

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

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[Signature]

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Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 4th August 1857.

No. 50. Read the following letter from W. ROBINSON, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Malabar; to E. MALTBY, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort. St. George, dated Calicut 11th July 1857, No. 92.

SIR,

1. I am called upon to submit for the consideration of the Government, the accompanying representation on certain matters connected with the Malabar Police Corps, which Major Haly considers prevent its reaching the highest efficiency, and make him apprehensive of disappointment in the expectations entertained of it.

From Major Haly, dated
24th June 1857, No. 161.

2. He complains, 1stly, that since the death of Mr. Conolly (therefore by Mr. Clarke and myself) interference has been practiced in the organization and internal discipline of the Corps, that his proper position as source of reward and punishment, regulator of discipline, and controller of internal economy, has not been observed, and the sole management of all its affairs has not been left to him. 2ndly, that the Heads of the Civil Department have questioned his suggestions of detail, if not opposed them. 3rdly, that in matters belonging to the military character of the Corps, a control has been exercised by Government, and that his suggestions have been over-ruled by non-professional opinion. 4thly, that extrajudicial opinions have been made to the prejudice of the native Officers of the Corps, alluding particularly to the case of Subadar Ahmud Koorikul.

3. On the 1st point no single specific instance of the undue interference is indicated by Major Haly, and a careful examination of the records of Mr. Clarke has failed to disclose one; nor has one occurred since I have been in charge of the District. Had such been the case, Major Haly would neither have confined himself to the bare assertion now made, nor have brooked the interference when it was attempted. Major Haly communicates with the Magistrate on no point whatever touching the internal organization and management of the Corps. A nominal roll of the Corps is forwarded once in a month, but of his enlistments and discharges, his rewards, punishments, degradations, promotions, his fines and their application, Major Haly makes no special return; nor has he been in the habit, at least of late, of referring to the Magistracy for advice or information, as to the character of men presenting themselves for enlistment. No Officer, Military, Judicial, or Magisterial, exercises and assumes so full, and practically uncontrolled and unappealable an authority over those under him as does Major Haly. This condition obtained in the district when I joined, and I consider the exercise of due authority by a Commanding Officer as indispensable to the well being of the Corps. With an Officer of the temperament and disposition of Major Haly, care not to trench on it in any degree is natural for the sake of him.

4. Practically speaking, the internal management of the Malabar Police Corps under Major Haly, is as distinct and independent of the Magistrate, as that of an ordinary Military Corps. The only and most unpleasant duty with regard to the Corps, which devolves on the Magistracy and Corps, is with regard to cases in which the men render themselves amenable to the law, by the commission of grave offences against individuals not connected with the Corps, and who bring forward their charges before the ordinary tribunals, as would be the case as regards Sepoys of a Military Corps.

5. Major Haly and Lieutenant Blomfield are not patient of this administration of the Law, and have been anxious to close the ordinary Police and Magisterial tribunals against complainants preferring charges against the men of the Corps, redress being sought only with themselves. Complainants have generally preferred the more regular tribunals, and I have, for many obvious reasons, refused to make any difference between the offender of the Malabar Police Corps and the ordinary breaker of the law, in point of police jurisdiction to which he is amenable. A copy of a letter* to Lieutenant Blomfield on the subject is appended.

* Dated 20th May 1857, No. 1561.

* Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 7th April 1857, No. 413.

† Paras. 10, 11, to which I have made marginal notes.

‡ Paras. 12, 13, 14, to which I have likewise added note.

6. On the 2nd and 3rd points Major Haly instances, 1st, the Resolution* of Government, in the matter of the salary and allowances of the Sergeant† attached to the Corps. 2dly, the subject of the enlistment of the men under‡ Indenture, on which I ventured a few remarks

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Disposed of in Extract Minute Consultation, dated 20th May No. 596, Para. 2. of in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 20th May 1857, No. 596. 3dly, the refusal of Government to sanction further outlay on ponies for the Mountain Train.

7. It was in no spirit of captiousness that I hesitated to recommend the proposal, to go to the expense of the first outlay for 6 more ponies, say 2,000 Rupees, and to add the permanent expenditure for the horsekeepers, petty contract, shoeing, &c. (not less than 800 to 1,000 Rupees per annum) to the already very heavy charge existing for the maintenance of this small body of men. 4thly, Major Haly instances the decision of Government on the subject of the Kilmarnock bennets. Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 8th April 1857, No. 420. The correspondence which has passed on the subject is entered in the hand-notes to Major Haly's letter. Lieutenant Blomfield (Major Haly was on leave) at once supplied me with the sizes, &c. required, and I had been in communication with a House in Bombay with a view of giving effect to the orders of Government, when Major Haly, now returned to his duty, called on me to delay till the sense of Government be taken. On this representation, I have ventured in consequence to stay further proceedings. Major Haly has set his heart on the helmet, and does not appreciate the wish to give a less Military appearance to the men which is felt by Government.

8. On the 4th point, the extrajudicial opinions to the prejudice of the native Officers, it will be only needful to add that the Government has had before it all that I considered it my duty as a Judicial Officer, and in that capacity, to lay before it. As the Magistrate of the district, I have, I consider, a right to form and state an opinion of the character of the Police Subordinates.

9. I agree with Major Haly that the Bugler's pay should be raised. The present rate is not sufficient to retain good men, 10 Rupees at least should be allowed.

10. With reference to Paras. 19 and 20, I must most earnestly beg the Government to put a stop to the uncourteous, almost insolent manner, in which Major Haly takes on himself to mention officially, Officers with whom he is called to transact business, and from whom the Government require an honest statement of their views. The Government had occasion to reprove it in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 19th May last, No. 588, with reference to Mr. Thomas, but it is here repeated, with a querulous complaint that the Government are disposed to differ occasionally with Major Haly. The cordiality indispensable to the proper maintenance of peace and order, and of official authority in the district, is nearly impossible when this spirit prevails.

11. In conclusion Major Haly gives the result of his short experience in Malabar, but his conception that the character of the Mopla population is misunderstood, either by the Government or local authorities, or by the people of the country is erroneous. His testimony to the vigour and enterprize of the well doing industrious Mopla, is an addition to the mass of testimony on this point, and it is gratifying to observe his appreciation of the justice of a liberal treatment towards the well doing Mopla, and of the policy of giving that class a share in the administration of the country, which had prevailed for many years before his arrival in Malabar, and which is still carefully maintained, though Major Haly's expressions are possibly intended to suggest an opposite inference. There are no restraints on the industrious disposition of any race or class in Malabar.

12. In closing I will remark, with an anxious hope that it may continue, that as regards the Mopla talooks there has been for many months remarkable absence of crime, despite high prices of food in the country—Absence not only of fanatical resistance to the law, for the suppression of which the Malabar Police Corps was organized, but of gang robbery, cattle lifting, and the other crimes peculiarly rife amongst Moplas. A degree of confidence and assurance is likewise expressed on all sides by the Hindoos, such as the presence of European and Native forces and of the Malabar Police Corps had never been able to inspire, and no administration under the former state of the Law could have secured. This change is to be attributed solely to the stringent provisions of the Law, as affecting ill-disposed Moplas, and the vigorous and determined effect given to it under the sanction of Government in 1855-56. A new power and life has been conferred on the Civil Magistracy, new restraints have been imposed on the ill-disposed by the fear of desecration of corpses, and the beggary of the families of fanatics by

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confiscation, the power of summary deportation restrains sympathizers and abettors, and the general fine has forced on the more orderly new incentives to restrain their coreligionists, and to prevent breaches of the peace, by early intelligence to the authorities.

13. In conclusion, I must add that I have given most anxious thought to the direction of Government contained in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 22nd September 1856. No. 1023.

I have visited and inspected the Corps, passed through the part of the district where the Corps is chiefly located. I have acquainted myself with the feelings of the people and of the Civil Officials of those parts, and I find that for the present, difficulties exist which I must confess myself unable to meet. The Government will be enabled, from the spirit of the representation herewith submitted, to appreciate the main ones. I solicited Major Haly's views on the subject, and they are given in his communication copied in the margin.

To W. ROBINSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar.
SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 661, dated 7th instant, requesting my opinion as to the best method in which the "Malabar Police Corps might be more generally employed," I would suggest that they should take the police duties of the "Ernaad Talook," in the first instance, under the immediate control of their own Officers, who should be vested with general jurisdiction in Police cases in that Talook, and should make their reports direct to the Magistrate of Malabar.

This would lighten the labor of the Special Assistant Magistrate (who I propose should be relieved entirely from the Police charge of that Talook,) and I trust be calculated to prevent the occurrence of any misunderstanding or collision which might otherwise arise.

It is in my opinion impossible for the Malabar Police Corps in its present form, and being so small a body, to undertake more than this—but this I will engage to perform thoroughly and efficiently. This scheme will not interfere with the general training and discipline of the men, and the detachments will not be so far off, but that they can be concentrated with ease, at the shortest notice.

Should more than this be required I would most strongly advise the enlargement of the Corps, and especially the addition to it of more European Officers.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. T. HALY, Major,
Commandant M. P. Corps.

on the personal engagement of Major Haly. He adds that should more than the duty of one Talook be required of the body under his command, he "would most strongly advise an enlargement of the Corps, and especially an addition to it of more European Officers." I found myself unable to submit to Government projects so wholly opposed to the views and intention of Government, so subversive of order, and so distasteful to the people whose interests would be affected; and to avoid controversy and useless occupation of public time, I have not moved further in the matter for the present. Some of the men have been employed as treasury guards and escort in the Talooks and on march, in which duty no doubt they may from time to time be advantageously engaged, but I will keep the subject carefully in view.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,

Acting Magistrate.

P. S.—Since the above has been in the hands of the copyist, I have received the accompanying further communication from Major Haly, dated 9th July 1857, No. 173, which I have hand-noted in explanation of its misrepresentation.

I have anxiously endeavoured to get on with Major Haly, but I am sorry to find that I have been as unsuccessful as each of my predecessors, and most others who have had to come in contact with him.

I am willing enough to seek to do so still, but I cannot refrain from the expression of an opinion which I believe to be that of other Officers in the District, European and Native, that it is not good for Malabar at present that this should last. With this I must leave the matter in the hands of Government!

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,

Acting Magistrate.

From Major G. T. HALY, Commandant Malabar Police Corps; to W. ROBINSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, dated Mallapooram, 24th June 1857, No. 161.

SIR,

I have the honor, with reference to Minutes of Consultation, No. 596, of the 20th Ultimo;

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following Minutes of Consultation (No. 420 and 455) of the 8th and 22nd April 1857, to forward for the consideration of Government, a representation on matters of detail connected with the Malabar Police Corps, which appears to me of vital importance to the welfare and efficiency of that body.

2. I should not presume now to intrude upon Government with remarks upon the subject of this Corps, were it not for the apprehension I am led to entertain that, under existing circumstances, the Corps may fail in realizing the expectations which Government justly entertained upon its formation.

Dated 16th June 1854.

3. I would respectfully refer to Minutes of Consultation No. 418, to shew how great importance was at the outset allowed to attach to the fact of the Malabar Police Corps being taught to look up to its Commandant as its Head; in order that, by his being the source of reward* and punishment, the regulator of its discipline, and the controller of all its interior economy, he might gain the highest moral influence over the men, and hold them in such a state of organization, as to leave them ready and prompt to undertake at any time, the critical duty for which the Corps was more especially raised.

4. I can conscientiously say, that in all my proceedings connected with the Malabar Police Corps, I have ever endeavored to take the spirit and the letter of these directions of Government as my rule and guide: and I am bound to state that the late Mr. Conolly, as Collector of Malabar, always, practically, as well as avowedly, left the regulation of all its affairs to me, as the Head of the Corps.

5. Even within the short period that intervened between the raising of the Corps, and the atrocious assassination of that lamented gentleman, the upholding of this system had had the

* Mr. Conolly was himself in possession of abundance of information of the general belief, and apprehension in the country that the escaped convicts meditated desperate outrage. He had even warning (though not from any public official) that his own assassination was their object. The whereabouts of the men alone could not be ascertained. Mr. Conolly was himself out after them. The Subedar of the Malabar Police Corps—a Mopla of the Munjerry Koorikul family, an adherent of the Teroovanguly Tungul sect, with other Mopla men of the Malabar Police Corps, did not of course remain ignorant of the unsound belief which pervaded the whole country; that no intelligence of a more degenerate character was conveyed by this branch of the Police to their Officers or to the Magistrate, than was done by the ordinary Civil Police, Hindoo and Mopla. A natural surprise will always remain that a plot, which it is notorious had been planned for weeks, and was known to thousands of Moplas, of whom with the men of the Malabar Police Corps, upwards of 100 of all grades were serving Government, remained undisclosed to its victim.

effect of producing that confidence in it, which was manifested by information* being primarily gained by it: the readiness on the part of its members to perform their peculiar duties was evidenced in the fact, that I was able to give the Collector information that the ruffians at large meditated some atrocious outrage (though no one ever dreamed of the direction it ultimately took) and of the Corps being ready to take any steps necessary for their seizure. It is right, too, that I should observe that the party who was most forward in both these respects was the Moplah Subadar.

6. It is true that the recapture of five men escaped from Jail, however desperate, might be viewed as a main feature in the duties to be expected from a Corps which was created to repress

† The terms used by Major Italy are so general that they cannot be met. It is not the intention of Government to give the semi-military body a "Commanding influence in the country," but in no sort or instance has the system of Mr. Conolly (whose sentiments on the subject of the Malabar Police Corps are on record) been altered under Mr. Clarke or myself. No specific instance, it will be observed, is given, and none can be cited.

fanatical outbreaks. But a pursuance of the same system remained necessary, to ensure the still more thorough organization that might give the Corps a commanding† influence in the country, and create a constant readiness to discharge the more extended duty.

7. I have always considered it a great and vital object to be, that the Malabar Police Corps should be raised to such a state of discipline† and efficiency, as to be competent to take the place of the European soldiery who in times of disturbance have been heretofore alone looked to, as fitted

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to ensure the preservation of peace and order in Malabar. I do not hesitate to say, and this after the experience I have had with the Corps, that if its organization be left to be perfected, and

‡ I cannot deem that the wholesome controul of Government over expenditure, &c., and of the Law, in instances of irregularity are out of place, or do at all weaken the influence of a Commanding Officer.

confidence of the men in me as its head, or in my power and authority of repressing irregularity and preserving discipline, it may be rendered fully competent to occupy this position, and thus alike keep the Province

¶ This is done by the usual establishment and the power of the Law, without the assistance of the Malabar Police Corps.

conceived necessity of employing its most powerful and costly Military Machinery, namely, the

§ The Government has arrived at a decision on the subject of the withdrawal of the Europeans. Mr. Conolly's experience is on Record. I know the sentiments of Mr. Clarke on the subject, and myself should deprecate in terms as earnest as either, a measure which would cause the greatest anxiety even now throughout the Province. Malabar requires the presence of Europeans, and on critical services their support and co-operation would not be lost on the Malabar Police Corps.

8. But I have been painfully made to feel, and this almost since the sad event of the late Mr. Conolly's assassination (an event which humanly speaking might have been averted had I been allowed to act as I originally proposed)

* All that can be said is, that this is not the case.

Corps as had heretofore been the case. The Head of the Civil Department has generally

† Government has required the opinion of the Magistrate, and has exercised a discretion in two or three minor matters of detail.

‡ The Subedar has been tried judicially, and his case considered by more tribunals than one.

Officers—I allude particularly to the case of Subedar Ahmod Koorikul. I have been

|| No instance given.

¶ Never heard of.

9. The inevitable effect of all this must be, I might almost say begins to be already to produce an unsettled

§ Nothing of this kind has been manifested, and no "want of confidence" whatever is felt or has been shewn. When men have become amenable to justice, justice has not been done to the aggrieved by the local authorities.

feeling of *esprit de corps*, which I had diligently sought to instil, they begin to conceive themselves looked upon with doubt, instead of confidence, by the authorities: they are unfortunately not unacquainted with what goes on, and learn not to look up to me as their head, in the full military sense of the term, and although from my having been with them from the commencement, I believe I shall always exercise a considerable moral power over them, I cannot shut my eyes to the risk of this ceasing to be the case, when that same character of influence shall no longer exist.

Vide representations of Sergeants, attached.

10. In illustration of these remarks, I would in the first instance solicit the attention of Government to the case of the Sergeants of the Corps, regarding whom an order has lately been passed

* The subject of the pay of Sergeants has been before Government, and Major Italy has now forwarded me the resignation of Sergeant Collins, and an earnest representation on the subject. The pay of a Sergeant of Horse Artillery with his Corps is Rs. 40-11-8. That of a corporal (with 2 stripes) is at least equal. The Sergeant gets only 30 Rs. at Malabar, and has to find his own quarters. He cannot therefore serve with the Corps. A Corporal would lose his promotion to the rank and rate of Sergeant's Pension by leaving his Corps, besides drawing a smaller rate of pay than he gets with his Corps. We cannot therefore expect even a Corporal to volunteer to the Malabar Police Corps.

Salaries" of the Commandant, the Adjutant and the Sergeants were all included together, as such, under the head of extra charge, to the State, and as such sanctioned by the Government of India, vide letter No. 414, dated 31st March 1854, from Chief Secretary to the Government of India.

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11. The "Civil Salaries" have been hitherto understood to be independent of Military Pay by the Military Authorities at Madras and elsewhere, as well as myself; it could not be supposed that either the Adjutant or myself, who were included in the same category as the Sergeants, would be willing to accept a "consolidated allowance" of Rs. 100 and 200 respectively in lieu of the Military pay of our ranks. The Sergeants now attached to the corps were induced to accept their appointments under the belief and assurance that the orders of Government of India, as expressed in the above mentioned letter, were intended to be carried out: otherwise they would have been better off as they were, remaining to take the chance of promotion with their own Corps. They are necessarily thrown into situations of great responsibility in the Police Corps, and it cannot be expected that men of sufficient energy, ability, and experience for such duties can be obtained for Rupees 30 per month, to serve in such a station as this.

12. In the second place, the recommendation of the Acting Collector, which has been acted on by Government with regard to the enlistment of the men, is calculated not only to produce possibly most dangerous results, but to discourage and dishearten the Officers in their endeavours to drill, and thoroughly instruct men over whom they have no actual hold whatever, beyond their own moral influence.

13. It is erroneous to suppose that "the receipt of Rupees (6) six per month," the "not very arduous duty," in which supposition the Acting Collector is in error, as the Corps is constantly kept in full and efficient training, together with "proximity to their own houses," is sufficient inducement to deter such unsettled and independent characters as both Moplah and Nair, from absenting themselves from their duties for a time, if they see fit to do so, knowing that the Civil authorities, however much urged to do so, will afford no aid to me in their discovery or detection.

14. The Moplah can make at least Rupees 6 per month by his own manual labor, and the Nair has always friends and relations willing to support or conceal him: the "proximity to their houses" is the very cause of their absenting themselves on the occasion of any ceremonial or feast, to attend which, they may not have been able to procure almost universally, yet such a state of things is unsatisfactory and disheartening in the extreme, when it might so easily be put a stop to, by enlisting the men under certified agreements.

15. Thirdly, as regards the increase of Ponies for the Mountain Train, and the mounting of the European Sergeants, to which proposals of mine the Acting Collector has shewn himself opposed, I consider this increase absolutely indispensable to the efficiency of the Corps, as I would wish and hope to see it.

16. As to the head-dress,* I cannot but consider that the Kilnarnock bonnet is far from being a suitable one for the climate of Malabar. It retains wet, is most difficult to dry, causing thereby rheumatic pains in the head, and is certain to become moth eaten within a very short time. The leathern helmet proposed by me not only throws off the wet, but is a better protection

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tion against the sun, and acts as a defensive armour for the head. It is also more durable and less expensive to the state. I gave up the idea of the Kilnarnock bonnet three years ago, in consequence of finding it unsuited to this climate. The men also shewed a distaste for it, as resembling the head-dress a drummer or native Christian.

17. I would also most respectfully again beg to represent to Government, that it is impossible for me to provide efficient Buglers† for 6 Rupees per month. Whatever pains and trouble may be taken in instructing them, are entirely thrown away, as the man will naturally avail himself of the first opportunity to demand his discharge, and enlist in the nearest Native Regiment, where they will be glad to get him on Rupees 12 and prospective Pension.

18. It is in no spirit of captiousness or discontent that I have ventured to make the above remarks. Were the Malabar Police Corps organized and equipped as I have recommended, it would be sufficient in itself to maintain order in Malabar, and the commandant should be held personally responsible for the preservation of such order. The necessity for the presence of Europeans would be entirely done away with.

19. At present, should the Police Corps be found insufficient and unfit for the purposes expected of it, the blame must rest with its virtual Commandant, the Collector of Malabar, and not with the Officer commanding it, whose position, suggestions, and even requirements, have of late been entirely ignored.

20. The want of confidence lately so unaccountably shewn in the Military Commandant of the Corps, and the attention given to the suggestions of those whose education, training, and duties incapacitate them from directing a profession so foreign to their own, must be acknowledged as calculated most seriously to militate against the efficiency of the Corps.

21. I avail myself of this opportunity to bring to notice that the double-barrelled arms proposed by me, and sanctioned by Government in Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th August 1855, (No. 611), have not yet been furnished to the Corps. The greased Enfield cartridge has, however, been in use for some time, being made up by the men themselves, without the slightest objection having been made regarding it.

22. Before concluding, I think it a duty to state the opinion which my prolonged and free intercourse with the people of Malabar has led me to entertain of the Moplah population. I humbly conceive, looking at the way in which they are commonly spoken of, that the character of this class is not a little misunderstood. I have had opportunities of remarking the spirit of industry and enterprise by which they are actuated; and I have learned from parties who employ them to some extent, but more especially from the Railway Officers, that not only do they form their most numerous class of laborers, but that they are at once the most willing, cheerful, and useful of all. With such a disposition to active industrial labor pervading them, I cannot but believe that a free vent afforded to it, with a conviction of liberal and impartial treatment at the hands of authority, and an adequate protection in reaping the fruits of their labor and enterprise, will be a vital assistance to all simply repressive measures, for securing the peace and good order of the Province of Malabar.

(Signed) G. T. HALY, Major,
Commandant Malabar Police Corps.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Acting Magistrate.

* The present number of Ponies (15) is not sufficient fully to horse the Mountain Train, not to mention carry spare ammunition.
† In the case of emergency and forced marches, the Sergeants will be unable to keep up on foot with the Mountain Train, or will arrive in such a state of exhaustion as to be temporarily ineffective for the duties required from them.

* The following is the correspondence which has passed on the subject
From Major Haly, dated 17th June 1857, No. 150.
To ditto 20th ditto " No. 1993.
From ditto 22nd ditto " No. 153.

thereby rheumatic pains in the head, and is certain to become moth eaten within a very short time. The leathern helmet proposed by me not only throws off the wet, but is a better protection

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From Serjeant COLLINS, H. B. Artillery, D. D. M. P. Corps; to Lieutenant C. G. BLOOMFIELD, Adjutant Malabar Police Corps, dated Mallapoorum, 23rd June 1857.

SIR,

Government having declined granting me my Military pay in addition to the allowance drawn in the Civil Department, and this alone being inadequate to live with any comfort in a dear station like Mallapoorum, I beg to tender my resignation of the appointment I hold in the Malabar Police Corps, and request that permission may be obtained for my returning to the Horse Brigade.

In the statement lately submitted by me to the Collector of Malabar, I have already made known at length the loss I have sustained, both in pay and prospects, by accepting an appointment in the Malabar Police Corps; and I would earnestly beg that it may be submitted for the consideration of Government, with such remarks as the Commanding Officer may deem fit to make.

I have been reluctantly compelled to make the above request, but independently of other circumstances, the loss I suffer in pay alone, more than two fifths of what I enjoyed in the Artillery, as I shall briefly shew here, leaves me no alternative.

In the Horse Artillery.

Pay as Serjeant	...	Rupees	27-6-4
Rations	...	"	6-5-4
At stations beyond 200 Miles from the Presidency	...	"	1-9-0
Free quarters for a Non-Commissioned Officer, or house rent calculated at	...	"	7-0-0

Total Rupees...42-4-8

Batta also allowed when travelling, in addition to the above allowance at	...	"	1-9-0
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Total Rupees...43-13-8

Allowance as Serjeant of the Malabar Police Corps Rs. 30-0-0

Difference of loss Rs. 13-13-8

No house rent, batta when travelling, or other advantages.

(Signed) P. COLLINS, Serjeant H. B. Artillery,
D. D. M. P. Corps.

From Serjeant P. COLLINS, H. B. Artillery, D. D. M. P. Corps; to W. ROBINSON, Esq.; Acting Collector of Malabar, Calicut, dated Mallapoorum, 8th July 1857.

SIR,

I most respectfully solicit your kind and considerate attention to the following circumstances. From the Horse Brigade of Artillery, in which Corps I held the rank of Serjeant, and served for 18 years, including Active Service both in China and Burmah, and received Medals for both, I was appointed by G. O. C. C. dated 4th September 1855, being then the Senior Serjeant of my Troop, to do duty with the Malabar Police Corps. Instead of the appointment being a gain, I am a sufferer: and I am desirous of shewing the loss I sustain, both pecuniarily and in my prospects, by the appointment. My income is now less, and my expenses are greater; I am come from a cheap station, where I was on the receipt of a higher salary, to one where the necessities of life are barely procurable, and for which exorbitant prices are charged, and where, for Servants, Dhoby, &c., I have to pay double to what I did before.

With my Corps, independently of other advantages, the board of my family cost little; all supplies issued to the Troop being procurable likewise for the families, at the cheap contract price, issued through the Commissariat; whilst at Mallapoorum, for inferior living, it costs more than double.

In my Troop, when travelling, I drew batta and rations; with the Malabar Police Corps, under similar circumstances, I get none, and it will be seen how disadvantageously this has operated against me, since my appointment to it in September 1855.

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I was detained at Bangalore by order of Government with the view of taking charge of, and training the Ponies intended for the Malabar Police Corps. Whilst performing this onerous duty I received pay as Serjeant of Malabar Police Corps 30-0-6

Deduct house rent (having had to vacate Public quarters.) 7-0-0

Balance Rupees 23-0-0

Pay as a Serjeant of Horse Artillery 27-6-4

Rations 6-5-4

Total Rupees...33-11-8

With comfortable quarters for myself and family as a Non-Commissioned Officer.

Further losses have been entailed upon me, consequent on the following marches on duty, and without batta.

Marched from Bangalore to Madras to take charge of the Ponies.

Detained at Madras, (11) Eleven days, marched in charge of Ponies, and Mountain Train Ordnance, from Madras to Bangalore, marched in charge of Ditto from Bangalore to Mallapoorum.

At Bangalore, I drilled and trained the Ponies to the satisfaction of the Officer Commanding the Horse Brigade.

I have instructed the Horsekeepers, in the gun-drill, and the different evolutions of the Mountain Train exercise. I have had the Horsekeepers equipped in the uniform they wear, without cost to Government.

At a Review at Bangalore, before the Right Honorable the Governor, with the Mountain Train, the manner in which the exercise was gone through elicited His Lordship's admiration and I was prominently and specially brought to His Lordship's notice by the Officer Commanding the Horse Brigade and the fact of my then receiving less pay, though performing more responsible duty, was also brought to His Lordship's notice. The Right Honorable the Governor promised to take the subject into consideration, and directed Major Burgoyne to bring it before him again, during the course of the day, which this Officer did, attended by me, at the Commissioners quarters at Bangalore.

This circumstance alone has hitherto buoyed me up, in the hope that my case, supported by His Lordship the Right Honorable the Governor would meet, with the favorable consideration of Government; and I continued cheerfully performing my duty on less pay.

The adverse decision of Government as contained in Minutes of Consultation dated 7th April 1857, gives me the option of returning to the Horse Artillery.

In the event of my wishing to do so, independently of the losses I have already sustained, I shall have to perform a march to the Head Quarters of the Horse Brigade, and thence, drafted to any Troop in which there may be a vacancy.

From having been the Senior Serjeant of my Troop, and presumptively promoted before this, either to the Staff of my own Corps, or that of any other (no less than four of my Juniors have obtained Staff appointments) I shall have to return to my Corps as a Serjeant of a Troop.

I most earnestly and respectfully beg Sir, you will take what I have above detailed into favorable consideration and lay the subject with your recommendation before Government, as I accepted of my present appointment in the belief that the Staff salary of Rupees 30, would be independent of my Military Pay; as was received at that time by the Serjeants then with the Malabar Police Corps, as it did not occur to me, that Government would apply for a Serjeant from the Horse Artillery and give him less pay than what he had been receiving.

(Signed P. COLLINS, Serjeant H. B. Arty.,
D. D. M. P. Corps.

Representation made by Serjeant ROBERT WILLIAMS, regarding his "decision" with reference to M. C. J. D. No. 415, under date 7th April 1857.

In the Minute it is stated, that the two Serjeants doing duty in the Malabar Police Corps, have the option to return to their Corps if they wish, I would therefore thank you, Sir, to ascertain from Government on what footing I shall be placed (in the event of my wishing to leave the Malabar Police Corps) as I lately belonged to the Horse Brigade Artillery, and was afterwards promoted to Serjeant in the Effective Supernumeraries. I do not know whether I should have to go to the Horse Brigade Artillery as a Supernumerary Serjeant or remain on the Effective

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 4th August 1857.

Supernumeraries, I therefore, thank you, Sir, to ascertain this before calling on me for a final decision.

I further beg to add that I have been put to many and great expenses both in coming here and settling myself in this place. And should I have to leave this, I would have to incur many more expenses and losses, which in the low salary I have lately been on I am not prepared for. It not having been sufficient for the support of myself and family at so expensive a place as this.

(Signed) ROBT. WILLIAMS,
Sergt. M. P. Corps.

From W. ROBINSON, Esq., Acting Magistrate; to Lieutenant C. G. BLOOMFIELD,
Adjutant Malabar Police Corps, Malapooram, dated Calicut, 20th May 1857, No. 1561.
Sir,

I have carefully considered your letter, dated 3rd Instant on the subject of the Magisterial jurisdiction of the Officers Commanding the Malabar Police Corps, together with the orders of Government on the subject. Mr. Thomas has not laid before me any matter shewing the difference of opinion you state exists between you.

The Corps being a body of purely civil police, it became necessary for the sake of ordinary discipline to vest its Officers with certain powers, which should enable them to punish the men and maintain order in the Corps, the members of which are only civilly liable for negligence and other similar offences; such as the Magistrate punishes in his ordinary Police Peons through his Magisterial power. The appointment I consider was made in short to give the power of internal discipline and organization, which the Articles of War give over a Military body. It was not intended to constitute any new jurisdiction in the administration of the ordinary justice of the Corps.

This power extends no doubt to petty offences, and breach of peace, and discipline among the men themselves. But with regard to the ordinary offences committed by men of the Malabar Police Corps against the public or private individuals, they are, as is the case of any other peon or public servant, amenable to the Police authority, European or Native, who is competent to entertain the charge brought against any one of them. It is not therefore competent to me, nor is it I believe the intention of Government, to remove all jurisdiction over cases in which men of the Corps are implicated from the ordinary tribunals, and assign them over to the Officers of the Corps, so I must refrain from issuing the order you request, and I must beg of you to give prompt assistance in the execution of the ordinary processes of the Law, when issued against men of the Corps by any competent Police authority.

I do not think that exception of the character alluded to in para. 4 of your letter on the matter of punishment, could wisely be given effect to. The Regulations do not know the punishment you describe, and by these we must be guided.

As to the matter of caste &c., the men of the Malabar Police Corps, are drawn from the classes from which the ordinary Police Peon is recruited, the ordinary Sudras and Moplas of the country, and do not require any special consideration. These distinctions are wisely enough not provided for by the Regulation, and I think the effect of such distinction being made in regard to the offenders against the law is most injurious, and ought to be avoided. A Military Sepoy goes to Jail when by his own act, he comes within the reach of the Criminal Law.

At the same time I should be delighted to find that a confident public resorted, voluntarily and speedily to the Officers of the Corps for redress, as against the men under their supervision, and I believe that the rousing of this feeling is entirely within your own power, and will inevitably follow on an acquisition of the vernacular of the people; a careful study of the rules of evidence, regulation and forms of procedure, and attention to the ordinary principles of law in the trial of cases and punishment of offenders &c.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Acting Magistrate.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Acting Magistrate.

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 4th August 1857.

From Major G. T. HALY, Commandant Malabar Police Corps; to W. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Malabar, Calicut, dated Mallapooram, 9th July 1857, No. 173.

Sir,

Finding on a reference to official documents, that the subject of the proposed Head-dress for the Police Corps, (which you stated in conversation with me on the 3rd instant, it was your intention to hold "in abeyance"*) is actually incorporated with and forms no unimportant portion of the representation forwarded by me through you on the 24th Ultimo, for transmission to Government, and presuming therefore that you have thought fit to refrain for the present from bringing the whole of the document referred to, to the notice of the authorities, for whose immediate consideration it was intended, I have the honor to request that in justice to myself, as well as for the benefit of the Corps, at large, you will no longer delay in forwarding the representation in question, in its original state to its destination, in order to enable the subjects referred to, to be dispassionately decided on, on their own merits.

* At his own request till I could get the Government orders on the representation referred to.

† Unwarrantable and false presumption, for which Major Haly had not the slightest grounds.

‡ Amidst a stress of business of most miscellaneous description, some delay has been necessary, for reference to records and to copy the representation with my Notes &c.

II. I have the less hesitation in making such a request, inasmuch as great disappointment, as well as possible personal loss has resulted from the delay in your office, of a former representation made by me with reference to the Acting Sergeant Major of the Corps; which would not have been the case, had the matter been forwarded in due course.

§ On this subject I append a copy of a short official Memo. of what passed on the occasion in question, made by me after Major Haly left the Office. It will be observed that Major Haly's assertions are erroneous.

¶ Major Haly having called at the Office this afternoon, we conversed about the pay of the Horsekeepers and their unwillingness to work. I pointed out that it was the first "I had heard of it. It is a hard case."

• Spoke of the Sergeants case.

• Likewise of the Petty contract and of the shoeing contract. With reference to the latter "I mentioned the doubt I had as to the necessity of the higher rates. He considers that "they are required."

• He then began to speak of the Havildar and Subedar, mentioning that their case had been "placed in the hand of a Lawyer (Mr. J. B. Norton) in Madras and that the man had "legal advice that the case must be reversed. Wanting to know what was to be done."

• I objected to verbal communication on such a subject and told him he had better write.

• This he said he was tired of and wanted to obviate, adding that he should both write and "speak" when occasion was given; that he considered that faith had been broken with him and the Corps, by Mr. Clarke and by the Government. I refused to enter on such matters and so the thing dropped.

• Alluding to a case of the Nairs going to a Hospital if I understood aright.

• Recorded in case of future reference being made to this conversation.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON.
3rd July 1857.
Major Haly introduced a variety of matters relating to the Horse-keepers and their pay to the Resolution of Government on the matter of the Sergeants Pay, Petty contract, shoeing contract, the bearings of which I discussed with him and told him what had been done and my views. We conversed on these matters and others for some 20 minutes. Then Major Haly introduced the case of the Subedar, telling me that this Subordinate had placed the matter in legal hands in Madras, that the case "was in the hands of Jack Norton, must be reversed" and that in a style and tone that indicated that he at least had not repressed conduct on the part of his Subordinate, so utterly subversive of all order and without adding an expression of disapprobation. I at once refused to hold verbal communication with a person of Major Haly's stamp on a subject on which the orders of Government had been passed and who could talk of the Government having broken faith &c. with the Corps and him, and I informed him that I would not hold conversation, that if he wished any directions on matters which I had any thing to do; they should be given, but that he must write.

I feel reserve and shall observe this precaution in all communication with Major Haly, and, as I feel satisfied, with the approval of Government. This reserve is the more necessary, as it will be observed from his representation, that the only matters which Major Haly had to discuss with me and that in a spirit of which the representation is a specimen, are such as the Government had already come to a clear decision on, they are neither matters "of trivial economy and import." Major Haly does not call on me in these matters, nor is my object in confining Major Haly, to proper and official communication, that of creating vexation, annoyance and reference.

tion would be sufficient at any time amply to explain and set at rest.

* This may have been so. I never heard of it. He came into Calicut and said a few days. I neither heard of his purpose before his arrival nor after. He told me he came into Calicut to make enquiry about the prices of things required for the petty contract &c.

III. It is a matter of much regret to me that I should have to press these matters upon your attention, but it has been forced upon me by your unprecedented procedure in declining to discuss questions with me, except officially; and thus purposely creating vexation, annoyance and reference on matters of trivial economy and import, which a few minutes of private conversation would have sufficed to discuss.

IV. You are aware that I undertook a journey of 60 miles

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 4th August 1857.

on horseback to Calicut, and back for the express purpose of endeavouring, as far as lay in my

power, to arrange and reconcile the differences of opinion that existed between us, on matters of detail appertaining to the Corps under my command, and I had hoped that you would have recognized my purpose, and met my advances in an equal spirit. It remains for me, therefore now, only

to express my concern at having been painfully made to feel not only that such was not the case, but that you preferred continuing a petty correspondence, attended with harassing delay upon subjects of most trifling detail and importance, to bringing to the notice of Government the broader and more sweeping, though most reasonable proposals contained in the representation before alluded to, involving as they undeniably do, the utter demolition of your theories.

Offensive and utterly groundless surmise, impugning my openness and honesty with Government, and indicating the low auspicious estimation Major Italy indulges in with reference to his colleague, and, in the matter of the Malabar Police Corps, his official superior.

A theory! I have not one, nor has one been discussed.

(Signed) G. T. HALY, Major,
Commandant Malabar Police Corps.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Acting Magistrate.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Acting Magistrate.

No. 51.

ORDER THEREON, No. 932; dated 31st July 1857.

In this communication the Acting Magistrate forwards, with his explanatory remarks, two letters addressed to him by Major Italy, Commandant of the Malabar Police Corps, for the purpose of being laid before Government. In these letters various subjects connected with the interior economy of the Corps and on which the Government have already passed orders, are again brought forward, but Government defer their re-consideration for the present.

2. Government resolve to adopt this course because the papers now submitted to them, joined to former instances of Major Italy's want of temper and judgment, show the absolute necessity of placing the Command of the Police Corps in new hands, and they will wish to learn the views of the Officer who may be selected for the duty.

3. It is observed that but a few weeks have passed since Government had occasion to reduce the violent and extravagant language used by Major Italy towards the Special Assistant Magistrate Mr. Thomas, in a matter connected with that Officer's public duties. Yet notwithstanding the disapproval of his conduct which was then expressed, Major Italy has seen fit in the letters now submitted, to address the Chief Magistrate of the Province in a manner subversive of all cordial co-operation from its spirit of marked discourtesy, and unfounded imputation.

4. Government cannot allow the public interests to continue exposed to such injurious influence, especially in a Province where unanimity among the Officers of Government is essentially required, and they therefore resolve to remove Major Italy from his appointment. This measure is the more necessary because Major Italy shows himself dissatisfied with his position, and has not scrupled to disclaim responsibility for the efficiency and good conduct of the Corps, or to predict disappointment from it, in consequence of Government not having complied with all his suggestions for its organization and equipment, or given him that uncontrolled authority and independence of the local civil powers, to which he has asserted a claim.

5. Major Italy is directed on the receipt of these orders to make over immediate charge of the Corps to the Adjutant, Lieutenant Bloomfield, and report himself to Army Head Quarters. Lieutenant Bloomfield is appointed to act as Commandant until further instructions.

(Signed) E. MALTBY,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Calicut 11th July 1857.

My dear Mr. Maltby

I have myself with great reluctance, to write on a subject which will be before you officially, the more especially as it is one that rising be deemed as personal to myself being the continued differences with Major Italy. The one point, in relation to Thomas & the Subordinate Case, was not the only one we have had, but I do not like troubling Government in these matters. I prefer it to say that his spirit, that of those under his influence was as bitter as it could be. He went on leave for 2 months & all was peace again. No sooner was he returned than all our co-operation & discipline in public towns was again from the papers & the local authorities. I have already declared that it is wholly incompatible to get on officially (very few can do so) with such a man. I should not hesitate in saying that he is the most contumacious &

3 - It is observed that but a few

man never met. He found all tried it, & they
have all failed.

C-25-100
Candidly you know considered him
a very dangerous man in the District, & that
Mr. C. lived they must have feared. He however
kept him, as far as lay in him, in order.

Mr. Clarke found it likewise
impossible to get on so much so that Major
H. felt he would have to go, & could be, have
got Mr. Clarke to lunch with his influence as
Major H. nomination of a successor, he now
prepared to have relinquished the Command.
So this Mr. Clarke would not lend himself to
such negotiations, were going on when Mr. C.
succeeded, over Charge to me in full anticipation
that Major H. would retire in a spirit of
congratulation, that one of the Major operations
in the District, would soon be at an end.

On my taking Charge I had stated
myself to get on with Major H. & have done
all in my power to do so. The degree of
success is before the good Government,
but my case is not different from others.
He has behaved shamefully towards me.

(Signed) E. MALTBY,
Acting Chief Secretary.

and there is another Officer Medical or Veterinary
at Bunderpore, who has not been found
that perfect conformity with this Constitution
which is not perfect. Dear Sir, I know
better the same view likewise of his influence
for all in the District.

My own belief is, that his presence
in the District is a great evil. Major H.
opponents are not those that do most mischief.
Chief - he is too clever to allow himself much
in this way - it is in this want of judicious
ness & common sense his violent prejudices
& constant blustering - railing at all authority
from the Government downwards, & the Com.
tenance he can give to opposition & excitement
without appearing to the front, that does. I feel
at this time especially. Amen.

It has been my anxious thought
to bring the Malabar Police Corps into more
general use but the Commission is full on my
mind, that with such a Commission nothing
can be done without leading to confusion,
& this is an opinion sympathized in by every
Officer European & Native in the District.

3 - It is observed that but a few

With a foreign & higher Command such one
would be miserable to reason & conduct (and
our European roots this Corps might perhaps
be enough) I do not doubt that much might
be done.

Major Haly is a noble drill Officer,
but more is required in his position.

I fear that I have trespassed badly
on your time. If this has been out of place
put the letter into the waste paper basket,
but I have dreamed it may start, to bring
before you a state of things likely to go
from bad to worse.

Yours very sincerely

W. M. M. M.

Wm. M. M.

Wm. M. M.

It is very clear that Major
Haly cannot get on with
the other officers in Malabar.

He was distinctly warned
on the last occasion of his continu-
ance. Indeed coming before such
a Lt. how he removed.

No doubt the Imperial
pay is insufficient. We were aware
of this before & there appears
no help for it.

The remedy suggested
by the Inf. was to take well-
behaved privates & promote
them.

This will answer the purpose
perfectly. I don't see why Bagley & Co. sh-
ould get on the present scale of pay. It will not

to make the distinction between
them & the privates.

A younger officer was
selected for this command
with natural qualifications for
such a command.

From my former knowledge
of Major Kelly at Vicksburg I
consider him wholly unfitted
for such duty.

On many occasions
there of observing how injudicious
even mischievous his conduct was.

His great object always is to
aggrandize himself & add to his

importance

He formed the project
of being made resident & ^{superior}
with the command of a ^{large} body
of volunteers & was in
the habit of creating the most
unfounded claims & spreading
all manner of absurd reports
to induce the Agent to acquiesce
in his favorite plan.

Such a man should never be
trusted in duties requiring temper
& discretion in the performance
of his duties.

It appears some quite
 back to attempt yet
 he may have with him
 Italy - he is not only
 hearing & meeting
 but thoroughly the indi-
 vidual - & undoubtedly
 cannot or will not
 understand the nature

of the cargo. he has to
command. & makes
it - an independent
military force.

I do not know. how
far he may have ex-
tended himself with his
men. if he has Wang
Kotou. making a
change at that time

might be unexpected.

He had looked upon
himself as a full member
of the movement. in
support of the financial
hunger which he makes
reporting himself as.

The Japanese demand
independance. & are not con-
vinced. that they are dis-

C D-S- (Cass) (Dor) (R-2) (Pm-DSP)

Interfere -

The letter I was on from
to of -

The part of the transcription and
to be made

In fact is these small
corps are in position

to be made they are

to be made police

to be made

to be made

In order.

The point of most importance seems to be whether
public business can go on, & the objects for which
the Malabar Police Corps was organized, be obtained
while Major Haly continues in command -

- He has shown himself disappointed with his position
& the arrangements ordered by Govt - His want
of temper is I believe generally known - An
instance of it was lately given in his violent
& improper language to the Special App. Mr. Thomas
in the Soobedar's case - and now he has written
in a defiant & quarrelsome tone to the Acting
Magistrate (see more particularly his letter of 9th July.)

Under these circumstances it seems impossible
for the public business of the District to go
on properly. - & in such a province as Malabar
union & critical co-operation among the authorities
are urgently required - But Major Haly shows
himself disappointed with the orders of Govt. -
writes in a manner (see more especially P 14 & 20 of
his letter of 24 June) which leaves no hope of his acting
harmoniously with the Magistrate Mr. Robinson.

In fact it appears clear that nothing will satisfy him unless he is entirely freed from all control of the Magistrate & Civil powers - unless Govt meet all his requisitions regarding the Corps, and unless he assumes charge of the Demand Taluk in supervision of the ordinary Police & Magistracy.

Some points relating to the intrinsic details of the Corps to which Major Haly adverts seem open to reconsideration should Govt see fit.

viz - The pay of the Sergeants -

- Adding some power to mount the Serapants on long forced marches.

- The pay of the buglers.

The head dress of the men, the Kilmarash bonnet being declared unsuited to the climate -

W

Acting Com

No 932

Sub. Report

Ext from the mins of consultation dated 31st July 1857.

Read letter from M^r Magte of Malabar dated 11 July 1857.

No 93

In this communication the M^r Magte forwards, with his explanatory remarks, two letters addressed to him by Major Haly Commandant of the Malabar Police Corps, for the purpose of being laid before Govt. In these letters various subjects connected with the intrinsic economy of the Corps & on which the Govt have already passed orders ^{being} brought forward, but Govt defer their re-consideration for the present.

2 - Govt resolve to adopt this course because the papers now submitted to them, joined to former instances of Major Haly's want of temper & judgment, show the absolute necessity of placing the Command of the Police Corps in new hands, and they will wish to hear the views of the Officer who may be ^{selected} appointed for the duty.

3 - It is observed that but a few

2nd of C 19 Aug 1857
No 500

weeks have passed since Govt
had occasion to notice the violent
& extravagant language used by
Major Haly towards the Police
Supt. Mr. Thomas, in a letter
connected with that officers public
duties. Yet notwithstanding the
disapproval of his conduct ^{which was} then expres-
sed ~~by Govt~~, Major Haly has seen
fit in the letters now submitted to
address the Chief Magistral Office
of the Province in a manner indicative
of all cordial co-operation from its side
of marked discourtesy, & unfounded
imputation.

4 - Govt cannot allow the public
interests to continue exposed to such
injurious influence, especially in a
Province where unanimity among
the officers of Govt is ~~so~~ essentially
required, & they therefore resolve
to remove Major Haly from his
appointment. This measure is
the more necessary because Major
Haly ~~expressly~~ shows himself dissatisfied
with his position, and has not
scrupled to disclaim responsibility

for the efficiency & good conduct
of the Corps, or to predict disappoint-
ment from it, in consequence of
Govt not having complied with all
his suggestions for its organization &
equipment, ~~and~~ or given him that
uncontrolled ^{authority} ~~power~~ & independence
of the local civil powers, to which
he has asserted a claim.

5 - Major Haly is ^{on the receipt of these orders} directed to make
over ~~the~~ ^{immediate} charge of the Corps to the
Adjutant Lieutenant Blomfield, &
report himself to Army Head Quarters.
Lieutenant Blomfield is appointed
to act as Commandant until
further instructions.

J. M.
Asst. Chief Secy.

Copy to the Dy. Magistrate
of Malabar } Dispt. 31 July
" Major Haly — Dispt. 31 July
" of P. 5 to the Civil Auditor — Dispt. 29 July
to the Military Dept. — Dispt. 6 Aug. 1857
A. D. W. L. Secy.

C. No. 27-4
 25-7-03
 52-50
 21-4-57

Dr. J. C. Davis: 11-27-August 1857
 Graduate 1857 @ Springfield
 1849-52
 Graduate: Union of 1850-52
 1319 &
 1320
 1857-58 July 1857

Remembering under the
 circumstances represented
 by the acting magistrate, the
 for duty from the command
 of the Southern African Corps,
 & nominating Dr. J. C. Davis,
 the magistrate, is taken charge
 of the Corps like a succession
 of Major Davis is appointed

~~Dr. J. C. Davis from the list~~
~~Magistrate & J. C. Davis~~
 50754