that portion of the plunder they left behind them.

4. I have advised the Brigadier General not to take any notice of *Jumalooddeen* until your arrangements for the capture of his accomplices are perfected, but if before the arrival of your informers he should ask for leave, I have suggested its being granted to him, timely information being given to me in order that arrangements may be made for his being watched.

Statement of Chujjoo wullud Chêna, Malee, aged about 35, resident of Wurlee, taken on solemn affirmation before the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore.

About two months ago, 14 Purdesees were brought to my garden by Duffadar *Jumálee Beg* of the 1st Cavalry. He asked me to allow them to stay there, as so many would not be permitted to put up in the Cavalry Lines; he said they were friends of his. Knowing that *Jumálee Beg* was a Non-Commissioned Officer, I complied with his request. Those people said they were Rajpoots, and that they lived in the *Rhât Pergunnah* the other side of *Jeypoor*; *Jumálee Beg* said they were his countrymen. One was called *Ghât Sing*, another *Purtab Sing*, a third *Bhag Sing*. I heard them call each other by these names. I do not recollect hearing any other names. They remained in my garden for about a month.

Q.—As they remained one month in your garden, can you tell how they gained their living?

A.—They did nothing; they used to walk about the bazaar and return to the garden to take their meals.

Q.—Who provided for their expenses?

A.—I suppose *Jumálee Beg*, as he told my brother *Ram Shah* that he had spent Rs. 60 on their account. They also told me that *Jumálee Beg* gave them money.

Q.—Do you know whether *Jumálee Beg* ever got any bunnia to give them supplies, and did you ever bring anything for them?

A.—No, but one day they gave a Rupee to my brother *Jeewa* who brought supplies for them. They had their own bedding, and used to sleep under the trees in my garden.

Q.—How did they cook their food?

A.—They had a brass plate, and they brought earthen vessels from the bazaar.

Q.—As they remained a whole month in your garden, how is it that you only know the names of three persons.

A.—Because all day I was at work in my garden. The three persons I recollect, as they appeared the principal persons of the party.

Q.—Did you know any of them; did any belong to your part of the country?

A.—No, I only know that they had come from *Rhât*, as *Jumálee Beg* said so.

Q.—When did these people leave your garden?

A.—About a month ago, early one morning they all left together, going towards *Akole Mahader*; next day after sunrise two of them returned, and by midday all fourteen had come back.

Q.—Had they any arms when they left and when they returned?

A.—When they left, two of them had bows and arrows, the rest had clubs, and when they returned, they did not bring back the bows and arrows, and only two had clubs.

Q.—When did they go away again?

A.—They remained two days, and on the evening of the 2nd day, about 7 P. M., Jumálee Beg's brother came and took them all off. I do not know where they had gone.

Q.—Do you know whether any of them had put up anywhere else except at your garden?

A.—They said that Jumalooddeen Beg had obtained leave at the *Chowree* for them to remain two nights in Nanka's garden in camp. Jumálee Beg used sometimes to come to my garden from the riverside; he used to meet those men, talk with them, and go away.

Q.—As Jumálee Beg brought these men to your garden, it would appear that you were acquainted?

A.—Two years ago Jumálee Beg went into partnership with Mallee Walla in a garden. I used to see him going there, and talked with him.

Q.—Did you ever go to Jumálee Beg's house after this?

A.—Yes, I used to take vegetables for sale in the lines and went to his house.

Q.—Have you known Jumálee Beg's brother long?

A.—I did not know him before Jumálee Beg brought him to my garden with the other Purdesees.

Q.—Do you recognize the bamboo stick, the bow, and the clothes now shown you?

A.—Those people had things like these.

Q.—Would you be able to recognize any of those people if you were to see them again?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ask them why they had come back?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you say anything to them when they first left?

A.—I asked them where they were going, and they said to their own country.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you said nothing to them?

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—What rent did they pay you for staying in your garden?

A.—Twelve Rupees.

Q.—Who gave you this?

A.—Jumálee Beg's brother.

Q.—Was any one present?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever on any former occasion get rent for letting people stay in your garden?

A.—No.

Q.—When you heard of the robbery having occurred, coupling it with the circumstance of their sudden return, were your suspicions of them not aroused?

A.—I heard nothing of it until they left. I then suspected them.

Q.—Did you mention your suspicion to the Karkoon or the Jemadar of Tékra?

A.—When the Puttawalla came to enquire for the men, I told him of their having been there, and I sent my partner Ram Shah to Jumálee Beg to tell him that the people he had brought were said to have been engaged in robbery. Ram Shah took a Kolee with him named Bootajee, and my brother Jewa; Jumálee Beg gave Ram Shah Rs. 20 before them, and said "if you hear any one talking about these people, give them a couple of Rupees to hold their tongues."

Mallee Ram Shah-wuld-Lukhmon, aged about 28 years, resident of Deesa Camp, is solemnly affirmed, and states as follows:—

Q.—Do you remember some Purdesees putting up in your garden two months ago?

A.—There were fourteen men. Duffadar Jumálee Beg, of the 1st Cavalry, brought them to my partner Chujjoo. I asked Chujjoo who they were, and he said that Jumálee Beg had said they were his countrymen, and that he should let them stop in his garden.

Q.—How long did they remain there?

A.—About one month; then they went away. I asked Chujjoo where they had gone; he said they had gone to their country; the second day I saw they had returned. I asked Chujjoo what they had come back for, and he said perhaps they have quarrelled and returned. Three days after this, when I went to the garden in the morning, I found they had gone. I asked Chujjoo, and he said Jumálee Beg's brother had taken them away he did not know where; Chujjoo told me that a Puttawalla had come to enquire after these people, and that he had told him they had left. Chujjoo told me to go and ask Jumálee Beg about these people, who were suspected of being implicated in a robbery, as he had brought them. My uncle Jewa and Bootajee Kolee Thakurda went with me. I said to the Duffadar that he must point out those people, or we should be suspected. He said, God forbid! those people were not that class at all; however, here is Rs. 20 for you, if anybody comes and plagues you, you can purchase their silence."

Q.—Did Jewa and the Kolee see Duffadar Jumálee Beg give you the money and hear what he said?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did this occur?

A.—In the enclosure of his house between 7 and 8 in the evening.

Q.—Have you had any transactions with him?

A.—Yes, I purchased a goat from him, for which I did not pay, about three months ago.

Q.—Did those people pay any rent for staying in the garden?

A.—Chujjoo told me that when they left first, they had given him Rs. 2; he did not tell me of their having given more.

Q.—How long have you known Jumálee Beg and his brother?

A.—For three years; his brother's name is Tawuz Beg; he left Camp two or three days after those people.

A Malee named Pem told me he had gone. I met the Malee in the bazaar.

Q.—If you were to see those men again, could you recognize them?

A.—Yes, but I do not recollect any of their names except *Purtab Sing*.

Jeeva-wuld-Dhurumchund, aged about 30 years, resident of Wurllee, is solemnly affirmed before the Political Superintendent.

His statement fully corroborates that made by Ram Shah; he positively states that he heard Jumálee Beg tell Ram Shah, to whom he had given Rs. 20, that if any one made enquiry, he was to pay them and hush it up.

Q.—Could you recognize Duffadar Jumálee Beg if you saw him ?

A.—Yes, though I have never spoken to him in my life.

Q.—How often had you seen Jumálee Beg at Chujjoo's garden ?

A.—Three or four times during the period those men were there.

Q.—Did you ever see Jumálee Beg's brother in Chujjoo's garden ?

A.—Two or three times.

Q.—Did you see Jumálee Beg's brother take those people away ?

A.—Yes, I swear that I did.

Q.—Do you recognize any of the clothings now shown you ?

A.—No, but those people wore things like these.

The 19th March 1869.

Taken before me,

(Sd.) E. P. ARTHUR,

Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore.

From COLONEL CHAS. HERVEY, General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to the Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore,—No. 771, dated 15th July 1869.

I duly received your telegram on the subject of my communication to the Brigadier General Commanding the Field Brigade at Deesa, No. 723, dated 25th ultimo, and I have this day received by post your letter on the same subject, No. 341, dated 6th instant, and its enclosures.

2. I have no doubt whatever of the complicity of the individual Jumalooddeen in the dacoity which took place near Deesa on the occasion under reference, but as the dacoity itself has not yet been confirmed to us, I would beg you to favor me with its date, hour, place of occurrence, upon whose property it was committed, the extent and the nature of the property which was plundered, and the attendant circumstances.

3. I am afraid the services of the two persons who imparted the information which I communicated to the Brigadier General (*Sheojee Meena* and *Sheojee Thakoor*) are not available, nor (however reliable I consider their information to be) would their services be of much use in the manner suggested by you, neither being the paid employé of Government. If sent to so distant a point as Aboo, both would at once deny the information and so thwart further enquiry. Nor would they be of any use in intercepting the two men *Gara* and *Geedha*, who, in the enclosure of my letter to General Tayler, were stated to have returned to Deesa for the purpose of bringing away the booty obtained in the dacoity under enquiry. They and their accomplices can only now, I fear, be found in their own country, and orders have been issued to our Detectives accordingly. (Memo.—*Gara*, one of the leaders, and *Nursa*, his brother, have since been arrested, and both have been convicted.—C. H.)

* Submitted by my Register-keeper, bearing date 26th June 1869.

4. From the enclosed *kyfeent** you will perceive that the men of the gang in this case, who were mentioned by the two informers, are more or less registered dacoits. I have further addressed the Brigadier General of Deesa on the subject.

Translation of a *Kyfeent* from the Register-keeper of the General Superintendent's Office, dated 26th June 1869.

Gara Meena, Jemadar, inhabitant of *Bhâlojee*, *Geedha Jemadar* of *Shajanpore*, *Mungla Meena* "Gôme Ladoo" of *Dustpoora*, *Jeewun Meena* of *Bhâlojee*, *Nanga*, son of *Motee Meena* of *Bhâlojee*, *Nursa Meena* of *Bhâlojee*, and *Sheonath Thakoor* of *Koojhôta*, are mentioned in the report of *Tomundar Thakoor Sing* dated 15th June 1869.

I beg to submit the following about each of the above-mentioned persons as to be gathered from our Register Rolls:—

- (1).—*Gara Meena of Bâhlojee*.—Approvers *Lutchmun alias Sadhola* and *Kishna alias Bishna* have denounced one *Gara alias Garia*, parentage unknown, Meena "Seera," age 25 years, of *Bhâlojee*, in *Khêtree* of *Jeypore*, General No. 7291, as their accomplice in the dacoity at *Sowdah* in *Khandeish*, of occurrence on the night of the 12th February 1864, in which property to the extent of Rs. 1,30,075-10-0 was plundered; approver *Lutchmun* has also mentioned him as an accomplice in the authenticated dacoity at *Chôr-Bowlee* in the *Central Provinces*, of occurrence on the 29th September 1863, booty Rs. 6,500, 2 persons killed and 3 wounded; and approver *Thundoo* has named him as being concerned in the authenticated dacoity at *Nyagaon* of *Gwalior*, of occurrence on the 24th May 1863, booty Rs. 63,785, 1 man killed and 4 wounded (1 being a dacoit.) His name has been compared and accords with the Register.
- (2).—*Geedha Meena of Shajanpore*.—In the list of Meenas received from *Shajanpore* of *Goorgaon*, one *Geedha*, son of *Himta*, Meena, age 44 years, is mentioned under No. 53 as "absent," but this name does not tally with that of any in the Meena Registers of this Office. There are, however, several *Geedhas*, residents of *Jeypore*, &c., named in our Registers.
- (3).—*Mungla Meena "Gôme Ladoo"*.—One *Mungla*, son of *Doola*, Meena "Gôme Ladoo," age 30 years, inhabitant of *Môthooka* in *Narnoul* of *Puttiala*, General No. 7358, has been denounced by escaped approver *Nandga Meena*, as an accomplice in the dacoity at *Koomharia* of *Oodeypore*, of occurrence on the 13th February 1861, booty Rs. 772-12-0, 2 persons wounded; and by approver *Mohna* as being concerned in the dacoity at *Lakhora* of *Oodeypore*, the occurrence of which dacoity is still under enquiry. This man's name thus accords with our own Register of it.
- (4).—*Jeewun Meena, inhabitant of Bhâlojee*.—The names of one *Jeewun*, parentage unknown, Meena "Bagree," age 26 years, of *Jeysingpoora*, *Bahadoor Sing-ki-Dhâni* in *Jeypore*, General No. 7324, and of one "Jeewun, parentage unknown, Meena 'Seera,' age 25 years, of *Kote* in *Jeypore*, General No. 7470, at large," are recorded in our Registers, but nothing certain can be said in the absence of any mention of the present man's parentage, *gôte*, &c.
- (5).—*Nanga, son of Motee Meena*.—One *Nanga*, son of *Motee*, Meena "Seera," age 22 years, of *Shajanpore* in the *British District* of *Goorgaon*, General No. 7488, has been charged by approver *Hookma* with complicity in the authenticated dacoity at *Simrole* near *Indore*, of occurrence on the 2nd June 1861, booty about one lakh of Rupees. The name and parentage of this man agree with the record thereof in our Register, but there is some difference in the matter of his residence. Another *Nanga*, son of *Doorsa*, Meena "Seera," age 40 years, of *Bhâlojee* in *Jeypore*, General No. 7185, has been stated by the escaped approver *Nandga* to have been an accomplice in the dacoity at

Patun of Ahmedabad, of occurrence on the 30th December 1862, booty Rs. 1,25,000, 2 dacoits killed and 7 dacoits wounded in the pursuit; and by approver Hookma as an accomplice in the same aforesaid dacoity at Simrole.

(6).—*Nursa Meena of Bhālojee*.—Several Nursas and Pursas, Meenas, "Seera" and "Jeyp," inhabitants of Sudderpoora and Kote, to whom General Numbers have been assigned, are recorded in our Registers, but their names cannot be compared with any certainty without the parentage, caste, &c., of the present party. But there appears the name of *Nursa Jemadar, parentage unknown, Meena "Seera" age 30, of Bhālojee (or of Kote according to some approvers), General No. 7290*, who has been denounced by approvers Lutchmun and Kishna as their accomplice in the dacoity at Sowdha in Khandeish already mentioned.

(7).—*Sheonath Thakoor of Koojhōta*.—This name cannot be spoken to without the parentage, age, &c., being given to us; but one Sheonath Sing Thakoor, parentage unknown, Rajpoot, age 33 years, of Khatoo of Nagore in Jodhpore Territory, no General Number, has been named by approver Jeewun Khan, Kaim-Khane, as his accomplice in a dacoity at Ghatpoorie-Julgam in Berar, of occurrence on the 18th March 1864, booty Rs. 26,250, and by Kaim Sing Rhatore as his accomplice in the dacoity at Toornya in Hyderabad Territory, of occurrence on the 30th October 1858, booty Rs 2,993, 1 person killed.

From COLONEL E. P. ARTHUR, *Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore, to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity*,—No 390, dated 30th July 1869.

No. 771, dated 15th July 1869.

In acknowledging your letter as per margin, I beg to acquaint you that the circumstances of the dacoity therein referred to are as follows :—

2. In the month of January 1869, a Shett named Nursee Rugoonathdoss, resident of Walotra near Jodhpore, sent four men, names as per margin, to Ahmedabad to a certain shroff (name not known) who handed them over Rs. 5,000 with which they started to Pahlunpore. On arrival there, Sowcar Somrutha Hukmanee gave into their charge four bags of money; they did not know how

much they contained. With this they went to Deesa where Sowcar Keela Goolabchand also gave into their charge Rs. 8,997. They left Deesa at about 2 P. M. on the 6th February 1869, and proceeded as far as *Rumoonah*, a distance of about twelve miles from Deesa, and when they had gone one koss, Teja Charun complained of a pain in his stomach, so they halted where they were, and gave Teja some simple remedies they had with them. By this time it was quite dark, about 8 o'clock, when they were suddenly attacked by 10 or 12 men who assaulted them with sticks and carried off the money.

3. Bhojing Charun went into the village of Rumoonah and gave the alarm. The Patel and 20 villagers immediately turned out with torches, and on examination found that *there were the tracks of 14 people which they took straight into the Camp at Deesa*, where they were lost.

4. On enquiry it turned out that 14 Purdesees had remained in a garden close to Camp for six weeks; that they had left a couple of days before the dacoity took place, and returned to Camp the morning after it had been perpetrated. The statements of the Malees (in whose garden they put up), in which Duffadar Jumalooddeen of the 1st Light Cavalry stationed at Deesa is implicated, have already been sent to you.

5. Ummerchund Hemchund, the Goomashta of Sowcar Keela Goolabchand, stated that his master had received a warning from Ahmedabad by telegram that the camel-men were being pursued by robbers, and that they should be on the look-out and take precautions.

6. On examination it turned out that no further precautions were taken, and from the way in which the four camel-men gave their evidence, I am impressed with the belief that they were implicated in the robbery. It does not appear that they offered any resistance to the robbers. I saw no marks of their even having received any blows from sticks.

7. The above is all the information I am able to give, and I trust it may be of some little service in enabling you to trace out the dacoits engaged in this robbery.

From COLONEL W. ASHBURNER, *Commandant, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to the General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity*,—dated Camp Deesa, 16th December 1869.

In reference to foregoing correspondence on the subject of a gang robbery that took place near Deesa some months since, in which the name of Duffadar Jumaldi Beg of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, was mixed up as having given assistance, hospitality, and secretion to the gang, which was said to have been under the guidance of his brother, I have the honor to request you will do me the favor, if possible, to proceed further in the business, to the prosecution of all concerned, or that Duffadar Jumaldi Beg may be absolved from participation in so disreputable a charge.

My reason for this request is that the Duffadar's good conduct and services place him in that position that it is injustice to him further to pass him over for promotion without a full and sufficient public reason. The accusation of complicity in that robbery, supported certainly by circumstantial evidence of a strong nature, makes me unwilling to make him a Native Officer while such a charge hangs over him. This, moreover, I am unable to assign as a reason to him, without the risk of defeating the arrangements. I am informed you are making arrangements to apprehend the robbers. You will therefore oblige me by officially stating your suspicions, or what will please me better, informing me that such suspicions have been found to be erroneous on further investigation.

From COLONEL CHAS. HERVEY, *General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to the Officer Commanding 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Deesa*,—No. 1243, dated 23rd December 1869.

In reply to your letter No. 368, dated 16th instant, I regret to say that as yet I have no further information respecting the treasure dacoity near Deesa, of occurrence on the 6th February last, or of the complicity in it of Duffadar Jumalooddeen Beg of your Corps, than what the previous correspondence showed, except that Gara and Geedha, the two leaders of the gang, who, I said, had gone back to recover the portion of the booty which they had buried in the neighbourhood, had come back with it.

2. Gara (General No. 7291) and some others of the gang were in our Rolls for previous dacoity, and we hope to succeed in arresting him. He and his brother Nursa (General No. 7290) were both concerned in a previous heavy treasure dacoity which took place at Sounda in Khandeish on the 12th February 1864, on which occasion the amount plundered was Rs. 1,30,075-10-0. Nursa was also an accomplice in the Deesa affair, and he was arrested by us at Bhâlojee (the Duffadar's native village) on the 1st September last, but Gara is hiding himself. (*He has since been arrested and sentenced to life transportation.—C. H.*)

3. We only arrive at the true merits of any particular case of crime, on the conviction of some one or more of the accomplices on the charge of general dacoity. Nursa will be tried on that general charge, and if conviction follows, we may learn something more of the Deesa case if he committed it. You will thus perceive that enquiry is going on.

From COLONEL CHAS. HERVEY, *General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to the Assistant General Superintendent for Upper Rajpootana,—No. 288, dated 27th May 1870.*

I offer the following observations on your English memorandum of the case marginally mentioned:—

Nursa Meena "Seera," son of Daya Kishen, Resident of Bhâlojee in Khêtree, General No. 7290.

(1.) You observe that the approver Lutchmun Sing did not mention the prisoner as his accomplice in the dacoity at Sowdha in Khandeish, of occurrence on the 12th February 1864, in his *original* narrative of the 14th February 1865. But I find that he admitted that the prisoner was in that robbery in his *Titumma* or cross-examination but a few days subsequently, namely, on the 22nd February 1865. *This was four years prior to the prisoner's arrest, and that document was duly appended to Lutchmun's original narrative. The omission, therefore, is of no consequence whatever.*

(2.) It adds considerable weight to the evidence of approver Kishna when he said that *Gara was the prisoner's brother*, that he, Kishna, should also have previously denounced the said Gara in his original narrative (as also had approvers Lutchmun and Ramlall) as an accomplice in the Sowdha dacoity, and it would add to the prosecution on the general charge to show that *Gara was himself a registered dacoit (General No. 7291.)* For Tomumdar Thakoor Sing had but recently recorded in his Intelligence Report dated 15th June 1869, that both Gara and *the prisoner Nursa* were currently reported to have been "but very recently implicated in another heavy treasure dacoity, near the Military Cantonment of Deesa, of occurrence on the 6th February 1869.

(3.) It might be added to your remark that the escaped approver Sheojee had not mentioned the prisoner in his original narrative as an accomplice in the Sowdha case, that such an omission might reasonably be attributed to the circumstance (mentioned by Sheojee himself) of the dacoity being committed by the banded quotas of several leaders hastily collected for the purpose,—*for the prisoner did not belong to the quota of which Sheojee was himself a member.*

(4.) The prisoner states he never went below Jeypore, and his witness, *Ameer Beg*, that he had never absented himself from his village of Bhâlojee beyond a few days. But without reference to the more distant dacoity at Sowdha, it might be proved, in respect to the report of Tomumdar Thakoor Sing before adverted to, that he, Nursa (and his brother Gara, too, whenever you are fortunately able to arrest him,) *was actually at Deesa among the persons by whom the recent dacoity near that distant place was locally and currently believed to have been committed; and this might be done from the testimony of the gardener and other persons cognizant of their temporary stay at Deesa on that occasion. I enclose certain letters on the subject with the Brigadier General of Deesa and others as per margin, and I would advise you to put yourself in communication with the military authorities of Deesa as to the required evidence. It is possible that the Duffadar Jumalooddeen of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, by whom the gang is stated to have been brought down from Deesa, might, in the endeavour to clear himself, assist you in establishing the prisoner's identity, the Duffadar being himself an inhabitant of Bhâlojee itself!* And if it can be shown that the prisoner *was* at Deesa accordingly, not only would it disprove his own and the declaration of his witness *Ameer Beg* to the contrary, but it would furnish grounds for further proceedings against the prisoner *on the charge of the dacoity near Deesa.*

(5.) In reference to the statement of the man *Ameer Beg* aforesaid, to the effect that *Dhokla, Mania, and Rutna* were the prisoner's brothers, but that he knew of no other brother and did not know *Gara*, it would help the prosecution on the general charge to show, *1st* that not only had approvers declared that *Gara* (a registered dacoit) was the prisoner's brother (or cousin according to the prisoner himself), but that they were further confirmed in that statement by *Seeta, one of the witnesses cited by the prisoner himself* (thus disproving the declaration to the contrary by the other witness, *Ameer Beg*;) and, *2ndly*, that *Rutna*, one of the above-named brothers, was himself not only a registered dacoit (General No. 7301,) *but even a convicted one*, he having but lately been committed for trial by yourself and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment; and further, that *Mania*, another of the brothers, *was another registered dacoit* (General No. 7282,) and was recently released by the Assistant General Superintendent at Jalnah under recognizances.

I do not therefore recommend your releasing the prisoner at all as proposed by you.

Your English notes in this case are herewith returned, a copy being retained. They would not seem to have been covered by any forwarding document either in English or in the Vernacular.

The prisoner should be committed for trial *on the "general charge"* supported by the count that "he belonged to the gang of Lutchmun Sing, Kishna *alias* Bishna, and Ramlall, convicted dacoits, on the occasion of their committing the dacoity at Sowdha in Khandeish on the 12th February 1864."

The evidence for the prosecution is strong. You can show on the *general charge* that the prisoner's brothers, *Mania, Rutna, and Gara*, are themselves registered dacoits, of whom *Rutna* is in jail suffering punishment for dacoity, and *Gara* a fugitive in the recent case of dacoity near the Deesa Cantonment, of which, too, it was reported (and you may be able to show) that the prisoner was himself one of the gang, and on the *special count* (Sowdha dacoity) you are able to show that the prisoner's presence in that gang had been consistently declared by several approvers at *different times and places*, and, lastly, that the evidence in the prisoner's favor given by *Ameer Beg* was (as I hope) *disproved.*

From COLONEL W. ASHBURNER, Commanding 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, to the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Department,—No. 164-C. O, dated Deesa, 22nd June 1870.

In reference to a dacoity that took place in February 1869 near Deesa, and subsequent correspondence, which threw strong circumstantial suspicion on Drill Duffadar Jumaldi Beg of the Regiment under my command as having harboured the gang, I now deem it my duty to inform you that the Duffadar has applied to me for permission to proceed to his village ostensibly for the purpose of settling some land dispute.

2. I have granted his application chiefly in the hope that his return home, under the impression that suspicion is asleep, may tend to either his conviction or entire exculpation of the suspicion that exists against him.

3. A letter from you mentioned that a portion of the treasure stolen had been buried, and would be subsequently exhumed by some one in the confidence of the dacoits.

4. If such has not been already done, it might be well to send a confidential informer to meet the Non-Commissioned Officer on the road, or to have him watched after his return to the village.

5. Duffadar Jumaldi Beg leaves this on or after the 1st July, and has obtained five months' leave of absence, by the expiration of which I hope to receive your conviction that he has been wrongfully accused.

6. I send you copy of a letter No. 187 received from Captain Powlett, with my reply. It is a coincidence that Duffadar Jumaldi Beg made his application for leave spontaneously the following day.

From CAPTAIN P. W. POWLETT, Assistant General Superintendent, Upper Rajpootana, to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry at Deesa,—No. 187, dated Kote-Poollee, 9th June 1870.

I am investigating charges of dacoity against Nursa Meena, son of Daya Kishen, of village Bhâlojee, who, amongst other cases, is said to have been concerned in the dacoity near Deesa, which occurred in February 1869.

2. I have the honor to request your assistance in obtaining the evidence of Duffadar Jumaldi Beg of the Regiment under your command as to the names, parentage, caste, and residence of the 14 persons who, at the time of the dacoity, were being lodged by Malees *Chujjoo* and *Ram Shah* at the request of the Duffadar, and to whose village or neighbourhood they belonged.

3. I would suggest that the Duffadar be warned that the names of some of the persons in question are known, but that a complete list is required.

From COLONEL W. ASHBURNER, Commanding 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, to the Assistant General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Suppression Department, Upper Rajpootana,—No. 163-C. O, dated Deesa, 22nd June 1870.

Your letter No. 187 of 9th June has been received.

2. In reply, I have the honor to state that, as the Non-Commissioned Officer therein alluded to has already denied all participation in the dacoity or knowledge of the parties who perpetrated it, I have refrained from again mentioning the subject to him, or pressing him for further information which he will not give, and which can only have the effect of re-awakening his suspicions and putting him on his guard, should he really have been a participator in that robbery.

3. I am under the impression that Colonel Hervey of the Thuggee Department can give you the information you require (received through one of his informers) regarding the 14 persons who were actually concerned in the robbery near Deesa in February 1869.

4. The Non-Commissioned Officer leaves this on the 1st July on a five months' furlough ostensibly to settle some dispute about land in which he is interested in his village.

5. On consideration, I deemed it advisable to grant him this indulgence to lull all suspicion existing in his mind, as also that Colonel Hervey might have an opportunity of making such further enquiry or investigation regarding him as might appear to him necessary.

6. As the man is of more than average intelligence, I should advise caution in conducting enquiry that may raise his suspicion of ulterior proceedings against him; a plausibly concocted story, not difficult to invent, together with the good character he has earned in this Regiment, would naturally tell strongly in his favor.

7. I have entered thus into particulars in the hope that the suspicions and doubts which have been raised as to this man's private character may shortly either be verified, or withdrawn altogether. He has been passed over for promotion in consequence of the doubts raised, and I would willingly see him either convicted of so serious a charge against him, or acquitted altogether of the slightest participation in it.

Telegram from the General Superintendent, to COLONEL ASHBURNER, Deesa,—No. 361, dated 2nd July 1870.

"I thank you for yours, twenty-second June."

From COLONEL CHAS. HERVEY, General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to Commandant, 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry at Deesa,—No. 363, dated 4th July 1870. Confidential Service.

I duly received your letter No. 164-C. O, dated 22nd ultimo, and by the same post that which you had addressed on the same subject to my Assistant Captain Powlett, No. 163-C. O of the same date.

2. The accompanying copy of a letter, * recently addressed by me to the latter officer, will explain to you why he wrote for the evidence of Drill Duffadar Jumalooddeen Beg of your Corps. We had arrested one of the dacoits of the gang by which the treasure dacoity near Deesa was committed in February 1869, named *Nursa* (a brother of *Gara the Leader*;) and in reviewing Captain Powlett's proceedings in the case, I thought it would be a great point to establish through Jumalooddeen himself and the other local parties of Deesa, that he, *Nursa*, was one of the persons for whose admittance to Cantonment limits, he, *Jumalooddeen* himself, had sought the

* No. 288, dated 27th May 1870, in the case of *Nursa*, son of *Daya Kishen*, *Meena "Seera,"* inhabitant of *Bhâlojee* of *Kote* in *Khêtree*, General No. 7290.

permission of your predecessor. My reason for this procedure is explained in the body of my letter to Captain Powlett, and my desire was to put the Duffadar to an extreme test. He might be cunning enough, if really implicated, to give evidence against the man, by his readiness in doing which to create an impression of his own innocence in the plot of the robbery, or he might play the deeper game of standing by the gang and denying all knowledge of any of them and getting the two Deesa Malees, *Chujjoo* and *Ram Shah*, also to do so.

3. Not, however, that either part would free him from our present information against him—but that he might take the chance I thought, if he perceived it, of so helping us in our proceedings against the gang as to lead us to extend to him some consideration for the service.

4. He has now adopted the far bolder plan of taking leave from you to visit his village. If this has been done with any intention of returning to the Corps, we shall probably find him there; but if only with the view

* 1. Telegram to Captain Powlett, dated 2nd July 1870.

2. Captain Powlett, Assistant General Superintendent, to the General Superintendent, No. 206, dated 28th June 1870.

3. The General Superintendent, to the Assistant General Superintendent, Upper Rajpootana, No. 362, dated 2nd July 1870.

5. You will perceive from the above that we are strongly impressed with the guilt of the Duffadar,—but I shall be very glad if he should be cleared from the imputation, by our obtaining some other information than the attendant circumstances now give any hope for.

Telegram from the General Superintendent, to CAPTAIN POWLETT, Assistant General Superintendent for Upper Rajpootana,—No. 360, dated 2nd July 1870.

Have the Deesa Duffadar followed and watched in reference to Colonel Ashburner's recent letter to you.

From CAPTAIN P. W. POWLETT, Assistant General Superintendent, Upper Rajpootana, to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity,—No. 206, dated Jeypore, 28th June 1870.

I have the honor to enclose a letter† from the Commandant of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, No. 163-C. O, dated 22nd June 1870. which be good enough to return, as I have kept no copy of it.

2. It is difficult to determine how to act with advantage, but as I have not yet received the Duffadar's deposition if he ever gave one (which it seems he did not,) I shall summon and question him regarding the men who were his guests in the garden.

3. I am much disappointed that my residence at Kote has hitherto been almost fruitless, Hanôta Jemadar being the only good capture in the three months; but I can hope for no great improvement until the Political Agent of Ulwur can give his attention to the matter, which at present he is unable to do.

4. Tomundar Thakoor Sing has exceeded his leave by more than a fortnight.

From COLONEL CHAS. HERVEY, General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to the Assistant General Superintendent for Upper Rajpootana,—No. 362, dated 2nd July 1870.

Returns the enclosure from Colonel Ashburner transmitted under his No. 206, dated 28th ultimo, a copy of it having been received direct from that officer.

Approves of his intention to summon Duffadar Jumalooddeen of the 1st Bombay Cavalry.

Recommends his watching him first. It may eventually be necessary to arrest him, but this should be avoided for the present if possible.

From COLONEL W. ASHBURNER, Officer Commanding 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, to the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Department,—No. 183-C. O, dated Deesa, 13th July 1870.

Your letter No. 363, dated 4th July, with accompaniments, has been received.

2. Your Assistant, Captain Powlett, appears not to have received the deposition made by Drill Duffadar Jumaldi Beg, when questioned by me by order of Brigadier General Tayler.

3. This deposition was taken in English and forwarded to General Tayler in original, and is probably with the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore, to whom I have applied for a copy, which on receipt shall be forwarded to Captain Powlett.

4. The Political Agent, at present in camp on special duty, has promised his assistance on his return to Pahlunpore, but as the documents are locked up in a desk with other confidential papers, they cannot be obtained by proxy.

5. In the mean time, as I have a perfect recollection of the account given me by the Drill Duffadar of what he stated as his sole knowledge of the men who put up in the garden near Deesa, I will state it to save time in the event of Captain Powlett questioning Duffadar Jumaldi Beg.

The Duffadar's statement was to the following account:—

“Some time since, my brother came down from Hindustan to see me. On his arrival in the Lines, he was accompanied by a party of men whom he told me he had met at Pálee, and, as they were coming down here for employment, they had travelled thence to Deesa in company.

“My brother, on introducing them to me, said, ‘these men have been very kind to me on the road, you must give them a dinner.’ I told him to get the requisite supplies from my regimental bunnia, and take them all down to a garden that I formerly rented in the bed of the Deesa river.

“They remained there some time, but I never went near them but twice. I recollect their leaving, as I saw them pass our Horse Lines in a body in the direction of Ahmedabad, when some of them on seeing me called out ‘Salaam.’”

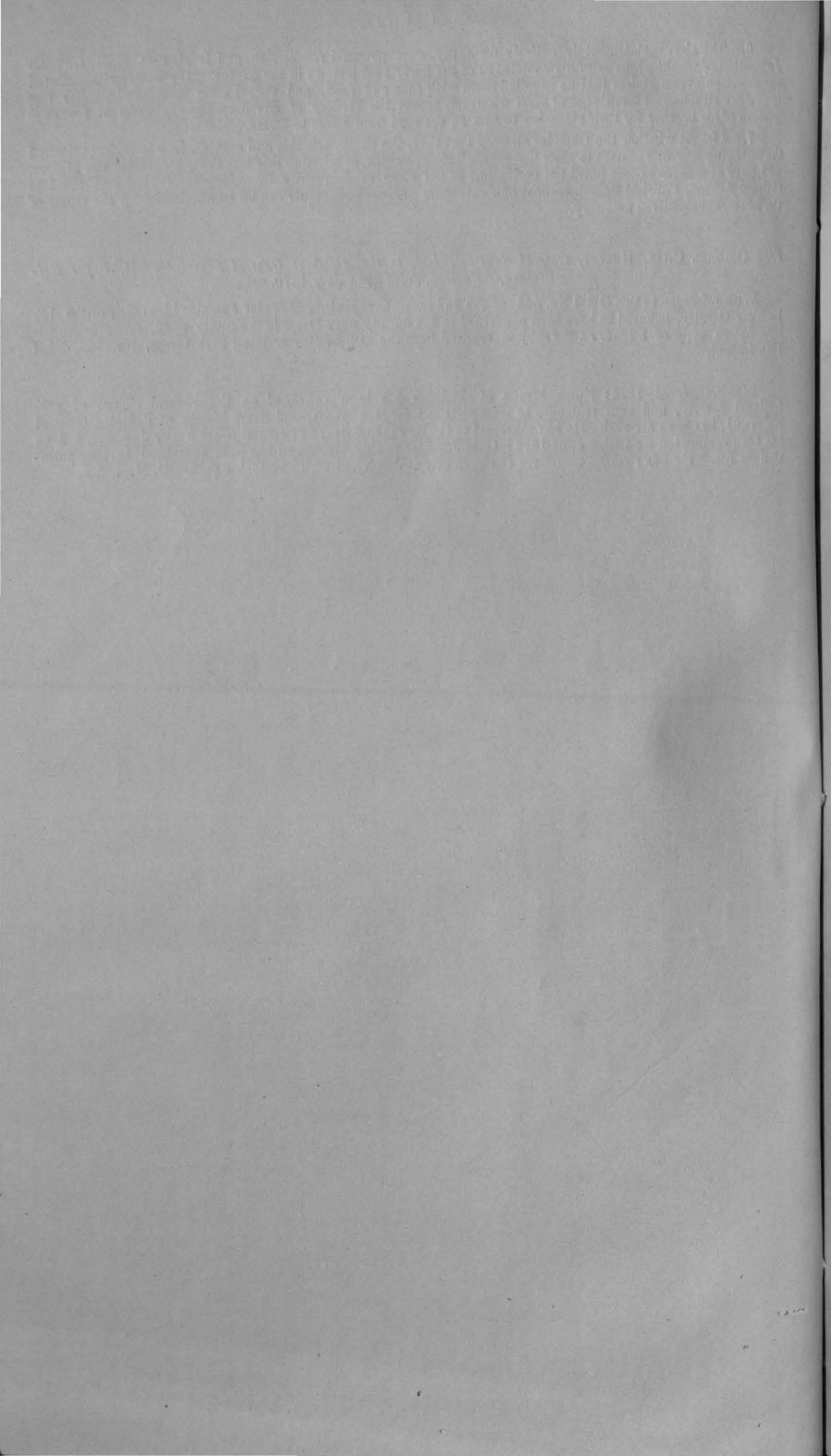
6. The above statement is entirely from my own personal recollection, and is all that Drill Duffadar Jumaldi Beg would admit as to his knowledge of the party that put up in the garden. He entirely repudiated the assertion of the Malees that he supplied them with cash and food, and visited them continually. His line is to deny all personal knowledge of them whatever, except the civility of one dinner given them at the suggestion of his brother for their attention to him on the road from Pálee to Deesa.

7. I forget whether the Duffadar allowed that they, the party, left this one evening in a body, but returned the following day or the next to their "Mokaum" in the garden, or whether this was the statement of the Malees, as I have at different times heard the particulars of the story so frequently from General Tayler, and the late Colonel Arthur, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore. These statements can all be obtained from the Office of the latter, if considered necessary.

From COLONEL CHAS. HERVEY, General Superintendent, to the Assistant General Superintendent, Upper Rajpootana,—No. 398, dated 22nd July 1870.

With reference to this Office No. 362 of the 2nd instant, regarding Duffadar Jumalooddeen Beg of the 1st Bombay Cavalry, believed to have been concerned in the dacoity near Deesa in February 1869, forwards for his information copy of a letter on the subject received from the Officer Commanding that Corps, No. 183, dated 13th instant.

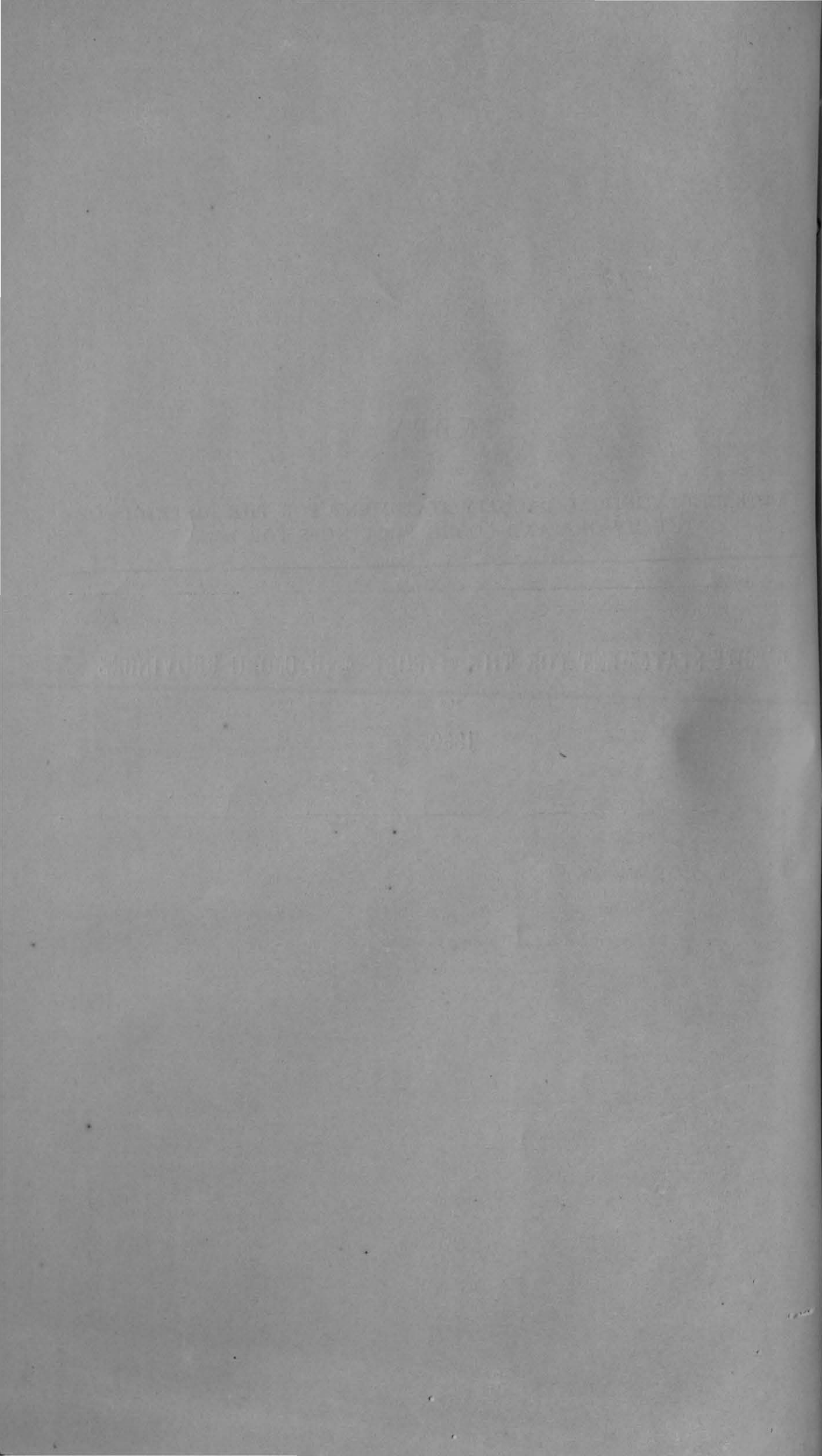
MEMO.—*March 1872*: Nursa Meena of Bhálojee has been convicted on the general charge of professional dacoity, and been sentenced to transportation for ten years, and Gara Meena of Bhálojee, General No. 7291, has been arrested. He has confessed to the Sowdha, *Deesa*, and several other heavy dacoities, and he has been committed for trial. *June 1872*: Gara Jemadar was convicted and has been sentenced to transportation for life. He has recorded narratives of eleven acts of dacoity in which he took a part.—C. H.



DACOITY STATEMENT FOR THE MYSORE AND COORG PROVINCES

FOR

1869.

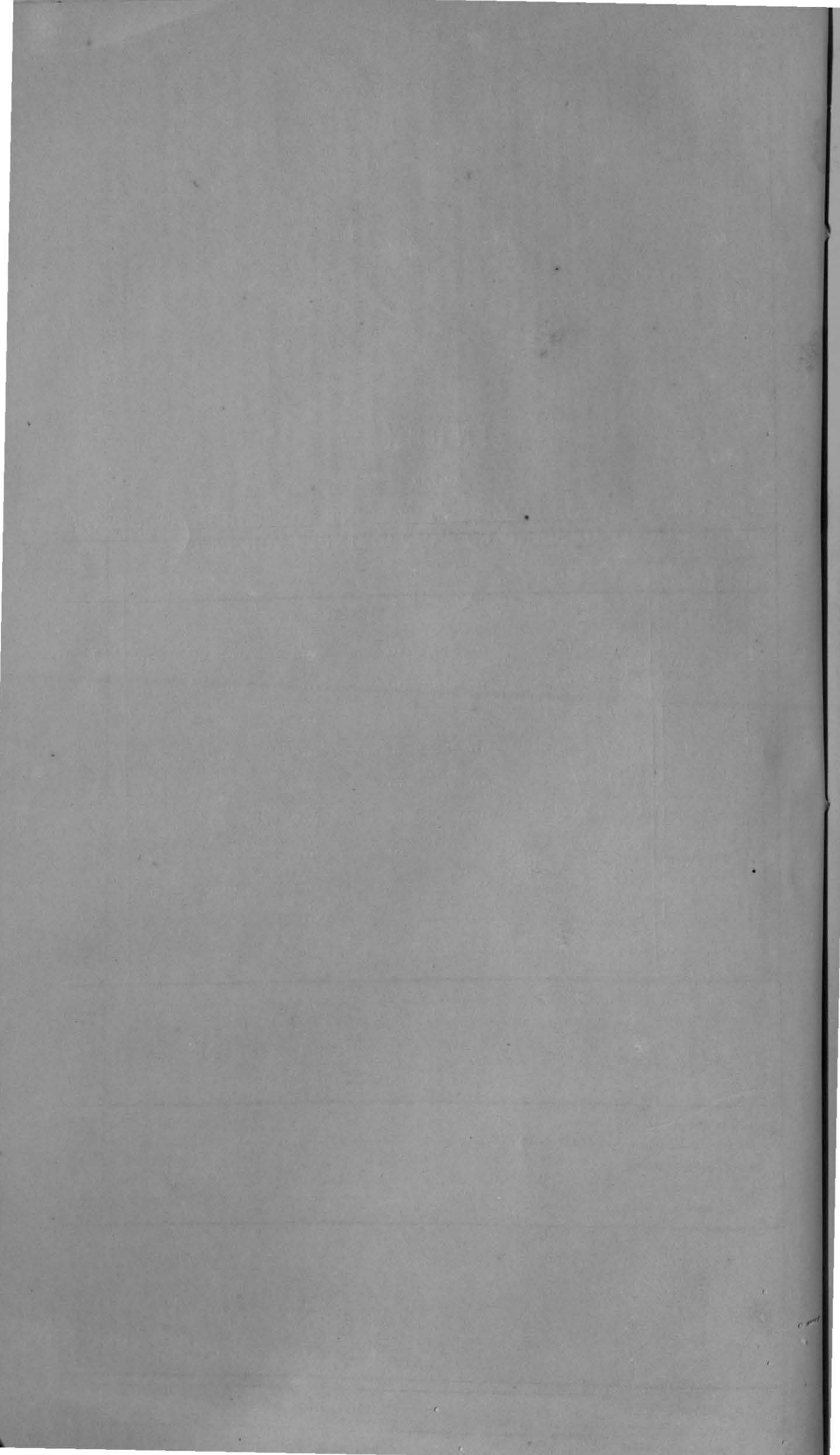


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Abstract Statistical Dacoity Statement for the Districts of Mysore and Coorg for the year 1869.

Name of Presidency.	Name of Division.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.							Supposed No. of Dacoits.	REMARKS.	
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.			Total.
ASHTAGRAM.		Hassan ...	4	...	26	12,127	11 7	62	...	...	4	58	...	...	62	134	<p>(MEMO.—As the supposed strength of the gang was omitted in some instances, in the dacoity returns received for Mysore, it is here notified that wherever this omission has happened, the said strength of the gang has been calculated, for the purposes of the present Statement, at five persons only when the number of the arrested parties has been less than that number, or at the number taken into custody when the “arrested” have been more than five.)</p> <p>Three of these cases were upon houses, two at night, the time of the other one not being stated, no other details given.</p> <p>Of the remaining dacoity (29th September), nothing was described.</p> <p>No information of the classes to which the offenders belonged, how they were armed, or whether any torches were used.</p> <p>In one case (6th September), 15 persons were wounded. The arrested parties, in this case, 13 in number, were released.</p> <p>In another (1st December), 11 persons were wounded. The arrested parties, 32 in number, were also released.</p> <p>It was not stated whether any of the plundered property was recovered.</p> <p>As much as Rs. 7,215 was plundered in one case (6th November), of which Rs. 6,337 were in cash. In this case 3 persons only would seem to have been convicted out of the 15 arrested for it.</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Hassan, 3 cases in 1864, 7 in 1865, 3 in 1866, 4 in 1867, 4 in 1868 and 4 in 1869.</p>
		Carried over ...	4	...	26	12,127	11 7	62	...	...	4	58	...	...	62	134	

Name of Presidency.	Name of Division.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.							Suppressed No. of Dacoits.	REMARKS.	
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.			Total.
		Brought over ...	4	...	26	12,127	117	62	...	...	4	58	...	...	62	134	<p>One of these cases (26th February) would seem to have been regarded as the deed of a mixed local gang provided with <i>clubs</i> and <i>pincers</i>. It was committed upon a house, but the time of the robbery, whether by day or at night, was not stated. The 7 arrested parties were released.</p> <p>Another (7th June) took place at midnight upon a house, the gang was armed with <i>clubs</i>, <i>hatchets</i>, <i>slings</i> and had lighted <i>torches</i>; they wounded some of the inmates, and pelted the villagers with stones. The single arrested party was released.</p> <p>Another (14th August) was committed at 1 A. M. by a gang of 15 men "armed with <i>clubs</i>, <i>torches</i>, and <i>slings</i>, and their faces marked with black and white spots;" "they entered the village pelting stones on all sides and broke into the house, severely beat the inmates and stripped one of the women of her clothes, and burnt one of the men on his neck with their <i>torches</i>."—They spoke Tamil and Hindoostanee and were regarded to be <i>Koramars</i> (<i>Korwee-Khaikarees</i>.) The 10 arrested parties were released.</p> <p>Another (12th September) was a highway robbery upon a couple of carts laden with piece-goods under conveyance from Mysore to Hassan. It was committed at dawn by a gang of about 15 persons provided with <i>clubs</i>. They spoke Tamil and Hindoostanee, and may have been <i>Rhatores</i>, it being believed by the Police Officer that the robbery was planned at Mysore, "when it became known that the merchant was about to despatch goods to Hassan." One person wounded: no arrests.</p> <p>Another robbery (7th December) was also upon a house at night. Some men armed with <i>swords</i> and <i>clubs</i> got down into the cook-room through the roof, lighted a torch, forced the door into another room, deprived the inmates of the ornaments upon their persons, compelled them to point out where their valuable things were put away, beat them, shut up the owner of the house in one of the rooms and ran out. They spoke Canarese, and Hindoostanee. About 50 to 60 men were supposed to form the gang, armed more</p>

continued.
continued.

MYSORE

ASHTAGRAM

Mysore	...	11	...	13	5,079	6	6	58	...	...	7	51	...	...	58	161
Carried over	...	15	...	39	17,207	2	1	120	...	...	11	109	...	...	120	295

or less "with swords, clubs and hatchets, and wearing short trousers and jacket and with *dálhas* about their faces or cloths tied round the head from underneath the chin." They were thought by some to be *Pindaries*. Several of them assembled opposite to the village *choultry*, while others surrounded the house and flung stones about, and thereby kept the villagers within their places. (They more probably were *Korwee-khai-karees*, or *Korwurroos*, but their number was probably an exaggeration.) The 13 arrested parties were released.

No account was given of any other of the cases: 13 persons were wounded in six of the cases.

In four cases no arrests took place, each being attended with wounding. All the arrested parties, 40 in number, were released in five other cases, two of these cases being also attended with wounding. Of 18 persons arrested in the remaining two cases, 7 were convicted and 11 released.

Property was plundered in each case. It was not shewn that any of it was recovered. In three cases the strength of the gang was not stated, it has therefore been counted for the purposes of the present statement, according to the plan mentioned in the memo. which heads it.

Two other cases were reported to this Office which would not seem to have been included in the returns for this district. In one of them (11th January) two of the females of the dwelling attacked were stripped of the ornaments which they wore, the earrings of one of them being torn away from her ears, the different rooms were broken into and the dwelling place gutted. Some were armed with clubs, and some held torches, and those standing out-side "incessantly" pelted the villagers with stones. Nothing was known of their castes, but from the attendant circumstances they also were probably *Korwurroos*. It was stated that a rape was committed in this robbery. There was no detection in this case.—The other case was committed at 1 A. M. of the 19th April by a gang of about 20 dacoits armed with clubs and stones and carrying torches. They forced open the street door of the house attacked, and belabored the inmates: the people of the hamlet came out to the rescue, but were driven back by a shower of stones. Two local parties were arrested on suspicion.

Both of these cases have also the appearance of being the deed of *professional robbers*, probably *Korwees*.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—(In the case of the dacoity of occurrence on the 7th December). "This is the third or fourth dacoity committed in this talook and remaining undetected in the last six months. This shows that the Police in this talook with their immediate head, are inactive and careless."

Name of Presidency.	Name of Division.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.							Supposed No. of Dacoits.	REMARKS.		
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.			Total.	
		Brought over ...	15	...	39	17,207	2	1	120	11	109	120	295	<p><i>Mysore,—continued.</i></p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Mysore, 18 cases in 1864, 13 in 1865, 31 in 1866, 18 in 1867, 11 in 1868, and 11 in 1869.</p> <p>No special reports were received in this office of any of these cases. The time of the robberies, whether by night or in the day, the place, whether upon house or on the highway, the classes to which the robbers were supposed to belong, how they were armed, and other usual particulars, cannot therefore be stated.</p> <p>Property was, however, shewn to have been recovered in 3 cases, amounting to Rs. 327-4-0. The amount plundered in 3 cases was insignificant, and in one of them the full loss, Rs. 12-12-0, was recovered.</p> <p>One case only (12th May) was attended with wounding, but as many as 11 persons were wounded in it.</p> <p>In two cases no arrests were effected. In 2 other cases all the arrested parties, 10 in number, were released. Of 42 persons arrested in 2 other cases (12th and 22nd May), 10 were convicted and 32 released.</p> <p>It seems that three of the cases were highway robberies.</p> <p>(MEMO.—The occurrence of a highway robbery at Muddoor on the Trunk Road, 45 miles from Bangalore, at midnight of the 15th February, would not seem to have been included in the returns for Bangalore or any other district. It was stated to have been committed upon an "Anchè" or dāk runner, who had charge, among other parcels, of one containing some gold, diamonds and other precious things to the estimated value of Rs. 10,000, the property of a Marwarce merchant. That particular parcel only was abstracted. This robbery was probably the deed of some strangers in league with either some one of the despatching Post Office servants, or, as is more probable, in league with some employé in the service of either the native merchant by whom the property was posted or for whom it was destined.)</p>
		Bangalore ...	6	...	11	2,149	14	0	52	...	...	10	42	...	...	52	88

NUNDIHOOG																
Colar	...	2	...	...	765	10	2	20	...	...	5	15	...	...	20	37
Toomkoor	...	7	...	3	2,349	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	81
Carried over	...	30	...	53	22,471	103	208	...	...	26	182	...	...	208	501	

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Bangalore, 6 cases in 1864, 11 cases in 1865, 17 in 1866, 14 in 1867, 3 in 1868, and 6 in 1869.

The return for this district is similarly devoid of particulars. It was not shewn whether the cases took place upon houses or on the roads, whether at night or in day time, the classes of the robbers or the weapons they carried; but it is supposed that one of them (7th December) was a highway dacoity. The gang in this case numbered 30 persons.

In one case (29th May) there was no Police action. In the other (7th December) five persons were convicted out of the 20 arrested.

Property was plundered in both cases, and in the latter one to a considerable amount. Only Rs. 10 were recovered in it.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Colar, 17 cases in 1864, 11 in 1865, 23 in 1866, 7 in 1867, 6 in 1868, and 2 in 1869.

The return for this district was similarly meagre of details. The time was not shewn, that is, whether the robberies occurred by day or by night, or the classes to which the offenders belonged, how they were armed, the other usual particulars being also omitted.

In five cases, three of which were attended with wounding, *no arrests* took place. In *two* others, all the arrested parties, 16 in number, were *released*.

Property was plundered on each occasion. Property to the value of Rs. 514-8-0 was recovered in two cases. Nothing recovered in the other five cases.

(MEMO.—*The occurrence of a dacoity on the mail cart running between Bangalore and Hurrayhur on the night of the 30th October of this year, at a spot beyond Seerah in this district, would seem to have escaped mention in the return received for Tumcoor. It was stated of this case that the dacoits stopt the mail cart by stretching a rope across the road fastened to date trees, that they then tied the Bargeers to a tree, and very severely ill-used the Coachman, but that a great portion of the mail was found near Seerah two days subsequently. The Superintendent of Police of Tumcoor looked upon the robbery as "a plant for a particular parcel going by that day's post." The attendant circumstances point to Meena-Rhatores as the offenders, who so often attack mail carts in other parts of India in exactly the same manner. And as in the case of the robbery of the ddk runner mentioned under Bangalore, it was probable that the robbers were informed of that particular parcel by some confederate in the service of either the despatching merchant*

Name of Presidency.	Name of Division.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed No. of Dacoits.	REMARKS.
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.		
NUNDIDROOG, —contd.		Brought over ...	30	...	53	22,471	103	208	...	...	26	182	...	...	208	501	<p><i>Toomkoor,—continued.</i></p> <p>or of him for whom it was destined). Khunjurs may also have been the offenders. A party of Domras or Dombarees (wandering athletes so often personated by the Khunjurs, and some Lumbanees, had been some time in the neighbourhood prior to the robbery. When Kunkia and Grassia Khunjurs Jemadars committed the Gudduc, Bhagul Kote and Gokak Dacoities, they gave themselves out to be "Goozerattee Dombarees," and they were joined by Lumbanees. The plan of stopping Convoys by stretching ropes across the road fastened to trees on either side, is also followed by their prototypes the Budhucks.)</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Tumcoor, 1 case in 1864, 8 in 1865, 23 in 1866, 4 in 1867, 5 in 1868, and 7 in 1869.</p> <p>The return and the special reports received in this office for this district, do not convey any information of these cases, except that two of the number were committed on the highway, the rest being, it may be supposed, upon houses.</p> <p>The time of the robberies, <i>i. e.</i>, whether by day or at night, the classes to which the offenders belonged, how they were armed, and other particulars, were not given.</p> <p>Property was plundered on each occasion, and in three of them to an insignificant amount, but in one of these (28th September) one man was killed and five wounded by the dacoits. In this case the property recovered was 4 <i>annas</i>.</p> <p>Property to the extent of <i>one</i> rupee only was recovered in two cases. Nothing recovered in six cases.</p> <p>In two cases no arrests were effected, one of which (28th September) was the case attended with killing and wounding. All the arrested parties in five other cases, 26 in number, were released. The 7 arrested persons in the single remaining case were convicted.</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Chittledroog, 7 cases in 1864, 10 in 1865, 24 in 1866, 2 in 1867, 7 in 1868, and 8 in 1869.</p>
		Chittledroog ...	8	1	5	1,726	65	33	...	...	7	26	...	...	33	99	

continued

Cuddoor	...	9	...	18	17,538	3	1	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	44	138
Shimoga	...	15	...	2	6,956	11	4	78	...	...	26	52	...	...	78	331
Carried over	...	62	1	78	48,692	15	1	363	...	...	59	304	...	...	363	1,069

The returns of these cases do not convey information whether they occurred on the highroads or upon dwelling places, whether they took place at night or in the day time, to what classes the robbers belonged, or how they were armed, but it would seem that perhaps 4 of the number were highway dacoities.

Four cases were attended with wounding.

No arrests were effected in four cases including three of those attended with wounding. All the arrested parties in five other cases which include one attended with wounding, 44 in number, were released. There was no conviction in any single case.

Property was plundered in all, in one instance to a considerable amount (27th May). And it would seem that no portion of it was recovered.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Cuddoor, 8 cases in 1864, 5 in 1865, 10 in 1866, 15 in 1867, 16 in 1868, and 9 in 1869.

The returns for this district also do not convey information whether these cases took place upon dwelling places or upon the roads, but it would seem that perhaps six of the number were committed in the open country, whether they occurred by day or at night, to what classes the offenders belonged, or how they were armed.

Only one case (10th September) was attended with wounding. No arrests took place in five cases. All the arrested parties in five other cases, 37 in number, were released. Of 41 persons arrested in five other cases, 26 were convicted and 15 were released.

Property was plundered on each occasion, but to an insignificant amount only in two cases. Property to the value of Rs. 201-5-2 was recovered in four cases, in one of these cases the whole amount taken away, was recovered (Rs. 132-15-2). Nothing was recovered in 11 cases.

In one of the cases (4th April) the gang was computed at 100 men, the loss at Rs. 1,037, "of whom or of the property "lost, no trace has been found." In another (4th July) the property plundered was Rs. 1,882, the gang, 50 men, "who as well as the property remain untraced."

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Shimoga, 2 cases in 1864, 3 in 1865, 12 in 1866, 29 in 1867, 28 in 1868, and 15 in 1869.

Name of Presidency.	Name of Division.	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.			NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed No. of Dacoits.	REMARKS.
									Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.		
MYSORE, -contd. NUGGUR, -contd.		Brought over ...	62	1	78	48,692	15	1	363	...	...	59	304	...	...	363	1,069	POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“No dacoity occurred during the year, and only one serious case of robbery.” GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Coorg, 1 case in 1864, 1 in 1865, 4 in 1866, 1 in 1867, 1 in 1868 and <i>nil</i> in 1869. * Recovered Rs. 1,054-1-2 in 12 cases.
		Coorg	
TOTAL FOR THE MYSORE PROVINCES ...			62	1	78	48,692*	15	1	363	...	...	59	304	...	...	363	1,069	

RECAPITULATION.—

Total of cases 62. Concerned 1,069 persons. Lost Rs. 48,692-15-1 in 62 cases. Recovered Rs. 1,054-1-2 in 12 cases. *Nothing recovered* in 50 cases. 363 persons arrested in 39 cases. *No arrests* in 23 cases. All the arrested parties in 26 cases, 218 in number, *were released*. Of 145 persons arrested in 13 other cases, 59 were convicted, and 86 released. Total released 304 persons. 1 man killed and 78 wounded in 18 cases, namely, 1 killed and 5 wounded in 1 case, and 73 wounded in 17 cases. No killing or wounding in 44 cases.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“With the exception of the Bangalore District the Police of Mysore remains much the same as it has been for many years. There is a general concurrence of opinion among officers of all grades that until the Police is re-organized and properly trained, little improvement can be looked for, and that re-organization is absolutely necessary, if it is desired that the codes introduced into Mysore should be properly worked.”

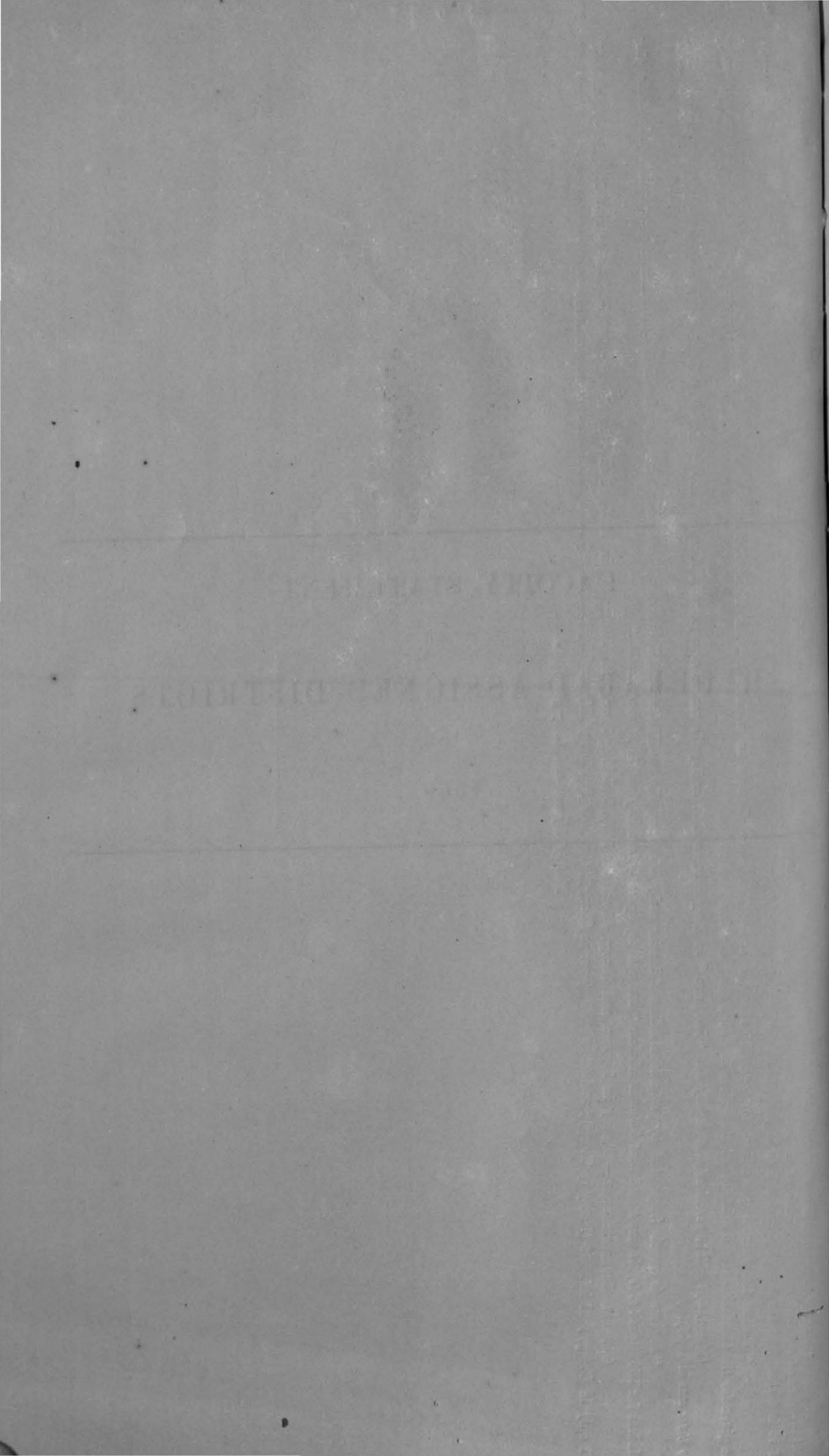
“Police Statements prescribed for general adoption are applicable to districts in which a regular Police has been established, and the information required in them can only be given for the Cantonment and District of Bangalore in which the Police has been revised.”

(MEMO.—It will be perceived that dacoity had “increased” in Bangalore, notwithstanding the revised or improved Police for that district, or at best that there was as much dacoity in it in 1869 as there was in 1864).

“Mysore is much frequented by professional tribes of dacoits, as by *Wuddurs*, *Korwee-Khaikarees* (*Korwurroos*), *Lumbanics*, &c. In the Dacoity Statements prepared in this Office for Madras for 1869 (*quod vide*) it was stated that *Salem* in Madras “was not infrequently invaded from the Mysore frontier.”

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Mysore and Coorg, 63 cases in 1864, including 1 only in Coorg; 69 in 1865 (1 only in Coorg); 147 in 1866 (4 in Coorg); 94 in 1867 (1 only in Coorg); 81 in 1868 (1 only in Coorg); and 62 in 1869 (*none* in Coorg); the whole Province of Mysore being thus scarcely better in 1869 than it was in 1864!

End of Mysore and Coorg for 1869.





DACOITY STATEMENT

FOR THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR

1869.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1900

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1900

1900

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HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

Name of Presidency.	Name of Districts.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.							Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.	
							Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.			Total.
		Akolah ...	5	...		1,592 10 0	15	...	...	8	7	...	...	15	40	<p>Except that one case (28th January) was committed in the jungles, it was not stated where the others took place, that is, whether upon dwelling-places or in the open country, or whether these cases occurred in the day time or at night.</p> <p>One case was attributed to some <i>Bheels</i>, another to <i>Mahommedans</i>, another to <i>Mahommedans</i> and <i>Brinjarahs</i> combined, another to a gang of <i>Pardhees</i>, and the class was not mentioned to which the offenders were regarded to have belonged in the remaining case.</p> <p>It was not stated with what weapons the robbers were provided, except that in the single case attended with wounding (6th August, by <i>Pardhees</i>) it was stated that the man "was wounded by a knife."</p> <p>Property was plundered in each case; it was not shown whether any of it was recovered.</p> <p>No arrests took place in 3 cases; all the arrested parties in another case, 6 in number, were released: of the 9 persons arrested in the remaining case (attended with wounding), 8 were convicted and 1 released.</p> <p>POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—"There were five dacoities committed against two in 1868. Of the five, convictions were obtained in one. Another was committed to the Sessions, but resulted in acquittals. The culprits in the case successfully prosecuted were <i>Pardhees</i>, five of them being village <i>Jáglías</i>. The dacoity was a serious one, five persons being more or less wounded by the dacoits; the result of this case has had the best effect among the <i>Pardhees</i> of the Akolah District. (MEMO.—The Magistrate returned only <i>one</i> man wounded.)</p> <p>"The Deputy Commissioner's Returns show a sixth dacoity, but this entry refers to a subsequent arrest of a man supposed to have been concerned in this one.—"One man was convicted of a dacoity committed 13 years ago, and 4 men are under trial for a dacoity committed in 1868." (MEMO.—The former of these two occurrences took place at Deolee on the 21st February 1857, and the other one at Baboolgaum on the 21st February 1868.)</p>
		Carried over ...	5	...		1,592 10 0	15	...	...	8	7	...	...	15	40	

DISTRICTS,—continued.

DISTRICTS,—continued.

Name of Presidency.	Name of Districts.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.							Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.	
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.			Total.
		Brought over ...	5	...	1	1,592	10 0	15	...	...	8	7	...	...	15	40	<p><i>Akolah</i>,—continued.</p> <p>INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.—“ Captain Jameson, the District Superintendent, considers that the <i>Pardhee</i> and <i>Takunkar</i> <i>Jáglia</i>s are responsible for a good deal of house-breaking: there is no doubt that these classes are criminally disposed, and the villagers entertain them because it is an understood thing that no crime will be committed by <i>Pardhees</i> in a village with a <i>Pardhee</i> <i>Jáglia</i>; 7 of these <i>Jáglia</i>s were convicted during the year of dacoity and house-breaking, and I think 2 escaped from custody before trial. The question is whether these men would do more or less harm if deprived of service. In the <i>Ellichpoor</i> District, Captain <i>Szeczspanski</i> the Deputy Commissioner, has as much as possible got rid of the <i>Jáglia</i>s belonging to this tribe, and house-breaking by night has decreased in that district; while in the neighbouring districts of <i>Akolah</i> and <i>Oomraotee</i>, it has increased. It may be granted that the position of <i>Jáglia</i> gives facilities for the commission of crime by allowing the incumbent to wear arms, and by his position giving him access to places from which the mere fact of his being a <i>Takunkar</i> or <i>Pardhee</i> would otherwise debar him.”</p> <p>DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.—“ Captain Jameson believes that the village <i>Jáglia</i>s or watchmen, are generally concerned in all house-breakings, or that a house cannot be broken into without the knowledge and connivance of the <i>Jáglia</i>s. He would like to see <i>Pardhee</i> and <i>Takunkar</i> watchmen replaced by <i>Koonbies</i>, <i>Mahommedans</i> and old pensioners. I do not think it would be advisable to remove all village servants who belong to the former classes simply on that ground, nor do I feel sure that house-breakings would cease in consequence of such action. I believe the <i>Pardhees</i> and such like classes are preferred for the office of <i>Jáglia</i> by the people; they are acquainted with the tricks of the criminal portion of the population, and although they are no doubt sometimes false to their colours (witness the</p>

DISTRICTS,—continued.

DISTRICTS,—continued.

Name of Presidency.	Name of Districts.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.			
						AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.			Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.			Died.	Escaped.	Total.
		Brought over ...	5	...	1	1,592	10	0	15	...	...	8	7	...	...	15	40	<i>Ellichpoor</i> ,—continued.
		Booldanah (Maikur) ...	2	...	...	128	0	0	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	27	<p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in <i>Ellichpoor</i>: This district was newly formed in 1867, and the cases of occurrence in it in that year were included in the <i>Oomraotee</i> District, to which it then belonged. The cases in it from the years 1864 to 1867 cannot, therefore, be here certified: 5 cases in 1868, and <i>nil</i> in 1869.</p> <p>One of these cases was ascribed to some <i>Brinjara</i>hs provided with a <i>sword</i>, a <i>spear</i>, and with <i>sticks</i>; they beat one of the plundered parties. The robbery occurred at 11 o'clock at night, but it was not stated whether it was upon a dwelling-place or on the open country, or whether any <i>torches</i> were used.</p> <p>The other case was upon a house, the deed at night of a gang of <i>Kolies</i> armed with <i>fire-arms</i> and <i>swords</i>; but no booty was obtained.</p> <p>Property was plundered in the former case, but it was not shown whether any of it was recovered or not.</p> <p>Arrests were made in both cases, and in both the arrested parties were released.</p> <p>POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“Two dacoities occurred in this district; neither resulted in convictions, though one was committed to the Sessions.”</p> <p>“Two highway robberies were also committed, but no arrests were made.”</p> <p>(MEMO.—A dacoity of occurrence at <i>Mulkapore</i> on the 25th February 1867 was investigated this year, and one man convicted of it.</p> <p>GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in <i>Booldanah</i>:—In 1864 this district was included in the <i>West Berar</i> District, and no separate account of the cases in it in that year can therefore be here given: 6 cases in 1865, 2 in 1866, 3 in 1867, 4 in 1868, and 2 in 1869.</p>

Oomraotee ...	7	...	...	3,595	4	6	18	...	...	1	17	...	...	18	77
Carried over ...	14	...	1	5,315	14	6	43	...	...	9	34	...	...	43	144

One of these cases was upon a house, three "in the jungles," one in a field, one upon the road, and the place of the remaining occurrence was not mentioned.

Two took place at 7 P. M., two at midnight, two at 3 A. M., and the time of the remaining case, that upon the road, whether at night or by day, was not stated. No torches were mentioned in any of the night cases.

The robbers were *Brinjarahs* in two cases, *Mhars* and *Wuddurs* in one, *Mahommedans* in one, *Loher*, *Mhars*, *Koonbee* and *Gond* in one, "*Naths* or *Brinjarahs*" in one, and their supposed class was not stated in the remaining case.

It was not stated how they were armed in any of the cases.

Property was plundered on each occasion, but to an insignificant amount only in one. Property to the value of Rs. 2,369-7-0 was recovered in four cases.

In four cases no arrests took place. All the arrested parties in two other cases, 11 in number, were released. Of the 7 persons arrested in the remaining case, 1 was convicted and 6 released.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—"Dacoity seven cases."

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.—"The District Superintendent attributes the increase in house-breaking by night (by 118 cases) to the breaking up of gangs of dacoits, who then take to the less serious descriptions of crime for a livelihood; and he is supported in his opinion by the Deputy Commissioner, who remarks that 'with the above marked decrease in the more heinous offences, an increase in house-breaking and theft was only to be expected.' Major Nembhard, Commissioner of East Berar, does not acknowledge the validity of this."

COMMISSIONER, *Major Nembhard*.—"Although heinous crimes have decreased, there has been a large general increase in offences against property. The District Superintendent assigns four causes for this: first, that the breaking up of the gangs who hitherto committed dacoities and highway robberies, forces the members thereof either to work honestly for their living, or to adopt the other alternative of procuring a living by dishonest means, namely, by committing petty depredations on the property of their neighbours; but I am not at all satisfied with the soundness of this as a reason for the increase which is so very conspicuous in the report for 1869. Heinous crimes—dacoities especially—are committed by a class of men who rarely take to house-breaking and petty theft. That we have broken up the gangs is a fact which it is satisfactory to me to be able to corroborate, but I very much doubt whether the members thereof are fairly chargeable with having contributed largely to the increase of crime against property now commented on."

DISTRICTS,—continued.

DISTRICTS,—continued.

Name of Presidency.	Name of Districts.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY FLUNDERED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.							Supposed number of Dacoits.	
								Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.		Total.
		Brought over ...	14	...	1	5,315	14 6	43	...	...	9	34	...	...	43	144

REMARKS.

Oomraotee,—continued.

(MEMO.—*Khaikaree* and *Wudder dacoits* are particularly addicted to gang burglary by night! They go prepared to convert it into "dacoity" with open violence, if resisted or any difficulty in carrying out their purpose should arise, but the successful *noiseless* robbery is their choice. They would rather commit gang burglary than dacoity. There is less risk of detection or of a hue and cry, and it is the most profitable of the two vocations, and as *Khaikarees* particularly abound in the Berars, "house-breaking by night" continues:—and if that description of crime has *increased*, it is scarcely so much a symptom of their gangs as dacoits being "broken up," as of greater facilities for *successfully following their more profitable pursuit*.—C. H.)

"The second cause assigned is one which comes up annually in most of the police reports, but I have never seen it clearly made out that the *Jáglías* of Berar are virtually the thieves of the village, though as village watchmen they are supposed to protect property. I readily admit that as *Takunkars* and *Par-dhees*, a certain amount of suspicion may reasonably attach to them, for these castes are given to commit theft,—but do our returns show that any tolerable proportion of persons tried and convicted of theft are actually village watchmen? If they do, then the sooner we dispense with these two castes as *village Jáglías*, the better it will be for the community at large. But if, on the other hand, our returns show no substantial grounds for the accusation which is so constantly brought against them, then I think we ought to allow it to drop, and seek elsewhere for the true cause of the increase in this kind of crime."

(MEMO.—*Vide* about the night watchmen of the Berars and other countries, generally belonging to the robber classes, in Colonel Hervey's printed report No. 1160A., dated 30th November 1869, paragraph 60.)

"The *Sonóriahs*, who visited the Oomraotee District during the year, may very justly be charged with a great proportion of the petty thefts."

Woon	..	1	...	...	5,723	...	...	15	...	...	13	2	...	...	15	16
Carried over	...	15	...	1	11,038	14	6	58	...	...	22	36	...	...	58	160

"The fourth and last cause assigned by the District Superintendent should have come first, for there can be no doubt that the immense influx into Berar of foreigners from the Nerbudda valley, and especially from Bundelcund, all seeking employment and food, was the true cause of the increase of offences against property."

MEMO.—Two cases of dacoity, of occurrence in this district in 1868, were detected this year, *viz.* (1) at *Pachore* on the 27th November 1868, arrested 8 persons, convicted 2, released 6; (2) at *Rajoor* on the 17th August 1868, arrested 4 persons, convicted 1, and released 3.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Oomraotee: In 1864 Oomraotee was included in the district called "East Berar," and no separate account for it for that year can, therefore, be here stated: 14 cases in 1865, 5 in 1866, 12 in 1867, 21 in 1868, and 7 in 1869.

The Magistrate's Return of this single case conveyed no information of the nature usually supplied, except that property to the value of Rs. 2,407-2-0 was recovered: so that the time of the robbery, whether by day or at night, whether upon house or on the high road, the supposed class of the robbers, and other particulars, cannot be here stated.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—"Dacoity: 13 cases in 1868 and 1 case in 1869: decrease 12 cases."

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.—"I have, in the body of my report, touched on what I believe to be some of the causes of this great decrease. It is partly to be attributed to the perpetrators of former dacoities becoming known, some finding themselves marked men, and (being *Brinjarahs*) not caring where they pitched, moved away beyond the British boundary. A few, too, were convicted, and this had its effect. The patrolling by camel sowars and by foot police has been most carefully organized by Mr. Cumberlege, and lastly, the Woon police, more especially the higher ranks, have perhaps become more acquainted with the habits of the *Brinjarahs*; all these causes had a share in bringing about the results commented on, but above them all I place the recognition by the Deputy Commissioner of the truth that the *Brinjarahs* require watching. Mr. Cumberlege is himself aware that his exertions would be of far less avail were he deprived of this support. To ignore the criminal propensities of the *Brinjarahs*, would lead to the worst results in the Woon District."

"The only dacoity which was perpetrated was a serious one: Rs. 5,273 were stolen, Rs. 2,564-10 were recovered; 13 men were convicted in this case, and were sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment: 4 sentenced to 6 years, 3 to

Name of Presidency.	Name of Districts.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS.
							Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.	Limited imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.		
		Brought over ...	15	...	1	11,038 14 6	58	...	...	22	36	...	...	58	160	Woon,—continued.

5 years, 3 to 3 years, 1 to 2 years, and 2 to 1 year. Chief Constables *Atta Hoossein* and *Kishen Rao* are mentioned as deserving credit in this case."

MEMO.—A case of dacoity, of occurrence at *Peepulkotta* on the 15th November 1868 in this district, was detected this year: arrested 2 persons, convicted 2.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.—"The prosecution of the receivers of the Brinjarah dacoits, who committed so much crime in 1868, was carried to a successful end in 1869. *Inspector Collins* worked this case most perseveringly, and is entitled to great credit for the successful result attained. The receivers were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. This was an important case, and exerted a beneficial effect in that part of the district."

COMMISSIONER, *Major Nembhard*.—"The dacoits who have hitherto given us so much trouble, have been broken up and dispersed. I attribute this both to better patrolling and to the effect of the exceptional measures which the Inspector General of Police and I suggested to the Resident to introduce, which showed dacoits and receivers of plundered property that we were determined to stop this crime."

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Woon: In 1864 Woon was included in the "East Berar" District, and the cases for that year in Woon cannot, therefore, be here separately shown; 13 cases in 1865, 14 in 1866, 17 in 1867, 13 in 1868, and 1 in 1869.

The Magistrate's Return of these two cases conveyed no particulars respecting them, except that the whole of the plundered property was recovered in one of them (Rs. 310-4-0), and that both were committed "in the jungles;" thus the time of the robberies, *i. e.*, whether by day or at night, the classes to which the robbers were supposed to belong, and other usual particulars,

HYDERABAD	HYDERABAD	Bassim	...	2	...	...	366	6	0	6	...	...	4	2	...	...	6	13
		TOTAL HYDER- ABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS	...	17	...	1	11,405	46*	64	...	...	26	38	...	...	64	173	

cannot here be stated. Property was plundered on both occasions, and it was recovered in one of them, as already shown.

No arrests took place in one case. The Police action indicated in the figured columns belongs to the other case.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—“Two dacoities occurred, one of which, a cattle dacoity committed by Brinjarahs, was traced with great perseverance by Inspector *Goolam Mahoyooddeen*; the other remains untraced.”

“Of two highway robberies one was traced; and two simple robberies of a petty nature remained untraced.”

MEMO.—A dacoity of a previous date at *Sawurgam* in this district on the 20th January 1868 was detected this year: arrested 3 persons, convicted 2, released 2.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in Bassim: This was a recently formed district, so that the dacoities of occurrence in it in previous years (1864 to 1867) cannot be here shown: 2 cases in 1868 and 2 in 1869.

* Recovered Rs. 5,086-13-0 in 6 cases.

RECAPITULATION.—Total of cases 17; concerned 173 persons; plundered Rs. 11,405-4-6 in 16 cases, nothing plundered in 1 case; recovered Rs. 5,086-13-0 in 6 cases; nothing recovered in 10 cases; arrested 64 persons in 9 cases; no arrests in 8 cases; all the arrested parties in 5 cases, 27 in number, were released: of 37 persons arrested in the remaining 4 cases, 26 were convicted and 11 were released; total released 38. One person wounded in one case only; no killing or wounding in 16 cases.

TOTALING REMARKS.

Area 17,334 square miles; population 2,231,565.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE (*Lieutenant C. T. Lane.*)—“The year 1868 was marked by a large increase in dacoities, and by an increase to a smaller extent in robberies. Many of the dacoities were of a serious type, and the Police were, up to the close of the year, not successful in the detection of the offenders. At the commencement of 1869, I visited that portion of East Berar where dacoities had been so frequent as to make it certain that the perpetrators were in organized gangs. I was fully satisfied that the offenders belonged to the *Brinjarah* tribe, and I reported to this effect in my last annual report. One or two of the Tandas suspected, moved away beyond British territory, and have not since returned; but by persevering enquiry the Oomraotee Police succeeded in bringing home several crimes to other suspected Tandas.”

“Dacoities decreased from 48 in 1868 to 17 in 1869” (one of these being, according to Appendix I, “with aggravating circumstances.”)

“It is worthy of notice that there were fewer dacoities during the year under review in East Berar than in West Berar; this has never formerly been the case. Dacoity has not increased to any extent in the latter division, but it was greatly reduced in the former.”

"Comparative Statement of Dacoities committed in Berar during the years 1868 and 1869."

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF DACOITIES.						PROPERTY STOLEN.						PROPERTY RECOVERED.						AVERAGE VALUE OF PROPERTY TAKEN IN EACH DACOITY.						PERSONS.					
		House.		Road and others.		TOTAL.		1868.			1869.			1868.			1869.			1868.		1869.		1868.		1869.					
		1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.						
		1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.						
EAST BERAR.	Oomraotee	8	2	14	5	22	7	247	14	6	3,595	4	6	105	0	0	2,369	7	0	11	4	3	513	9	9	64	18	23	1	41	17
	Woon	6	1	7	...	13	1	3,211	15	6	5,723	0	0	92	5	6	2,460	2	0	247	1	2	5,723	0	0	18	17	5	13	13	4
	Ellichpoor	3	...	2	...	5	...	1,238	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	11	2	...	...	...	10*	...	1	...	8	...
WEST BERAR.	Akolah	2	2	...	3	2	5	5,383	8	0	1,592	10	0	305	4	0	...	...	...	2,691	12	0	318	8	0	14	15	3	8	11	73
	Booldanah	2	2	2	...	4	2	4,167	14	0	128	0	0	1,108	7	0	...	...	...	1,041	15	6	64	0	0	32†	10	10	...	18	10
	Bassim ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2	233	12	0	366	6	0	292	10	0	310	4	0	116	14	0	183	1	0	17	5‡	...	4	17	1
	TOTAL	21	7	27	10	48	17	14,433	8	0	11,405	4	6	1,903	10	6	5,139	13	0	4,356	10	1	6,802	2	9	155	65	42	26	108	39"

* One escaped.
† One pardoned.

‡ Four under trial.
§ Six under trial.

"The most satisfactory point brought out by the above table is the great decrease in *house* dacoities; only seven of these occurred, and of these, only four were organized attacks by regular dacoits; the remainder were petty crimes committed on isolated huts, or *burglaries turned into dacoity* by violence used by the criminals in escaping: of the four dacoities properly so called, the perpetrators of two were prosecuted to conviction in the Sessions Court; one was an attempt only, no property being taken; and the fourth is not traced, though the Police have reason to believe that they have a good clue to the offenders which may yet be worked with successful results."

"The dacoities of former periods were detected or partially detected during the year 1869."

"Before quitting this subject, I must refer to the only exceptional measure taken in consequence of the prevalence of dacoity during the latter part of the year 1868. At the suggestion of the Commissioner of East Berar, the Resident's sanction was obtained to the issue of a notice, to have force in the tract of country affected by dacoity, that ornaments and clothes were not to be bought from Brinjarahs, or the former melted up without being first shown at the nearest Police Station. I believe that this measure was of great use as showing the Brinjarahs, and people generally, that vigorous measures were being taken to check dacoity. The measure was not in force for any long period: as soon as it was found that dacoity had been checked, the notice was withdrawn."

"All the dacoities committed occurred in the first eight months of the year; the last four months were entirely free from this crime; I can adduce no reason for this."

"It is a source of satisfaction to me that I am able to repeat this year the mention of the *Rahtores* which I made in the report for 1868. No serious crime has been traced to this class during 1869. They require, however, constant watchfulness, and any carelessness in this respect would be taken advantage of. The continued presence of *Choul Mull*, the former Rahtore leader, in the Force, I have found of great use to me: he obtains good information of the movements of Rhatores and Meenas from Delhi down to Hyderabad. Considerable numbers of Meenas started from their homes in the Goorgaon District of Punjab, and from other parts, for the Deccan, and few parties entered Berar. Some heavy cases of house-breaking were perpetrated in Oomraotee, and it is possible that Meenas may have had a hand in them. The wholesome restrictions to which during the past few years these criminals have been subjected in the Punjab were lately relaxed, and bands of Meena plunderers may now wander over the country unchecked until crime is brought home to them. It is far from improbable that this may have a bad effect even in Berar, distant though it be from the homes of the tribe."

"BRINJARAHs.—We have been more successful in dealing with this class than hitherto: this is in a great measure owing to the Tandas of bad character having become more known to the Police." DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT (Mr. Cumberlege).—"The Brinjarahs comprise many criminal populations, and they must certainly be admitted as professional criminals, for to think otherwise would serve no good purpose, and would indeed be shutting one's eyes to what should now be considered an established fact: opportunity is, I believe, all the class requires to be as bad as ever they were. I can in nowise reconcile with my understanding that we have crushed their lawless spirit: this time alone can do * * * * * Believing this, of course it is clear to what I would point. The present year should not be taken as a criterion, and future returns compared with these, so far as grave crime is concerned * * * * * I have noticed that where a class addicted to grave crime is to be found, grave crime is generally spasmodic, and we shall require to be the more careful and watchful during 1870. I mean we must endeavour to give Brinjarahs no opening, and must redouble our efforts, lest some opportunity be offered of which they would at once avail themselves, and give us the same trouble again we have already experienced."

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.—"Khaikarees.—This tribe continues to give trouble; it is particularly addicted to house-breaking by night; considerable numbers carry on their calling in Berar. This Department has lately been in communication with the Assistant General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, at Jaulnah, regarding them, and by means of the joint action of the two departments, it is hoped that the operations of this class may be checked." (MEMO.—The habits as gang burglars of the Khaikarees, called Korwees, Korwurroos, &c., in the southern districts of Bombay, in Mysore and Madras, have often been described in the reports of the General Superintendent. They are always ready to convert the burglary into an act of open dacoity with burning torches if obstructed in any degree in carrying out the enterprise noiselessly. The Assistant General Superintendent at Jaulnah (Major Ward) has lately arrested several persons of this incorrigible race of robbers, one of whom, long a notorious leader, has described as many as 75 acts of open dacoity, besides a large number of cases of gang burglary and robberies in the open country, committed by his own gang alone.)

"Khunjurs, Kolatees, Nuths, Bhampates, Takinkars, Mang Garôrees, Goojratee Gopals.—Gangs of all these tribes infest Berar; some are more criminally disposed than others. The six first named are professional criminals; the men of the last tribe make a part of their living by performing athletic feats, and eke out their resources by occasional buffalo theft." (MEMO.—These criminal classes have been before reported upon by the Thuggee Department, and approvers have been admitted from four of them, vide para. 77 of Colonel Hervey's printed report No. 1160A., dated 30th November 1869. Bhampates are pick-pockets.)

"Sarodees.—The men of this class go about in small numbers, sometimes singly. The crime for which they are chiefly responsible is incendiarism. They, like other wandering tribes, lay claim to the power of curing diseases by charms, and of taking away the reproach of barrenness from women; the most frequent prescription in the latter case is that the women should set fire to one or more houses: the belief in the efficacy of this measure is a superstition widely spread, and is the cause of a considerable number of fires." (MEMO.—This class is not known to the Thuggee Department under this name.—C. H.)

"Budducks.—Information has been obtained by the District Superintendent of Police, Akolah, Captain Jameson, that a gang of this tribe has penetrated as far southward as Berar; they have not yet been captured, but endeavours are being made to trace them." (MEMO.—The last operations of the Thuggee Department against this once very formidable tribe of plunderers on a large scale, were in 1844. The second generation have now sprung up and have spread as far as Bhopal and Berar.—C. H.)

"Pardhees.—This tribe is one of the worst of the criminal classes in Berar. The Poorna Valley from Chandore in the Ellichpoor District to the western boundary of Berar is full of them; they are often Jâglias of villages, but even this position does not prevent them from engaging in crime; as a rule, Pardhee criminals do not commit crime in villages in which there is a Pardhee Jâglia. Jâglias of this tribe committed the most serious dacoity which occurred during the year. In this dacoity no less than five persons were wounded (vide Akolah.) The offenders were arrested and successfully prosecuted in the Sessions Court." (MEMO.—These robbers have also been reported upon, and there are several approvers of the tribe in the Thuggee Department. Their exploit in robbing a rich mosque outside of the Ellichpoor city on the 4th August 1864 was described in Colonel Hervey's recent printed report No. 1160A., dated 30th November 1869, para. 76. Vide also para. 60, in which they are shown to be identical with the Takunkars.—C. H.)

"Sonôrias.—Some success was attained against this class for the first time during the year, and we are indebted to the Central Provinces Police for the means of commencing operations against them. A Sonôria informer was placed at the disposal of the District Superintendent of Police, Oomraotee, by the District Superintendent of Police, Nagpore; this enabled the Berar Police to commence work, and in a short time a considerable number of Sonôrias were arrested. Sixteen were committed to the Sessions at Akolah, and eleven were convicted of belonging to a wandering gang of thieves. A Patel was also convicted of receiving their stolen property. The head quarters of these men was at Baillora in the Oomraotee District, and from all that can be gathered, they have made that vicinity the receptacle of their spoils for very many years. Another gang was taken up at Unterwaddy beyond Jaulnah in the territories of His Highness the Nizam. It was thought that the depredations of this gang extended to Berar, and I therefore authorized Captain Jameson, the District Superintendent of Police of Akolah, to take measures to suppress them. That officer, acting in concert with the authorities of His Highness the Nizam, arrested a considerable number, and prosecuted them to conviction in the Criminal Court of the Talookdar of Jaulnah. The habits of this class are now better known to the Berar Police, and I hope that their depredations will be considerably curtailed. They commit no crime by violence or at night, and restrict their means of livelihood to theft by day." (Vide about these people in the Dacoity Statement for the North-Western Provinces for the present year (1869). Vide also Colonel Hervey's report in the Foreign Department No. 1004, dated 15th October 1867.)

"From this enumeration of some only of the classes which infest Berar for criminal purposes, it will be seen that much vigilance is required to keep them in check, but a knowledge of the customs and modes of life of these tribes is necessary before they can be successfully opposed; few of our Police Officers possess this knowledge, and I have therefore asked the Resident's sanction to it being made more available by means of notes prepared by selected officers and circulated among all Police Officers." (MEMO.—No. 1 of the Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, 1858, contain a particular account of these and other predatory tribes, drawn up by Major Hervey as Assistant General Superintendent at Belgaum. Accounts of them are also given in the recently printed report of the same Officer as General Superintendent, No. 1160A., dated 30th November 1869, paras. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 77, 140, 141, 142, 143, and 145.)

'COINERS.—I have lately submitted a separate report on this subject for the information of the Resident; that report will have made the Resident aware that coining is practised as a profession to a greater extent than is generally imagined. It is sufficient to state here that the Berar Police has apprehended members of no less than 11 gangs and obtained convictions in nearly all these cases.' (MEMO.—*Vide* about these people in the Remarks in the Dacoity Statement for the present year (1869) for the Central Provinces.)

("Highway Robbery 24 cases; house-breaking by night 732 cases.")

RESIDENT.—"The Bunjarees, of whom about 50,000 have their head quarters in Berar, greatly add to the work of the Police. They seem to have been watched both with moderation and success during the past year. Mr. Saunders would be sorry to think that every Bunjaree is of necessity a plunderer, with regard to whom any amount of the harassing interference on the part of the Police is justifiable. On the contrary, he believes that a large proportion, perhaps even one-half of their whole number, may be said to ply their calling with all due honesty and regularity of life. But still there remains about the Bunjarees enough of the criminal element to tax heavily the resources of the Police; and whenever vigilance with respect to these nomads may become relaxed, a marked rise in the crime returns of the Province will probably be witnessed in consequence."

"Moreover, the situation of Berar, and its vicinity to foreign territory, especially expose it to the passing visits of the unemployed and predatory classes from many different parts of India. Some of these, such as the *Raktores* and *Meenas*, are only too well known in Berar. Much experience, not to say much diligence and zeal, is therefore needed on the part of every Police Officer in the Province. Experience, of course, can only come with time, and the mode in which you have recently been encouraging the younger officers under you to devote themselves to the study, not merely of the languages, but also of the peculiarities of character and custom belonging to the more important of the classes with which they have to deal, have met with the Resident's special approval."

"The Resident notices, as a good feature in the work of the past year, that three murders, ten dacoities, and two robberies, which had been committed in former years, were either detected or partially detected in 1869; and 26 persons of those implicated in them prosecuted to conviction. He agrees with you in considering that the detection of these 15 cases of heinous crime, after the criminals had probably begun to think themselves safe from the risk of discovery, must have been attended with good results; and may even have contributed to bring about the decrease in crimes against property, attended with violence, which you have had to record for the past year."

"But notwithstanding the fact that since the re-organization of the Police in 1864, dacoity and robbery have never stood at so low a figure as during the past year, it remains to be noted that an increase of altogether 2,517 offences has characterised the same period as contrasted with the previous year."

"It may be also that the increased success which has been experienced in the repression of heinous crime has led to the dacoity of former years assuming the milder form of lurking house-trespass."

The Resident to the Government of India.—"The dacoities were not of a very serious type, and in no case was injury to life inflicted. The aggregate value of property said to have fallen into the hands of dacoits was Govt. Rs. 11,405 (£1,140). In only 12 per cent. of the total number of cases had the perpetrators been brought to justice at the close of the year. This fact, however, is not so discouraging as it seems, because of the dacoities traced during the year, ten had been committed in preceding years; and the same thing is already happening this year in respect of the undetected crime of the previous one."

"The decrease in heinous crimes having occurred, as will be shown presently, during a year when Berar formed even more than usually the resort of professional criminals from other parts of India, may be regarded as especially satisfactory. It is ascribed, firstly, to a vigilant eye having been kept by the Police on the influx and movements generally of the criminal classes; and secondly, to the careful patrolling of the highways leading to and from the market towns."

"The Hyderabad Assigned Districts have often been described as forming rather a difficult Police charge. The vast increase in the trade of the Province which has been witnessed during recent years has produced a corresponding diffusion of wealth; while the opening of banks and introduction of currency notes have not yet had time to wean the people from the ancient custom of hoarding gold and silver in their houses. There is a lamentable want of courage, moreover, in the demeanour of the villagers generally, when undergoing violence at the hands of dacoits, and a marked absence of public spirit in co-operating with the Police against the criminal classes."

"Further, the Province is greatly exposed, as has been seen in the preceding section, to the influx of unemployed adventurers or marauders. These are apt to establish themselves a short distance from the Berar frontier, and within His Highness the Nizam's territory, so as to be able to enter our districts at pleasure on errands of evil, without, however, bringing themselves fairly under the cognizance of our Police. It is true the native authorities cordially assist in apprehending such robbers, when once they have been traced. But much mischief is often done before the Berar Police succeed in discovering the outlying hamlets where they have established themselves."

"Some of the tribes referred to, such as the *Raktores* and *Meenas*, are born dacoits, with whom robbery is at once a profession, a faith, a mission. Not until means are devised of breaking up their fraternities, as has been done in the case of their congeners, the Thugs, and, above all, of educating their children amid new influences and associations, will their characteristics be changed."

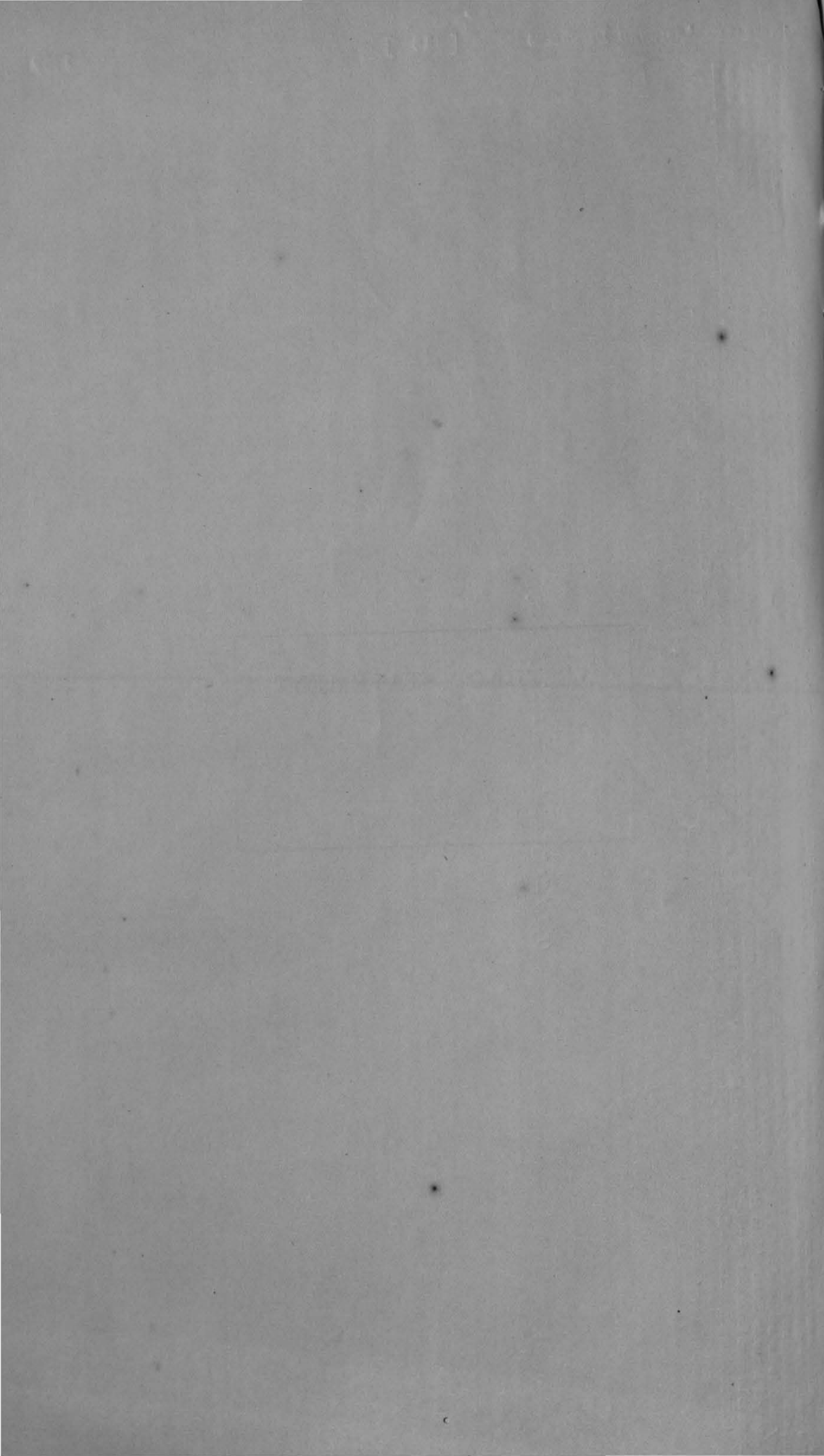
"The Bunjarees or wandering grain merchants, who regularly move about Berar itself to the number of more than 50,000, are also much identified with the past history of violent crime in the Province. Interesting in a way as the descendants of those who carried rice for the armies of Lord Lake and Wellesley, and possibly, too, as the relations of those gipsy tribes which still traverse some parts of Great Britain, they are to the Berar Police Officer little else than a constant object of vigilance and precaution." (The report of Colonel Hervey, when Assistant General Superintendent, to the Bombay Government in 1851, Printed Selections, 1858, showed how useful these Brinjarah carriers were to Colonel Wellesley's operations in the Southern Mahratta Country, and on the Madras and Mysore frontiers in that direction against the great Mahratta freebooter *Dhondya Wagh*.)

"It may be said that the two cardinal points which the Police has to set before it are, firstly, to maintain such communications with other parts of India as to ensure early intelligence of the movement Berarwards of members of the criminal classes; and secondly, to keep the indigenous Bunjarees steadily under surveillance."

"The measures in force with these ends have been described in previous Administration Reports. During the past year, they have been carried out with perhaps increased completeness and success, which is due, as far as the Bunjarees are concerned, to the character and habits of their numerous clans (*Tandaks*) having become better known to the Police than they once were; while the gratifying fact that no serious crime was traced during the year to the *Faktoes* is ascribed to the continued good services of an old Rahtore leader, who is now attached to the Force, and obtains information of the movements of his own and similar fraternities in different parts of India. As regards the *Meenas*, again, it is said that certain wholesome restrictions to which they used to be subjected in the Punjab, where they abound, have recently been relaxed, so that bands of these plunderers may now wander over the country unchecked, until actual crime is brought home to them. 'It is far from improbable,' writes the Officiating Inspector General of Police in his annual report, 'that this may have had a bad effect even in Berar, distant though it be from the homes of tribe.' (On this subject *vide* Colonel Hervey's recent report, No. 1160A., dated 30th November 1869, paragraphs 89 to 109.)

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dacoity in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts: 194 cases in 1864, 35 in 1865, 23 in 1866, 38 in 1867, 47 in 1868, and 17 in 1869.

(End of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1869.)



ABSTRACT STATEMENT

FOR

1869.

ABSTRACT STATE

No.	Names of Governments and Administrations.	Number of cases.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED AND RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR.						NUMBER OF PERSONS AR		
					Plundered.			Recovered.			Arrested.	Hanged.	Transported for life.
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
1	Bengal	456	34	76	1,55,973	10	8	Nothing in the Returns on this subject.*			2,034	...	38
2	North-Western Provinces	96	6	46	60,883	0	2	† 629	1	9	453	...	4
3	Oudh	16	...	23	6,766	6	9	Nothing in the Returns on the subject.‡			99	...	1
4	Punjab	20	...	11	2,190	5	9	§ 411	4	0	61	...	...
5	Central Provinces	14	6	2	974	10	11	|| 207	6	0	113	1	1
6	Madras	400	Not shown.		1,01,955	0	0	12,282	0	0	1,459	...	...
7	Bombay	132	3	62	1,76,341	2	11	†† 55,205	13	0	446	1	24
8	Mysore	62	1	78	48,692	15	1	§§ 1,054	1	2	263	...	...
9	Hyderabad Assigned Districts	17	...	1	11,405	4	6	||| 5,086	13	0	64	...	...
TOTAL		1,213	50 (Exclusive of Madras.)	299 (Exclusive of Madras.)	5,65,182	8	9	74,876	6	11	5,092	2	68

MENT FOR 1869.

IMPRISONED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.					Supposed number of Dacoits.	REMARKS
Limited Imprisonment.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.		
72	1,212	7	5	2,034	3,418	* The Returns furnished by Magistrates did not mention anything on the subject of any recovered property. But as, according to the Police Administration Report, a total sum of Rs. 10,34,963 and a sum of Rs. 3,26,146, or 31.5 per cent., was recovered, a due proportion of the latter amount covered in dacoity would be Rs. 49,131-11-3, and that amount might, if not greatly too high, be taken to represent the recovered property for the purposes of a proportionate comparison.
236	216	6	1	453	1,428	† Rupees 5,697-13-6 were shown to have been recovered in 90 cases of dacoity at page 130 of the Police Administration Report, but the only amount shown to have been recovered in the Magistrates' Returns was Rs. 629-1-9 in four cases only. According to the Police Administration Report, a total sum of Rs. 14,40,790 was the amount plundered in the whole of the offences against property, and Rs. 5,40,534 was the amount recovered, or at 37.6. A sum of Rs. 22,892-0-1½ would, at that percentage, be the proportion recovered in the cases of dacoity in the North-Western Provinces in 1869.
53	45	...	...	99	157	‡ The Police Administration Report for Oudh shows that a sum of Rs. 6,22,877 was the amount plundered in all the cases of crime "cognizable by law" in 1869, and that Rs. 1,19,331 was the amount recovered, or at 19.10 per cent. According to this, the proportion of property recovered in dacoity in Oudh would be Rs. 1,275-6-2.
19	37	...	5	61	145	§ Rupees 411-4-0, recovered in two cases, was all which the Magistrate's Return exhibited on this subject. The Police Administration Report for the Punjab showed, however, that property plundered throughout that Province in 1869 in all offences against property, amounted to Rs. 2,22,295, and the amount recovered to Rs. 87,328, or at 39 per cent., at which rate the proportion recovered in the cases of dacoity would be Rs. 854-3-9.
69	42	...	...	113	118	|| Rupees 207-6-0 in three cases was all that the Returns received from Magistrates showed on the subject of the property recovered in dacoity. According to the Police Administration Report for the Central Provinces, the total amount of property plundered in every kind of offence in 1869 was Rs. 4,34,281, and the amount recovered Rs. 2,05,853, or at 47 per cent., which would give Rs. 458-1-7 as the proportion of recovered property in dacoity. But the Inspector General, Police, stated (<i>vide Totating Remarks</i>) that the amount plundered was Rs. 8,522, and the amount recovered Rs. 2,010, or at 24 per cent.
469	** 690	†† ...	...	1,450	4,587	¶ Exclusive of one man flogged and released. ** Inclusive of one man died before trial, one man released after being flogged, one man admitted as an approver, and 25 undisposed of at the end of the year. †† Properly the one man died before trial should appear in this column; but as the Dacoity Statement for Districts did not show this casualty or to what district it appertained, that Statement is necessarily followed in the present document.
132	251	1*	47	446	1,653	†† This amount was recovered in nine cases: nothing recovered in the rest.
59	304	...	...	363	1,060	§§ Rupees 1,054-1-2 recovered in 12 cases.
26	38	...	...	64	173	||| Rupees 5,086-13-0 recovered in six cases.
1,815	3,135	14	58	5,092	12,748	For the number of cases to which these details appertain, <i>vide</i> "Statement of Details for 1869."

STATEMENT OF DETAILS

FOR

1869.

STATEMENT OF

Number.	Names of Governments and Administrations.	Number of cases.	SUSPECTED NUMBER OF DACOITS CONCERNED.		AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PLUNDERED.			Number of cases in which no property was plundered or shown to have been plundered.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			Number of cases in which property was not recovered or shown to have been recovered.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH ARRESTS TOOK PLACE.			
			Persons.	Cases.	Amount.				Cases.	Amount.			Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases in which no arrests took place.	
					Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.					P.
1	Bengal	456	3,418	420	1,55,973	10	8	36	Unknown.*			420	326	2,034	130	
2	North-Western Provinces ...	96	1,428	88	60,883	0	2	8	7	629	1	9†	81	56	453	40
3	Oudh	16	157	16†	6,766	6	9	None.	Unknown‡			16	13	99	3	
4	Punjab	20	145	18	2,190	5	9	2	2	411	4	0‡	16	15	61	5
5	Central Provinces	14	118	13	974	10	11	1	4	207	6	**	9	13	113	1
6	Madras	400	4,587	399	1,01,955	0	0	1	Not stated.	12,282	0	0	Not stated.	233	1,459	167
7	Bombay	132	1,653	125	1,76,341	2	11	7	9	55,205	13	0	116	66	446	66
8	Mysore	62	1,069	62	48,692	15	1	None.	12	1,054	1	2	50	39	363	23
9	Hyderabad Assigned Districts...	17	173	16	11,405	4	6	1	6	5,088	13	0	10	9	64	8
	TOTAL ...	1,213	12,748	1,157	5,65,182	8	19	56	40	74,876	6	11	718	770	5,092	443
									Less for Bengal, Madras, and Oudh.							

DETAILS FOR 1869.

Cases.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE ARRESTED PERSONS WERE DISPOSED OF WITHOUT CONVICTIONS.				NUMBER OF DETECTED CASES, OR CASES IN WHICH CONVICTIONS TOOK PLACE.					Total number of persons released.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH KILLING AND WOUNDING TOOK PLACE.			Number of cases in which no killing or wounding took place.	REMARKS.	
	Arrested.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Cases.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.		Escaped.	Cases.	Killed.			Wounded.
15	750	740	1	...	108	1,284	810	463	6	5	1,212	73	34	76	383	* <i>Vide</i> the Remarks in the "Abstract Statement." The Returns received from Magistrates did not exhibit any property recovered, or the Police Administration Report how much of the recovered property in all cases of crime appertained to the 466 cases of dacoity.
20	107	104	3	...	36	346	230	112	3	1	216	25	6	46	71	† This was the amount recovered in reality in four cases only; something was also recovered in three cases, or seven cases in all, in which recovery of plunder was effected, but the extent was not stated: <i>Vide</i> the Remarks for this Heading in the "Abstract Statement."
5	16	16	...	...	8	83	54	29	...	...	45	10	...	23	6	‡ Property was plundered in the 16 cases, but the extent plundered was not stated in one of them, so that the amount here given, Rs. 6,766-6-9, refers to 15 cases only.
6	35	32	...	3	7	26	19	5	...	2	37	6	...	11	14	§ Nothing was stated under this Heading in the Returns furnished by Magistrates: <i>Vide</i> the Remarks for this column in the "Abstract Statement."
4	32	32	...	...	9	81	71	10	...	...	42	4	6	2	10	|| <i>Vide</i> the Remarks for this Heading in the "Abstract Statement."
128	Not discernible.	Not discernible.	Unknown††	Not stated.	107	Not discernible.	469††	Not discernible.	...	...	990§§	20||	Not specified.	Not specified.	390	¶ Property was plundered in 13 cases, and in four of them (<i>vide Belaspoor</i>) the extent was not stated; Rs. 974-10-11 refer, therefore, to nine cases only. ** This amount more correctly refers to three cases only, the amount recovered in the fourth case not having been stated: <i>Vide</i> the Remarks for this Heading in the "Abstract Statement."
32	183	143	...	40	34	263	147	108	1	7	251	32	3	62	100	†† <i>Vide</i> the Remarks under this Heading in the "Abstract Statement." ‡‡ Exclusive of one man flogged and released. §§ Inclusive of one man "died before trial," one man released after being flogged, one man "admitted as an Approver," and 25 "undisposed of at the end of the year." ||| The number here given of cases in which killing and wounding may have taken place is identical with the number of cases called "Dacoity (aggravated)," but the number of persons actually killed or wounded in them was not shown. MEMO.—For further explanations and other particulars, <i>vide</i> Recapitulation in the "Abstract Statistical Statement for Districts."
26	218	218	...	...	13	145	69	86	...	...	304	18	1	78	44	
5	27	27	...	...	4	37	26	11	...	...	38	1	...	1	16	
361	1,368	1,321	4	43	386	2,265	1,885	824	10	15	3,135	189	50	299	1,024	¶¶ This amount refers to the property plundered in 1,152 cases, for the amount plundered in five other cases was not specified. *** This was the amount recovered in 36 cases, for although property was stated to have been recovered on 40 occasions, the amount recovered was not shown in four of them.
	Except for Madras.			Without Madras.		Without Madras.		Without Madras.					Less for Madras.			

CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF THE
 INVESTIGATION INTO THE
 CAUSE OF THE
 DEATH OF
 THE
 LATE
 MR. JAMES W. HARRIS
 OF
 THE
 CITY OF
 BOSTON
 IN
 THE
 YEAR
 1881

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Profession	Residence
1	James W. Harris	45	Male	Merchant	123 Main St, Boston
2	John A. Smith	30	Male	Physician	456 Elm St, Boston
3	Mary E. Jones	25	Female	Teacher	789 Park St, Boston
4	Robert L. Brown	50	Male	Lawyer	101 State St, Boston
5	Elizabeth C. White	40	Female	Widow	234 Church St, Boston
6	William D. Green	35	Male	Engineer	567 North St, Boston
7	Charles F. Black	20	Male	Student	890 South St, Boston
8	Anna M. Gray	15	Female	Child	123 West St, Boston
9	Thomas H. King	60	Male	Retired	456 East St, Boston
10	Sarah J. Lee	35	Female	Housewife	789 Center St, Boston

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE

THREE YEARS

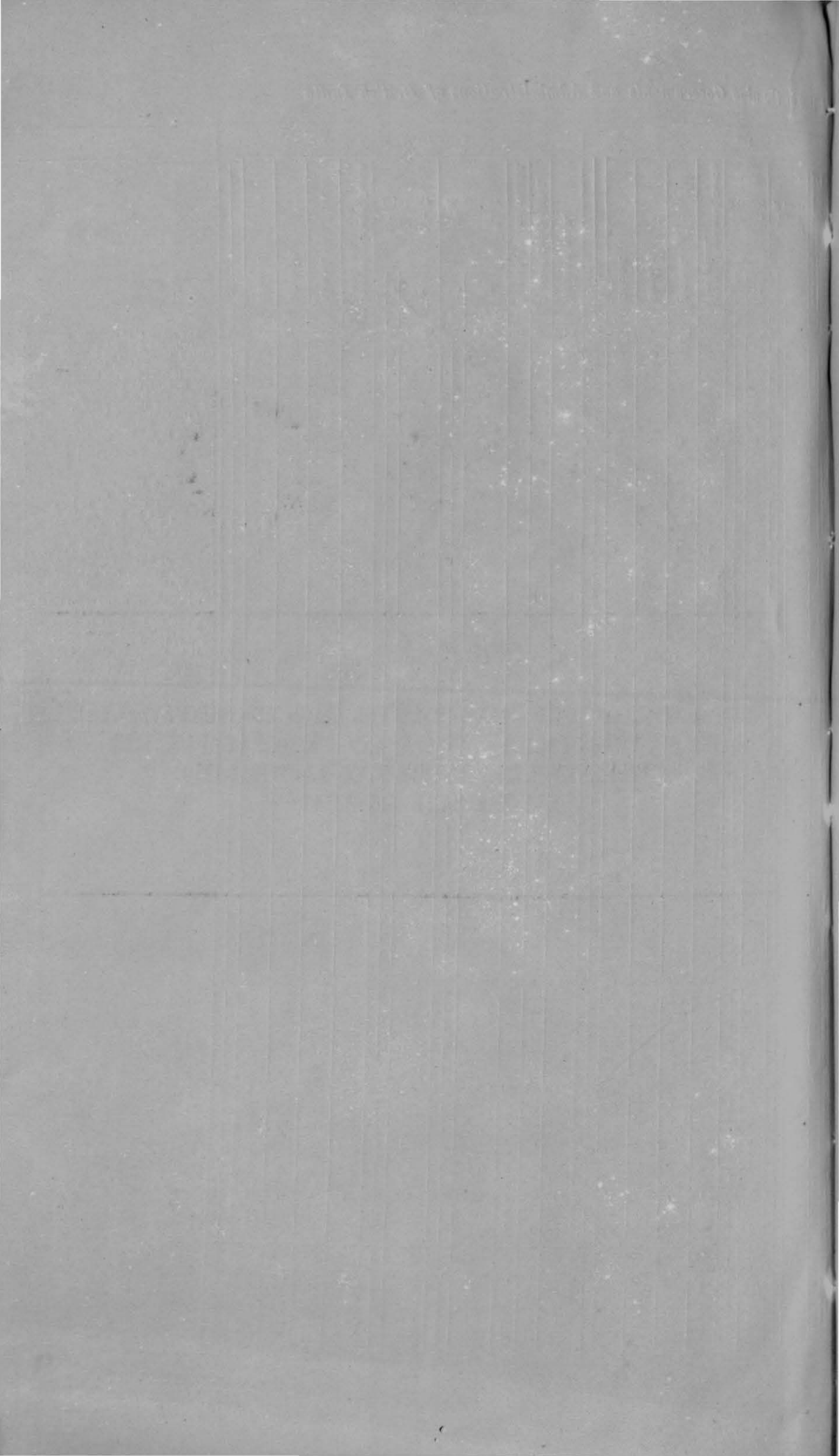
1867, 1868, AND 1869.

Comparative Statement of Dacoities for the three years 1867, 1868,

No.	Names of Governments and Administrations.	1867.													1868.																			
		Number of cases.			Amount of property plundered.			Amount of property recovered.			Supposed number of Dacoits concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Number of persons killed.			Number of persons wounded.			Amount of property plundered.			Amount of property recovered.			Supposed number of Dacoits concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.
		Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.						
1	Bengal ...	499	13	73	2,66,556	11	6	9,637	1	0	3,650	1,925	804	1,110	9	2	496	11	91	1,47,663	8	1	10,706	11	4	3,291	1,882	680	1,191	6	6			
2	North-Western Provinces.	52	6	46	14,504	0	6	111	0	6	642	129	59	69	1	...	71	9	52	13,583	8	9	441	15	10	1,020	335	118	212	1	4			
3	Oudh ...	13	...	5	2,479	4	3	...	...	...	126	41	11	30	...	...	16	3	6	1,433	9	0	...	...	...	116	104	54	50	...	...	
4	Punjab ...	5	1	11	1,307	0	0	75	0	0	29	12	...	12	...	...	11	4	6	4,675	2	0	128	0	0	81	41	23	18	...	...	
5	Central Provinces.	22	2	9	59,401	8	9	32,831	8	0	235	175	49	125	1	...	28	...	9	20,512	1	0	115	13	7	344	244	117	127	...	...	
6	Madras ...	533	Not stated.	Not stated.	99,902	0	0	17,148	0	0	5,919	1,699	534	1,163	2	...	486	Not stated.	Not stated.	1,33,836	0	0	9,920	0	0	5,687	1,786	558	1,220	1	7			
7	Bombay ...	121	3	45	83,779	7	7	6,523	13	7	1,344	556	227	329	...	...	116	17	79	1,24,016	12	10	11,908	15	10	1,103	526	215	308	2	1	
8	Mysore ...	94	4	104	58,275	2	2	8,225	2	8	1,717	435	155	313	3	44	81	3	125	37,729	0	0	514	13	10	1,079	316	40	272	...	4			
9	Hyderabad Assigned Districts	38	1	1	11,408	0	2	2,474	10	11	354	106	42	61	...	...	47	...	8	16,216	6	0	1,726	11	9	418	160	47	112	...	1	
TOTAL ...		1,377	30	294	5,97,703	2	11	77,046	4	8	14,016	5,128	1,881	3,215	16	16	1,352	47	376	4,99,665	15	8	34,866	5	2	13,139	5,394	1,852	3,510	10	22			

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }

Dated Delhi, 22nd March 1872. }





COMPARATIVE DACOITIE STATEMENTS FOR EACH ADMINISTRATION FOR
THE SIX YEARS FROM 1864 TO 1869, AND A SINGLE COMPARATIVE
STATEMENT FOR THE ENTIRE NINE ADMINISTRATIONS
FOR THE SAME SIX YEARS.

COMPARATIVE LOCATION STATEMENTS FOR EACH ADMINISTRATION FOR
THE SIX YEARS FROM 1881 TO 1886, AND A SINGLE COMPARATIVE
STATEMENT FOR THE ENTIRE TIME ADMINISTRATION.
FOR THE YEAR SIX YEARS.

Comparative Statement of *Dacoities* in the Districts of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY for the SIX YEARS from 1864 to 1869.

Number.	DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	YEARS.						Total in each District for the six years.	REMARKS.
			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.		
1	ASSAM	Cossyah and Jynteeah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Durrung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Gowalparah	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	
4		Kamroop	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	
5		Luckhimpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Nowgong	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	4
7	BHAGULPORE	Sebsaugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		Bhagulpore	...	13	11	16	...	9	10	59
9		Darjeeling	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	7
10		Monghyr	...	15	4	13	6	2	3	43
11		Purneah	...	17	16	12	9	8	22	84
12	BURDWAN	Bancoorah	...	5	20	130	18	16	14	203
13		Beerbhoom	...	7	8	18	5	8	13	59
14		Burdwan	...	4	10	29	15	17	10	85
15		Hooghly	...	11	24	64	39	33	35	206
16	CHITTAGONG	Howrah	...	1	4	10	4	6	3	28
17		Midnapore	...	44	74	265	95	80	45	603
18		Chittagong Hill Tracts East of Chittagong	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19	CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	8
20		Nowacolly	...	3	4	9	11	5	4	36
21		Tipperah	...	1	11	6	1	3	7	29
22	CHOTA NAG-PORE	Hazareebaugh	...	43	36	95	52	34	30	290
23		Loharduggah	...	6	26	28	8	17	11	96
24		Manbhoom	...	10	13	172	25	20	10	250
25		Singbhoom	...	1	2	50	6	1	1	61
26	DACCA	Backergunge	...	3	4	1	...	9	5	22
27		Cachar	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
28		Dacca	...	6	5	7	2	6	9	35
29		Furreedpore	...	3	7	1	...	5	3	19
30	ORISSA	Mymensing	...	10	11	25	9	12	5	72
31		Sylhet	...	5	2	2	2	4	2	17
32		Balasore	...	14	23	141	17	6	5	206
33	PATNAH	Cuttack	...	...	6	107	12	3	...	128
34		Pooree	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	63
35	PATNAH	Behar	...	11	24	61	14	26	38	174
36		Chumparun	...	6	4	35	9	5	5	64
37		Patnah	...	5	6	12	4	9	12	48
38		Sarun	...	7	4	6	1	5	9	32
39	PRESIDENCY...	Shahabad	...	17	29	18	13	25	35	137
40		Tirhoot	...	8	3	9	13	3	...	36
41		Jessore	...	24	12	10	8	4	8	66
42		Nuddeca	...	4	13	21	11	3	5	57
43		24-Pergunnahs	...	10	10	41	13	21	21	116
44	RAJSHAHYE ...	Bogra	...	2	2	8	6	1	1	20
45		Dinagepore	...	16	11	26	11	23	5	92
46		Maldah	...	6	6	10	4	13	9	48
47		Moorshedabad	...	15	8	36	8	11	16	94
48	SONTHAL PER-GUNNAHS ...	Pubna	...	4	3	13	8	5	11	44
49		Rajshahye	...	12	12	25	11	9	7	76
50		Rungpore	...	28	19	42	16	19	11	135
51	CALCUTTA	Deogurh	...	7	1	4	4	3	2	21
52		Doomka	...	3	...	6	2	...	1	12
53		Godda	...	...	...	5	4	3	1	13
54	CALCUTTA	Pakour	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	7
55		Rajmehal	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	5
56		Town and Suburbs of Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
57		Gurjhat Mehal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	CALCUTTA	Garro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		Julpigoree (Western Dooars)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60		Samoodgooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			424	495	1659	499	496	456	4,029*	* From 1864 to 1866 -2,578 Cases. From 1867 to 1869 -1,451 Cases.

This District stands the worst in this Statement, even exclusive of the number of cases in the famine year of 1866.

No account was received for these four Districts from 1864 to 1868.

Area, 215,864 square miles. Population, 42,500,000.

Division	District	1910				1911				Total
		Pop.	Area	Value	Income	Pop.	Area	Value	Income	
SOUTH

MIDDLE

NORTH

Total	

CHAMBERLAIN BUREAU OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, D. C.

Comparative Statement of **Dacoities in the Districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCS**
for the **SIX YEARS** from 1864 to 1869.

Number.	DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	YEARS.						Total in each District for the six years.	REMARKS.	
			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.			
1	AGRA	Agra	...	...	3	3	7	10	23	
2		Etah	...	4	3	...	1	...	8		
3		Etawah	...	3	3	...	3	1	10		
4		Furruckabad	...	2	1	...	...	1	4	8
5		Muthra	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
6		Mynpoorie	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	7	
7	AJMERE	Ajmere and Mhairwarrah	...	10	22	14	11	7	16	80	
8	ALLAHABAD	Allahabad	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	8	
9		Banda	...	...	4	5	1	...	1	11
10		Cawnpore	...	2	5	3	4	4	...	18	
11		Futtehpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
12		Humeerpore	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
13		Jounpore	...	...	...	2	4	2	3	11
14	BENARES	Azimgurh	...	2	5	3	...	1	...	11	
15		Benares	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	5
16		Bustee	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	4
17		Ghazeepore	...	5	9	4	1	3	6	28	
18		Goruckpore	...	14	8	6	16	23	30	97	
19		Mirzapore	...	2	3	10	1	4	4	24	
20	JHANSIE	Jaloun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Jhansie	...	...	1	...	2	4	2	9
22		Lullutpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23	KUMAON	Gurhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Kumaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	MEERUT	Meerut	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
26		Boolundshuhur	...	2	3	1	...	1	7	14	
27		Dehra Doon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28		Allygurh	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	5
29		Moozuffernuggur	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4
30		Saharanpore	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	6
31	ROHILKHUND	Budaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Bareilly	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	6
33		Bijnore	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
34		Mooradabad	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
35		Shahjehanpore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
36		Terai District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	61	74	55	52	71	96	409*	

In 1864 Bustee was included in the Goruckpore District.

Goruckpore stands the worst District for Dacoitie in the North-Western Provinces, even exclusive of the number of cases in the famine year of 1866.

This District appeared as a distinct jurisdiction for the first time in 1867.

* From 1864 to 1866—190 Cases.
From 1867 to 1869—219 Cases.

Area, 83,379 square miles. Population, 30,039,854.

GENL. SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
Delhi, 30th April 1872.

CHARLES HERVEY, Colonel,
General Superintendent.

Comparative Statement of Dacoities in the Districts of the Province of OUDH for the SIX YEARS from 1864 to 1869.

Number.	DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	YEARS.						Total in each District for the six years.	REMARKS.
			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.		
1	FYZABAD	Baraitech ...	1	2	1	...	1	...	5	
2		Fyzabad ...	5	...	2	4	3	5	19	
3		Gondah ...	11	3	2	...	1	2	19	
4		Barabunkee ...	4	1	3	2	...	3	13	Called Durriabad from 1864 to 1866.
5	LUCKNOW	Lucknow (including City)...	17	8	2	...	...	...	27	The Lucknow District, including the City, stood the <i>worst</i> for Dacoitie in Oudh.
6		Onao ...	...	4	2	2	1	1	10	
7	ROY BAREILLY	Pertabgurh ...	6	4	1	...	3	...	14	
8		Roy Bareilly ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	6	
9		Sultanpore ...	3	2	3	1	2	...	11	
10	SEETAPORE	Hurdui ...	6	...	...	1	2	2	11	
11		Khêree ...	...	1	2	1	1	...	5	Formerly called Mohomdee.
12		Seetapore ...	...	...	4	2	1	1	8	
		TOTAL ...	56	25	22	13	16	16	148*	* From 1864 to 1866-103 Cases. From 1867 to 1869-45 Cases.

Area, 23,992 square miles. Population, 11,198,095.

CHARLES HERVEY, Colonel,
General Superintendent.

GENL. SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
Delhi, 30th April 1872. }

STATE OF NEW YORK
 SENATE
 REPORT OF THE
 COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
 FOR THE YEAR 1890

COUNTY	LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE					TOTAL
	ACRES	SQUARES	PERCHES	RODS	POLLS	
Albany	1,234	56	78	90	112	1,670
Columbia	2,345	123	156	189	221	2,934
Delaware	3,456	178	234	289	345	4,492
Essex	4,567	234	312	389	467	5,955
Hamilton	5,678	289	378	467	567	7,379
Montgomery	6,789	345	456	567	678	8,835
Saratoga	7,890	401	534	645	789	10,259
Schoharie	8,901	456	612	745	890	11,604
Ulster	9,012	512	678	812	967	12,081
Warren	10,123	567	745	890	1,067	13,392
Westchester	11,234	623	812	967	1,156	14,792
Total	100,000	5,000	6,500	8,000	9,500	130,000

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
 JOHN W. WALKER, Chairman
 JOHN W. WALKER, Secretary

*Comparative Statement of Dacoities in the Districts of the PUNJAB for the SIX YEARS
from 1864 to 1869.*

Number.	DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	YEARS.						Total in each District for the six years.	REMARKS.	
			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.			
1	DERAJAT	Bunnoo	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	
2		Dera Ghazee Khan	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	5	
3		Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	DELHI	Delhi	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	8
5		Goorgaon	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
6		Kurnal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	HISSAR	Hissar	...	3	2	...	...	1	2	8
8		Rohtuck	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	5
9		Sirsa	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
10	JULLUNDHUR	Hoshiarpore	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	9
11		Jullundhur	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	5
12		Kangra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	LAHORE	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
14		Goozranwallah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Lahore	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
16	MOOLTAN	Jhung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		Moozuffergurh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	PESHAWUR	Huzara	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	9
21		Kohat	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4
22		Peshawur	...	1	4	6	1	...	4	16	
23	RAWUL PIN-DEE	Goojrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Rawul Pindee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
26		Shahpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	UMBALAH	Loodianah	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5
28		Simlah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Umbalah	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
30	UMRITSUR	Goordaspore	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3
31		Sealkote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Umritsur	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
		TOTAL	...	21	25	16	5	11	20	98*	

Formerly called Gogaira.

Peshawur stands the worst District for "Dacoitie" in the Punjab in these six years.

* From 1864 to 1866—62 Cases.
From 1867 to 1869,—36 Cases.

Area, 101,829 square miles. Population, 17,611,498.

GENL. SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
Delhi, 30th April 1872.

CHARLES HERVEY, Colonel,
General Superintendent.

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance	Particulars	Total
1890	Jan 1					
	Jan 2					
	Jan 3					
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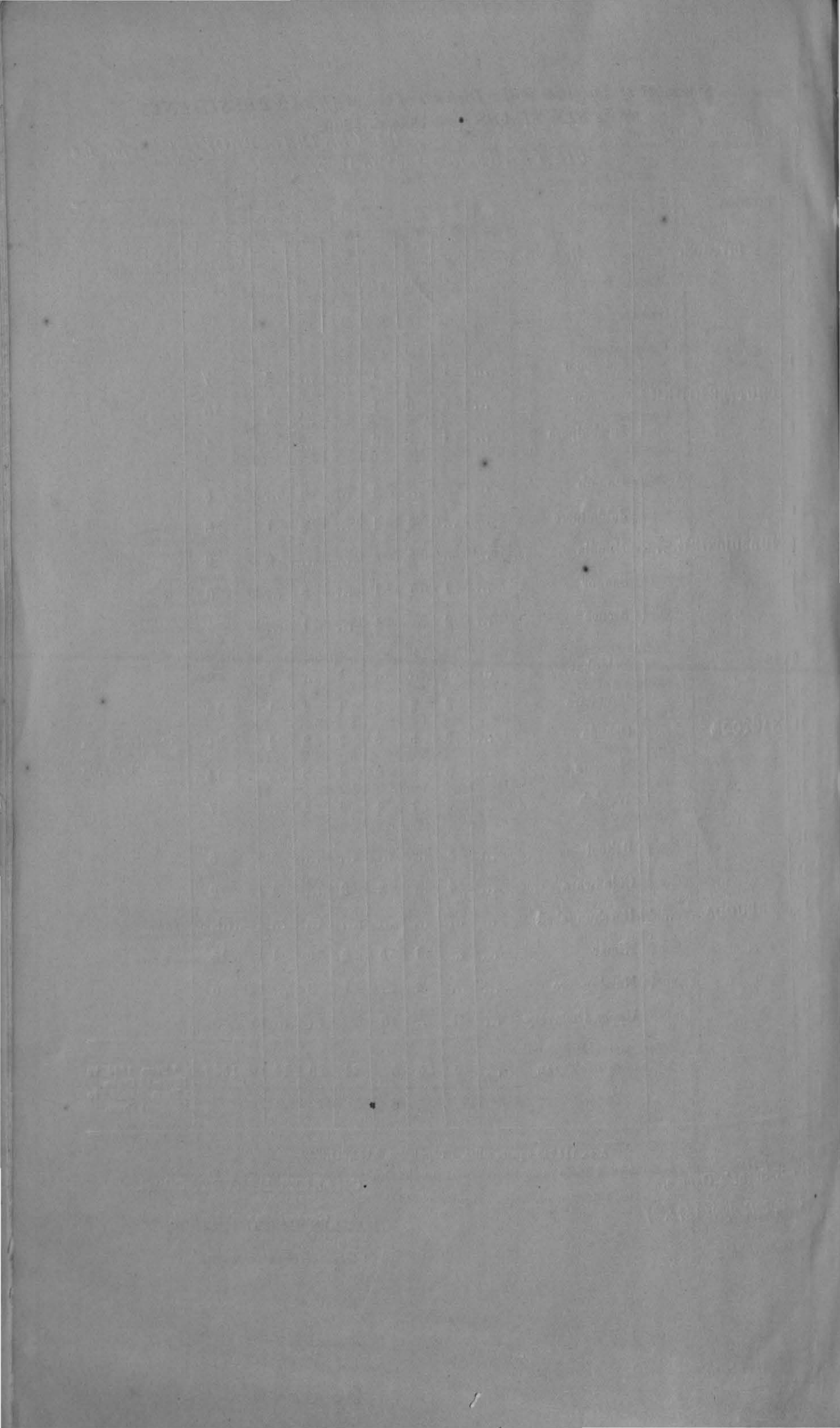
Comparative Statement of Dacoities in the Districts of the CENTRAL PROVINCES for the SIX YEARS from 1864 to 1869.

Number.	DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	YEARS.						Total in each District for the six years.	REMARKS.	
			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.			
1	CHUTTEESGURH	Belaspoor ...	1	1	1	...	...	4	7	
2		Raepoor ...	5	3	1	...	...	1	10	
3		Sumbulpore ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	
4	JUBBULPORE ...	Dumoh ...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	
5		Jubbulpore ...	...	4	1	...	2	1	8	
6		Mundla ...	...	2	2	...	...	2	6	
7		Saugor	1	1	1	...	3	...	6	
8		Seonee	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	
9	NAGPOOR ...	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
10		Bhundara ...	3	2	2	1	4	1	13		
11		Chanda ...	3	5	3	7	2	1	21	Chanda stands the worst District for Dacoitie in the six years.	
12		Nagpore ...	3	2	2	4	3	...	14		
13		Wurdah ...	6	1	4	4	2	...	17		
14	Baitool ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	6		
15	Chindwara ...	4	...	2	2	...	1	9			
16	NERBUDDA ...	Hooshungabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
17		Nimar ...	...	1	5	2	5	1	14	
18		Nursingpore ...	...	2	...	1	3	...	6	
19		Upper Godavery ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	
		TOTAL ...	35	25	32	22	28	14	156*	* From 1864 to 1866—92 Cases. From 1867 to 1869—64 Cases.	

Area, 114,718 square miles. Population, 9,104,511.

GENL. SUPDT.'S OFFICE, }
Delhi, 30th April 1872. }

CHARLES HERVEY, Colonel,
General Superintendent.



*Comparative Statement of Dacoities in the Districts of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY
for the SIX YEARS from 1864 to 1869.*

Number.	DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	YEARS.						Total in each District for the six years.	REMARKS.		
			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.				
1	MADRAS	Madras Town	96	1	97		
2		Ganjam	...	10	5	12	8	5	5	45		
3		Vizigapatam	...	17	15	15	2	4	1	54		
4		Jeypore	1	1	...	2		
5		Godavery	...	3	13	9	3	9	8	45		
6		Kristna	...	38	25	16	7	11	12	109		
7		Nellore	...	53	20	11	8	6	2	100		
8		Kurnool	...	79	27	57	15	27	16	221	The worst Districts for Dacoity in the Madras Presidency in the six years are, namely :— 1st.—Bellary, 2nd.—Cuddapah, 3rd.—North Arcot, 4th.—South Arcot, (even exclusive of the number of cases in the famine year of 1866.)	
9		Bellary	...	128	104	355	70	48	32	737		
10		Cuddapah	...	170	57	67	47	59	37	437		
11		North Arcot	...	137	71	83	54	63	36	444		
12		Madras District	...	23	7	17	9	5	5	66		
13		South Arcot	...	81	28	90	72	62	75	408		
14		Tanjore	...	39	35	44	22	31	32	203		
15		Trichinopoly	...	24	37	28	28	22	19	158		
16		Madura	...	16	14	34	61	52	42	219		
17		Tinnevelly	...	10	10	10	9	19	17	75		
18		Salem	...	50	47	100	48	32	30	307		
19		Coimbatore	...	24	17	54	46	14	20	175		
20		Neilgherry	1	1		The Neilgherrie appeared as a separate jurisdiction for the first time in 1868.
21		South Malabar	...	15	23	20	16	13	6	93		
22		North Malabar	...	7	10	2	3	1	...	23		
23		South Canara	...	2	2	1	4	2	4	15		
		<i>Extra Cases in Districts not indicated</i>	...	13	13		
		TOTAL	...	939*	568	1,121	533	486	400	4,047†		† From 1864 to 1866 —2,628 Cases. From 1867 to 1869 —1,419 Cases.

* Or 926 cases in 1864 according to the Criminal Statistics for Districts in 1864, the General Return for the entire Presidency showing 13 additional cases.

Area, 143,382 square miles. Population, 26,539,136.

GENL. SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
Delhi, 30th April 1872.

CHARLES HERVEY, Colonel,
General Superintendent.

Comparative Statement of Dacoities in the Districts of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the SIX YEARS from 1864 to 1869.

Number.	DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	YEARS.						Total in each District for the six years.	REMARKS.
			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.		
1	NORTHERN ...	Ahmedabad ...	8	10	19	13	7	8	65	This District stands the worst for Dacoity in the Bombay Presidency in the six years.
2		Kaira ...	7	4	2	3	3	3	22	
3		Khandeish ...	1	9	6	23	26	9	74	
4		Punch Mehals ...	4	22	9	11	6	4	56	
5		Surat (including Broach)	4	5	14	4	10	15	52	
6		Tanna (including Angria's Colaba) ...	20	23	9	30	23	8	113	
7	SOUTHERN ...	Ahmednuggur (including Sub-Collectorate of Nassick) ...	5	4	...	3	2	8	22	
8		Belgaum ...	1	6	22	3	6	4	42	
9		Canara ...	3	5	6	2	2	7	25	
10		Dharwar ...	3	6	18	10	9	4	50	
11		Kulladghee ...	2	9	5	3	3	...	22	
12		Poona (including Sub-Collectorate of Sholapore) ...	9	19	6	7	8	7	56	
13		Rutnagherry ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
14		Sattara ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
15	BOMBAY ...	Town and Island of Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	SCINDE ...	Hydrabad ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
17		Kurrachee ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18		Shikarpore ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19		Thurr and Parkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20		Upper Scinde Frontier	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
21	NATIVE STATES	Akulkote ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
22		Baroda	1	1	None returned for any year of the series.
23		Cambay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Deccan Sirdars	The cases in these Estates are included in the British District to which each was jurisdictionally attached.
25		Jhageer States of the Southern Mahratta Country ...	2	4	6	2	...	...	14
26		Kattyawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
27		Kolhapoor ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
28		Kutch ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
29		Myhee Kanta ...	10	9	6	6	8	5	44	
30		Pahlunpore	48	48	No cases were reported for the years from 1864 to 1868.
31	Rewa Kanta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Sawuntwaree ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
TOTAL ...			84	141	132	121	116	132	726*	* From 1864 to 1866—357 Cases. From 1867 to 1869—369 Cases, or From 1864 to 1866—317 Cases. From 1867 to 1869—295 Cases, exclusive of Native Territory.

Area, 108,626 square miles. Population, 12,407,579.

GENL. SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
Delhi, 30th April 1872.

CHARLES HERVEY, Colonel,
General Superintendent.

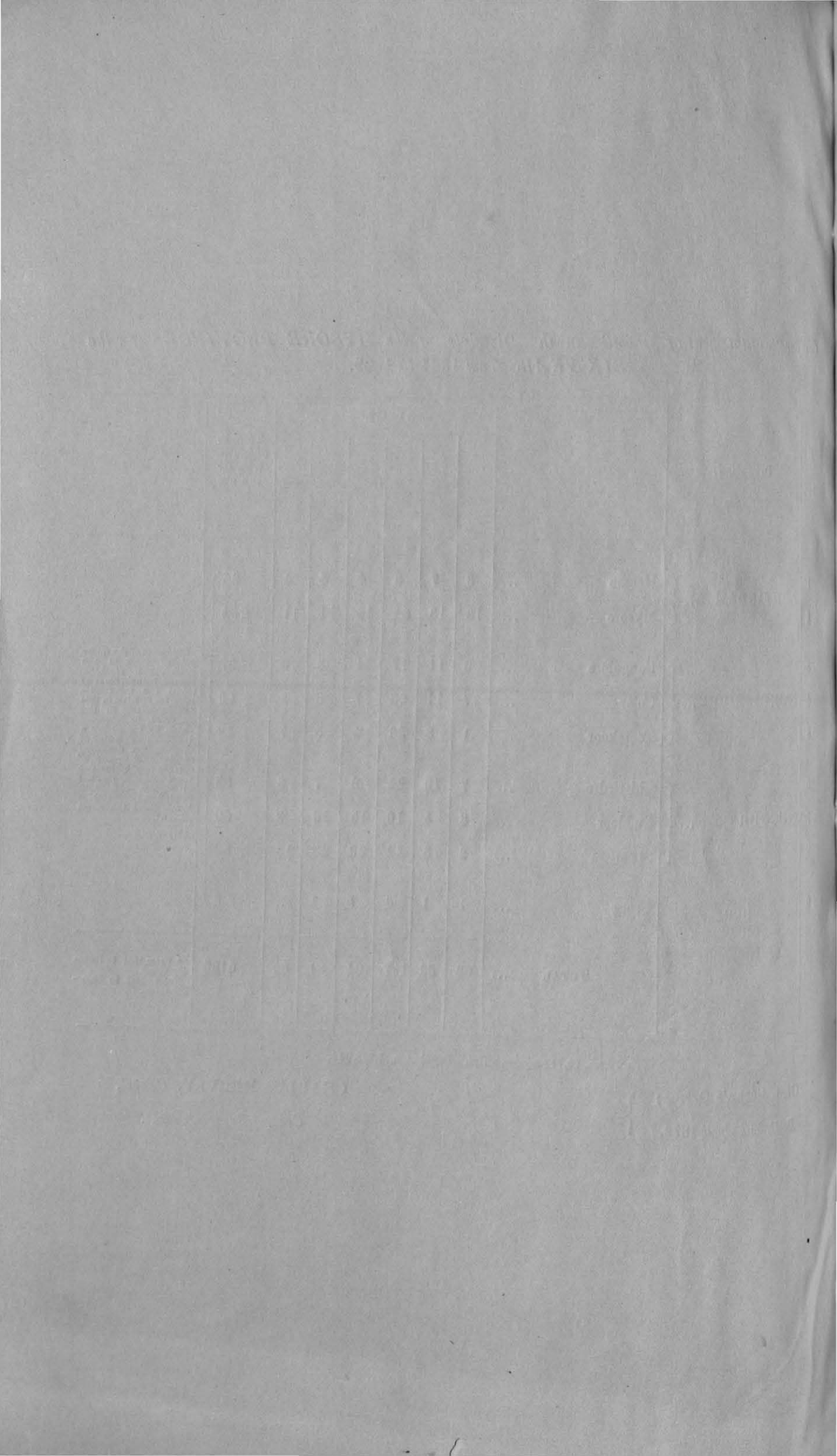
Comparative Statement of Dacoities in the Districts of the MYSORE PROVINCES for the SIX YEARS from 1864 to 1869.

Number.	DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	YEARS.						Total in each District for the six years.	REMARKS.
			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.		
1	ASHTAGRAM ...	Hassan ...	3	7	3	4	4	4	25	Exclusive of the number of cases in the famine year of 1866, Shemôga would seem to stand the worst District for Dacoities in this Administration in the six years. But by computing a proportionate number of cases in 1866, according to the total number of cases in each of the two worst Districts, viz., 102 in Mysore, and 89 in Shemôga, MYSORE would stand the worst District.
2		Mysore ...	18	13	31	18	11	11	102	
3	NUNDIDROOG ...	Bangalore ...	6	11	17	14	3	6	57	
4		Colar ...	17	11	23	7	6	2	66	
5		Toomkooor ...	1	8	23	4	5	7	48	
6	NUGGUR ...	Chittledroog ...	7	10	24	2	7	8	58	
7		Cuddoor ...	8	5	10	15	16	9	63	
8		Shemôga ...	2	3	12	29	28	15	89	
9	.....	Coorg ...	1	1	4	1	1	...	8
		TOTAL ...	63	69	147	94	81	62	516*	* From 1864 to 1866—279 Cases. From 1867 to 1869—237 Cases.

Area, 29,717 square miles. Population, 4,273,544.

GENL. SUPDT.'S OFFICE ;
Delhi, 30th April 1872.

CHARLES HERVEY, Colonel,
General Superintendent.



Comparative Statement of Dacoities in the Districts of the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS for the SIX YEARS from 1864 to 1869.

Number.	DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	YEARS.						Total in each District for the six years.	REMARKS.	
			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.			
1	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar ...	138*	...	...	...	...	...	138	* MEMO.—In the year 1864 this Administration was divided into two Districts only, East Berar and West Berar, its division into a succession of Districts not taking place till the subsequent year. Thus the total number for the entire Territory, or 194 cases, can only be exhibited for 1864.
		West Berar ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	56	
		Akolah ...		2	2	6	2	5	17		
		Ellichpore	5	...	5		This District was newly formed towards the end of 1867.
		Boldánah (Maikur.) ...		6	2	3	4	2	17		
		Oomraotee ...		14	5	12	21	7	59		This District stands the worst for Dacoitic in the Berars.
5		Woon ...		13	14	17	13	1	58		
6		Bassim ...		...	...	...	2	2	4	This District was newly formed in 1868.
		TOTAL ...	194	35	23	38	47	17	354†	† From 1864 to 1866—252 Cases. From 1867 to 1869—102 Cases.	

Area, 17,334 square miles. Population, 2,231,565.

GENL. SUPDT.'S OFFICE; }
Delhi, 30th April 1872. }

CHARLES HERVEY, Colonel,
General Superintendent.

Comparative Statement of Dacoities for the Six Years from 1864 to 1869 in the NINE Governments and Administrations comprising British Territory in India.

Number.	GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.	YEARS.						Total in each District for the Six Years.	REMARKS.
		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.		
1	BENGAL ...	424	495	1,659	499*	496	456	4,029	<p>* Eleven additional cases of occurrence in 1867, were not made known till 1868, and they could not therefore be included, the Returns for 1867 having then been finally completed.</p> <p>In the same way two additional cases in 1868, not reported till 1869, have also been omitted.</p> <p>Madras would, according to these figures, seem to stand the worst for Dacoity among the nine Administrations in the six years.</p> <p>Or 72 cases in 1864, 127 in 1865, 118 in 1866, 112 in 1867, 106 in 1868, and 77 in 1869, exclusive of the number reported for Native Territory, or total 612 cases in the six years.</p> <p>† One additional case, of occurrence in this Administration in 1867, could not be included in the Statements for that year, owing to the occurrence not being reported till the subsequent year.</p>
2	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ...	61	74	55	52	71	96	409	
3	ODDH ...	56	25	22	13	16	16	148	
4	PUNJAB ...	21	25	16	5	11	20	98	
5	CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	35	25	32	22	28	14	156	
6	MADRAS ...	939	568	1,121	533	486	400	4,047	
7	BOMBAY ...	84	141	132	121	116	132	726	
8	MYSORE ...	63	69	147	94	81	62	516	
9	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS ...	194	35	23	38†	47	17	354	
	TOTAL ...	1,877	1,457	3,207	1,377	1,352	1,213	10,483‡	<p>‡ From 1864 to 1866 ... 6,541 Cases. From 1867 to 1869 ... 3,942 " Total 10,483 Cases.</p>

GENL. SUPDT.'S OFFICE;
Delhi, 30th April 1872.

CHARLES HERVEY, Colonel,
General Superintendent.

