M.R.O. 1—29,000—16-10-39.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1852 Press Mis.

18-24

Dated 22-11-1859

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read again letter from Mr. C. W. READE; to Sir C. E. TREVELYAN, K. C. B. dated 27th October 1859, and recorded in the Proceedings of 1st November 1859, No. 1470.

Read also the following papers:—

No. 18. From CHARLES W. READE, Esq., Madras Civil Service; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 27th October 1858.

I do myself the honor to submit a Memorial to be laid before the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, in connection with the Orders of Government, removing me from my recent appointment in Vizagapatam, and I shall be obliged if Government would kindly forward the Memorial to the Home authorities either by this or the ensuing Mail.

2. I have been so harrassed under the peculiar position in which I have so suddenly found myself, and in the preparation of my Memorial I have unavoidably been so much hurried, that I must claim indulgence for all defects of a clerical nature, while the same causes have operated to render the document not all I could have wished.

3. I beg to forward the Memorial in duplicate, save a part of the Appendices B and T, of which I have not sufficient copies, and I would request that Government may be pleased to supply my omission to transmit the Appendices in S and W, having only one copy of the papers therein referred to, and which it is of importance to me to keep in my own possession. The Appendices in W are my various Reports to the Board of Revenue on the Salt frauds, extending from the month of December last up to the date of my removal, and I presume there will be copies available on the Board's records. It has been quite impossible for me to get these documents reprinted, which I hope the Government will accept as a sufficient apology for the incompleteness of the accompanying papers.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE HER MAJESTY'S
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The Humble Memorial of CHARLES WILLIAM READE, of the Madras Civil Service.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That under the Orders of the Madras Government of date the 24th September 1859, your Memorialist was removed from the Office of Collector, Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam. That his removal is based on Proceedings of a Commission of Enquiry held on your Memorialist under the provisions of Act 37 of 1850.

2. That the origin of the Proceedings against your Memorialist has no reference whatever to any act connected with your Memorialist's public duties, or involving any official corruption. Your Memorialist in a letter from the Governor's Private Secretary, dated 31st May last, was asked whether he had in use on loan, any Carriages, Horses, &c. belonging to the Rajah of Vizianagram.* Your Memorialist had obtained at different times from the Rajah, a pair of Horses, a Tent, and a pair of Mirrors, but these articles were obtained on purchase and not on loan. Your Memorialist therefore answered the question put to him by the Governor in the negative, and though this answer was strictly true, he was afterwards accused and pronounced guilty of having told a falsehood, and of having sent three Cheques to the Rajah with the object of misleading Government and creating a false belief that the said articles had been purchased by him. Your Memorialist respectfully submits that the evidence adduced before the Commission of Enquiry does not support the adverse decision pronounced against him, and he respectfully solicits attention to that evidence, and to the defence which your Memorialist then made, as also to the additional evidence which it is now in his power to offer in refutation of the charges which have been preferred against him.

3. And your Memorialist here begs leave to explain how it occurred that all your Memorialist is able now to urge in his defence, was not brought forward before the Commission. Your

* Vide separate Pamphlet of Correspondence, Appendix B.

Memorialist was then taken entirely by surprise; it was not until after the opening of the Commission that he knew the nature of the charges against him, nor had he any official intimation of the intention of Government to appoint a Commission until three days after the arrival of the Commissioner in his district; your Memorialist was thus entirely unprepared, and had neither sufficient time or means to meet the unexpected charges brought against him. And here your Memorialist respectfully solicits attention to his letter to the Madras Government of date the 21st October, marked A. in the Appendix.

4. The Proceedings of the Commission show that the decision in the case turned upon whether credence was to be assigned to the statement of your Memorialist, or to that of the Rajah of Vizianagram. On this point your Memorialist would respectfully represent that the explanation offered by him in his defence, and the various circumstances which threw the greatest doubt on the Rajah's evidence, ought to have produced a decision in your Memorialist's favor. Your Memorialist is here under the serious disadvantage of not knowing on what particular points the adverse judgment of the Commission and the Government, is based. He can therefore only solicit attention to the facts set forth in his defence, and to the various circumstances which threw suspicion on the testimony given by the Rajah. The circumstances which rendered the Rajah's statement unworthy of belief are as follows: 1st.—That he wrote two contradictory letters. 2nd.—In the course of his examination that he told a direct falsehood, having stated that the receipt of your Memorialist's Cheques alarmed him into applying to Dr. Blackwell for advice, when in fact he could not possibly have received the Cheques at that time. 3rd.—His denial of all knowledge and refusal to answer questions put by your Memorialist on matters of fact, which would at once have established your Memorialist's exculpation, and which were too recent and too important to have escaped the Rajah's memory. 4th.—That after secretly sending a letter to Government, which was most fatally injurious to your Memorialist's character and prospects, he feigned to be still your Memorialist's friend, and treacherously led him to continue on terms of confidential intimacy until the arrival of the Commission within the district. Some of the private letters of the Rajah to your Memorialist written after his communication to Government of the 12th June are given in Appendix P.

5. In addition to the above reasons, which your Memorialist humbly submits should have led to the rejection of the Rajah's testimony, your Memorialist begs now to draw attention to the following most serious and important point. An explanatory paper, in justification of his own proceedings, Appendix T, published by Dr. Blackwell, the confidential adviser of the Rajah in all these proceedings, contains two letters written on the 10th and 12th June last by the Rajah to Dr. Blackwell, which prove that the evidence given by the Rajah is entirely false on all those material points where it contradicted your Memorialist's statements. The glaring discrepancies which thus establish the Rajah's perjury were brought to the notice of the Madras Government by your Memorialist in his letter of the 21st October, already referred to, Appendix A.

6. Your Memorialist being most anxious to clear his personal honour from all suspicion, further solicits attention to the private letters marked in the Appendix C. D. E. F. G. H. and Q. The first of these C. shows in the Rajah's own handwriting that he had sold the Tent to your Memorialist and not lent it merely, as he falsely stated when on oath before the Commission. The other letters marked from D. to H. prove that the Horses had long before been sold to your Memorialist. The Mirrors were purchased by your Memorialist when he was preparing his house for a special occasion, namely, the visit of the Governor Lord Harris on his tour through the Northern Circars. Your Memorialist therefore humbly trusts that he will be relieved from all imputation of having fabricated a false statement of fictitious purchases in regard to these articles.

7. The above comprise all the articles adverted to in the charges against your Memorialist, except the use of some of the Rajah's Elephants on two special occasions, but your Memorialist has already proved before the Commission that these Elephants were borrowed, not for private use, but for important public purposes, which could not have been accomplished without such aid. These Elephants having thus been used on the public service and charged for in the public accounts, the idea never occurred to your Memorialist's mind that they fell under the category

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, for the month of November 1859.

of articles belonging to the Rajah, regarding which explanation was called for from your Memorialist in the Private Secretary's letter of the 31st May last.

8. In regard to the antedated Cheques, your Memorialist has little to add to what is set forth in paragraphs 20 and 21 of his Defence. In itself your Memorialist believes that the antedating of a Cheque necessarily involves no sort of culpability, while in the present instance it is to be borne in mind that the purchases were bonâ fide, and that the Rajah expressed no objection to receive the Cheques so dated, vide Appendix T. The object of these dates was to show the dates of purchase, and your Memorialist has adopted a similar course on other occasions, an instance of which can be at once given in the case of Captain Meppen, from whom your Memorialist bought a Carriage and Ponies last year. See Appendix M. Moreover, there was then no question before Government regarding any purchases, and your Memorialist in forwarding the said Cheques to the Rajah enclosed them in a letter dated 11th June of this year. Furthermore, in another letter of date 22nd August following, the Rajah was reminded by your Memorialist that the Cheques had been sent on that date, and *was requested to give evidence strictly in accordance with that fact.* Your Memorialist could thus have had no intention of misleading the Government, and he certainly did not adopt any measures which indicate such a purpose, the charge thus falls to the ground under the theory advanced by the Government Prosecutor at the sitting of the Commission, as explained in paragraph 23 of the printed Defence. Respecting the letters of your Memorialist addressed to the Rajah on the subject of these Cheques, your Memorialist does not believe further explanation is required of him, beyond what has been given in Paragraph. 23 of the Defence. Your Memorialist wrote those letters when on terms as he supposed of unreserved intimacy with the Rajah, and your Memorialist submits that these letters contain nothing which indicates a more than natural anxiety to avoid *"for the present"* giving publicity to these Cheques for the reasons your Memorialist has already stated; but it may be of consequence to note the fact, that the Rajah has no Agent in Madras, that all his money transactions are conducted through the Soucars of the Town of Vizianagrum, and that hence your Memorialist's Cheques might have been brought into local circulation which your Memorialist was very naturally desirous should not happen under the peculiar circumstances in which your Memorialist was then placed, consequent on the continual and secret atttacks which were then being made on his character. Had the Rajah been in the habit of communicating direct with any one at the Presidency, or had he appointed an Agent there, as had been recommended to him by your Memorialist, the case would have been different, and there would have been wanting that motive for caution, which as circumstances stood, so clearly existed. Your Memorialist would here respectfully argue that the idea of delinquency in connection either with the Cheques or with your Memorialist's letters is negatived by the proved fact of the bonâ fide character of the transactions to which both relate.

9. Your Memorialist having shown above the falsity of the evidence given by the Vizianagrum Rajah against him, respectfully solicits attention to his statement of the apparent reasons, which have rendered the Rajah secretly hostile to him, and led him, to treat your Memorialist in a treacherous and base manner. These causes your Memorialist believes to be mainly two, though others are not wanting. 1st—Your Memorialist's measures in respect of the passage of the Bobbili Zemindar's family through the town of Vizianagrum; 2ndly,—your Memorialist's mediation and interference in the unhappy difference between the Rajah and his wife. These two points are specially referred to in the letter of Mr. Healey of the 6th October forming Appendix E. and in combination with other influences to which your Memorialist has no desire to make allusion, the Rajah has not scrupled to act a base and dishonorable part towards your Memorialist in the hope of securing your Memorialist's removal. Your Memorialist's strict and energetic supervision of all affairs in the District was distasteful to the Rajah while he had ample grounds secretly furnished to him for believing that your Memorialist's removal was contemplated and desired by the Government, and that the offices of himself or others towards getting your Memorialist removed would be acceptable to the authorities. The first cause of dissatisfaction above referred to relates to the passage of the family of the Bobbili Zemindar through the Vizianagrum town. The ancient feuds between the families and adherents of these two

Chiefs are matter of history, and your Memorialist believes that it will be enough here to refer to the report of your Memorialist marked S. in the Appendix, addressed to the Madras Government, in respect of the particular occurrence alluded to as explanatory of the motives and views which influenced your Memorialist in the course he adopted on that occasion. The Proceedings of the Madras Government held on review of your Memorialist's Report are entered in the same Appendix, and finally, an Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 5th March 1859, No. 301, Judicial Department, conveyed to your Memorialist the gratifying intelligence that your Memorialist's measures had met with the high approval of the Secretary of State for India. The sentiments of the Home Dispatch are thus recorded—"The steps taken by the Agent in Vizagaptam to prevent collision between the adherents of the two Zemindars appear to have been most judicious, and it is to be hoped that the quiet manner in which the progress of the Bobbili Zemindar's family passed off is an earnest of the cessation of the ancient and bitter feuds hitherto existing between the respective families;" vide Appendix U. In the whole of this affair your Memorialist little thought he was being deceived by the Rajah, but he has now evidence of the fact besides the letters of Mr. Healey, and it is undoubted that while the Rajah seemingly supported and aided your Memorialist, he was secretly and disingenuously prompting his people to thwart and frustrate your Memorialist's measures. Your Memorialist is in possession of letters from the Rajah on this subject, proving his duplicity, and how his profession of friendship and acquiescence in your Memorialist's wishes were simulated and not real.

10. The second point regarding which your Memorialist has been deceived by the Rajah, and where the Rajah has so successfully blinded your Memorialist relates to the differences between himself and his wife. The subject is a delicate one, but your Memorialist is compelled to refer to it. Your Memorialist's interference was sought for and pressed by both the Rajah and the Ranee, and the labour which devolved on your Memorialist in connection with this matter cannot well be judged of by any unacquainted with the character and intricacies of those differences, and with the peculiar delicacy which attended their final adjustment. Your Memorialist possesses the letters of the Rajah and of his wife expressing their grateful acknowledgments to your Memorialist for all his voluntary and valuable offices, but no sooner was the result known than displeasure arose on the part of many about the Rajah who were interested in keeping up the feud and in promoting the vicious propensities of the Rajah which your Memorialist had so laboured to keep in check for the happiness of himself and his family. These designing persons foresaw the issue to their own prospects and were finally successful in their influence over the Rajah, and to that influence may be ascribed much that has ensued. Your Memorialist is in possession of a great deal of correspondence on this painful subject which passed between himself, the Rajah, and his wife, but your Memorialist has not had the time to arrange it or embody it in this Memorial, but will be prepared if necessary to lay it before your Honorable Council. That your Memorialist is not incorrect in his conclusions as to the Rajah's treachery and duplicity, your Memorialist need only refer to a conversation so far back as April last detailed by Mr. Healey in his letter of the 1st October 1859, and if further proof were wanting of the singular powers of deception and base deceit of the Rajah, it will be found in his letters addressed to your Memorialist subsequent to the date of his letters to Dr. Blackwell of the 10th and 12th June, already adverted to, and will be found in the Appendix, and likewise in the extraordinary admission in his evidence before the Commission that he not only wrote to your Memorialist in terms of affection and respect up to the period of the Commission, but that he "felt them."

11. Your Memorialist would next refer to the case of the Head Serishtadar or chief ministerial servant of his office. Your Memorialist saw reason to believe that he was implicated in extensive frauds in the Salt Department, and accordingly recommended his dismissal with that of other servants in his official letters to the Board of Revenue, dated (see Appendix W.) It is from these servants that the numerous Petitions to His Excellency the Governor emanated which created so unfavourable a feeling against your Memorialist, and your Memorialist has good cause to believe that it was the Head Serishtadar's influence

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, for the month of November 1859.

that in a great degree operated with the Rajah in his final treachery against your Memorialist. This servant's influence in the District was increased by the intimacy to which he was admitted by Mr. Walter Elliot and Dr. Blackwell, an intimacy against which your Memorialist was obliged to remonstrate with those two gentlemen, on official grounds, after the Serishtadar's misconduct in the Salt transactions had been reported by your Memorialist to the Board of Revenue. In proof of this man's influence with the Rajah, your Memorialist refers to the letter forming Appendix R. This letter shows that until your Memorialist's arrival in the District the Rajah was in the practice of paying an annual sum to the Head Serishtadar to secure himself against any unfavourable exercise of the Serishtadar's official power. This circumstance was brought by your Memorialist to the knowledge of Government in an Official Memorandum, dated 17th October 1857, vide Appendix V. and it was solely on account of the Head Serishtadar's long service, the Rajah's unwillingness to come forward as a Prosecutor, and your Memorialist's wish on assuming charge of the District to confine his attention to the future conduct of the Native public servants that the Government allowed the matter to remain in abeyance.

12. Your Memorialist next takes leave to advert to the deep injury which was done him, by the delay which occurred after the Rajah's letter reached the Government before a Commission of Enquiry was appointed. During this interval, embracing a period of two months, your Memorialist was not allowed any opportunity of explanation, or even informed of there being any accusation against him, although he several times applied for information on the point. While on the other hand, a prejudice was excited against him through private letters, which it was admitted on the enquiry were addressed to Mr. Walter Elliot, a Member of the Government, and other parties by Mr. Blackwell, who did not scruple to obtain from the Rajah letters written by your Memorialist, in the confidence of private intercourse, and forward them to Madras. Your Memorialist would respectfully submit, that the bias thus excited against him is visible even in the proceedings of the Government Commissioner and Prosecutor. Your Memorialist is far from attributing to those two gentlemen any *intention* of doing him injustice, but he submits that they did not come to the enquiry with unbiassed minds. The Commissioner not only lived while at Vizagapatam amongst Mr. Blackwell's most intimate friends, and with a family with whom your Memorialist was not on terms, but on the conclusion of the enquiry, when he had to consider the evidence and defence, and form his decision, he got into that gentleman's carriage and left the Court in company with him, thus plainly showing that he had already made up his mind on the merits of the case. In the same manner, the Government Prosecutor exhibited his bias in the reply which he made to your Memorialist's defence. Instead of calmly and leisurely weighing the arguments and facts therein adduced, he jumped to the immediate conclusion of your Memorialist's guilt, and assuming the peculiar office of the Commissioner, proclaimed aloud this conviction, He sneered at the "convenient" memory of a Clergyman who deposed to a fact in your Memorialist's favor, and although it was shown that the Rajah's evidence on a vital point must from physical causes be untrue, this important circumstance was merely met by another taunting observation. The papers which your Memorialist now submits plainly prove that the Revd. Mr. Griffiths' testimony at which the sneer was levied was strictly accurate,* and that the Vizianagrum Rajah was guilty of falsehood in swearing that he was alarmed into seeking the advice of Mr. Blackwell by receiving the 3 Cheques which your Memorialist sent to him in payment of the tent, the two mirrors and the pair of horses. It was most important to your Memorialist that the true causes of the Rajah's conduct should be ascertained, and he therefore urged in his defence from a consideration of dates and distances that the Rajah could not, as he asserted, have received the Cheques when he applied to Mr. Blackwell for aid.

The Government Prosecutor sought to rebut by a taunt this point so important in itself and so damaging to the Rajah's testimony; yet its truth is established by the Rajah's own letters of 10th and 12th June, which Mr. Blackwell has now published.

13. Your Memorialist will now briefly allude to the course which has been taken against him by Mr. Blackwell, the Zillah Surgeon of the Station, and the Rajah's confidential friend

* Vide letters in Appendix F. G. H.

and adviser. Mr. Blackwell was examined as a witness for the prosecution, and in reply to the question "are you on friendly terms with Mr. Reade" replied "I have had no friendly intercourse with him for 18 months or thereabouts." Your Memorialist was not however prepared for any inimical acts, since on the 18th May last he received the note, Appendix K. written in terms of intimacy and regard. It therefore caused him the greatest surprize to find that Mr. Blackwell had been secretly writing to high authorities at Madras against him, that he had counselled the Rajah to denounce him to the Government without giving him any notice, and had secretly obtained and used to your Memorialist's injury, letters addressed by your Memorialist to the Rajah in the confidence of private intercourse. But your Memorialist especially solicits attention to the following circumstance. Mr. Blackwell was examined as a witness after the Rajah had given his evidence, and was asked "was it by a letter that he (the Rajah) communicated with you." Mr. Blakwell had then an opportunity of producing the letter or letters, and had this been done, the falsehood of the Rajah's evidence would have been at once apparent, and your Memorialist saved from his present painful and unmerited position. The Rajah" letters of 10th and 12th June, were not however published by Mr. Blackwell until the Commissioner and the Government had given their decisions against your Memorialist, and even then Mr. Blackwell observes (such is his bias against your Memorialist) "I have invariably seen cause to attach credit to any statements he (the Rajah) has made," although the statementss made by the Rajah in these letters, differ entirely from the evidence which he gave against your Memorialist.

14. Your Memorialist has thus briefly adverted to the leading facts of his case. He is unable to do more than this, having been left in entire ignorance of the particular points in the evidence upon which the adverse decisions of the Commissioner and the Government are based. Being placed under this heavy disadvantage he may be permitted to bring forward the following argument. The decision on the charges preferred against him turned upon the credibility of the statements made by the Rajah and your Memorialist, and was therefore eminently one for the decision of a Jury. Your Memorialist had not the safeguard of a trial by Jury, or the result of the enquiry would, he respectfully urges, have been different. In proof of this assertion he solicits attention to the addresses of sympathy and regard (Appendix N. & O.) which have been sent to him, since the enquiry, by the independent portion of the local community, European, East Indian and Native. The subscribers to these Addresses include parties who were present at the enquiry, and show the state of public opinion on the spot where the Commission was held, and where the general circumstances of the case, and the characters of the parties connected with it were well known. They may therefore be fairly said to indicate what the finding of a Jury would have been.

15. Your Memorialist feels that he need not allude at any length to his character as a public servant. He has served the Government 22 years with such success, that in 1857 he was selected for the important and honorable office of Governor's Agent and Collector of Vizagapatam. For the mode in which he has conducted the duties of this office, he appeals to the Addresses just referred to and to the Government Records. For his general character as a public servant, he is content to refer to the acknowledgment made by the Government Prosecutor in his opening address before the Commissioner, that it had always been "believed most straightforward and honorable."

In paragraph 4 of his letter to Government dated 21st October 1859, (Appendix A.) your Memorialist expressed his regret that he had broken a rule against having transactions with Natives even in a trivial degree. He will therefore only repeat that he did so for no mere personal gratification, and in perfect unconsciousness of his conduct being open to blame. The tent was purchased in consequence of his having been ordered to join the District so suddenly at a time of public danger, that he could not provide himself beforehand. The horses were purchased in consequence of the accidental loss of his own at the same period when he had to visit the town of Vizagapatam night and day, during the panic of the mutiny to preserve public confidence and order. The mirrors also were purchased on a special occasion, viz., when the Governor Lord Harris was about to occupy your Memorialist's house on his official tour through

the Northern Circars. Thus all these purchases besides being petty in themselves, were connected with your Memorialist's public duties and were spread over a period of two years.

16. Your Memorialist now leaves his case in your Honor's hands, with full confidence that justice will be done to him. He seeks the relief of his hitherto unblemished character from the imputations which have been unjustly cast upon it, and restoration to public employ of that honorable grade from which he has been removed. To your Memorialist his personal honor is his most valued possession, and unless the facts stated in this Memorial are considered to clear his character from all the imputations cast upon it, he respectfully but firmly claims the right of a new trial on account of the discovery of the additional and important evidence above noticed. As the Madras Government in their Order of 21st October 1859, have declined to "re-open the case," your Memorialist looks for this at your honorable hands before the decision pronounced against him be finally affirmed.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

Madras, 27th October 1859.

(Signed) CHARLES W. READE.

APPENDIX.

A.

From C. W. READE, Esq., M. C. S.; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 21st October 1859.

1. I have the honor to request that you will bring the following representation under the immediate consideration of Government.

2. Having been pronounced guilty of acts which assail my truthfulness and personal honor as a gentleman, and would therefore be fatal both to my future happiness and to my prospects in the public service, it has been my duty to take every measure in my power to show that I do not deserve the imputations cast upon me. For this purpose I have been preparing a detailed Memorial which I propose to submit through this Government to the Secretary of State for India, proceeding myself to England by the next Steamer with the original papers upon which the Memorial is based.

3. Some such important circumstances have however come to light, that I am induced to hope that the Madras Government will acquit me of what I feel most deeply, the imputation on my hitherto untarnished character for truthfulness. Should this be the case, I trust that the heavy expense of proceeding to England may be spared me, since no official delinquency was charged against me on this occasion, and my previous character was admitted by the Government Prosecutor to have been "*most straightforward and honorable*," I presume that I shall be deemed eligible for re-employment, if not in Vizagapatam at least in some other district.

4. And here I freely express regret at having had any transactions however trifling with the Rajah of Vizianagram: His elephants were used by me solely for the public service, and I was led to purchase the horses and tent under peculiar circumstances, arising partly from having been ordered to join the district without delay at a time of considerable public danger. The mirrors also were obtained by me on a special occasion, viz., when the Governor, Lord Harris, came in the course of a tour to be my guest. In all these transactions I acted in good faith, and in unconsciousness of doing wrong, but the consequences which have followed of course show me that I ought not to have departed even in the most trifling degree from the general rule, and if this error leads to my removal to another appointment, even at a loss of salary, I shall not dispute the decision of Government. My anxiety is to be relieved from the charge of having been wanting in truthfulness and honorable conduct.

5. I proceed now to enumerate those important papers connected with my Memorial, which I deem it proper to lay at once before the Government; they are as follows:—

1.—The letter of the Vizianagram Rajah to Mr. Blackwell, published in that gentleman's "brief statement."

2.—A letter written to me by the Rajah on 22nd January 1858, allowing me to purchase his tent.

3.—Letters from Mr. Healey, dated the 1st and 6th October 1859.

Proving, among other matters, that the horses were sold to me, and that the Rajah had openly spoken to him of this circumstance.

6. If it should be urged that whatever I had to state in my defence ought to have been brought forward at the trial, I beg to bring to the recollection of Government, how much I was taken by surprise, and how unfavorably I was then situated. The Rajah's letter to Government on which the charges against me were found was written on 9th June. No explanation was called for from me regarding that letter during the ensuing two months, and I was left in entire ignorance of its existence until it was produced at the trial. Neither the Rajah, nor Messrs. Blackwell and T. J. Knox who aided in its preparation gave me the least notice of what they had done, but continued the same intercourse as before till the last moment. I even received no official intimation of the appointment of any Commission until two days after the Commissioner, Mr. Phillips, had landed in the district. It was through the information of private friends only that I heard of the appointment of a Commission, and I was left to surmise that the articles which I had purchased from the Rajah probably formed the subject of enquiry.

7. Under these circumstances the trial took me unprepared, and I had to rest my defence upon two chief points. 1st.—My hitherto unblemished character for truth and integrity. 2nd.—The Rajah's narrating truly, in reply to my questions, what passed between me and him at our meeting before I sent him the cheques in payment of my purchases. On both these points I must consider that I have become unjustly a victim. I offered to make my statements on oath and subject myself as a witness to any cross examination. This was refused, but with an intimation that the Commissioner would consider "my word of honor as fully equivalent to an oath." Yet in the sequel, the hitherto unimpeached word of an English gentleman has been disbelieved, and credence assigned to a Native witness who admitted having written a falsehood to Government in the first instance, who evaded my questions although relating to recent matters of fact, who had falsely stated that the receipt of the cheques alarmed him into writing to Mr. Blackwell when he could not have received them at that time, and who had committed the gross dishonesty of delivering up all my private letters to Mr. Blackwell, and continuing to show me a feigned friendship and esteem till the Commissioner entered the District.

8. The letters of the Rajah to Mr. Blackwell, to which I now request the attention of Government show how false his evidence was on all the important points on which his statements and mine were at issue. On this occasion, however, I will confine myself to a few of the leading incidents, placing in juxta-position the contradictory statements.

The Rajah having stated in his evidence that the sight of the cheques alarmed him into claiming Mr. Blackwell's help, it was pointed out in my defence, that this could not be the true motive which had actuated him, as the cheques could not then have reached him.

Extract from the Rajah's evidence given before the Commission.

Q. Did he specify the papers?

A. No. He said he would send papers as he was going away.

Q. Did not he tell you that he wanted the letter to show it?

A. No. And I did not know about the three cheques until I saw them.

Q. Didn't he ask you at the interview to settle the price of the tent, mirrors or horses?

A. Nothing of that conversation took place.

It is now shown by the Rajah's letter to Mr. Blackwell of 10th June, published by the latter Officer that the cheques could have had nothing to do in influencing the Rajah to address either the Government or Dr. Blackwell.

Extract from the Rajah's letter of 10th June to Dr. Blackwell, vide page 4, of Dr. Blackwell's "brief statement."

Mr. Reade is going to send me cheques for the pair of carriage horses, the pair of mirrors and the tent, with old dates. I believe 400 for the two horses, 400 for the mirrors, and 275 for the tent."

Q. Did you not say to him when you come back in the evening, I will show the accounts and settle the prices?

A. Nothing of that.

Q. Mr. Reade did go to you in the afternoon?

A. He did. He drove me part of the way to Conada.

Q. Didn't you show him the accounts then—the price of the tent, mirrors and horses?

A. He went away. I don't remember having shown him accounts. I am almost sure I did not. I think I did not show him any accounts. I have no doubt about this on my mind.

Q. You said that when you received the cheques you did not know what they were?

A. Not then. When he said I will send papers, I did not know what papers. Nothing was said on the day of dictating the letter what the papers were.

Q. What did you think the cheques were sent for?

A. The cheques themselves show that they were in payment for the carriage horses said to be bought in 1857-58. Then I saw it was in completion of the arrangement, about considering the horses sold.

Q. He hadn't told you he would send cheques?

A. No.

Q. Or that he would antedate them.

A. No.

Extract from the Rajah's letter of 12th June to Dr. Blackwell, vide page 6, of Dr. Blackwell's "brief statement."

"The 3 cheques and the letter came in this morning by a Sowar. I consented for the cheques in his presence, and how can I send them back now."

9. The Rajah has thus furnished proof of his testimony at the trial being directly false, on those material points where it contradicted mine, and the letters which I now submit show that the articles were really purchased by me, and that my assertion to this effect was no sudden expedient to relieve myself from the accusation of having long retained them on loan. I would here solicit the attention of Government to paras. 18 and 19 of my defence on this all-important point, as the sequel shows how just and correct were my then comments.

10. Under the foregoing circumstances, I trust that the Government will at once see cause to acquit me of untruthful or dishonorable conduct, as my cheques were sent in payment of bonâ fide purchases, and in affixing to them the dates of purchase mentioned in the Rajah's memorandum, I could have had no possible intention to deceive. The manner in which they were sent to the Rajah proves, that I could not have intended their dates to be seen by or mislead the Government, and my letter to the Rajah of the 22nd August, which was produced for the prosecution at the trial, shows that I never wished or expected the Rajah to depart, in any evidence which he might be called on to give, from the strict truth, viz., that the payment was made by me for my purchases *only in June of this year when the cheques were sent to him.*

11. Having submitted this brief explanation, I request that the original letters may be returned to me with an intimation, whether I have relieved myself in the opinion of this Government from the charge of untruthful and dishonorable conduct. In my present position it is of great consequence to me to avoid the expense of proceeding to England, and I would respectfully urge, that a servant who has served the Government for upwards of 22 years, without a

stain on his reputation, has claims to expect an answer to the representation which I now bring forward.

12. As the Steamer by which I proposed to proceed to England, leaves on the 27th Instant, I request to be favored with an early intimation of the views of Government. Should further explanation be wished for at my hands, I shall be prepared to give it, but at present, I am entirely ignorant of the precise points upon which the Commissioner and the Government arrived at their unfavourable decision.

B.

Correspondence between Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, and C. W. Reade, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam—separately attached.

C.

FORT, *22nd January*.

MY DEAR MR. READE,

Your kind letter of the 20th reached me last night, and the one which accompanied it I have sent it to Mr. Armour. I am delighed to hear that the Baboosaheb's business is settled for 7,000 Rupees, and thank you sincerely for all this trouble. Baboosaheb wanted to come and see me yesterday, but I was busy, but I will see him this evening. I hope he has fully made up his mind for the journey. I shall let you know what he says this evening. I have sent the 500 Rupees to Mr. Armour this morning. *You are perfectly welcome to take the tent off from my hands, and am very glad to hear that you like it.* I am very glad to learn that you got over to Saloor in capital time. I shall have the 7,000 Rupees ready for you for Baboosaheb. I will give a standing order to the Treasurer to pay Mr. Armour quarterly or monthly which ever way it may be convenient to him.

Ever your sincere friend,

V.

D.

MY DEAR MR. READE, BIMLIPATAM, *1st October* 1859.

Some of your friends have informed me that, even at this late hour, the evidence I might have given before the late Commission of Enquiry may prove of service to you. I did not attend to hear either prosecution or defence, as from the first I regarded the enquiry as unworthy of the Government, and concluded from the nature of the charges you would have no difficulty in disproving them. Moreover, I have only known you in your public capacity, and for private reasons had no great desire to mix myself up in the matter.

I will now state a few plain facts, leaving others to draw their inferences from them.

1st.—About the latter part of December 1857 or January 1858, during the Race week at Vizianagram, in the course of a visit to the Rajah, the conversation naturally turned upon Horses. I said "by the way, Rajah, I observe you have sold my old horse," "which horse?" he enquired, "the Bay, the one I sold Colonel Duke, what made you sell him, he is a capital old screw"—His reply was "Oh Mr. Reade wanted him. I never take much notice of those kind of "horses. I only like Racers."

2nd.—About last April I saw the Rajah here on his way to pay you a visit. I had heard from one or two reliable sources that you were under a cloud, and that the Governor intended to remove you. I said "Rajah I understand we are likely to lose Mr. Reade."—"No! How do you know?" he replied.

"Well I'll bet you two Gold Mohurs Rajah he is turned out in six months." "Very good," he said. I added, "you want to lose that bet Rajah?" His answer was, with a smile "I hope so."

"Then why are you going in to pay Mr. Reade a visit?"

"Only to pat him on the back!" he responded.

I mentioned the above conversation to Dr. Blackwell and other friends soon after it took place.

3rd.—On Mr. Knox landing from the Steamer he evinced some anxiety to know if "the "Rajah had left Blackwell in the lurch," by demanding certain private letters? I remarked that I knew nothing about it, "but scarcely thought Blackwell would have been so foolish as to deliver up the letters." Mr. Knox added "no doubt, the Rajah has treated Reade very treacherously."

4th.—On seeing some of the Rajah's people on their return from the prosecution, I said to them "a pretty disgrace the Rajah has brought upon himself."

"What do you think will be the result, Sir?"

"Well I fear Mr. Reade will have to be posted to some other appointment. He can't well "remain here after what has occurred."

"That is all we want, Sir?"

As I have said before, I leave others to form their own opinion upon the foregoing facts. For myself I regard the whole proceeding as an iniquitous conspiracy, and do not think Sir C. Trevelyan would have lent his countenance to it, or have been so prejudiced against you, had he known all the circumstances connected with it.

With the expression of my sympathy for the painful position in which you have been so unjustly placed, and permitting you to make any use of this letter you may think proper.

Believe me,

Your's faithfully,

B. HEALEY.

C. W. READE, Esq.

Waltair.

E.

BIMLIPATAM, *6th October* 1859.

MY DEAR MR. READE,

In reply to the enquiries contained in your note of yesterday, I have no hesitation in informing you that Dr. Blackwell was one of the sources of information from whom I heard "you "had incurred the displeasure of Government and likely to be removed." The other, I cannot disclose as the information was given me in a "private" communication. I did not allude either to Mr. Knox or Capt. Mason. Dr. Blackwell frequently and unreservedly spoke to me of your removal as a certainty.

You ask me the cause of his animosity towards you? If I may credit his own statement one cause was that, some eighteen months ago you "recommended his removal from his present "appointment," and this he said "he would not forget in a hurry." I believe I quote his exact words. I first heard this, some 3 or 4 months back, and for the first time began to understand the reason of his persevering animosity towards you.

At the Races in December 1857 or January 1858, I well remember noticing to you that the Bay Horse you were driving was once my property. Your remark was, yes, I bought him of the Rajah, or words to that effect. This gave rise to my after conversation with the Rajah about the Horse.

The Rajah would have never behaved as he has done, had he not been intimidated by Dr. B. Letters of Mr. Elliot and Mr. Morehead were shown to him by Dr. Blackwell, and these acted powerfully on a weak mind. Dr. Blackwell eyed you as a cat would a mouse, and your open hostility to the Brahmins enabled him to oppose you successfully. You sanctioned the right of way through Vizianagram to the Rajah of Boobilly. This just act gave great umbrage to the Vizianagram Rajah. You sought to do justice to the unfortunate and injured Ranee, seemingly at her husband's earnest solicitation. He was insincere in all he wrote you on the subject.

In a word, you have done more for the district than any of your predecessors, and I fully concur in every word contained in the Addresses which have been presented to you, and should have esteemed it a privilege had the opportunity been afforded me of affixing my signature to one of them.

I have resided in this place nearly 13 years, and know the feeling of the population regarding the late enquiry. It is opposed to their religion to be openly hostile to Brahmins, but at heart they deplore your removal and dread a return of Brahminical ascendancy and Kutcherry corruption.

It may be questioned if in volunteering this information, I do so disinterestedly? I can only say it has occasioned me much pain to feel obliged to relinquish such an old friendship as Dr. Blackwell's. Under God, he has on more than two occasions saved my wife's life.

I am residing in the Rajah's Zemindary. I have invariably been treated with great kindness by the Rajah, and up to the time of the Commission have been on friendly terms with him. It cannot then be said that, in enlisting myself on your side, I have done so from any other motive than to expose falsehood and an iniquitous conspiracy of which I solemnly believe Dr. Blackwell to have been the chief author.

In the earnest hope that you may obtain justice in England and be restored to your former position.

Believe me,
Your's faithfully,
B. HEALEY.

F.

WALTAIR, 17*th October* 1859.

MY DEAR MR. READE,

I perfectly remember seeing, and perusing a letter from you to Mr. Griffiths, in which you declined buying his horses, because you had bought a pair from the Rajah.

It was about the time of Mrs. Griffiths' arrival from the Hills, about two years ago. I exceedingly regret we did not before know that this information would have been of any service to Mr. Griffiths, or yourself at the trial, or we would gladly have given it. It may seem strange to you, that I should have seen this letter of yours, but the fact is, my parents, and ourselves, were guests of Mr. Griffiths' at the time, and he told us he purposed offering his carriage horses to you, as his wife was bringing her own with her from the Hills, and we were anxious to see your reply, as we wished to purchase *one* of the horses. So on Mr. Griffiths' receiving your letter, he handed it over to me;—and thus it was, I chanced to become acquainted with the circumstance, and glad shall I be if my testimony prove useful in corroborating the facts of the case.

With our united kind regards,
Believe me to be,
Your's very sincerely,
HELEN HAMILTON.

G.

MY DEAR MR. READE.

I have a perfect recollection of the fact of your refusing to buy Mr. Griffiths' pair of horses. I saw your letter to him on the subject in which you stated your reason for so doing was, that you had bought a pair from the Rajah, and I remember that when Mrs. Griffiths arrived here from the Hills two years ago, in the steamer "Coromandel," Mr. Griffiths drove down for her from our house with the horses he had previously offered to you. My father subsequently purchased a horse from Mr. Griffiths, his wife having brought her own from the Hills.

I very much regret I did not know this information would serve the cause of truth, or I would have gladly offered it. I have already mentioned it to Mr. Hay, when he called upon us one day.

I trust you will be able to find other facts to help you to prove your innocence, for we do not believe you are guilty.

With best wishes from us all.

Believe me,
Very sincerely your's
MARY A. HAMILTON.

WALTAIR, 17*th October* 1859.

H.

MY DEAR READE,

I send over the horses, will you give your own orders about their being put in the carriage for trial.

I expect Mrs. Griffiths in the Steamer, do you want them before her arrival? I shall want to meet and drive her up, on landing.

On second thoughts as you may be out, I think it would be better to leave you to send for the horses when you want them, and I have left word that you will do so.

I fear I have terribly disgusted you by being the object on account of whom your kind intentions were thwarted, and I do not feel particularly happy at the result of either resolution.

I showed Macleane your note to me, which I am afraid, he has interpreted against himself, for he grew angry with me and blamed me for every thing past and present and so forth, and seemed inclined to throw up the task unless I allowed myself to be altogether at fault.

Neither of the others, however, agreed with him in that. I need not say I feel your withdrawal most acutely, for though you spoke, I doubt not, from your honest convictions at the moment. I should be confident of showing you many things that would modify your judgment; and that of every candid and generous mind. When will you give me a quiet hour? But I know you have barely one to spare.

Your's very sincerely,
JOHN GRIFFITHS.

J.

WALTAIR, 6*th October* 1859.

MY DEAR MR. READE,

As the coming in of the Steamer, on which you are to embark for Madras, may be either to-day or to-morrow, and finding from the unexpected turn which affairs have taken against you, if I am to credit some of the Madras papers, that you must be depressed in mind, and burthened in the midst of preparations for departure, you will I trust excuse my not calling in upon you, but my own feelings, and those of every member of my family, including my daughter Mrs. Luard, too much sympathize with what must be your own, not to give expression to them before you leave us, perhaps never to meet again in this life.

I have been at this station since April 1843, and I could state on oath, if so required, that I never heard the Native or East Indian community of the town, speak in such terms of any one of your predecessors, as I have heard them speak of you.

I, myself, saw what you did, night and day openly exposed as you were, amidst the dense populous of the town of Vizagapatam during the panic, exerting yourself to keep down an outbreak, in which, to the amazement of the people you were successful.

The public good you have effected, since you came, throughout the whole district is patent to all, but I lament to learn from an Indo-Briton resident of great respectability, that the *private good*, which your true Christian feelings have not allowed to be known to myself or any of your friends, has now become public, to some extent, by the wanton and unaccountable malicious conduct of a *combined few* who have brought misfortune upon you.

The children of the poor distressed Natives, whom I find you have been supporting and schooling, in different parts of the district, must now expose the fact, since for want of future pecuniary means, the works of charity you have been doing in private now becomes known by those poor being thrown on the public.

It is not for me, my dear Mr. Reade, to presume to pass judgment on any acts of those in authority, but I maintain the right to pass an opinion on the actions of individuals, when their actions are laid before the public, therefore I hesitate not to declare to you, my *firm belief*, having seen the whole trial, and the *way* the evidence was given, that you are innocent of every one of the foul charges brought against you before the recent Commission, and further, comparing what came out at that Court, with *local whispers* many weeks ago, which I did not *then* imagine to be so fatally *whispered* against you, I am fully persuaded in my own mind that there has been a deep and long premeditated conspiracy formed to bring down the man "whom they would not have in the gate."

When I began I did not think of writing more than a farewell note, but feelings of indignation at the way in which you have been treated, and all your years of public good forgotten, and the high esteem in which you will ever be held, by myself and family, hurried on my pen to a greater length than I intended.

In conclusion, let me send herewith a memorandum made by my daughter Fanny, of a conversation between the 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Dalhousie" and herself, which is worth your care, also a note from my daughter Helen, both girls are of age, and well able to form a sound judgment.

Make what you use please of this, and with our sincere wishes for your speedy restoration *to this post*, in which I know I am joined by all in the place, but your private enemies.

Believe me,
Your's very sincerely,
J. HAMILTON.

To
C. W. READE, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.
Waltair.

K.

My Dear Reade,

I am rather at a loss to know how to deal with the very kind donation you have sent me. Hitherto the calls for assistance such as you wish to meet have not been very numerous, and I have all along managed to help really urgent cases. It is only of late a good many Sailors and others have been sent in to me by the Agents here who always guarantee any expenses for diet, and there has not been any difficulty with them, because although my patients they were housed and dieted in the Garrison Hopital, where there is every accommodation, &c. With the small staff of servants I have, it would be impossible to take in Europeans, nor is it very desirable for other reasons. I have no guard, and they are under no control with me. My Dresser too has a great deal of duty always, and I am unwilling to burden him with more, besides he dare not trust the servants with any thing, and any funds would I fear be misappropriated. I shall therefore ask you in the meantime to allow me to return the enclosure with my best thanks for the ready offer of your assistance, and should occasion occur, I shall have no hesitation in applying to you for a little help, if I really require it, for any poor and deserving patients.

I am your's very sincerely,
J. W. BLACKWELL.

18*th May*.

M.

To
C. W. READE, Esq.,
Madras.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Telegram, and to inform you that letter was sent to you when you were here. I could at any time, if called, state that you gave me an antedated cheque, and requested me either to make use of it or to wait till you received your pay. No

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, for the month of November 1859.

having made use of it, according to your instructions I took it up, it was after the trial I thought of the antedated cheque, and mentioned the same to you in the presence of Captain Smith, who was at your place at the time.

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) R. D. MEPPEN.

Vizagapatam, 19*th October* 1859.

N.

To
C. W. READE, Esq.
Collector, Magistrate, and Governor's Agent, Vizagapatam.

Address presented by certain Inhabitants of Vizagapatam, European, East Indian and Natives not in the Public Service.

Sir,

It was with feelings of pain and astonishment that we heard a Commission had been appointed to enquire into certain matters connected with your proceedings, and we can scarcely describe our sensations when the nature of the charges was rumoured. Ignorant though we were of particulars, we felt convinced from our personal knowledge of your reputation that the charges were unfounded, and that you needed only the opportunity to expose the source from which they emanated. We were greatly relieved on the first day of the trial to find that the correctness of our impressions would be established, and we cannot express the gratification we felt at the subsequent triumphant vindication of your innocence in public estimation. Whatever may be the decision of Government we have much pleasure in assuring you that the severe ordeal through which you have passed has only tended to establish still stronger our confidence in you as an official, as a gentleman, and as a man of the highest honor. Your courtesy, your unwearied assiduity to business and the strict impartiality evinced on all occasions entitle you to our unfeigned respect, but these claims, strong as they are, would perhaps have been scarcely sufficient to call forth our congratulations had you not established for yourself a claim also on our regard—a claim the highest that can be established by an official in the breasts of the people over whom he exercises authority. We therefore cannot refrain from congratulating you on the successful vindication of your reputation, and more especially on the exposure of that system of disreputable intrigue which might if undetected and unexposed have continued to blast the reputation and ruin the prospects of many an innocent and unsuspecting man. For this great service, if for nothing else, you are entitled to the gratitude of the local public, and it will not be remembered as the least of the benefits they have received at your hands when you relinquish the administration of the District.

It must be consolatory at the present period to know that you possess the sympathies of the public, and that the people who are subjected to the influence of your administration and who are the best judges of its excellencies and defects view it with an eye of favor and yourself as the only Collector who has for many years taken the slightest interest in their welfare—the public owe you an acknowledgment for the interest you have taken in plans for their benefit, and no occasion is so fitting as the present to discharge the obligation you have laid them under. We therefore approach you with this expression of the sentiments we entertain regarding the late trial and with the hope that you will continue to preside long over us to protect the oppressed

to expose the malicious and designing, and to watch over the projects you have already designed for the improvement of the town, and to mature and carry into effect the other plans you have in contemplation for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants.

We beg to subscribe ourselves,

(Signed) By European, East Indian and certain Native Inhabitants, the latter principally Merchants and Ship owners.

VIZAGAPATAM, *7th September* 1859.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS

GENTLMEN,

I am deeply grateful for this unexpected Address. Save in the course of business you are all personally unknown to me, hence at this season the expression of your opinion of my character and of your continued confidence in me as a gentleman and as a man of the highest honor is peculiarly valuable. It may not perhaps be right or becoming in me to dwell on the very painful ordeal to which I have been lately subjected, and which has elicited your warm sympathies as well as the assurance that in your esteem my character and honor have been thoroughly vindicated. It has been to me a bitter trial, but whatever the issue, I am able happily to appeal to the Tribunal of my own conscience, and it is there where I find a peace and consolation beyond the reach of all outward events.

Your favorable notice of my public services, and your wish that I may continue to preside over the destinies of this District for long to come is likewise most gratifying, as it proves that my labours for the public weal and for the Government have not altogether been in vain. I can with truth respond to the sincerity and anxiety of my efforts; of their result you are the best judges, and your testimony therefore is particularly acceptable at this time.

I may however be permitted to take exception to one part of the Address, it is where a contrast is drawn between myself and my predecessors. I heartily appreciate your kindness but since the simple recognition of public services is the best and highest reward a public officer can look for, it would perhaps have been better to have avoided a comparison capable of being misunderstood, and which to others may appear invidious. You will not, I trust, misinterpret my meaning in making the observation. I feel I cannot over-rate the value of every word you have uttered, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that this address will ever be to me one of the most treasured mementos of my Indian career. While it will call to my remembrance the most bitter and sad event of my life, it will at the same time bring with it the only balm and consolation which an honorable and upright man can desire. It is the deliberate avowal of sentiments of the public regard and esteem such as you have now conveyed to me that is my chief support under the humiliating position in which I have so unexpectedly been placed, and this together with the many proofs of the continued affection and respect which I have received from all casses of society both here and elsewhere have enabled me to submit with cheerfulness to the trying ordeal I have unhappily been called upon to pass through.

CHARLES W. READE.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, for the month of November 1859.

O.

To

C. W. READE, Esq.

Collector, Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor,

VIZAGAPATAM.

SIR,

We, Merchants and others residents of Vizagapatam, respectfully beg leave to present this demonstration to you in token of our respect and gratitude to you for your valuable administration of justice, and for the happiness you have conferred on us.

Since your advent to this District, corruption, and oppression, and injustice have been put an end to. Every complainant has free access to you at all times, and you look into his grievances minutely and give immediate and impartial redress. You are a terror to the wicked, and friend to the upright and to the poor. You watch over us as a shepherd does over his flock You have improved the town by establishing a Municipal Association, by giving rise to the Paper "the Chronicle" for the amusement and knowledge of the people, and by establishing free trade in the market. When there was news of mutiny and fear abroad, you gave us all security by taking vigorous and prompt measures and by personally exposing yourself to great danger—acts which restored confidence to every one, when all were alarmed for their lives and property. All these things are novelties which are rarely to be met with. In short it is our good fortune which brought you to preside over us. We hear that some enquiry has been made regarding some accusations against you, and we heartily and fervently pray to God that you will be honorably acquitted as we are sure you deserve, and that your well known honesty and uprightness of character will be established, and that we shall still have the blessing of living under your able and admirable administration for many and many years to come.

We are confident that not only those of us who have waited upon you with this demonstration, but also that every body, both old and young, throughout the whole District, will come cheerfully forward and bear their testimony in concurrence with our own.

(Signed) By the principal independent Merchants and Inhabitants of Vizagapatam.

ANSWER TO THE FOREGOING ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive with gratitude this spontaneous expression of your respect and esteem, it is the more valuable because personally I am unknown to most of you. It would not be proper to refer at this time to the recent proceedings against me to which you make allusion. They await the decision of Government, and until that decision is known it would be unbecoming in me to do more than observe that I am happily able to appeal to the tribunal of my own conscience under the painful position in which I have so unexpectedly been placed. But I feel I may respond to your reference to my public services, since my arrival in this District—these services are matter of record, and while I have done no more than my duty to the State and to the Community, I desire no other reward than the approval of both. I have before been told by many of all classes of society that they were indebted to me for their lives and property on the occasion

of the crisis to which you refer, when the trade of this large town was paralysed, when every one was in the greatest alarm, when threatening letters and placards were flying about, and when too the inhabitants had put their houses in a state of defence, and had buried or removed all their property. My personal presence night and day in the bazaars at that period and the promptitude of my measures happily under Providence, restored confidence and security, and I have received the thanks of Lord Harris, the late Governor, for what I did, as well as the thanks of many on the spot. Since then it has been my aim to confer on the various interests in this Province the blessings of a vigorous and just administration, and to this end my every effort has been put forth, to the neglect of my private interests, and to the sacrifice of my individual comfort. My success in putting down corruption and intrigue in a District where both had so long been rife is matter of notoriety, and your present address bears witness to the fact. But, gentlemen, in accomplishing these results I have had to grapple with no ordinary difficulties, I have had to overcome a powerful combination for evil. I have thus turned against myself those whose misdeeds were brought to light. But I will say no more. You have alluded to our excellent Municipal Association which it was my privilege to originate. The institution has received the stamp of Government approval, and I yet look for substantial aid to its resources from the Public Treasury. You have likewise connected my name with our little local Paper, the "CHRONICLE," which was called into existence and widely circulated by me to correct false impressions in regard to the mutinies and to the resources of the British Government towards their suppression, at a time when to the Zemindars especially and to their people there were no other means of truthful information available. The cost and risk were wholly my own, but the result has amply attested the appreciation in which the Paper is held. But I must not detain you. That I have ever laboured with a single aim to make the Government of this country respected and to raise the character of the people, there are abundant proofs, and the Testimonials I hold, given to me as spontaneously and unexpectedly in other places by all classes and sections of society, are, with the address you have now presented to me, sources of peculiar satisfaction at this time. I will only repeat the expression of my grateful sense of your appreciation of my public service, and of your avowed wish that I may continue for lon g to preside over the interests of this important District.

CHARLES W. READE.

P.

MY DEAR MR. READE,

Many and best thanks for the happy news you kindly gave of the arrival of "Glenshee," and for sending the telegraph, I think the same Mrs. Armour telling me that "Glenshee" is bringing the seven lustres, and I have a faint recollection of the telescope and wall paper also being in this, but when we say glass ware won't it be sufficient? I say at a guess work that for the big lustre 1,000 Rupees and for the other three pairs of six or eight shades between three and four hundred, but I forgot what is the price of the telescope and wall paper, so please say 2,000 Rupees.

Ever your sincere friend,

FORT, 15*th June* 1849. V.

MY DEAR MR. READE,

Your kind letter of this day reached me just now ¼ past 8 o'clock, P. M., I beg you will kindly excuse the delay in answering to your's of yesterday, which reached me a little before sunset, and I said to myself that as you are going to remain at Bimlipatam till Tuesday, I can send the answer to reach you this day. I hope the Sowar who left this at 2 o'clock P. M. has delivered the letter in time. Trusting you will kindly pardon me for the delay which has occurred in this manner.

In haste,

Believe me,

Ever yours,

V.

FORT, *3rd July*.

MY DEAR MR. READE,

Many and best thanks for the patterns of wall paper you kindly sent, please convey the same to Mr. Flint. My fancy is that of green and gold in the large pieces, the dark green one of the two, none of the small ones are good, but the muster we got from England is by far the better from the whole, though it has no white ground, otherwise it would have looked still handsome. Our wall paper has accompanied the lustres per "Glenshee," I send the pattern with the rest for your inspection. I have sent your letter to Colonel Codrington, and herewith return Mr. Flint's letter with many thanks; we had a few showers, but it is still most disagreeably hot.

Ever your sincere friend,

V.

15*th July*.

MY DEAR MR. READE,

Pray accept my best and grateful thanks for so kindly getting the information from the Mirzapoor Magistrate about the Musician, Golummohammed. I DEEPLY REGRET that he is so adept in all the viciousness of Native Courts—a mere Musician but so far from being a well behaved man. He is a most celebrated Musician, and this is the reason why I regret so much for the man. When Mr. Denison acquaints us of him in that manner, I should certainly not think of employing such a character, however, I may be disappointed in not getting such a celebrated and lovely player as he is! I could not make out the last two words in *the copy* written thus, albeit a clever man, cleaver I find in the Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge (s) a butcher's instrument! I cannot understand the former word at all. I could not find in the Dictionary and what is the meaning of "* Sic in orig." at the margin? please kindly teach me and excuse trouble.

Ever your sincere friend,

V.

9*th August*, 1850.

MY DEAR MR. READE,

I am very sorry to hear that you are so suffering from fever and liver. I am afraid the present extraordinary and injurious state of the weather is doing all this mischief. I trust you will soon find relief and soon be quite well again. I am also feeling very poorly ever since last Saturday. I have yet escaped fever but have many of its symptoms, no appetite, and the last two days I could not sleep at all. Baboo Phakoosing has written me again saying that he is very hard up for money, having received no pay since he left this, now a little more than a year, but I forget what is stated in the document either to pay him by 2 or 4 instalments, and I suppose

No. 20. MINUTE by the HONORABLE the PRESIDENT.

Mr. Agnew's letter, quoted in Mr. Elliot's Minute, renders further explanation necessary.

When I found from Mr. Reade's Report of his own proceedings, contained in the Pamphlet, describing his tour to Jeypore (a copy of which he sent officially to the Government), and from the unanimous opinion of my Colleagues, that he was not a fit person to be entrusted with the management of the relations of the British Government with semi-independent and often half-civilized Native chiefs, I determined to take a suitable opportunity of transferring him to some "Regulation District" where the satisfactory conduct of public affairs would not so entirely depend upon stability of personal character and consistency in maintaining and practising right principles; but after Mr. Reade's denial that he had borrowed the Raja's Horses, supported by the letter from the Raja to Mr. Reade sent to me by that gentleman, and the Raja's subsequent letter to me disavowing his letter to Mr. Reade, it was impossible to avoid a public inquiry.

Nothing which has since been adduced has, in my opinion, shaken the verdict of the Commissioner. No impartial person who compares the Raja's letter to Mr. Reade with the letters addressed by Mr. Reade to the Raja, can doubt that that Officer, when he received my Private Secretary's letter, asking him whether he had borrowed the Raja's Horses, instead of telling the simple truth, went to the Raja and prevailed upon him to join in a story to be imposed upon me as the truth; and he has since, in accordance with the usual practice in such cases, endeavoured to divert attention from himself and to weaken the testimony against him, by covering with obloquy every person concerned in bringing his conduct to light. Knowing, as I do from long experience, the peculiarly helpless condition of Native Proprietors in a Non-Regulation Province, in the presence of a British Agent whose displeasure destroys their authority in the midst of jealous rivals and unprincipled dependents, I am not surprised at the Raja's inconsistencies. As already stated, the proof of Mr. Reade's offence is in no way affected by them.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

Madras, 12th November 1859.

No. 21. MINUTE by the HONORABLE W. A. MOREHEAD.

The Government in their Order of the 21st Instant, declined to do more than merely submit Mr. Reade's letter of that date to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India. But I am of opinion, that in forwarding this Memorial from Mr. Reade to the Home Authorities, the Government should state whether or not, the Rajah's letters dated the 10th and 12th of June last, referred to in paragraph 5 of Mr. Reade's Memorial, and which have been published by Mr. Blackwell from the proceedings in Mr. Reade's case, modify

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, for the month of November 1859.

Mr. Elliot and Mr. Morehead were shown to him by Dr. Blackwell, and these acted powerfully on a weak mind."

This is not correct. I have never had with Dr. Blackwell, directly or indirectly, any communication whatever—no letter of mine could, therefore, have been shown by Dr. Blackwell to the Rajah.

I have been induced to point out the error thus committed, as the assertion could only have been made by Mr. Healey with the object of confirming Mr. Reade in the opinion entertained by him, that he is the victim of a cabal formed for his ruin.

It likewise plainly indicates, that reliance cannot be unreservedly accorded to Mr. Healey's statements.

(Signed) W. MOREHEAD.

31st October 1859.

No. 22. MINUTE by HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

I quite agree with the Honorable Mr. Morehead.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT.

31st October 1859.

No. 23. MINUTE by the HONORABLE W. ELLIOT.

Mr. Reade's Memorial and the papers connected with it, were sent to me three days ago, on my return from the hills.

The matter having been for the most part discussed during my absence, I should not have entered further into the merits of the case, but for the pointed references made to me by name in the Memorial.

The investigation into Mr. Reade's conduct has latterly become so much of a party question, that the facts of the case have been overlaid by a mass of extraneous matter, irrelevant to its real merits.

The point at issue (irrespective of the 4th charge), is simply whether the articles obtained from the Rája were *bona fide* Mr. Reades property at the time he wrote to the Private Secretary on the 7th June 1859, and whether his letter of the same date to the Raja of Vizianagarum, the Raja's letter of the 9th transmitted to the Private Secretary on the 11th June, and the cheques drawn on the 11th and forwarded to the Raja on the 12th June were or were not intended to support the purport of incorrect statements made to the Honorable the President, through his Private Secretary.

I concur in the judgment formed by this Government, has already been recorded.

Mr. Reade charges me (Memorial paragraph 11) with admitting his Head Serishtadar to an undue degree of intimacy, and (paragraph 12) with receiving communications to his prejudice from Mr. Blackwell.

To the first I must give an unqualified denial. Mr. Reade knows that when he went to the District, I warned him of the untrustworthy character of the Native public servants at Vizagapatam, an opinion, which I have often placed on record, and which has more than once, within the last two or three years, attracted the notice of the Home Authorities.

I have had no communication of any kind with the Head Serishtadar, save in sending two or three times through my Munshi for articles for the present Exhibition of raw products. He has made no complaints to me against Mr. Reade nor have I received any Native petitions on the subject.

I have had occasional communications, direct or through others, from the Raja, since I left Vizagapatam in 1854, principally on the subject of a tutor for his sons. In May of this year Mr. Blackwell wrote to me, at the Raja's request, complaining for the first time of what he called Mr. Reade's over-bearing treatment and of his consequent alarm. Mr. Blackwell in conclusion alluded to the use of the Raja's property by Mr. Reade, in confirmation of these representations.

The only notice I took of this representation, was to tell the Raja, through Mr. Blackwell, that if he had any grievance he might depend on receiving protection and justice. Soon afterwards Mr. Reade's conduct came under notice at Council, and I mentioned that such reports had reached me.

About the middle of June, I received a second letter from Mr. Blackwell, written at the Raja's request, of a more explicit character, which I at once treated as a demi-official communication and submitted to my Colleagues—at the same time informing Mr. Blackwell, that I had done so, and that he had committed himself to statements, which he might be called on to substantiate.

This letter and two subsequent ones received some time afterwards, were also laid on the Council Table, and were made over to the Public Prosecutor, to enable him to frame his charges.

The last letter from Mr. Blackwell was received after the issue of a Commission had been resolved upon. It conveyed an expression of the Raja's earnest desire to avoid a public exposé, urged in the strongest terms, his unwillingness to injure Mr. Reade, his readiness to submit to any treatment rather than make disclosures, so opposed to Native opinion, and imploring the Government not to subject him to such an ordeal, which he declared himself, quite unable to undergo.

This letter was treated in the same manner as the preceding ones.

I have only in conclusion, to submit the annexed letter from Mr. George Agnew and my reply, in explanation of Appendix X, premising that Mr. Agnew's eldest brother is my brother-in-law, and that I was not at that time acquainted with Mr. T. J. Knox.

From this it will be observed, that my communication was a strictly confidential one and that it will not bear the inference attempted to be drawn from it, that the Government had resolved to remove Mr. Reade from office, before his trial.

12th November 1859. (Signed) WALTER ELLIOT.

Waltair, 5th October 1859.

My dear Mr. Elliot,

Shocked as I have been at what I well know to be the injustice of the verdict pronounced by Government in the case of Mr. Reade, I conceive that I should be doing a positive wrong were I to keep from him any fact within my knowledge that would be of use to him in the appeal he is about to make.

I, therefore, write to let you know, that I purpose placing at Mr. Reade's disposal in writing, the fact that on the 19th July you voluntarily informed me, that he would not remain much longer at Vizagapatam.

Your words were, as nearly as I can recollect them, "between you and me Reade won't be there much longer." From your tone and manner of speaking, I inferred that his removal was *then* determined upon, and that inference was fully borne out by a subsequent conversation I held with Mr. T. J. Knox on the same day, the substance of which also, I intend communicating to Mr. Reade.

Looking to the position in which I stand to you, more especially our private connection, I deeply regret, that it should be my part to mention your name in reference to a matter in which my opinion is so opposite to yours, but I could not, with a clear conscience, remain silent upon a point that might prove of importance to Mr. Reade in righting himself.

Believe me, your's truly,

(Signed) G. VANS AGNEW.

My dear Agnew,

I have received your note of the 5th Instant with no small degree of surprize.

I certainly mentioned to you what you state, when I saw you at Madras the day I breakfasted with you at your brother's house, for the purpose of seeing you again before I left India. And I thought I might safely tell you in confidence, whath might prove useful to you under the circumstances you yourself mentioned, of your apprehension that you might not find your position at Vizagapatam a pleasant one. This I certainly should not have done but for the position in which I stood towards you and for my desire to prevent you from acting precipitately, in the event of your coming to issue with your principal, as from your words, I considered to be not unlikely.

In using the words "between ourselves," I intimated that I spoke in confidence, and if communications so made between gentlemen and between persons standing to each other in a position to justify such confidence, are to be set at nought and regarded as public property, there is an end of all trust and good faith in social intercourse.

I will only add, that my remark had no reference, as you seem to suppose, to Mr. Reade's *removal* from office, but simply to his transfer to another appointment, which I had reason to believe, would take place in the course of certain arrangements then in contemplation. You must be aware, that I was not authorized to make such a disclosure to you. In doing so, I was actuated solely by the wish, to prevent a person for whom I felt a sincere regard, from committing himself to a hasty and indiscreet course.

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(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
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Exd. F. Cartledge.

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Order

The Petitions of Sundry Inhabitants of Bridgetown praying that the Collector may be directed to pay to the Executors of the late Mr. Samuel Hinson the Sum of Twenty Pounds Currency being the Amount of a Bill drawn by the said Mr. Hinson in favour of Mr. Thomas Hinson for Services rendered to the Public, and to further the Ends of Justice, and to prevent the Designs of the wicked and those who may be disposed to Defraud the Public, Ordered that the Petitioners be required to give Notice by Advertisement in the Barbados Gazette and Weekly Advertiser for the Space of Six Weeks that the Attempt to recover the said Bill of Exchange will be opposed and that the Petitioners do then appear before the Council to shew Cause why the said Petitions should not be dismissed with Costs.

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placed before the Collector and to the most
common observer the handwriting of these
documents [illegible] correspond readily particu-
-lar with that in the assignments & transfer
-red to and from by Singapore. Even the
intervening days [illegible] the latter show
determination of their authorship was so certain
with Mr Kelly & might be difficult as he had
not the opportunity of tracing their identity
but that the public servants should pursue
[illegible] papers to the Collector in passing
Vouchers to dissolve the suits of pensioners
Widows, to record the advantages they
were calculated to effect in protecting
faithful servants, and for which
objects alone they are often drawn upon
much but nevertheless they request
[illegible] & right thinking persons under
the demonstration of these evils that the
Authorities of Java & Singapore will
frame & bind satisfactorily to the
present existing laws, & to grant to
Dumaling Singapore &c the Collector desires
to give assistance, at once to expose and
example such orders to deter other public
servants from resorting to a practice so
highly detrimental to discipline and
to the best interests of the public service.
Dumaling Singapore &c is accordingly sus-
pended from this date from his office and

Should any servant hereafter be found
guilty of a similar offence nothing short
of dismissal will be the penalty.

Batavia
Collectors Office
10th March 1858.

Chas. A. Prinsep
Collector

Ext. [illegible]

No 9

Lieut Galloway R.E.
&c &c &c

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ult transmitting enclosed the claim of charge & the Inspector against Mr C. & Mr. Neale & a statement of the evidence by which they will be supported

These Enclosures have now been forwarded to Mr Neale.

I have desired for the purpose of the Commission a house at Killaloe which is now occupied by Mr Jos Russell, 46 Rep. N. I and shall be prepared to open my proceedings there on Saturday next the 3rd instant at 11 o'clock then.

I

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
[illegible signature]
Commissioner under Act 37 of 1850

Vizagapatam
30 August 1859

Memo

I got the orders prepared as directed. As your honor undertook the whole weight of protecting me who is your humble Servant I have no objections whatever to offer regarding these Appointments.

2nd June 1858 [illegible signature]

All right.
[initials]
2/6/58

...ts to my present

... Establishment
...ted that I was
...8
...avoorloo

...ue though the
...icane...some

Entertained in the Under Court on
the 20th December 1843 obtained leave for
7 months on the 1st November 1857 leave
expired on the 31st May 1858 up to which
period my Servitude is 14 years 5 months &
11 days Appointed Acting Cash Keeper 2d Line
1858. Detained over Charge 29th October 1858,
from which date I obtained 3 months leave
from you while at Nursipatam meanwhile
I held the permanent Appointment of Storer
Sea Custom Gomastah. Previous to the exe-
=piration of my leave I was appointed Offg:
Salt Tanadar of Cossilly and while
holding that Post was appointed to my present
post on the 20th January 1859.

In the List of Establishment
sent to the Board from here it was stated that I was
~~Appointed~~ entertained on the 1st June 1858.

P Rajaveelu

24th June /59.

Mr Knox The General & Collector Though the
Pychis Some what in the Same

respects with Mr Reade being vested with the Commissioners power he was afraid and gave the letter as he compelled him otherwise he might do any enjury to his Zamindary

2 & Lack Maunds of Salt Reade estimated to be manufactured this year last year only to Mr Reade that the intention is disappointed because up to this time the whole Standard Quantity of Salt manufactured is not half of it which deficit entirely owing to the incompetency and inability of the Tanadar in carrying on the duties advantageous to Government and Reade stated that Mr Reade reported to Mr Dand that the fall of rain prevented the Salt manufacture it is not at all the case nor rain at all have that would prevent it but the mismanagement of the Tanadars Mr Reades report can be falsified on a strict enquiry of the Rain reports Mr Reade does not do any business without Mr Macknerry consent and advise Mr Macknerry only seems to be a Collector and not Mr Reade

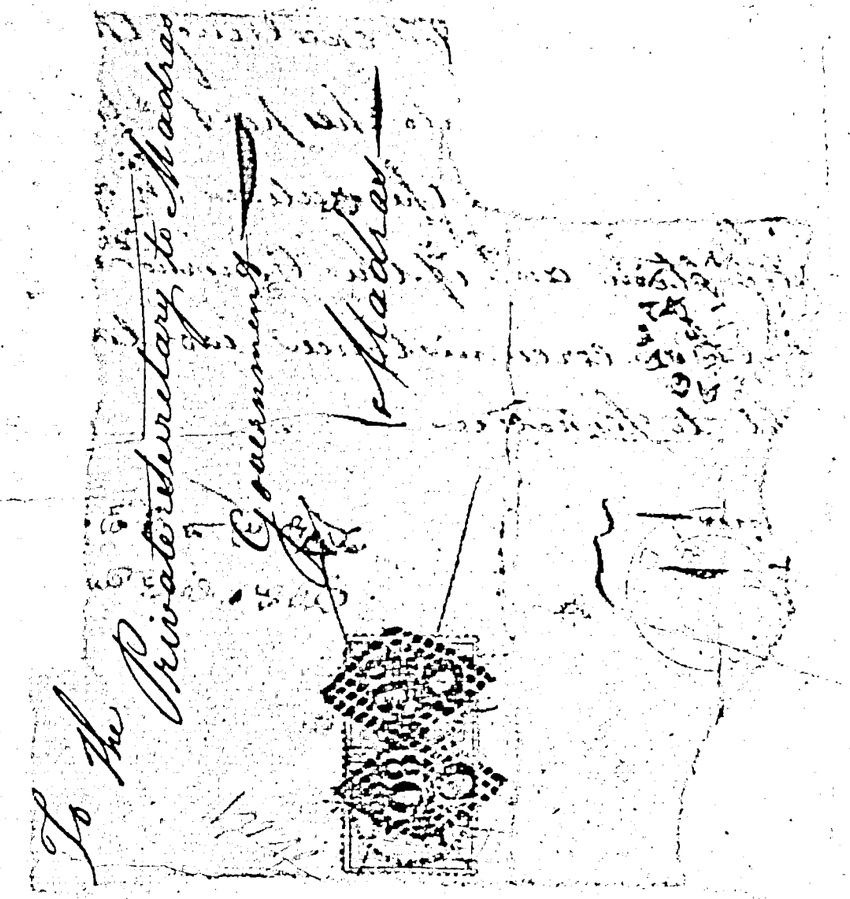
3 Mr Reade appointed one Ragavoolonaid in the Cash Keepers situation subsequent to the Government order for examination he was a friend to Mr Lewin Mr Reader father in Law and after wards to Mr Reade the Cash Keepers place is of a very responsible

own man the prescribed security is not yet taken from him this is matter of particular notice

4 In conclusion I beg to state that Mr Reade is enmy to all Zemindars & chiefs in this Tillah and if he continues here longer no doubt there will be a Mutiny here

I respectfully beg that the above representation will be laid before His Excellency the Governor who is newly come into this part of the Country purposely to protect the natives on a just consideration and if the Governor be Lord Harris, these circumstances would not be brought to his notice

11th June 1859


To the Private Secretary to Madras
Government
Madras

A 7th June 1889.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1202 dated the 4th instant forwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated the 31st ultimo and to state in reply that the Board of Revenue have my concurrence in the proposals contained in the letter under reply.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant
[illegible]
Agent to the Gov

to visit the Lighthouse
near Gnadah - I am
particularly anxious to
see you on several letter
matters of some conse-
quence & shall hope you
will be able to come near
as early as you can as I
must return in the
evening to [illegible]
on other business - in
haste
Yours [illegible]
Charles Reade

...consequence

...d (in Telugu letters)
Sri.

...Green
...Cassett Collector

Agent to the Gov...

To the R...

Enclos=2

B

Letter 11 June 1809.

with one enclos: a copy marked C

WM

To D.T. Carmichael Esq

Resident Lieut Gen.

Sir,

I beg to forward two Notes in original received from the Rajah of Tegia-napaun and from the Lapsintty Rao, and after they have been seen by His Excellency I request they may be returned to me. I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedt

Humble Servt

(Signed) W. Adam

Secy

Chief Secretary

Penal Consultations

Agent to the Govr

From
Mr Reade

d/11-June/59

Encls. 3

Encloses two
original Letters,
from the Dafoh
K. Gaspe Point
Rais no fur-
-ther, on the
subject of
Loss of their
property by them.

To the

Copy C with

My dear Mr. Reade.

Yrs kind letter has sur-
-prised me Certainly. In reply I
Can only say not only that yr have
no property of mine on board, but I cannot
help telling yr that of all the Agents
and Employed Gentlemen I have known
yr have been the most partientar I
ever met. & when yr first came to
the District yr spoke to me on the
very subject. I certainly am curious
to know why yr have written to me
about such a matter, please let me
know.

Yrs faithfully
John Lucas Shaw

Signed (in Telegraph Office)
Sec.

Fort
9th June 59.

Lieut Governor
Prince Edward Island

Agent to the Com

Enclos=4

Sp

Dear Ralph

I enclose
herewith
Written in my
Despatches as the
Letter is urgent
Please forward
by Return
Remain
Yours
Thursday
Shut the
Office
back from Capetah?
Kindness

D

Impugned [illegible] very much – [illegible] keep to yourself all that passed between us as I [illegible] with the public [illegible] that I have been [illegible] of the Governor as I [illegible] I have been – I feel [illegible] in [illegible] on a pack of lies, a most disgraceful [illegible] contrary to all precedent – opposed to every honorable feeling – [illegible] that [illegible]

228

-[illegible]! || I [illegible] papers [illegible] take great care to [illegible] them [illegible] the present – at least let them be seen by any living soul – || [illegible] most [illegible] time I have been thus [illegible] through the instrumentality of my [illegible] those inquiries & robbery of the Government Revenue [illegible] brought to light – let me know what the [illegible]

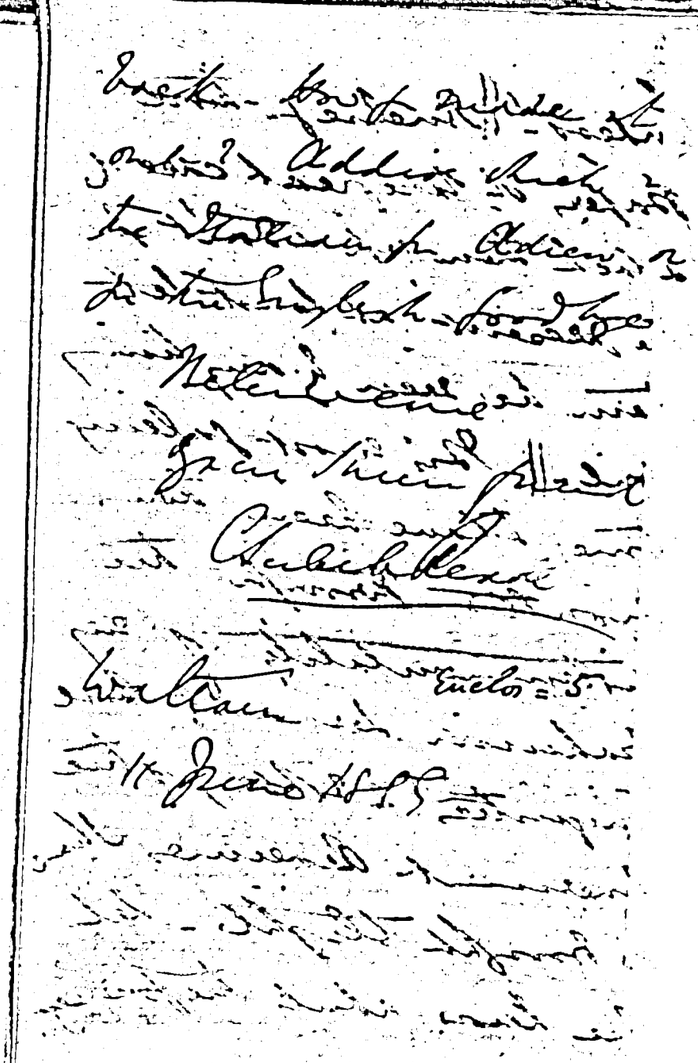
[illegible]
[illegible]strate and
[illegible]al to the Gov[illegible]

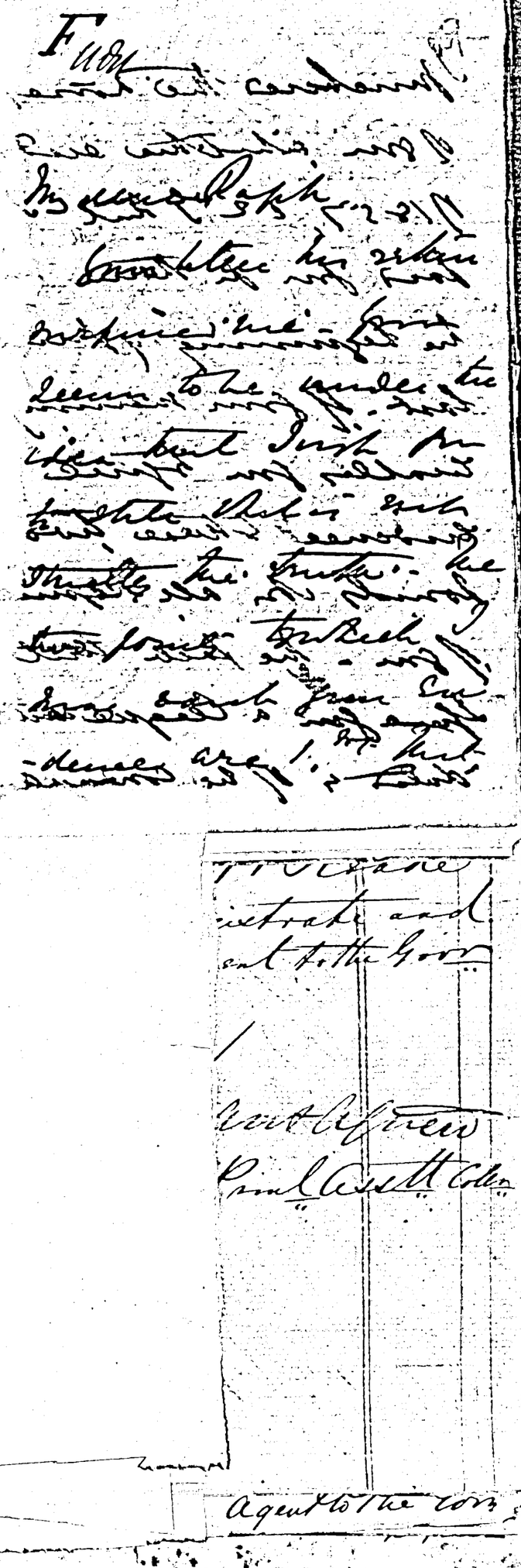
/

[illegible]

[illegible] Collr

Agent to the Gov





I purchased the Library of Mr. Gibbs the early part of the year 1757 & kept it in the beginning of the year 1758 when I left Boston & removed my family to Halifax. I then intended to have kept the Library for my own use, but upon my arrival at Halifax I found that all Persons in the Province of Nova Scotia were exempted from paying any Duties on Books imported for their own use, & that I could not charge the Duties to any Person who should purchase the Library of me, I therefore sold it to the Commissioners of the Customs at Halifax for the Duties which I had paid upon it, & they have since been sold at Public Auction by the Collector of the Customs there.

Boston
22 Aug 1765.

Additions which I propose to make to my Library of Books.

Grammatica Linguæ Latinæ
Auctore Alexandro Ross
Londini
1765

Procure
Instrate and
ent to the Gov

Lieut Governor
Pownall Esqr Colo

Agent to the Con

Rare coin abonee 10

CK

Gun
Muleacayucados -

Can Sr take one two particular date then Sr received without in the Rapids but the losses were mine Yours ~~Wolcott~~ Saunders Send done this in December last -

yours W.W.

22d - Charles Reade

Procure
retrate and
sent to the Govr

/

Genl Cleaveland
Genl Cassett Colo

Agent to the con

To C W Reading Esqr

Sir

I beg to inform you in reply to your note of this day that I have not received any direct instructions from His Highness the Maharajah regarding the Hazara boundary but I am given to understand indirectly that the Hazara are ceded from

Decem

Private

extract and sent to the Govt

Asst Commr

Pind Dadan Khan

By this Transmarine
Dear Sir I remain
your most obedient
& humble Servant
Signed
23/8/59

have always said that the
writing of [illegible] on board the
the first day know-
take care of these keep
the present - leave gone
for the money in them
stead at any time but
at present keep them in
your own keeping & tear
up this note - My friend
[illegible] thing to
keep letters unless you lock
them up in some box
as [illegible] with them

8

[illegible] real importance it is better to ~~have~~
destroy them # In the [illegible]
[illegible] becoming very unpopular -
[illegible] by gentlemen where that
is the case [illegible] one [illegible] mean &
low [illegible] which will find him out
& make him disliked & despised
whatever his abilities -
[illegible] [illegible] friend
[illegible]
22 June 1851 - [illegible]

...Grane
...istrate and
...ent to the Gov
...Court of Crew
Paul [illegible] Coll
Agent to the [illegible]

1 Ward

Watauga 5 July 1865

My dear Ralph

I am sorry to send you such a poor letter in reply to your kind letter of the 22nd ult. but I have returned from Cherokee & have been so much occupied in attending to business that I had to defer writing to you until I could get a little leisure. I shall write you a long letter in a few days

Yr affectionate Father

I will write to Mr Lane

Mr Ralph Lane

Augusta Ga

Enclosure 9.

to see a man possessing a high order of intellectual considerable powers of mind debasing himself to clothing to feel and encourage those which every right thinking and high minded man ought to shrink - hence to a loyal Britain shall write soon or telegram by fair hear death before him instantly & do not answer by letter consultation otherwise Lacy Jones shall find me

Charles Meade

My dear Ralph,

Will you kindly inform me if I have any letters of yours or books - for me think the question a strange one but let me for another time why I ask it

Yours Sincerely

C Meade

To Spencer Esq
S.M.

Hallett Esq and
Magistrate and
Agent to the Govt

Copy

Chas Meade Esq
Actg Principal Asst Colr

Agent to the Govt

AE 1091

Rs 600-3-0

Messrs Richardson & Co

Please pay to self or bearer sixty
days after sight Rupees four hundred ~~and~~
among nine hundred & fifteen
& 3 annas

for Messrs Richardson & Co

Chas. Rennie

Calcutta 24th Feb 1897

BE MON £350.0.0

Mrs Barry Ltr

39

Please pay to Mr. the Right of Exchange
or order Rupees three hundred & fifty-
& place the same to my account

from Mr. Nash

Charles Beadle

Bettany
7th June 1858

CE Work

Messrs Ramsay & Co — Rs 500-0-0

Gentlemen, Please pay to the order of H.H. the Rajah of Travancore the sum of Rupees five hundred and place to my account —

Yours &c

Colachel Resd

Colachel
Sept 1858

No 1

WDH

22d August 1859

Respected Sir

I beg to inform you in reply to your note of this day that I have not received direct instructions from H. M. the Maharajah regarding the Border but I am given to understand indirectly that the Horses are yours from 1st December 1858 —

I beg to remain
Respected Sir
your most obedient &
humble Servant. H. Mullick

No 2 W.R.

Her Majesty's Government of India 42 Dr

Date of Govt order	Items	Amount
27 July 1855	Charges incurred on account of the Cruize undertaken by the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam in January 1859	283 11
Vizagapatam Magis & Agents Office 23rd June 1859	Contents received Company's Rupees two hundred and eighty three and Annas eleven	

Signed C W Reade
Magistrate and
Agent to the Govr

True Copy
C Albert Agnew
Actg Prml Asstt Collr

Exd Rajahmundry
4/8/59 Shenton

Enclosure = 13

No 3 with

No 501
Com: Dept.

Extract from the Contingent Bill of the Magistrate and Agent to the Governor
Trinidad for Remarks & Objections

44

Months	Number of the Bill	Extract	Remarks	Replies
		Pesos	Pesos	
Charges incurred on account of two mules to Jessore by the Agent to the Governor in January 1809.		Paid to Coolies employed in Carriage for the use of the Gentlemen accompanying the Agent to the Governor		
	2	Do. to the Zamindar's Elephant men and bata	81 —	The details are required
	3	Do. to Jessore Cutwall	61 —	
			20 —	

Trinidad Magistrate and Agent to the Governor is requested to afford the necessary explanation —

Civil Auditor's Office
Fort Saint George
5th July 1809 —

Lieut. J. L. Lushington
Civil Auditor —

Trinidad
Gov't Agent's Office
30th July 1809 —

Charles Lushe
Agent to the Governor —

No. 1 Copy of the particular charges Bill for Rupees 81 — 0 — furnished by Lt. Orme Commanding Detachment Gentlemen in Guard & Escort to the Agent to the Governor from the Town to the Camp at 8 annas each, to be paid to the Bearers at the end of the Journey, & reimbursed them in part for the extra expence of Coolies hire to which they had been put in accompanying the Agent.

Nos 2 and 3 — The Agent to the Governor begs to state that the sums comprising these two Items were paid on the spot by the Gentlemen themselves, but it is not in his power to afford further particulars — He may however mention that under the orders of Government, the sums of Rupees 20 is expressly allowed for the Agent's extra expences when visiting Jessore, & that the Agent only expended Rupees 15 : 11 : on his own expences and those of the Officers accompanying him and entirely bore them himself —

Ackn 15 July 59

Elephanta

Enclosure 14

stamped
& registered

To
D. F. Carmichael Esqre
Provt Secy
Madras

The Rajah of Vizaya-
nagaram

8/12 R
R/19-6-57

Cuddam = 15-

On the receipt of
the Cabinet the note
& Mr. Rundle, &c
by passing Cowle
to Lucas & Rees
property.



Walton
5th October 52

My dear W. Elliot

I have studied as I have
been at what I well
know to be the injustice
of the verdict pronounced
by Lord in the case of
W. Keate. I conceive
that I should be doing
a positive wrong were
to keep from you any
fact within my knowledge
that would be of use to
you

proceed to Thurs

I enjoy myself so much
I feel buoyant
ask to see the
against me and
may be accede
sible from publi
the duties of an
le Book such a

Agent to the Com

from the appeal.
He is about to make
I therefore write to let
you know that I purpose
placing at his disposal
proposal in writing the
fact that on the 4th July
you voluntarily informed
me that he would
not remain much longer
at Dryapatantamo
your words were, as
nearly as I can recollect

from your manner
be there much longer
I inferred that
his removal was then
determined upon, and
that inference was fully
borne out by a subsequent
conversation
Mr. J. Knox on the same
day; the substance of which
I intended to communicate
to Mr. Kirkwood

proved to be

looking into the position in
which I stand towards
more especially our
private connection
deeply regret that it
should be my part to
direct your
reference to a matter in which
my person is so much
but I could not write a clear
conscience remain silent
upon a point that may be of
so much importance to Mr. Reade
in depicting himself.

Believe me
Yours truly
Edward Ellice

9 5

My dear Agnes

I received your letter
the day before yesterday
I certainly went to you
that you were when I saw you
at Madras the day I breakfasted
with you at Mr Browning's house
for the purpose of seeing you
upon those points which I thought might
be useful to you under the circumstances
you pressed me to do. Whether
you must not find
it practicable at Vizagapatam
but we Mrs Ellice
not have come but for the point
at issue & for my desire to
assist you in settling the points

[illegible]
two or three days
but he could
proceed to Madras

It will, I think, be
proper to send these
Papers to Mr Elliot - I
have telegraphed to him
to inquire where he is
and in the meantime
Mr Lord letter be sent
to Mr Morehead - It is
more than usually important
in this case that our opinions
should not transpire

G. M. 14 Sept

[illegible] & I wrote to the
[illegible] two or three Shipbuilders
[illegible] were sent, but the answers
[illegible] proved to be

Mr. Rajo of Vizianagaram [illegible]
alluded in his address before Mr. Phillips
to his having lent me his elephants
I feel it due to say in explanation to state
that the only occasion on which any
thing of the sort occurred during
the last years Lewis in the St Cercais, was
in the month of Sept. 1859 when I gave a
shooting party to the Gentlemen at-
tached to the Vizianagaram Bungalow abt. 12 miles fr. Vizianagaram
the Rajah's brought us news of a Tiger having
killed some of their bullocks & I wrote to the
Rajah to ask him to lend two or three elephants
that the jungle. They were sent, but he accom-
panied to Mr.

to Check & Extinguish the Mischief
& discharge the ammunition our Kluegaker
the party broke up on the third day
Dreaer had none of the Papers
or any other occasion

Nellie Bluch

21 September 1857

Memo:
Dble recorded or 2ob
as my colleagues may
see fit Victor Hesketh

Not to be recorded—
but to be put up
in the papers
Council JP
23/9/59

In the Matter of C. H. Reade Esq 56
Charges under the provisions of Act XXXIII of 1850

Sir

1. I hereby give you notice to produce at the enquiry in the matter above mentioned all letters written by the Right Worshipful the Mayor & Dr Blackwell to the Government of Victoria in reference to the charges now in dispute, and also to admit Copies of all such letters if not produced.

2. Mr Reade will be ready to enter his case investigated tomorrow, the 3rd Sept. if such a course should be convenient to you, and in addition to have the matter delayed as little as possible.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your obedt Servant
John D Mayne

Sept 2nd 1859
H. Holloway Esq

MONTHLY OFFICE No. 19

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA,

BENGAL CIRCLE.

PREPAID MESSAGES ARE TRANSMITTED ON THE TELEGRAPH LINES IN INDIA AT THE FOLLOWING RATES :—

For distances of 400 miles and less :

Messages of 16 words and under are charged	...	Rs.	1	0 0
" Over 16 words and less than 24 words	...	"	1	8 0
" Over 24 words and less than 32 words	...	"	2	0 0
" Over 32 words and less than 40 words	...	"	2	8 0

The charges increasing at the rate of one Rupee for every additional 16 or less number of words.

The above Rates are Doubled for distances over 400 miles and under 800 miles.
" " Tripled for distances over 800 and less than 1,200.
" " Quadrupled for distances over 1,200 and less than 1,600; and so on an additional rate is charged for each distance of 400 miles or part of 400 miles.

When the Messages are to be repeated, one-half extra is charged; and it is only for "repeated" messages that refunds of charges are granted on account of inaccuracies or delays.

From Madras Mondays
From Chief Secy

To Vizagapatam
To, Mr. Holloway.

WORDS 86 SP — PASSED, REPETITION REIGN.

Your letter of the 20th ultimo has been received the course proposed in it is entirely approved - The second charge may be dropped - The Government agree with you that Mr. Reader should not be suspended

Mr. Reed. take at night

F. Boulnois

Vizag.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Read out 5th Sept 1856

Dr. Chf. Dy. Sec.

† 18.

Penrhé

57

Jan. Acadie campaign -

Journal of
Isaac Rundell

Vizagapatam, 27th
June 1859

From,

C. W. Reade Esqre
Agent to the Governor

To,

D. F. Carmichael Esqre
Private Secretary to the
Right Hon^ble the Governor
Madras

Sir,

I have now replied to your three letters addressed by His Excellency the Governor. I have done so keeping strictly to the points on which explanation was sought for without demurring on any way to being called upon to reply to questions arising out of anonymous representations for such they are although addressed to the Petitions which have received the Governor may bear signatures as I am satisfied enquiry would prove those signatures to the petitions But having confined myself to the explanations desired I feel I may in justice to myself ask to see the whole accusations against me as they that this request may be acceded to. It is quite impossible for a public officer to discharge the duties of a without a responsible Body such as

Agent to the Gov^r

shield if the fault she may at any time
be subject to the lying and anony-
mous attacks of spite & ill people
whose own iniquities affecting the
good of the country & the public
Revenues, that officers have labored,
as I have done, to bring to light. On
this subject Sir Thomas Munro Gover-
nor, in my Reports on the Agency
for the late Salt frauds which have
since been before the Board of
Revenue for some weeks past, & for his
Excellency with only instituted enquiry
on the spot as to all my measures for the
public weal since I last for over this
District he would at once recognize
the grave injustice & untruthfulness
of the information before him, & he will
also understand how it is that I have
rendered me against myself a whole
Phalanx of Brahmin intrigue &
influence, for it is confined to the
Brahmin Salt Servants & no other class.
I have put a stop to the annual presents
by the Zemindars to the Cutcherry servants,
I have entirely checked the system before
obtaining with the servants, of living
free when their office was on Circuit,
free passing which one order of mine
has submitted to nothing less than the

of the 7th Regiment, and I have further
checked a variety of other pilfering
which before my Administration
full force & operation, but
which I have now ceased. All
these things do I do for a pure
administration & for the name
of the Government I have succeeded
ab in putting an end to, & yet
after all my labors I am suddenly
liable to be subjected to false & injurious
charges affecting my character &
brought against me by Anonymous
or pseudonymous writers. I think
Lord Pollington will agree that it is
only due to me that enquiry should
be made as to the Writers of the
Petitions sent against me. That
always encouraged a high Public
Functionary just to take against
such attacks & that he could
not be assailed in the dark.
The evils and injuries arising
by listening to such attacks have
frequently of old been tested
& proved to be evident to hold any
office under Government unless
I were safe against secret
assailants. I have felt the diffi-
culty long ago by what I have

Again to the Govt

passed. I meant no disrespect to His Excellency. But as a Gentleman & throughout my public career never having done an act unworthy of a Gentleman, I imagine that although I might be reduced to poverty, I would cheerfully forego the means & blessings which God has given me unless I could enjoy them consistently with my individual honor & independence of character. I confess I object very strongly in this instance & should not be deemed the less loyal or the less zealous for the public interests, while I am confident I may express myself somewhat warmly, without any degree being chargeable with an approach to disrespect personally to His Excellency the Governor, whose treatment of me however I may have been permitted to abide has both deeply pained & surprised me.

2. Errors in judgment & such like mistakes no man is free from and I am no exception, but

further than these I am as innocent as His Excellency himself of having done a single act to merit aught but the favor & approbation of the Government I have served so many years with zeal and fidelity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obed. Servt.

Cuthbert Rendle

Agent to the Govr.

P.S. The accompanying letter addressed by me to the Board of Revenue more than a month ago will not I hope be considered irrelevant. It will show His Excellency to some extent the nature and source of the petitions emanating from this place though ostensibly bearing bonâ fide signatures. Since this letter was written I may mention that the sales in excess of the account estimate amount to Rupees 7307 which but for my measures was destined for the pockets of the Cuttcherry Servants.

Cuthbert Rendle

Agent to the Govr.

C. W. Reade Esqre

Upsent

Copenhagen House

Sir

I am desired by the Lord Mayor to acquaint you that he has received a Petition from the Inhabitants of the Parish of St Mary Islington, & Others praying that the Licence granted to the Carkers, may be withdrawn for the reasons therein mentioned

I am Sir
Your most
obedt Servt
[illegible]

From Mr Reade

4/27th June

Encl-1

Requests he may not be
sent to take in the
depositions against them

Vizagapatam 11th June 59

67

From,

C. W. Reade Esqre

Agent to the Governor

To,

D. F. Carmichael Esqre

Private Secretary to the

Honble the Governor

Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd. June requesting by direction of His Excellency the Governor to know whether I was actually in my District between the following dates.

From 23d Sepr. to 19th Novr 1858. From 29th Novr to 12th Decr 1858. From 26th Decr 58 to 6th January 1859.

In reply I beg to state that from the first named date (the 23d Sepr.) up to the period of the Xmas Holidays I was in my own District and never left it.

2. As being so long ago I could not with certainty charge my

my memory in regard to dates, I therefore have thought it would be more satisfactory to the Governor if I examined the principal servant of my office who had the management of the English Department at that time, & accordingly I submit a statement taken from him by which the Governor will perceive that alth' I was in my District between the several dates noted in your letter with the exception of the Xmas Holidays, yet I was away from it for 4 or 5 days, while the servants of mine in the march towards Nursepatam or between the 19th & 24th Sept. one of those days being Sunday.

3. The borders of my District where I then was are only one nights run from Dowlaishwaram, & having long been anxious to visit the Ancient I took the opportunity, being in the neighbourhood, while my people

were on the move. From Sept. till Xmas I was occupied with the Bolgondah trial & have when I came in to read the Queen's proclamation by desire of Govt & when I took my preliminary measures for the discovery of the salt frauds. I never left Nursepatam.

4. I will not dwell on what my labors were during those 3 months, but they average 12 to 14 hours each day, & I was only too glad to avail myself of the rest afforded by the Xmas Holidays, & I felt privileged to spend that season with friends at Dowlaishwaram.

5. . . . In regard to my right to draw Extra Jentage I certainly am doubtful, but till now the question never occurred to me nor had I given it a thought for though I am very particular in every Department of my

my office & do everything myself,
mere matters of routine I leave
to the servants, holding them
responsible for performing
what is allotted to them, & had I
been asked by the Writer whether I
should draw Extra Tentage I should
probably have answered in the
negative, but not feeling any
doubt himself he never raised the
question. There may not be
strict analogy between the case
of Mr Robertson quoted by the
Writer, and my own, as Mr Robertson
was in the District while I was
actually out of it, but if it be
understood that the allowance is
made for the mean Year and car-
riage of Tents which I have to
supply for the use of the public
servants as well as for myself,
I presume it might be argued
that the analogy did hold & that
I was entitled to it no matter
where I may have been. However
this is for His Excellency to decide

and

hence I have thought it only
right to bring to his notice
that I was absent on dates other
than those about which I am
questioned, and it was only
after taking Mr Murray's state-
ment it came to my remem-
brance that at the close of my
circuit tour in February 1858, while
the office people moved from
Pakenham to Coopilly a distance
of about 25 miles, I went in on
Saturday night to spend my Sunday
at Chicacole which borders to the
North of my District though out
of it, and I joined the Cutcherry
either on the following Monday or
Tuesday, and of course if I be
not entitled to the Extra Tentage
for my more recent absence,
neither am I entitled to it for
the previous occasion to which I
have just adverted, and for this
reason I bring it to His Excellency's
notice.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed. Servt
Charles Steele
Agent to the Gov.

Vizagapatam 3rd July
66 1859.

To,

His Excellency the Governor
of Madras.

Sir,

Your Excellency wrote to me a friendly letter on the 10th May up to which time I presume nothing had reached you touching any acts of mine. On the 14th May my last Report was submitted to the Board of Revenue in which I recommended the dismissal of a number of servants implicated in defrauding Government for some years past, and at the head of these servants stood my Head Sheristadar a most deep & wily Brahmin. Although this particulars of my Report were not generally known, its tenor was pretty well understood, & when the Head Sheristadar asked me about it I told him my opinion as

From
Mr Rundle

dated 11th June 59.

Encl. 1.

Applying to be taken
back into Service, with
inquiries made
in the subject
Extra Establishment.

I had already done adding that his own case was left for the decision of higher authority. Immediately after the despatch of this Report, Petitions were sent in to Your Excellency but not before, and the result of those Petitions in the calls made on me through the Private Secretary has all along been known to others almost before it was known to myself. It had been proclaimed in the Bazaar on each occasion of my receiving a communication, that such & such questions had been put to me, & through the intimacy existing between the Deputy Postmaster here, whom some time back I had suspended for gross delinquencies & the Brahmin Subservants, the latter have been aware of my receipt of every letter & the contents have been openly canvassed, though not revealed to a single soul by myself.

2. I have also of late had anonymous Petitions addressed to myself, insulting & offensive in the extreme, this is the first occasion in my whole Career. In one Your Excellency is styled the friend of the Natives & that now they dont care for me & such like rubbish, & in another my life is threatened for daring to meddle with the Salt which is regarded by the Brahmins as their treasure Boy.

3. I leave it to your Excellency to determine by whom & for what object I have been thus maligned & assailed. My own treatment of anonymous Petitions against Native subordinates under me has been very different from Your Excellency's treatment of me. On this point I take the liberty of enclosing for Your Excellency's information a letter in original just taken from the

Record do addressed by me Brinsley Sheridan Assistant Mr Kelly some 16 months ago; also copy of my order drawn up by myself & issued on the occasion of certain anonymous Petitions against some of the best servants in my Office & I believe these to have been the worst of my Head Sheriffdom as I have reason to know in the case in respect of the Petitions which have of late reached Your Excellency.

5. I confess I do feel deeply wounded at the treatment I have received after all my successful labors single handed in putting down the corrupt practices that have for years been going on, but I will add no more. I simply look for justice at your Excellency's hands & if I receive it I shall be satisfied, with all respect I await your Excellency's reply to this letter & beg that the enclosures may be returned for record at the same time.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed. Serv.

Charles Kelly
Agent to the Governor

Inno M.P. Reade
to H. E. Nelson.
d/3d July/59.

// Revenus de correspondence

In Con. 30th May 1859, No. 2 3.

From C. W. READE, Esq., Collector and Governor's Agent of VIZAGAPATAM,
dated Vizagapatam, 19th May 1859, No. 406.

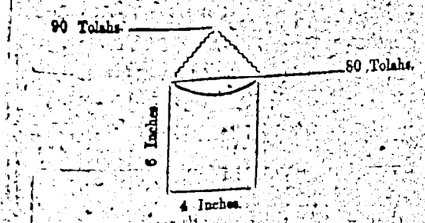
I have the honor to return to the Board the remaining Petitions of complaint connected with salt.

* P. S. Board's Nos. 272, 278, 292.

2. These Petitions* are to the same effect, objecting to the measurement introduced by me, and complaining that purchasers only now receive 36 Seers for one Rupee in place of 40, the quantity alleged to have been given formerly. These Petitions originated no doubt with "Vapa Caumiah," the late Tanadar of Nellimookoo, whose deposition before me almost tallies verbatim with the representations they contain, but as the Board might like to have some explanation elucidating the incorrectness and even falsity of the averments made, I will offer a few brief remarks.

3. The Seer measure of Vizagapatam is a cylinder 6 inches in depth and 4 in diameter, and when filled to the brim it contains exactly 80 tolahs of salt which is exactly the proper quantity according to the prescribed standard—of such Seers 40 are equivalent to an Indian Maund (vide page 481, Madras Almanac for 1857, received from the Board), and 1 Indian Maund of salt or, by the measures in use, 3 Mercals, 6 Seers and 3 Tolahs is charged one Rupee.

4. This same Seer when heaped, as shewn in the diagram in the margin, gives 90 Tolahs which, multiplied by 36, the number of Seers acknowledged to be received, the result is 3,240 Tolahs, or 40 more than the prescribed quantity comprising an Indian Maund.



5. Thus the Petitioners by their own statement have received half a Seer more than they are strictly entitled to. The sales conducted under Mr. McMurray, both at Nellimookoo and Currassah have been uniformly the same, and there has not been a single complaint from the latter place, although several from the former, but the writers of which it has been impossible to discover, while the parties whose signatures or marks these complaints bear, have either disavowed their subscription, or pleaded that they acted at the instance of others, and I have already informed the Board that personally at the Pans, the purchasers, both wholesale and retail, avowed their perfect satisfaction with the measurement given, while the activity of the sales is in further proof of the correctness of that measurement, as it is sufficiently obvious that people would not buy largely at a loss; besides, the buyers have been repeatedly questioned on the subject as my desire has simply been to see justice done, and while securing the just dues of Government equally to see that the traders were no sufferers, and I can safely affirm, that with this end every purchaser has received something beyond what he was in strictness entitled to in order that no one should be able to gainsay the just and correct measure given, and many have been the schemes resorted to by the very servants of the Cutcherry, who have secretly sent for a Rupee's worth of salt for the very purpose of testing the accuracy of measurement, and no one has been able to impugn that accuracy.

6. The people in the neighbourhood around have also volunteered to testify to the fact; thus, although from these Petitions it might be inferred that the outcry was general, and that grounds existed for it, yet I believe it is quite the reverse, and that the outcry in real truth is limited to the salt servants who have got up these Petitions.

Petition, Board's No. 359.

7. A Petition similar to the one noted in the margin was sent to me, but when the parties whose signatures and marks it bore were called upon, they repudiated all knowledge of it and denied their several subscriptions. This was reported to the Board with my letter of the 28th February last (vide enclosure then accompanying marked C.)

Petitions, Board's Nos. 286, 287 and 289.

8. In regard to the complaint in these Petitions setting forth that owing to the present mode of selling at the Depôts the retail price of salt has risen, and from which the Petitioners pray for relief, there is little to be said; these representations follow as a consequence, and are simply a part of the plan pursued by the salt servants, who of course would desire to excite disturbance and disaffection on the subject; but I would call the Board's attention to the fact, that neither disturbance or disaffection have for one moment shewn themselves, notwithstanding the

firmness which I have maintained throughout; and as I have before reported by endorsement on similar representations, the complaints in these Petitions are distinctly negatived by the returns of the average price of salt throughout the District, which ever since my measures commenced, has been entered uniformly at 101 Rupees the garce, a sum considerably less than has been known for some years past; and in further refutation of the Petitioners' assertion that the retail price has been sensibly raised, the increase of the sales themselves may be appealed to, and although there can be no doubt that the most strenuous efforts have been put forth by every Cutcherry servant interested, to induce the people to come forward and complain, they were unable to do so in the face of facts, which would have counteracted their assertions on the very threshold, and thus have proved futile all the endeavours by this powerful clique to thwart me at every step in the cause of reform and honest dealing.

Board's Nos. 721, 983, 431, 470.

* 539 with endorsement dated 27th April 1859.

9.—Five other Petitions remain for notice. They are as numbered in the margin. One of these has been reported on, and the Board have returned* it with their endorsement declining further notice of the Petition. Nos. (Board File) 431 and (Govt. File) 470 are anonymous; No. 983 is in substance the same as those above commented on in para. 8, and No. 274 is to the same effect as the Petitions noticed in para. 2, and therefore it seems to me unnecessary to trouble the Board with further details on the subject of any of these last Petitions, the source and authors of which are in my belief the same precisely as in the case of all the rest.

NOTE.—I beg to add for the Board's information, in continuation of my Report of sales under date 28th February 1859, that the out turn of 10 heaps since disposed of has yielded Rupees 2,917-11-9 in excess of the amounts in the Estimate, thus bringing up the total gain to Government resulting from my measures to Rupees 5,430-15-11 up to this date.

AT NELLIYOOKOO.

Number of the Heap.	Estimated value.			Amount realized.			Excess.			Remarks.
	Rupees.	As.	P.	Rupees.	As.	P.	Rs	As	P	
74	1,200	0	0	1,365	8	0	165	8	0	
75	1,200	0	0	1,368	12	0	168	12	0	
76	1,200	0	0	1,366	4	0	166	4	0	
77	1,200	0	0	1,376	4	0	176	4	0	
2	1,200	0	0	1,379	4	0	179	4	0	
78	1,200	0	0	1,365	4	0	165	4	0	
79	1,200	0	0	1,362	14	0	162	14	0	
80	1,200	0	0	1,372	14	0	172	14	0	
81	1,200	0	0	1,371	8	0	171	8	0	
82	1,200	0	0	1,372	8	0	172	8	0	
83	547	10	3	612	10	0	64	15	9	Incomplete heap.
84	1,200	0	0	1,303	6	0	103*	6	0	
85	1,200	0	0	1,279	12	0	79*	12	0	* These four and three other heaps remaining to be disposed of were originally stated to have been tampered with by the late Tanadar.
86	1,200	0	0	1,291	4	0	91*	4	0	
87	1,200	0	0	1,305	4	0	105*	4	0	
4	1,200	0	0	1,392	8	0	192	8	0	
5	1,200	0	0	1,401	8	0	201	8	0	
6	1,200	0	0	1,390	14	0	190	14	0	
7	1,200	0	0	1,387	4	0	187	4	0	
	22,147	10	3	25,065	6	0	2,917	11	9	
	By letter of 15th January 1859						1,001	11	2	
	Do. 28th February "						1,511	0	0	
				Total			5,430	15	11	

71

Memorandum

Agreement to the Private Secretary's Memorandum of this date the Register of the Udaiyar Estate has the honor to submit a list of the servants of Rajaswaram Pandy from the time of his first entertainment in the Udaiyar Cutcherry to this date, for his information.

Date	Appointment	Salary	Paid for service in each Appointment.
		Rupees	As.
20th December 1843	Cannee Pandy	12	10 15
5th November 1844	English Interpreter	17 8	1 1 11
18th December 1845	Do.	24 8	4 - 8
25th Do. 1849	Do.	31 8	- 7 7
7th August 1850	Vazie	28	- - 6 -
7th February 1857	7th Clerk Cutcherry	28	- 7 4 -

Resigned on the 31st May 1858.

Udaiyar Estate.
2nd July 1859.

C. J. Chamier
Register

Examination taken from John William Mc Murray officiating as Assistant Sheristadar in the Collector's Office.

Q. Have you the Statements to refer to respecting the Tent allowance drawn by me in the months and from the dates noticed in the letter from the Governor's Private Secretary now shewn to you and are they correct?

A. I have the Statements but the first day is namely the 23d September is wrong it should I think be the 13th. That was the day the Cutcherry was ordered out on general Circuit. The rest are correct except that where January 1858 is entered it should be 1859.

Q. Was I out of the District on any of the dates mentioned in the letter save for the Xmas Holidays?

A. You were not except for the Xmas Holidays.

Q. But I was absent in September when the Cutcherry was on its march for a few days was I not?

A. Yes you were. When leaving Anthapilly for Muthapilly where duty had called you, on the 16th night you said you would

Examd
Registrar Pudukottai
8th Feb 1859.

Sworn before me
Registrar Vaikom

would send orders from the latter place as to the movement of the Cutcherry, that instructions were received I think on the 18th by the Head Sheristadar and we all moved on towards Nurseputam where some of us arrived on the 23rd and others on the 24th which was the day I believe you joined the Camp In that interval I heard from yourself afterwards that you had been to Dowlaishwer. saw and had visited the Godavery annicut Works.

Q. Did I draw Extra Tentage for the days I was so absent from the District?

A. Yes! you did.

Q. Why did I do so?

A. It has always been customary to charge Extra Tentage for the places at which the Collectors Tents or Cutcherry are stationed. On a former occasion when Mr Robertson was here I recollect that his Tents were sent to Madgole where he purposed to go but something prevented him, but as the Tents had been sent he drew the Extra Tentage and directed me to make out the Bills accordingly and explained to me it was for the wear and tear of Tents and for the cost of Carriage &c and the Board have ruled to that effect in making out the Statement

I

I followed the route taken by the Camp and not the one you followed which was not so direct and much further.

Q. Was the subject of Extra Tentage noted by me to you?

A. It was not. I made the Bill out as a matter of course.

Q. Do I ever interfere in matters of mere routine and do I not leave to you all such matters?

A. You never interfere and you leave them to me. If I have any doubts I bring it to your notice.

Q. But how if I were actually out of the District do you consider me entitled to Extra Tentage?

A. I considered you were entitled as your Tents were in use by the Office and on the principle as explained above in Mr Robertson's time.

Q. And for that reason you never raised the question?

A. Yes.

Q. Between the 29th November and 12th December was I at Nurseputam at that time?

A You were not only there between these

those dates but from the 26th September up to the last named date in the question except when you came in to Vizagapatam to read the Queen's Proclamation.

Q. From what data do you speak?

A. From the rough Statements kept in the Office and also from letters which I had from you regarding salt matters.

Q. Where was I between the 26th December 1858 and 6th January 1859?

A. You gave leave to the Cutcherry for the Xmas Holidays and you yourself went I believe to Rajahmundry.

Q. Did I draw Extra Tentage for the Xmas Holidays?

A. Yes you did.

Q. Why did I draw it for these dates if I were away and it was the Holidays?

A. The Camp and Cutcherry remained at Nursepatam a portion only of the latter with all the Xtian Writers left for Vizagapatam preparatory to your going to Jeypore. I was not present at that time but the statement was made out in the same way according to the customary Rules.

/Signed/ J. W. McMurray
Dy Asste Sheristadar

Before me at Vizagapatam this 10th June 1859.

/Signed/ C. W. Reade
Collector

/True Copy/

C. W. Reade
Collector

Articles of Charge.

Mr. C. W. Reade, Collector and Government Agent at Viragapatam is Charged.-

---

1st. With having in two letters to the address of the Private Secretary to the Honorable the Governor, dated the 1st and 25th June 1859 respectively, distinctly denied that he, and a certain friend of his to his knowledge, were then, or had ever been using the property of the Rajah of Vizianagrum on loan, whereas in fact and in truth, both he and his friend as above alluded to, had used to a great extent, and for long periods Horses, Carriages, tents, Mirrors and other articles the property of the Rajah.-

2nd. With having obtained from the Rajah and forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Honorable the Governor, a letter from the Rajah to himself, dated 9th June 1859 to the effect, that he had borrowed no property from the Rajah - whereas such statement on the part of the Rajah was wholly untrue, and the latter containing

if.

Enclosure
in Mr. Reade's
letter to Sec. 11th
June/57 - 4 pages
extra Postage.

it, had been procured from the Rajah by Mr Reade through persuasion or intimidation.

3rd. With having passed to the Rajah three cheques as for the purchase off property belonging to the Rajah, but in lieu, Mr Reade's, use - such cheques being ante-dated so that the property for which they purported to have been given, might appear to have been bought by Mr Reade at dates anterior to those on which the cheques were actually drawn - and by way of giving a color to Mr Reade's denial that he had used the Rajah's property.—

Fort Saint George,
15th August 1859

I have &c.
Chief Secretary.

To C. W. Reade. Esq.

Collector of Vizagapatam.

Sir, It appears from a statement forwarded by the Deputy to the Board of Rev. that you drew the Dewtage at Nursipatam, continuously -

from 23d Sept/58 to 19th Nov/58
" 29th Nov/58 to 12th Decr/58
" 26 Decr/58 to 6th Jany/59.

The Hon'ble Governor desires to be informed whether you were actually in your own district during the whole of the above periods; & if not, how often you were absent from it, for what length of time, & what localities you visited.

D.A.C. 3/6/59.

76

ing horse, & seized our guide, threatening by word & deed all & more than should have inflicted had he been guilty of wilful deception. x x x. To this he as well as our own men & villagers emphatically appeared, who seeing his country-men so firmly in our grasp seemed to intend a similar fate might attend

Lieut. Sobrie was immediately after (a villager who had been interpreted as dead). x x x He had brought to give us battle we were too sharp for him, & after having lashed into a light whip, he again "he fled"

Fauvelle

to Lt Col C. Wilde

of 3d June 1859.

Enquiring whether he was actually in his district during the whole of certain periods for which he drew extra tent allowance; & specifying how long he was absent & where he went to.

15th August 1859. 3/ Chief Secret

To be sent to the Governor
of Fort St George
in Vizagapatam.

Sir,

We have the honor to have received a copy of your printed "Journal Notes "of a Trip into the Hills & to Jeypoor," being one of those forwarded under the official letter of the 3d May No. 341; and His Excellency's attention has been called to the following passages.

A. Page 8. "It struck us that we had "been misled, & that our guide had de-"ceived us, whether intentionally or "unconsciously the result was the same. XX "X X X. In this dilemma, I jumped "up my horse, & seized our guide, threa-"tening by word & deed all & more than "we should have inflicted, had he been "guilty of wilful deception. XXX. To his "cheek as well as ours a villager "suddenly appeared, who seeing his country-"man so firmly in our grasp seemed to "apprehend a similar fate might await "him".

^ Page 16. B. "Lieut. Orbis was immediately after "him; (a villager who had been impressed as "a guide) XXX He had thought to give us the "slip, but we were too sharp for him, & after "sundry lashes with a light whip, he again "took the lead"

His Excellency has perused with surprise and dissatisfaction extracts with ~~extreme~~ dissatisfaction

In the first case the assault was all your own, and as regards the second, ~~[illegible]~~. Much is said in the sequel of the lawless state of the Jungle by a mistaken. With these examples before ~~[illegible]~~ on the part of the highest European functionary in the district, there is no room to hope that the population will improve in this respect.

it is evident from the ~~[illegible]~~ way you mention it, that it had your sanction.

2. In Page 10, the following sentence has escaped the Governor's attention.

"Not to encumber us & to lighten as
"far as possible the impediments of our
"march, I had resolved to call upon the
"Zemindars of Madgole & Jaypoor to
"establish Bazaars at our different halting
"places. The former failed as I have men-
"tioned, but the latter well performed
"his part, & formed a most comfortable
"host by furnishing every thing in abun-
"dance & without payment". By this
it appears that a British officer of four
standing & ~~[illegible]~~ experience ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ regards the disbursements neces-
-sary to the supplying of four Europeans,
their servants, two companies of Se-
-poys & a large camp for a consider-
-able period as a ~~[illegible]~~ trifling expendi-
-ture to be incurred by a tributary Ra-
-jah in the occasion of a Political
Agent of the Govt visiting his country.
You are directed immediately to submit to
his Excellency a statement shewing the number
of men employed, the number of days during
his gratuitous system prevailed, & the probable cost
of the whole to the Rajah.

1.

3. The last passage I am to notice is the description of what is termed by you the "Royal Gifts". These, you state, were conveyed to you by "nearly 100 coolies, each laden with two baskets more or less filled "with the fruits of the earth, consisting "of grains of every kind, raw & prepared; Pumpkins; country vegetables; Ghee; Eggs &c; the procession "closing with ten sheep, two Peahens "& a Peacock." The ~~choicest~~ greatest delicacies of this large stock were, it appears from the narrative, retained by you for your own table; the rest being distributed among the people in the Camp. His Excellency desires to be informed for what reason you have ~~[illegible]~~ transgressed the well known order of Government prohibiting Public Officers from receiving substantial gifts from Natives under their influence ~~[illegible]~~ of the District; and you will at the same time distinctly state whether you have ever used or are now using the property of the Vijayanagaram Rájah & of Náráyana Gajápati Ráo — such as horses, carriages &c — on loan.

4. An early reply is expected by His Excellency to this letter.

I am &c

[illegible] 31/5/57

Some 20 years ago in Mr Lewis's em-
ploy in a private and confidential
rather than a menial capacity. Mr
Lewis had taken a great interest in
"Rajendro" when a boy and had
given him a large and liberal education
and subsequently employed him in
the Public Service in the Sub Collectorate
of Purulia. Rajendro's
services were highly appreciated
by his superiors & he was
promoted from time to time
to the appointment of Record
Keeper which he held for
a period of nearly 15 years prior
to his appointment to the Office
of Sheristadar of my Office
which he now holds.

I also enclose for your
information the original Memorandum
dated 25th
between the Head Sheristadar of my Office
and myself on the occasion of Rajendro's
first entertainment in June last year
as acting Cash Keeper from which date
he continued to officiate
in that capacity
with the exception of a month's leave
on full pay
which he availed himself of in March
last. The Salary drawn by
the Baboo
Rajendro
during his incumbency
of the Cash Keeper's office
is Rs 60 a month.
The original enclosures now received
from you are herewith returned
for the records of your Office.

Having announced to His Excellency

8. 7. Carmichael Esq
Bruntsfield Links

Sir

After the disposition of
my letter of Saturday Ma-
dame Chardon came
to see me & she has
given me the enclosed
Certificate &
I was very sorry
to refuse her
given first before
that gentleman left

Explains the Reporter's
non introduction into
the Jubilee Service 2nd
having told a
[illegible] falsehood
[illegible]
I have been visited
by the Reverend Selects
Man for the Dr. Burney
Curtsbacher - They
told me that the Enclosure
in the returned - The
Birth Certificate is for

a Gentleman of the
Civil Service Reporter
told me, that he
celebrate marriages in
his Service House at
Madras but the
Signature is a perfect
stranger to me —

I have the Honor to be
Sir
your most Obedient
Servant
Charles Reade

5

Walton

26 June 1865

To His Excellency the
Governor of Kansas

Sir

I have just heard
from Mr Aquen during
brunefal Assistant
that Kane has grossly
Scandalised at Leeds,
and as well as kind
Relief to our Suffering
and Sick by Scandalous
Character has been

Perly assailed - If I
be fort that such tales
had reached your Ex-
-cellency's Ears so
Excellency to favour me
your candid credence &
any insinuation tony
prejudice of the same
I speak of - I know it
joining Hon. my accuser
are Father Schnell
call them Slanderers
but Assurance he will

and infamous scandal without giving me the opportunity of meeting face to face those persons by whom they were uttered before my face. I have the honor to be with the above respect I beg to subscribe myself Your Excellency's most Obedient Servant

Colonel Meade

Waltair 24 Aug 1859

Madras 1st August 1859

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter dated the 26th ultimo in which you request that I will withhold my Countenance and belief from certain imputations against your Character without giving you the opportunity of meeting your accusers face to face, I beg to assure you that I shall not accept as true any imputation against you in your public

Captain

capacity without giving you an opportunity of explanation and de-fence and with no other have I any concern.

Believe me
Faithfully yours
(Signed) C. E. Trevelyan

C. W. Reade Esqre
Agent to the Governor
Vizagapatam.

has a knowledge of two native languages as well as of English. He was interested by me with respect to any Theological education being much beyond what was required of ordinary servants.

Boston 14th March 1848

Thomas

Thomas P. Riglander, attended me as a talking servant for some time, and I found him very useful. He speaks English very well, and is very ready in conversation, & in settling useful things.

J. J. Thomson

Jan. 1850.

My dear Lieut Holloway

I could conveniently leave this on Monday night & reach Walton the following morning between 8 or 9 o'clk. this will be the 6th day from the day you left me when I am sure I should let me know if there will be time enough if I do so.

In haste

Yours very truly

Fort 20th Augt

Officer in Chief
Government

My dear Mr Wycroft,

I send herewith the Papers relating to Mr Reade and shall be much obliged if you and Bourdillon will attentively consider them and give me the best opinion in your power.

The accounts I have received from many Trustworthy Quarters of the unfortunate Mr Reades judgement were so confirmed by the Journal of his Official Tour to Jaipur - which he volunteered to send me, that I determined to take the early opportunity of transferring him to some other situation, and of appointing to his place an Officer in whom the Government

and the Public could have confidence.
The absence of all fixed Regulations
and the peculiar character of the Population
including several half independent and
half civilised Native States, render
it, as you well know, more than
usually necessary that the Governors
Agent & Deputy Captain should be
a Person of approved judgement
and stability of character.
The correspondence has now
elicited other circumstances - especially
those relative to Mr Meade's alleged
conduct & the Rajah of Dejiyanagram -
which render it necessary I should carefully

to review the course which it will be
proper for me to adopt -
I received a letter this
morning from Mr Meade which
put up with my answer to
yours sincerely
H Munro
1 August 1859

Mr Reade

22/2/17

96

For some months past, indeed before he had left England, rumours respecting Mr Reade's character & conduct in private life and as a public officer have been conveyed to the Governor's ear. It was whispered that Mr Reade was offending the moral feeling of the community at Waltair by unduly conversing with the married woman, the wife of the medical officer of an adjoining district; and that by availing himself of his position to indent largely on the Vijayanagaram Rája's for the loan of horses, carriages & other property, he had lost the esteem & confidence of the natives of the district.

2. H. E. did not act on these reports. But, some time in May last, Mr Reade, shortly after his return from Jayapur, thought proper to transmit officially to Govt, in addition to his formal report, three copies of a printed Memo: entitled "Journal Notes of a Trip "into the Hills & to Jeypoor". In his Journal Mr Reade narrated with perfect candour, & in terms which showed that he writer saw nothing improper or out of course in the proceeding, how well the "Jeypoor Zemindar "had played the host by supplying in abundance & without payment" every thing required by the agent, his Sibandis & his camp in their march through his estate. There were also two anecdotes, told not without relish, of assaults on two learned Dillmen; in one of which the agent to the Governor was himself the principal, & in the second an approving looker on.

3. Mr. Reade was informed on the 31st May that the Governor had read these portions of his Journal "with surprise & dissatisfaction". He was called upon to say how he had so far come to forget his position as the representative of Govt., especially in the matter of the purveyances. And he was further directed to state (a native petition lately received having corroborated common rumour on that head) "whether he had ever used, "or was now using, or loan, any property "of the Vijayanagaram Rajah, or of Gopaty Pabi Rão", a wealthy merchant of the place."

4. To this Mr. Reade replied in a long letter d/7th June - Admitting both the assault & the purveyance, he stated that both were entirely exceptional to his general line of conduct; his standing principles being, 1st never to ill treat a native; and 2dly, never to allow a single article to be supplied either to himself or his establishment, without making prompt & equitable payment for the same. He denied having in his possession, or ever having had on loan, any of the Rajah's property, with the exception of having occasionally borrowed a pair of horses to take him a stage on an emergency. And on the 11th of the same month he forwarded two original letters from the Rajah & Gopaty Rão to his address, establishing the latter assertion.

5. It may here be mentioned, that, previously to the receipt of these letters at Madras, Mr. Reade had been asked (9th June) whether he had not on some occasions left his own district for a

few days at a time, drawing nevertheless extra tent allowance as if on circuit. He answered in the affirmative, saying he had been twice for four or five days together at Dowlaishwaram. N.B. This was in accordance with the information given in a native letter addressed to the Governor's private office, wherein the writer stated that the visits to Dowlaishwaram were made to Mrs ×× ××, who resides there with her husband when she is not with Mr Reade.

6. Mr Reade having now (vide paragraph 4) solemnly denied knowing the Rajah's property, his assurances would have been at once accepted; had it not been for the simultaneous receipt at Madras of two other letters from Waltair, both dated 11th June. One was from a native to the Governors office, & in the same terms as the second, which was from the Zillah Surgeon, Dr Blackwell, addressed to the Hon'ble Walter Elliot. Dr Blackwell informed Mr Elliot that the Rajah had been quasi coerced by Mr Reade to write the letters he did, which was dictated to him, as the Rajah had himself told him, by Mr Reade; & that the Rajah felt acutely the mistake he had made in thus putting his pen to paper, inasmuch as it was notorious that not only was Mr Reade himself in the habit of using his tents, mirzas, cows, horses & carriages, but that a pair of his horses had for some months been in the use of Mr Reade's friend, the Lady at Dowlaishwaram.

To Mr Reade 18th June

7. Mr Reade was accordingly questioned on his last point, as to whether it was true that he had misinjured the orders of Govt, by recently

to Madras

appointing to be responsible host of Capt Thesiger an unpopular candidate, a former butler in his family. Mr Reade flatly denied the first charge - and explained that the new Caretaker, though certainly once in the service of his family - but never in a menial capacity - had long been employed in the Sudder Court. A Memo has been procured from the Registrar, which shows that the man was formerly a reader in the translator's office; but for the last 7 years a 1st class copyist. It does not therefore appear that the rules of Govt were set aside, however Mr Reade may have selected for the post an old retainer of his family.

8. The letter from the Governor's Office to which the foregoing is Mr Reade's reply had hardly been despatched, when on the 19th June a letter d/ 12th idem, & marked "Private & most confidential" was received from the Rajah. "I trust" he writes, that the Govr. "will be pleased to pardon an act which I "have been led into, but which on reflection "I see may mislead Govt & certainly compro- "mise my character as an Honorable Man "among the Gentlemen of the District". He then proceeds to say that at Mr Reade's earnest request he wrote at his dictation the Letter forwarded to the Governor by that officer.

* Mr Knox states that Mr Reade treatment the Rajah met to powerful friends in the House of Commons!

9. Mr Reade has addressed two further Letters to the Govr, reviewing the correspondence in the train of an injured man & desiring to know who his accusers are. No reply has been furnish- -ed, but here is fresh evidence, procured thro' Col. Colvin that Mrs x x x x has driven about at Dowlaishwaram with a fine pair of horses; & Mr Knox, late Mr Reade's principal Asst, now at Madras confirms the whole of the reports & charges - & avers that Mr Reade, on being asked as to the borrowing, at once gave the Rajah three undated cheques - which the Rajah still has - as to for the value of the property he has on loan.

to resist

Memorandum

Minute by the Honble the President

Mr Agnew's Letter, quoted in Mr Elliot's Minute, renders further explanation necessary.

When I first saw Mr Read's Report of his own Proceedings, contained in the Pamphlet describing his tour to Jeypore, (a copy of which he sent Officially to the Government), and from the unanimous opinion of my Colleagues, that he was not a fit person to be entrusted with the management of the Relations of the British Government with semi-independent and often half-civilized Native Chiefs, I determined to take a suitable opportunity of transferring him to some Regulation District where the satisfactory conduct of Public affairs would not so entirely depend upon stability of personal character and consistency in maintaining and practising right principles; but after Mr Read's denial that he had borrowed the Rajas

to Resist

Raja's Horses supported by the Letter from the Raja to Mr Reade sent to me by that Gentleman, and the Raja's subsequent Letter to me disavowing his ~~writing~~ Letter to Mr Reade, it was impossible to avoid a public inquiry.

Nothing which has since been adduced has, in my opinion, shaken the Verdict of the Commissioner. No impartial person who compares the Raja's Letter to Mr Reade with the Letters addressed by Mr Reade to the Raja, can doubt that that Officer, when he received my Private Secretary's Letter asking him whether he had borrowed the Raja's Horses instead of telling the simple truth, went to the Raja and prevailed upon him to join in a story to be imposed upon me as the truth; and he has since, in accordance with the usual practice in such cases, endeavoured to divert attention from himself and to weaken the testimony against him by covering with obloquy every person concerned in bringing his conduct to light. Knowing, as I do from long experience, the peculiarly helpless condition of Native Proprietors in a Non-regulation Province, in the presence of a British Agent whose displeasure destroys their authority in the midst of jealous rivals and unprincipled dependents, I am not surprised at the Raja's inconsistencies. As already stated, the proof of Mr Reades' guilt is in no way affected by them

I have &c

Madras 12 November 1859

1/14/54

102

The Government in Consideration of the Re-
linquishment declared, & do hereby relinquish
merely pursuant to Instruct. dated
Letter of that date to the Right Hon.ble
the Secretary of State for Ludia-
Gate Lodge of Prussian Court in Pa-
-liament this National Joint Stock
Bank & the Bank Authorities Bank
Government Bank Gate Cheshire
Joint Stock Letters dated the 10th
12 of January effected & the Joint 5
of the Bank Bank, Cheshire
Joint Stock Bank by the Bank
after the Passing of the Bank Gate
had been sent home, pursuant
to Bank by or after the Passing of
Act & in their Possession of the
26th Sept, on the Paper Hostility
Bank &

The Letters are certainly suppos-
-ed, & as no doubt can exist
to their

being authentic, I have deemed it
right to confront them with the
testimony given by His Majesty before
the four Ministers, & it appears to me
manifest, that in respect to what
took place between Mr Meade &
himself, when they met on the 5th of
June last, His Majesty has in es-
sential points varied his state-
ments, taking first from other cir-
cumstances, alluded to in Mr M's me-
morial, more particularly from His
Majesty's letter of the 28 of January 1858 no-
ticed in page 6 of the memorial,
that the evidence given by His Majesty
on the occasion already referred
to is open to little doubt, in
fact that it is so contrary in
truth & fact as to render it
no longer safe or right on such
testimony, to pronounce, as we
have done, that Mr Meade in

that he had purchased of Mr
Cameron different articles
from His Majesty had been guil-
ty of gross falsehood -
In this state of the case it seems
to me necessary under the cir-
cumstances then detailed
that the opinion recorded then
be by Government amended -
There must nevertheless still
attach to Mr Meade the serious
fault of having, on the 9th of June
obtained from His Majesty, a
letter in many respects false
& the same letter he forwarded
to the Minister(?) ... further(?)
to enable the Governor to take the
initiative to mislead & de-
ceive -
I observe in letter E. of the
appendix, that Mr Dealey(?)
has stated, that "His Majesty"

Mr Reades Memorial & the Letters connected
with it were sent to me immediately
after on my return from the Hills.
The matter having been for the most
part discussed during my absence, I
should not have entered further
into the merits of the case, but for the
pointed references made to me by name
in the Memorial.
The investigation into
Mr Reades conduct has become so much
a party question that the facts
of the case have been overlaid by a mass of extraneous matter irrelevant
to the real merits in issue (irrespective of the charges)
The Memorialists appear to be completely unacquainted with Mr Reades at
the time of writing to the Private
Secretary on the 7th June 1859 believed
that the

Read & Sd CE Records
— 27 Oct 1859 and ordered
in the Govt of India No 14/10

Oct 1859 — with enclosure
ah of Vizianagram — —

Sd

horses, &c., were actually [purchased?] [thus] & whether his letter of the same date to the Raja of Vizianagaram of the same date [transmitted to the R. Secy?] the Rajas letter of the 9th June, & the cheques forwarded to the Raja on the 12th June were or were not intended to support the [illegible] purport of [incorrect?] statements made to the Hon'ble the Govr. & thro' his Pvte. Secy. & [judgment formed?]

On this point the [illegible] of the Govt. has already been recorded.

Mr. Morehead thinks that the contradictory statements of the Raja as exhibited in his parole evidence & his letter to Dr. Blackwell of the [illegible] June invalidate the credibility of his testimony as far as it goes.

I do not draw the same inference from my long personal knowledge of the Rajas character & disposition I can understand how the discrepancies arose.

The Raja is a kindly disposed but weak man not deficient in judgment when left to himself but of a nervous temperament [illegible] unable to cope with [illegible] situations of difficulty

His intercourse with [illegible] foreigner [illegible] chance [illegible] & he always urged [illegible] the greatest [illegible] the only [illegible] with his Rackawar [illegible] who had [illegible] intemperate [illegible] strongly resented [illegible]

[illegible] in a foreign language, of a clever barrister might be led into confused statements on matters of detail, [illegible]

[illegible] Read to Sir C E Trevelyan — 27 Oct 1859 and received in the [illegible] of 1 Nov 1859 No. 1470

[illegible] Oct 1859 — with enclo[illegible]

[illegible] ah of Vizianagram —

[illegible] fol

(Newham 11)

Mr Reade charges him with the abduction of his Ward Sarah Wilder & an
Indecent degree of Intimacy (Letter 12) with
Recites the Letter to his prejudice of Dr Blackwell
& the first must give an unprejudiced
Perusal Mr Reade knows best when he
left the District learned from the
Authority character of the Rebel Father
Dr Blackwell, the Physician who placed in Mrs Wilder
his most Reverend once a Month the Letters
of the Rome authorities.
Have had no com with the
Mr Parkes since in Reading for two or
three hours for articles, for the Establishment
of saw Prabell & he has
made no Complaint before
Mr Reade nor have
any communications
Other than being asked for
as far as I know the Subject regarding Mr Reade
Shall be addressed Simon after
the Rep from Lieut Wrangham in 1854
principally on the subject of a letter for
written by Dr Blackwell
as to one of the Reps who Mr Reade
if that he called for Reade never Received
Statement & of Mr Reade

Dr B in conclusion of the case of the Reps before
Mr Reade in Confirmation of Statement
to see Book of this date
Tell the Reps that Dr B. Statement had any
Grievance to be met by a full Confidential
Mrs Reade's Conduct came under
of Journal & Statement Reply & Publi-
cation
Dr Blackwell asked me
Read
that the Medical Officer Reps made
Character
Mr Reade
Statement that he had Consult
he done so Statement & that he might ask
Dr Blackwell
Reps in reply
Dr Blackwell

declared himself unable to

[illegible] in charge.

[illegible] 517

[illegible] this letter [illegible]

[illegible] in the papers [illegible] is the head of

I shall only in conclusion
to submit the answers to letters
Mr Gray agreed & my reply in explanation
of affair. & premising that Mr Agnews
eldest brother is my brother in law &
that I am at that rate acquainted with
Mr J J Gray.

From this it will be observed that
my communication was a strictly confidential
one & that not bear the inference attempted
to be drawn from it, that [illegible] before his trial.

Walter Elliot

12/Nov-54

[illegible] this letter & two subsequent
[illegible] were addressed
[illegible] also Cochran
the Consul. Cable & were [illegible]
made out to the Public Prosecutor
[illegible] to frame his charges
[illegible] letter from
[illegible] from Mr
G. was not after [illegible] received
Court had been reached after [illegible]
[illegible] Cowper said after from the Report
[illegible] the Press
[illegible] Earnest declare to avoid a public
[illegible] would in the strongest terms use
[illegible] to urge Mr Reade, by
[illegible] that they should not
[illegible] Mean make declarations, & Reader
[illegible] rather than [illegible] & allowing the Gaekwar
not to subject him to such an ordeal as he

Judl. Dept. to Cipl. 24. Nov.
No 48 of 1859.

Read the following papers —

Letter from Mr. C.W. Reade C.S. dated 27 Oct. 1859. enclosing a Memorial to the Right Hon'ble Secretary of State for India in Council with appendices A to X. —

Minute by the Hon'ble President 29 Oct & 12 Nov. 1859 —

Do by Hon'ble W.A. Anderson 31 Oct.

Do by Hon'ble F. Peacock Esq. dated

Do by Hon'ble W. Elliot 12 Nov. & concurrence —

Read again letter from Mr. C.W. Reade to Sec. Govt. of Fort St. Geo. KCB — 27 Oct. 1859 and enclosed in the Govt. of Fort St. Geo. No. 1470

from do. Oct 1859 — with enclosure from Rajah of Vizianagram —

Proceedings of Govt

Order thereon 22d November 1889. No 1592.

Ordered that copies of the above papers be forwarded to the Right Honble Secretary of State by Telegraph Steamer and that he follow with the despatches

6 Copies pd. M.C.O.

Proc. of Govt. 30 Nov.

Judicial 3. 1859 Depart.

Judl. Dept to Engd. 24.
Nov. No. 48 of 1859

No. 1592

Proceedings of Govt.

Dated 22nd Nov. 1859.

18@24