

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

356

Press

Mis.

Dated

25.6.

18

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
from 25th June to 1st July 1859.*

There can be no loss to the Government in the end, for the more we pay in pensions the less we shall have to pay in wages. The most economical mode of remunerating Public Servants of every Class is by a moderate salary with the contingent prospect of a moderate pension at the end of it. As it is specially important to secure the respectability and fidelity of the Government Peons, I recommend that we make a representation on the subject to Lord Stanley.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

No. 5. ORDER THEREON, 25th June 1859, No. 356.

Ordered that the above Minute be recorded, and that the following letter be despatched,

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

(Here enter ~~25~~ th June 1859, No. ~~15~~)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. A: P. W. Begbie.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
from 25th June to 1st July 1859.*

No. 3. Read the following Petition from the Duffadars and Peons of the Government Office; to His Excellency Sir C. E. TREVELYAN, K. C. B., Governor of Madras, dated 30th May 1859.

The humble Petition of the undersigned
Peons of the Public, &c., Department of Go-
vernment Office.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your humble Petitioners labor under many serious inconveniences which they crave most humbly to bring to the notice of your Excellency in the hope that should your Excellency deem them of hardship on your Petitioners, that your Excellency will be pleased to afford them redress.

That some of your Petitioners have been Servants of the late East India Company, for the space of 20, 30, and even 40 years, and the first grievance that your Petitioners beg leave to point out to your Excellency's notice is the system of marking the hours on the Boxes of Circulation Papers as well as on Letters or Packets circulated which practice was but recently introduced and exposes your Petitioners to undergo many serious hardships.

Your Petitioners are obliged to attend the Office at 10 O'clock A. M. and leave it invariably at 7 P. M. and sometimes later, they have first to go to the residence of the Honorable the Governor at Guindy who at times is found on evening walks, we are in consequence obliged to remain without our supper, and sometimes we are compelled to remain in the Government Guindy Park until 8 A. M., on the next morning when the Circulation Letters or Packets are returned, your Petitioners have then to take them to the Honorable W. Elliot, Esq., at Adyar, who after perusal of the above Papers sends down the Letters at about 9 or 10 P. M. with the hour marked thereon. Another half an hour is also taken up in sealing the Packets, it is then put into our hands with the time antemarked and the Packet or Packets have then to be taken to the Commander-in-Chief to reach His Excellency's Gardens it takes your Petitioners two hours to travel from Adyar to Nungumbakum where on the arrival of the Packet His Excellency finding that the Letters reach him at too late an hour angrily imposes a fine on such of your Petitioners as have had the misfortune of delivering the said Packets at a late hour, your Petitioners have also to carry the Circulation Boxes and Letters from Guindy to Adyar during so late hours at night between 11, 12 & 1 O'clock P. M. in the midnight journeys your Petitioners are exposed to many dangers in the darkness such as the loss of the Roads, exposure to inclemencies of the weather, heavy rain and darkness as well as various other contingencies.

Your humble Petitioners earnestly beg to submit for the generous consideration of your Excellency that independent of all their trying and arduous duties they are debarred from the indulgence of clothing money and also the operation of the Rules for Superannuation Pension, your Petitioners have not the smallest hope that when old age and infirmity overtakes your Petitioners they are entirely excluded from the benefits of this last source of reward after a long and indefatigable period of service.

Your Petitioners trust that under the above circumstances your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to take them into your Excellency's consideration and afford that amelioration to their present condition which it may seem justly entitled from your Excellency's hands.

No. 4. MINUTE by the Honorable the President, dated 1st June 1859.
This Petition should be considered.

This Petition should be considered with the similar one from the Peons in the Government House. The limitation of Pensions to worn out Public Servants who receive more than ten Rupees a month cannot be defended and must yield to an improved knowledge of the true principles of administration—six months gratuity is given, but the payment of a considerable sum *drawn* is the form least likely to be beneficial to persons of this Class—and it fails to secure their lifelong fidelity or to save them from a state of destitution which in the case of an old worn out Public Servant is discreditable and damaging to the Government.

[illegible]

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The image displays a page of handwritten text in a dense, cursive script. The paper is aged and yellowed, with some visible creases and wear. The handwriting is slanted and highly stylized, typical of 18th or 19th-century cursive. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be written in a larger, more prominent hand than others. The overall appearance is that of a historical document, possibly a letter or a page from a book.

Peons and others.

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is given - but the payment of a
considerable sum down is the
least likely to be beneficial to persons
of that class - and it tends to secure
their good & stable of destination
which in the case of an old
long out public servant is
disincentive to the government -
There can be no loss to the government in the
fact, for the more we pay in pensions the less
we shall have to pay in wages - The ~~state~~
most economical mode of remunerating
servants of every class is by a moderate pension
with the contingent prospect of a moderate pension
- the end of it - as it is especially important
to secure the respectability and stability of the
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