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(2) Date of repair 4.7.39

(3) Initials of the Referencer A

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 581 Press / Mis.

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, 16th August 1867.

Read the following papers :—

No. 33. From the Accountant General, British Burmah, to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, Simla ; dated Rangoon, 21st June 1867, No. 1514.

By recent orders contained in Government Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 2626, dated 4th October 1866, the Money Order system for some time in force in Bengal has been extended to British Burmah.

2. Under the rules laid down in that same Resolution, Money Order Agents in British Burmah can draw orders upon, and pay orders from, any Treasury in the Bengal Presidency ; but in the case of the Madras Presidency the privilege is limited to the General Treasury at Madras.

3. The Money Order system is stated by its inaugurator, the Accountant General, Bengal, to be founded upon the Post Office Order system in Great Britain, and its object is to afford to the public the means of safely and economically transmitting small sums of money from one place to another.

4. The public must here be taken to include Government officials, as immediately on the introduction of the Money Order system the Government of India declined to continue the indulgence of Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts to its Officers in Civil employ, whether Civil Covenanted, Military, or Uncovenanted Officers, on the grounds that Currency Notes were more or less available, and that the Money Order system had been extended throughout India.

5. The new system so far as it goes, is undoubtedly a great boon both to the public and to the officials of Government, but its benefit in British Burmah is very considerably diminished by the restriction placed upon the Treasuries which may be drawn upon in the Presidency with which this province is most intimately connected. While a Money Order Agent is allowed to draw upon the Treasuries of the Punjab and Oudh, the North-West and Central Provinces, countries which furnish hardly a man to British Burmah, he is debarred from remitting money through his office to any but one Treasury in the Madras Presidency, a Presidency which supplies, I may say, the whole of its Foreign unskilled labor to the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions, besides replenishing up to perhaps three-fourths of its numbers, the class employed as writers and clerks in both Government and private establishments throughout the province. These are the classes that would principally make use of the new system, as the low maximum of a Money Order practically debars the wealthy and trading classes from employing them to any extent. The cooly would apply for one on returning to his native country with the accumulated savings of a few years residence in Burmah, the middle classes would take them when remitting small sums from time to time to their friends and relations at their homes. There is probably no class of the public in India who will make more use of these Money Orders than those who are employed across sea at a distance from their homes. So situated is the whole Foreign population of British Burmah and yet, with the exception of the few who come from Bengal, they have the means of remitting money to only one town in an enormous Presidency, from the length and breadth of which they have been recruited.

6. Unless very strong reasons exist for refusing compliance with my request, I would strongly urge that every Money Order Agent in British Burmah be empowered to draw on every Treasury in the Madras Presidency, even if this privilege should necessitate the closing of the Treasuries of the Punjab and Oudh, the North-West and Central Provinces, to the public of this province.

No. 1498.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras and the Accountant General of that Presidency for an expression of opinion on Mr. Mangles' proposition in paragraph 6.

(By Order.)

(Signed) R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, 18*th July* 1867.

The Accountant General is requested to furnish Government with his opinion on paragraph 6 of the letter from the Accountant General, British Burmah.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
3rd August 1867.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 34. From W. J. RAYNOR, Esq., Acting Accountant General, Madras, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George ; dated Fort Saint George, 9th August 1867, No. 163.

Book Department.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Order of Government, under date the 3rd instant, forwarding, for my opinion, one from the Government of India, dated 18th ultimo, together with a copy of a letter from the Accountant General, British Burmah, suggesting that Money Order Agents in British Burmah be empowered to draw on Treasuries in the Madras Presidency.

2. These papers having been referred for the opinion of the Controller of the Money Order Department, Madras, I beg to enclose copy of his observations, with an expression of my concurrence in the views therein set forth.

From J. G. HEWSON, Esq., Controller of the Money Order Department, Madras, to the Accountant General, Madras ; dated Fort Saint George, 3rd August 1867, No. 23.

With reference to the letter marginally noted, and the Government Financial Resolution thereon, which have been forwarded to me for report, with regard to the proposition set forth in the 6th paragraph of that letter, I have the honor to state that I strongly recommend the adoption of the suggestion contained therein.

No. 1514, from Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah, to the Financial Secretary, Government of India. No. 1498, Order thereon, Financial Department, Simla.

2. When I received instructions from Calcutta to the effect that all the Agents under my control were empowered to issue orders upon, and pay orders drawn by, *all* the Agents of the Mysore and Berar Circles, I was disappointed that a similar concession had not been made in favor of the Offices in the British Burmah Circle, as it is well known that Burmah is as closely allied to Madras, as either Hyderabad or Mysore, and more so than the Presidencies of Bengal or Bombay. The benefits accruing from the Money Order system being made inter-presidencial between Madras and British Burmah, will, as Mr. Mangles notices in the 5th paragraph of his letter, be felt principally by two classes of individuals, viz., Government Servants, and Coolies employed in the plantations in Burmah and the Tenasserim Provinces. I need hardly refer to the fact that the Telegraph, Postal, and other Departments of Government in that Province, are recruited from the Presidency, and that unskilled labor, too, is furnished to British Burmah by Madras to a very great extent. The system, as will be plainly seem, is chiefly useful to the classes above referred to, as it enables them to remit small sums of money monthly, which they no doubt do, to their families residing in the different parts of this large Presidency, and there is no doubt that the working of the Money Order system is unduly cramped by the Treasuries of this Presidency (the Madras one excepted) being closed to the people of British Burmah.

3. From observing the working of the system in Madras since its introduction, I am in a position to state, in proof of what has been advanced in the previous paragraph, that demands for Money Orders on the Agencies of this Presidency (other than the Chief Office) have been made very largely, and that the public of British Burmah have been putting there relatives and friends on this side of the Bay to inconvenience by drawing on Madras, in very many instances, in favor of individuals living in Trichinopoly, Bangalore, and other places at a great distance from the paying Office.

4. In conclusion, I would beg to reiterate all that Mr. Mangles has said on the subject, as his arguments are, in my opinion, perfectively conclusive, and I believe that by extending the same privilege to British Burmah as that which has been already conceded to Mysore and the Assigned Districts, the Imperial Government will be conferring a boon which will be duly appreciated and largely availed of.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
16th August 1867.

No. 35. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, Simla, dated Fort Saint George, 16th August 1867, No. 381.

With reference to the letter from the Accountant General, British Burmah, relative to the Money Order system, forwarded* for an expression of the opinion of this Government, I am directed to forward copies of letters† from the Controller of the Money Order Department, and the Accountant General, Madras, and to state that the Governor in Council entirely agrees with Mr. Mangles in the suggestion made in paragraph 6 of his letter, that every Money Order Agent in British Burmah should be empowered to draw on every Treasury in this Presidency.

* With Docket, dated 18th July 1867, No. 1498.

† Dated 3rd August 1867, No. 23.
Dated 9th do. No. 163.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

3

Money Order Department
Controller's Office Fort Saint George
3d August 1867.

No 23.

From

The Controller, Money Order Department
Madras.

To

The Accountant General
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to the letter, marginally noted, and the Government Financial Resolution thereon, which have been forwarded to me for report, with regard to the proposition set forth in the 6th para of that letter, I have the honor to state that, I strongly recommend the adoption of the suggestion contained therein.

No 1514 from Deputy Accountant General British Burmah to the Financial Secretary, Government of India No 1498. Order thereon Financial Department Simla.

When I received instructions from Calcutta to the effect that all the Agents under my control were empowered to issue orders upon, and pay orders drawn by all the Agents of the Mysore, and Berar Circles, I was disappointed that a similar concession had not been made in favor of the Offices in the British Burmah Circle as it is well known that Burmah is as closely allied to Madras, as either Hyderabad or Mysore, and more so than the Presidencies of Bengal or Bombay. The benefits, accruing from the Money Order system being made interpresidential between Madras and British Burmah, will, as Mr Mangles notices in the 5th para of his letter, be felt principally by two classes of individuals, Viz Government Servants, and Coolies, employed in the plantations in Burmah, and the Tennaserim Provinces. I need hardly refer to

to the fact that the Telegraph, Postal, and other Departments of Government in that Province, are recruited from the Presidency, and that unskilled labor, too, is furnished to British Burmah by Madras to a very great extent. The system, as will be plainly seen, is chiefly useful to the classes, above referred to, as it enables them to remit small sums of money monthly which they no doubt do, to their families residing in the different parts of this large Presidency, and there is no doubt that the working of the money Order System is unduly cramped by the Treasuries of this Presidency (the Madras one excepted) being closed to the people of British Burmah.

From observing the working of the system in Madras since its introduction, I am in a position to state, in proof of what has been advanced in the previous para, that demands for Money Orders on the Agencies of this Presidency (other than the chief office) have been made very largely and that the public of British Burmah have been putting their relatives and friends on this side of the Bay to inconvenience by drawing on Madras, in very many instances, in favor of individuals living in Trichinopoly, Bangalore, and other places at a great distance from the paying office.

In conclusion, I would beg to reiterate all that Mr. Langley has said on the subject, as his arguments are in my opinion perfectively Conclusive and I believe that by extending the same privilege to British Burmah as that which has been already conceded to Mysore and the Assigned Districts, the Imperial Government will be conferring a boon which will be duly appreciated and largely availed of.

I have

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) I. G. Hewson
Contractor.

(True Copy)
D. Kilpatrick
Ag. Chief Assistant.

Comp'd. D.K.
Cop'd H.H.

Acct. Genl.'s Press.. [1,000—5/4/67.]

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

No. 163

Fort Saint George,
Accountant General's Office,
9 August 1867.

FROM THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

TO THE A.J. Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Order of Government under date the 3d. Instant, forwarding for my opinion one from the Government of India dated 18th. Ultimo, together with a Copy of a letter from the Accountant General British Burmah, suggesting that Money Order Agents in British Burmah be empowered to draw on Treasuries in the Madras Presidency.

2. These papers having been referred for the opinion of the Controller of the Money Order Department, Madras, I beg to enclose copy of his observations, with an expression of my concurrence in the views therein set forth.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

A.J. Accountant General

Compd. A.W.
Cop. d. Authorities

Ex. Pro. 38/67

Rec'd 357

Rec'd 16 Aug 67
Financial 1867 Septr
from
The Offg Accountant General
&c
The Offg Chief Secretary Govt
&c Govt
Rangoon
Rec'd 17 Augt 1867

No 1703

No 3071

Under date 30 Augt
Notice that Money Orders
Agents in British Burmah
may be authorized to
draw on Treasuries in
the Madras Presidency

54.

Office of Accountant General
Rangoon the 21st of June 1867

No. 1514

To The Financial Secretary
to the Government of India
Simla.-

Sir

By recent orders contained in Govt. Resolution in the Financial Department No. 2626 dated 4th March 866 the Money Order System for some time in force in Bengal has been extended to British Burmah.-

2. Under the rules laid down in that same Resolution Money Order Agents in British Burmah can draw orders upon and pay orders from any Treasury in the Bengal Presidency but in the case of the Madras Presidency the privilege is limited to the General Treasury at Madras.-

3. The Money Order System is stated by its inaugurator, the Accountant General Bengal to be founded upon the Post Office order System in Great Britain and its object is to afford to the public the means of safely and economically transmitting small sums of money from one place to another.-

4. The public must here be taken to include Government officials as immediately

on

on the introduction of the Money Order System the Government of India declined to continue the indulgence of Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts to its Officers in Civil employ whether Civil Covenanted, Military or Uncovenanted Officers on the grounds that Currency notes were more or less available and that the Money order System had been extended throughout India.-

5. The new system so far as it goes, is undoubtedly a great boon both to the public and to the Officials of Government, but its benefit in British Burmah is very considerably diminished by the restriction placed upon the Treasuries which may be drawn upon in the Presidency with which this Province is most intimately connected. While a Money Order Agent is allowed to draw upon the Treasuries of the Punjab and Oudh, the North West and Central Provinces, Countries which furnish hardly a man to British Burmah, he is debarred from remitting money through his Office to any but one Treasury in the Madras Presidency,- a Presidency which supplies, I may say, the whole of its foreign unskilled labor to the Pegu and

Tenasserim

Tenasserim Divisions, besides replenishing up to perhaps three-fourths of its numbers, the class employed as writers and clerks in both Government and private Establishments throughout the Province- These are the classes that would principally make use of the new system as the low maximum of a Money Order practically debars the wealthy and trading classes from employing them to any extent.- The cooly would apply for one on returning to his native Country with the accumulated savings of a few years residence in Burmah, the middle classes would take them when remitting small sums from time to time to their friends and relations at their homes- There is probably no class of the public in India who will make more use of these Money Orders, than those who are employed across sea at a distance from their homes.- So situated is the whole foreign population of British Burmah and yet with the exception of the few who come from Bengal they have the means of remitting money to only one Town in an enormous Presidency

from

from the length and breadth of which they have been recruited.-

6. Unless very strong reasons exist for refusing compliance with my request I would strongly urge that every Money order Agent in British Burmah be empowered to draw on every Treasury in the Madras Presidency even if this privilege should necessitate the closing of the Treasuries of the Punjab and Oudh, the North West and Central Provinces to the public of this Province.-

I have &c.
Sd/ H. A. Mangles
Accountt Genl B. Burmah.-

No. 1498

Copy forwarded to the Govt of Madras and the Accountant General of that Presidency for an expression of opinion on Mr Mangles' proposition in para: 6.-

By Order.

Financial Departt
Simla the 18th July 1867

W. B. Mure Shaw
Apte Secy: to the Govt of India

17/7

DA & AG Office
Recd 8
Anad 8 1867

dep D 22/8

Financial Department.

No. 381

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India,

Financial Department.
Simla

Sir,

With reference to the letter from the Accountant General British Burmah relative to the money order system, provided for an expression of the opinion of this Government, I am directed to forward copies of letters from the Controller of the Money Order Department, and the Accountant General's heading, and to state that the Governor in Council entirely agrees with Mr Mangles in the suggestion made in paragraph 6 of his letter, that every money order

* with Docket of 18. July/67 h. 1498.

* 7 Sept. August/67 h. 23. 99. — D. — F. h. 168.

DA & AG. Office
Recd 5
Ansd 8 1867

Rec.

The Accountant General is requested to furnish Government with his opinion on paragraph 6 of the letter from the Accountant General British Burmah

Fort St. George
3 Aug 1867

R. E. Ellis
Actg Chief Secy

To the Accountant General
Fort St. George

Dispatched 3/8/67. Rate 9/8

Treasury (1863 dep 48
From Bengal
Dated 16 July
Rec'd 29 July
Forwarding Copies of Letters from the Controller of the Money Order Department & Accountant General
No 1498

Copy
Sent
No 3572

Fin V 381
470-

Refer the Secretary letter No 381 in the Separate Department to Treasury Bombay Order Regulations and Statistical Abstract
To Bengal upon Money Orders
With a docket

...dier Agent in British
Burmah should be
empowered to draw
on every Treasury in
this Presidency -

Fort St. George
16th August 1826

Financial 1867 Departt

No 381

To
The Secy: to the Govt of
India

Fort 470

Dated 16 August 1867

Council

Money Order Agency
in Persia

33 & 35.