

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 205

Press
~~Mis.~~

Dated

4. 4.

1857

10-11

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Fort Saint George, Financial Consultation, 7th April 1857.

No. 10. Read the following letter from G. L. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Accountant General; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated 3rd March 1857, No. 393.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated the 3rd Ultimo, No. 66; and, as promised in the 5th para: of my letter to you of the 23rd Ultimo, No. 381, I beg now to submit for the favorable consideration of Government the following explanation.

2. In para: 7 of the Extract above alluded to, the Government intimate that they do not feel themselves at liberty to sanction the arrangements which were proposed in the Statement submitted with my letter, dated the 30th December last, No. 327, or at least that portion of them which involves the continuance of any part of the Agency Establishment, nor to recommend them to the Government of India, unless the following points be cleared up:—

Firstly. What has been the actual strength of the Establishment employed on Agency duties of late years.

Secondly. Whether, since 1849, there have been more servants transferred to it from other Departments, than to other Departments from it. And, lastly, if the balance be in favor of the Agency, how its discontinuance can form a ground for the retention of any of its proper servants, in addition to the liberation of those from other branches of the Office doing duty in it, and to the Establishment of 200 Rupees monthly to be entertained under the orders of the Government of India, dated the 22nd March last, above the Establishment submitted by me in January 1856.

3. In reply to the 1st Query, I beg to state that the strength of the Agency Establishment of late years was to the extent of Rupees 540 monthly, being 223 Rupees in excess of the Establishment allowed for it in 1830, as shewn in the margin.

<i>Agency Establishment as it stood prior to the sanction of Government, dated 22nd April 1856, No. 174</i>	Rupees	540
<i>Amount of Establishment as reported to Government in a letter from this Office, dated 10th August 1849, No. 246.</i>		317
	<i>Difference...</i>	<u>223.</u>

4. In answer to the second Query, I have to state that the services of Clerks whose salaries amounted to Rupees 223* were transferred from other Departments to the Agency; and only lately† the Clerks noted in the margin were retransferred from the Agency to other Departments.

* <i>As stated in para: 6 of my letter, dated 30th December 1856.</i>		
† <i>Since February 1856.</i>		
<i>Deputy Manager</i>	Rupees	80
<i>1 Accountant</i>	"	50
<i>1 Do.</i>	"	35
		<u>165</u>

5. From the above explanation, it will be seen that the balance is not in favor of the Agency Department, but, on the contrary, against it; in reference however to the observation of Government,

<i>Salary of Clerks transferred to the Agency Department.</i>	Rs.	223
<i>Do. of Do. retransferred from it.....</i>	"	165
<i>Balance against the Agency Department</i>	"	<u>58</u>

Para: 2 and part of para: 7.
that the Subordinate Establishment of this Office is stronger now by writers of an aggregate monthly salary of Rs. 200, than was considered by me necessary when submitting the scheme of January 1856, I must point out that Government have fallen into some mis-apprehension. What was proposed was, that the salary of the Principal Uncovenanted Assistant should be raised to 700 Rs. for reasons assigned in my letter to Government dated the 8th January 1856, No. 320. This proposal was negatived by the Government, of India, much to my regret, because I was of opinion that whilst it was his due, Government would have been no losers by compliance; but, had it been sanctioned, it was to have been effected gradually, if, and when, circumstances permitted; reductions were, if possible, to be effected in the numerical strength of the Office Establishment by a judicious distribution of business, and by details which might be discovered to be

Balance

superfluous, being dispensed with. But it cannot now be argued thereupon that the Subordinate Establishment is at present 200 Rs. more, than what I then considered to be sufficient, for this sum of 200 Rupees appertained to an integral portion of the Establishment, and has not even become available for any purpose whatever.

6. Adverting to the conclusion of the Extract of the Minutes of Consultation under reply, I beg to observe that, in my letter to Government of the 8th January 1856, No. 320, I stated in para : 55 that the arrangements I then submitted were to be considered temporary, and that the abolition of the Government Agency at the commencement of 1857 would afford opportunity for some reduction in the Establishment, when, a further classification, (unattended with any further expense) or at any rate, renewed consideration of the subject would be desirable. In fact I then contemplated such a measure, at the proper season, and in my application then submitted for an additional Establishment, I was purposely very moderate. In submitting it, I kept economy more in view than full efficiency: but my moderation was not appreciated, the slight addition asked for was curtailed by 200 Rupees. Of the limited amount* for which sanction was accorded, Rs. 215 * Rupees 435. were for two Indexers. The Indexing here being a new business, considered as necessary in this Office as in the Secretariat, would hardly afford means of meeting positive Increase of business generally, nor assist immediately in expediting the preparation and transmission of the various Financial Returns and Reports. For the admitted great increase of general business, for expediting the out-turn of our Reports, and for preparing six new comparative Statements, and an Abstract for the Financial review, Rupees 100 only were allowed. Again, the very moderate sum† of Rupees 120 was sought and sanctioned for increase of business occasioned by Government having created a new Department of Public Works.

7. I am so hard put to it to meet requirements of the Government of India, as detailed in my letter to Government, dated the 8th January 1856, that I am now necessitated to apply for further assistance. I am not unmindful of the wishes of the Honorable Court, and ask for Rupees 160† only, out of Rupees 317, the amount of the Government Agency Department in the year 1830, from which period no increase whatsoever was granted on account of that Department.

8. There is another circumstance which I must not here omit to bring to the notice of Government. It is very easy to say that the Government Agency being abolished the Establishment necessarily goes with it. But Government will see, upon a moment's reflection, that the business of the Government Agency is merely transferred, for the most part, not utterly abolished. The Agency and the fees have been divided amongst the Bankers and Merchants of Madras, but the business comes back upon this Office in rather a disagreeable shape. The abolition of the Government Agency entails on the Bond and other Departments extra labor. For instance, the Accounts of St. Mary's Church Funds are removed merely from the Agency to another Department. The Interest accruing on the Funded Property of Saint Mary's Church, hitherto drawn by the Government Agents and paid into the Bank of Madras, and to the Garrison Chaplain, will have to be drawn in the Book Keeper's Department of this Office, and disposed of. In like manner the Interest due on Woolley's Bequest will have to be drawn in the same Department, and paid to the Treasurers of the Male and Female Orphan Asylums in Black Town, and of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School.

9. Much heavier additional business will be thrown on the Bond Department by the delivery of Government Securities from the custody of the Government Agents to their Constituents or Agents. The principal

duties are to check and to pass the Certification of Interest given on the back of each Note, to look to the legality of the Powers of Attorney under which the several Agents are acting, and to scrutinize the genuineness of the Signatures given in the Receipts. In cases of doubt much correspondence ensues, resulting in references to the Law Officers. All the above duties with respect to the Notes deposited were hitherto performed by the Agency Department, and the Interest was drawn, not on the Bonds themselves, but on Registers for each Loan, prepared and checked in that Department and afterwards sent to the Bond Department, merely to be registered and passed.

* The Bonds were in the custody of the Sub Treasurer.

10. Government have probably overlooked the fact detailed in the 8th para : of my letter, dated the 30th December last, regarding the manner in which my Establishment is over-taxed with work. I am compelled, though reluctantly, to state, that the indulgence enjoyed by Clerks in many other Public Offices is denied to my Establishment; there, when the East Indians have leave, the Office is closed; again when the Natives have leave the Office is closed. The Office is closed on Saturdays at 2 o'clock. It is not so here. The holidays are scant enough, and none are accorded that can with propriety be refused, in consequence of the heavy pressure of business, and which chiefly falls on the heads of Department, and other principal Servants, as fully stated in the 9th para : of my letter.*

11. I enclose brief Memoranda, marked Nos. 1 and 2. Memorandum, No. 1, shews the increase of business at present, compared with that of 1830-31. No. 2 shews the new business which has accrued here likewise since 1830-31. These Memoranda have been prepared with reference to those forwarded with my letter dated the 8th January 1856, No. 320. On reference to Memorandum, No. 2, it will be seen that ever since January 1856, five items of new business have devolved upon this Office, as marked in red ink.

12. Something therefore will have to be done to encourage the skilled hands here to perseverance in well doing; to reward their painstaking services, to induce them to remain in the Office, and not to be seeking for other more lucrative but easier situations opened to them by the liberality of Government, who are now raising the deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service to a higher standard of respectability. In making the arrangements proposed in the Tabular Statement forwarded with my letter to Government just alluded to, I did not lose sight of these objects.

13. In laying a stress on the above points, I have no other object in view than the Interests of Government, and I am actuated therein entirely by a sense of justice to those who work with me. The Government business must be carried on, and if I could manage it with a small, instead of a large Establishment, I would myself much rather do so. The amount asked for, viz. Rupees 160*, is a mere trifle, compared with the efficiency of an Establishment of Account and Finance, than which, under Government, there is none more important. If they who are in high places know their own best policy, they will accept the moderate suggestions of Officers who are working for the advancement of Government interests. They will foster zeal in their service, not damp it: for zeal will silently save the Government more money than is bestowed in fostering it.

(Signed) G. L. PRENDERGAST,
Accountant General.

Fort Saint George, Financial Consultation, 7th April 1857.

No. 1.

Memorandum shewing the Increase of Business in the Office of the Accountant General at Madras, in 1853-54, or 1854-55, as contrasted with the Business in 1830-31.

Description of the Work.	In 1853-54 or 1854-55.	In 1830-31.	Increase in 1854-55.	Remarks.
Government and Current Letters received and sent.....	Number. 34,067	Number. 19,932	Number. 14,135	
Vouchers, Invoices, and Returns, received and sent and returned.....	Number. 141,079	Number. 90,535	Number. 50,544	
Cash and Civil Bills of Paymasters and Collectors, Foreign Bills, and the Honorable Court of Director's Bills and Letters of Credit, accepted.....	Number. 12,734	Number. 4,227	Number. 8,507	
Remittances to England by Rolls for Bonâfide Savings, Paymaster's Cash and transfer Receipts, and debits and credits under the heads of "Remittances" and "Bills payable."	Rupees. 14,28,46,215	Rupees. 8,59,54,074	Rupees. 5,68,92,141	
Public Securities passed through the Bond Department, and the number of Registers kept there.....	Number. 37,196	Number. 8,265	Number. 28,931	
Heads to the Accounts of Estates of Military persons deceased, and the amount of Receipts and Payments.....	Rupees. 1,45,079	Rupees. 1,00,000	Rupees. 45,079	
Heads of Accounts in the Journals of Collectors, and other Officers in charge of Treasuries, &c., examined, including Estates of Military persons deceased, and the separate individual Accounts Current kept in the Office.....	Number. 6,736	Number. 3,743	Number. 2,993	
Amount of debits and credits exhibited in the individual Account Current books.....	Rupees. 80,11,570	Rupees. 12,74,448	Rupees. 67,37,122	
Debits and credits between General and Military Departments, and the Accounts of Bengal and Bombay Presidencies checked.....	Rupees. 18,42,38,182	Rupees. 8,77,46,107	Rupees. 9,64,92,075	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
Accountant General's Office,
3rd March 1857.

(Signed) G. L. PRENDERGAST,
Accountant General.

No. 2.

Memorandum shewing New Business which has devolved in the Accountant General's Office at Madras since 1830-31.

The Account Current of Agra, rendered monthly and annually since 1834-35, and the amount of debits and credits in that Account are compared and checked.

The Monthly Journals, Annual Ledger, Closing Entries, and other returns of the Commissioner of Kurnool, rendered to this Office since 1839, are compared and checked, and the transactions thereof embodied in the Financial Returns, and General Territorial Books.

Quarterly Accounts of Her Majesty's Government, London, Her Majesty's Colonial Government in China, and Her Majesty's Government, Labuan, are prepared since 1841, 1843, and 1848 respectively.

Monthly Account of debits and credits on account of "Bengal Presidency," "General Government of India," and "Government of Prince of Wales' Island," and "Coorg Receipts and Disbursements," are, since 1847, prepared and rendered to Bengal.

Monthly and Annual Accounts of the Government Savings' Bank are rendered since 1834-35, and examined in this Office, the transactions thereof exhibited in the Accounts of Collectors, Paymasters, &c. are also checked, as well as the Extracts from their Registers.

Accounts Current for each Regiment on account of Band and Mess Funds are kept since 1849 and 1850 respectively, for check.

Fort Saint George, Financial Consultation, 7th April 1857.

Six Statements, marked A, B, C, D, E and F, with an Abstract shewing the actual results of one year and the Estimated results of the two following years, with explanatory notices, are prepared since 1855-56, for the Financial Review by the Government of India.

* Annual retrospective Narrative of the progress and conduct of the affairs of the Accountant General's Department commenced in 1856-57 for 1855-56.

* Account Current with the "Punjab," to commence from 1857-58.

* Weekly Return of the Financial position of the General Treasury for the use of Government.

* By-monthly Return for the Civil Auditor, shewing the decrease effected either in the permanent or temporary Establishment of this Office from March 1857.

* Monthly Abstract Registers of Interest paid on Promissory Notes in the Subordinate Treasuries, and of Subscriptions to Loans, for the Government of India, from September 1856 and January 1857.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
Accountant General's Office.
3rd March 1857.

(Signed) G. L. PRENDERGAST,
Accountant General.

No. 11. ORDER THEREON, No. 205; dated 4th April 1857.

1. In Extract Minutes Consultation, 3rd February last, the Accountant General, in reference to his application to be allowed, on the cessation of the Government Agency, to retain the services of Clerks in that Department of an aggregate salary of Rupees 160 per mensem, was asked:

1st. What had been the actual strength of the Establishment employed on Agency duties of late years?

2nd. Whether, since 1849, there had been more Servants transferred to it from other Departments, than to other Departments from it? and, lastly, if the balance were in favour of the Agency, how its discontinuance could form a ground for the retention of any of its proper Servants, in addition to the liberation of those from other branches of the Office doing duty in it, and to the Establishment of 200 Rupees monthly to be entertained under the orders of the Government of India, dated the 22nd March last, above the Establishment submitted by him in January 1856.

2. In his letter above recorded the Accountant General replies to these queries. In reply to the first, he states that the strength of the Agency Establishment of late years has been to the extent of Rs. 540 monthly, being Rs. 223 in excess of the Establishment allowed in 1830.

3. In answer to the second, he says that of the Clerks with salaries of Rupees 223 transferred from other Departments to the Agency, Clerks of salaries of Rs. 165 have been only in February 1856 re-transferred to those Departments; leaving Clerks of an aggregate pay of Rs 58 still doing duty in the Agency, and therefore liable to revert to the other Departments on the Agency terminating.

4. From the above explanation it will, he states, be seen that the balance is not in favor of the Agency Department; but, on the contrary, against it.

5. The Government do not understand the conclusion thus drawn by the Accountant General. The case, as it seems to them, is this. Until lately the Agency Department has had Rupees 223 worth of Servants more than belonged to it. Some of these have already reverted to their own Departments, and the rest may do so when the affairs of the Agency have been wound up. Consequently the General Office is, and will be, by so much stronger than before on the Agency ceasing.

6. With reference, however, to the observation of Government that the Subordinate Establishment of his Office is stronger now by Writers of an aggregate monthly salary of Rs. 200 than was deemed by him necessary when submitting the scheme of January 1856, Mr. Prendergast considers that Government have fallen into some mis-apprehension, as what was proposed was that the salary of the Principal Uncovenanted Assistant should be raised to 700 Rs. for reasons assigned in his letter of the 8th January 1856, No. 320. This proposal was negatively by the Government of India, but, had it been sanctioned, it was to have been effected gradually, if, and when, circumstances permitted; reductions were, if possible, to be effected in the numerical strength of

N. B. Items marked thus * denote new business entailed since the date of the application for increase of Establishment in January 1856.

Fort Saint George, Financial Consultation, 7th April 1857.

the Office Establishment, by a judicious distribution of business, and by details which might be discovered to be superfluous, being dispensed with. He therefore remarks that it cannot now be argued thereupon that the Subordinate Establishment is at present 200 Rupees more than what he then considered to be sufficient, for this sum of 200 Rupees appertained to an integral portion of the Establishment, and has not even become available for any purpose whatever.

7. It appears to the Government that all this does not rebut the fact, that the Accountant General was prepared to make reductions (gradually, but that does not affect the question) in his Office Establishment to the extent of 200 Rs. for the sake of raising the pay of one particular Head Servant. His Establishment was therefore by that much (Rs. 200) stronger than he deemed absolutely necessary, and on the measure for which the reduction had been proposed being disallowed by the Supreme Government, it remained so much stronger.

8. The Accountant General submits that in his letter of the 8th January 1856, No. 320, he stated, in para: 55, that the arrangements be then submitted were to be considered temporary, and that the abolition of the Government Agency at the commencement of 1857 would afford opportunity for some reduction in the Establishment, when a further classification (unattended with any further expense) or, at any rate, renewed consideration of the subject, would be desirable.

9. It is to be observed, however, that his present proposal to retain Rs. 160 of the Agency Establishment, after the Agency has ceased, is attended with a further expense; or, which amounts to the same thing, with the partial absorption of a saving which otherwise would have been effected.

10. Mr. Prendergast complains that the increase for which he applied in his letter of the 8th January 1856 was not granted in full. The parts of it refused by the Government of India were the Uncovenanted Assistant at Rs 200 per mensem for the preparation of certain State-ments, and Rs 300 monthly for the compilation of a Manual. The reasons for which these were rejected are given in paras: 5 and 9 of Mr. Secretary Lushington's letter, 22nd March 1856, and are of the same force now that they were then.

11. The Accountant General, however, argues that the business of the Agency has not wholly ceased in consequence of the abolition of that branch of his Office, but that it has merely been transferred to other Departments of it. Admitting it to be so, the question then seems to be, by the work which has thus been transferred to other Departments greater than can be performed by the Servants, of a cost of Rs. 223, who have been or are to be transferred also. If not, it does not appear why any excess should be allowed.

12. It is true that the amount which the Accountant General seeks to retain is not large, being only Rs. 160 per mensem, but his Office Establishment, as it is, is very expensive. It was Rs. 7,941 a month before the late augmentation which added Rs. 435, making the whole Rs. 8,376, and this is independent of the Covenanted Officers whose aggregate pay is Rs. 5,800, raising the whole to Rs. 14,176 per mensem, or Rs. 1,70,112, more than 1½ lack of Rupees per annum.

13. With regard to what is stated by Mr. Prendergast in para: 10 as to the extent to which the people in his Office are worked, it is remarked that the practices to which he refers of making all Hindoo or Christian Holidays general Holidays, and of giving a Half Holiday on Saturday, do not obtain in the Government Office. The Holidays allowed in the Government Office were settled by the late Chief Secretary after consultation with several persons, and after full consideration, and appear to be quite sufficient for all classes of Servants. The List then prepared and acted on ever since will be furnished to the Accountant General, who will, for the future, allow the Servants of his Office the holidays therein specified.

14. Resolved that a copy of these Proceedings be furnished to the Accountant General for any further remarks he may desire to offer in reference to the observations therein recorded on the subject of his application.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. A. Wilson.

Memorandum

in Accountant General's March 1857

*In Extract Mr. Secretary Lushington's letter of the 22nd March 1856, in reference to his application to be allowed, on the cessation of the Government Agency, to retain the services of Clerks in that Department of an aggregate salary of Rs. 1,70,112 per annum, was asked—
1st What had been the actual strength of the Establishment employed on Agency duties of late years.*

2nd Whether, since 1859, there have been more servants transferred to it from other Departments than to other

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of India dated the 22nd March
last, above the Establishment
submitted by him in Janu-
-ary 1856.

2. In reply to the first
of the above queries, Mr.
Pendergast states that
the strength of the Agency
Establishment of late
years has been to the
extent of Rs. 540 monthly,
being Rs. 225 in excess
of the establishment al-
-lowed in 1830.

3. In answer to the
second, he says that, of
the

the clerks with salaries
of ^{Rs.} 225 transferred from
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of Rs. 165 have been only
late, in February 1856,
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duty in the Agency - and
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to the other Departments
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4. From the above
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he states, be seen that
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5. I do not under-
-stand this. The case,
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Until lately the Agency
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The

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that the business of the Agency has not wholly ceased in consequence of the abolition of that branch of his Office. It has merely been transferred to other Departments of it. Admitting it to be so, the question then seems to be, in the work which has thus been transferred to other Departments greater than can be performed by the servants, of a cost of Rs 223, who have been or are to be transferred also. If not, it does not appear why any excess should be allowed.

12 With regard to what Mr. Pendergast says in para 10 as to the extent to which the people in his Office are worked, I may observe that the practice to which he refers of making all Hindoo or East Indian Holidays general Holidays and of giving a half-Holiday

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Holiday on Saturday does not obtain in the Govt. Office - I may remark, too, that I believe the holidays given to the several servants are quite numerous enough and are more than are enjoyed by the masters - for it is to be observed - that the Copyists or accountants' holiday is a complete one - whereas the Head of his Office usually merely shifts his work from the Fort to his private house.

13 The amount which the Accountant General seeks to retain is not large: certainly, only Rs 160 per mensem - but his Office Establishment as it is, is very expensive - It was Rs 7941 a month - before the late augmentation which added 435, making the

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the whole Rs 8376 - and this is independent of the Commissioned Officers whose aggregate pay is 5800, raising the whole to Rs 14,176 per mensem, or Rs 1,70,112, - more than 1 1/2 lac of Rupees per annum.

JF

The case as stated in this memo: shd be put before the Act Gmt. for his remarks.

At
Gt
16
Rt. Gt

From Govt of India
22 March 1856

Financial Department.

N^o 205

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.

Dated 4th April 1857

Read the following letter from the Accountant General.

Dated 3rd March 1857 N^o 393.

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in February 1856, retransferred to those Departments. Having Clerks of an aggregate pay of Rs 58 still doing duty in the Agency, and therefore liable to revert to the other Departments on the Agency terminating.

4. From the above explanation it will, he states, be seen that the balance is not in favor of the Agency Department - but, on the contrary, against it.

5. The Government do not understand the conclusion thus drawn by the Account. General. The case, as it seems to them, is this. Until lately the Agency Department has had Rs 223 worth of servants more than belonged to it. Some of these have already reverted to their non Departments, and the rest may do so when the affairs of the Agency have been

wound up. Consequently the general Office is, and will be, by so much stronger than before on the Agency ceasing.

b. With reference, however, to the observation of Govt. that the Subordinate Establishment of his Office is stronger now by Writers of an aggregate monthly salary of Rupees 200 than was deemed by him necessary when submitting the scheme of January 1856, Mr. Pen-
=dergast considers that Govt. have fallen into some misapprehension, as what was proposed was that the salary of the Principal Uncove-
=nanted Assistant should be raised to 700 Rupees for reasons assigned in his letter of the 8th January 1856 N^o 320. This proposal was negatived by the Govt. of India, ~~much to his~~

regret

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~~regret, because he was of opinion~~
~~that whilst it was his duty, Govt.~~
~~would have been no losers by~~
~~compliance.~~ but, had it been sanctioned, it was to have been effected gradually, if, and when, circumstances permitted. reductions were, if possible, to be effected in the numerical strength of the Office Establishment by a judicious distribution of business and by details, which might be discovered to be superfluous, being dispensed with. He therefore remarks that it cannot now be argued thereupon that the Subor-
=dinate Establishment is at present 200 Rupees more than what he then considered to be sufficient for this sum of 200 Rupees appertained to an integral portion of the Establishment, and has not

even

even become available for any purpose whatever.

7. It appears to the Govt. that all this does not rebut the fact, that the Accountant General was prepared to make reductions (gradually but that does not affect the question) in his Office Establishment to the extent of 200 Rupees for the sake of raising the pay of one particular Head Servant. His Establishment was therefore by that much (Rs 200) stronger than he deemed absolutely necessary - and on the measure for which the reduction had been proposed being disallowed by the Supreme Govt, it remained so much stronger.

8. The Accountant General submits that in his letter of the 8th January 1856 No 320, he stated
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in para 55 that the arrangements he then submitted were to be considered temporary and that the abolition of the Govt. Agency at the commencement of 1857 would afford opportunity for some reduction in the Establishment, when a further classification (unattended with any further expense) or, at any rate, renewed consideration of the subject would be desirable.

9. It is to be observed, however, that his present proposal to retain Rs 100 of the Agency Establishment, after the Agency has ceased, is attended with a further expense - or, which amounts to the same thing, with the partial absorption of a saving which otherwise would have been effected.

10. Mr. Prendergast complains that the increase for which he applied

applied in his letter of 8th January 1856 was not granted in full. The parts of it refused by the Govt. of India were the Uncovenanted Assistant at Rs 200 per mensem for the preparation of certain Statements and Rs 300 monthly for the compilation of a Manual.

The reasons for which these were rejected are given in paras 5 and 9 of Mr. Secretary Rushington's letter 22nd March 1856 and are of the same force now that they were then.

11. The Accountant General, however, argues that the business of the Agency has not wholly ceased in consequence of the abolition of that branch of his Office. but that it has merely been transferred to other Departments of it. Admitting it to

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be so the question then seems to be, is the work which has thus been transferred to other Departments greater than can be performed by the servants, of a cost of Rs 223, who have been or are to be transferred also. If not, it does not appear why any excess should be allowed.

12. It is true that the amount which the Accountant General seeks to retain is not large - being only Rs 160 per mensem - but his Office Establishment as it is, is very expensive. It was Rs 7941 a month - before the late augmentation which added ^R135, making the whole Rs 8376 - and this is independent of the Covenanted Officers whose aggregate pay is Rs 5800, raising the whole to Rs 14176 per mensem or Rs 70,112 more than

than 1/2 pice of Rupees per annum.

13. With regard to what
is the task by Mr. Prendergast ~~in~~ in para 10
as to the extent to which the people
in his Office are worked, it is
remarked that the practice to
which he refers of making all
Hindu or Christian Holidays
general Holidays, and of giving
a Half Holiday on Saturday does
not obtain in the Govt. Office.

The Holidays allowed in the
Govt. Office were settled by the
~~late Chief Secretary~~
late Chief Secretary after consulta-
-tion with several persons and
after full consideration, and appear
to be quite sufficient for all classes
of servants. The list then prepared
acted on
and adopted ever since will be
furnished to the Accountant
General

General, who will for the future
allow the Servants of his Office
the holidays therein specified.

14. Resolved that a copy
of these Proceedings be furnished
to the Accountant General for
any further remarks he may
desire to offer in reference to the
observations therein recorded on
the subject of his application.

JS

Copy
To the Accountant General. Dated 4th

W. B. Smithy

Further letter to England
1st December 1857

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Further letter from the Accountant General
11th April 1857
Abraham Minors of Dorset
19th to Court of Audit
1st April 1857
1857