

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	270	Press
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Dated	5-3-	1918.60

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
for the month of March 1860.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 35. From Lieutenant Colonel A. C. SILVER, Acting Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 27th February 1860, No. 254.

In Extract Minutes of Consultation of date 18th May 1858, Military Department, a special grant of sixty Rupees per mensem was sanctioned to maintain a Police guard for this Department, for the safe custody of the large amount of Government property therein contained, in lieu of the old guard of Native Veteran sepoy formerly employed on that duty.

2. The grant of money has been apportioned by the Commissioner of Police as follows : 12 Rupees per mensem to a Duffadar and 8 Rupees each to 6 Peons.

3. The whole of the Government property was then placed under charge of the Police officer in command of the guard, to the extent that nothing was allowed to pass out of the building without a permit signed by the Manager or the Superintendent : and these vouchers produced daily by the Duffadar to the Superintendent as his authority for every thing he had allowed to pass the gates. He was further required to initial and pass the ticket of every tailor carrying Government work from the building, as a check to enable the Superintendent to recover the Government property in cases of theft.

4. This system involves a slight knowledge of English on the part of the Police officer in charge of the guard, which was pointed out by Captain Hope at the commencement to the Commissioner of Police and a Duffadar, having the requisite qualifications, was nominated to the guard and remained permanently attached.

5. Shortly after I was nominated to the office I hold, he was charged with some petty theft of pieces of old broken boxes and barrels from a godown, convicted before a Magistrate and sentenced to two months hard labor. Another Duffadar was sent who knew nothing but Teloo-goo, could neither read the permits nor initial the tickets and I, again, pointed this out to Colonel Boulderson who, as there was no Duffadar in the Force capable of taking the place, allowed me to have a very smart Naigue instead. The Naigue had been in charge of the guard ever since, to my entire satisfaction.

6. On the 23rd instant the Naigue asked me to recommend him to Colonel Boulderson for a vacant Duffadarship, I did so, but, on account of his junior position in the Force, Colonel Boulderson declined. I was quite satisfied : but, in reply, expressed an opinion that, as the Government grant to this Department was special, perhaps, Colonel Boulderson might allow him the pay allotted to the person who held the office of Duffadar.

7. Immediately on this the Commissioner of Police determined to relieve him, on the plea that he was not bound to furnish a Police officer knowing English and that it was contrary to Police Regulations to have a permanent employé attached to this Department : although the measure has been in operation all along and, until my expression of an opinion anent the pay.

8. I have repeatedly, since Thursday, begged of Colonel Boulderson to allow matters to remain as formerly ; and explained that, if a Duffadar is sent who does not understand a little English, Government property to any amount may disappear that I must stop the work at the Agency till a reference is made to Government, as neither myself, my Manager nor the Serjeants can write Tamil and Teloo-goo ; but the Commissioner of Police has, notwithstanding, relieved the Naigue by a Duffadar, who may be a most active and intelligent Police officer, but, still, from his want of any knowledge of English, is utterly useless to me.

9. I, therefore, earnestly beg the early decision of Government, as to whether I, as the responsible person at the head of this Department, am to receive the assistance of a Police officer capable of doing the work, and with whom I am perfectly satisfied, or, one who is incapable ; for, I must distinctly state that, I cannot be responsible for what passes out of so extensive a Department, without the aid of my subordinates.

Referred to the Commissioner of Police for early explanation.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }
27th February 1860. }

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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for the month of March 1860.*

No. 36. From Colonel J. C. BOULDERSON, Commissioner of Police, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 28th February 1860, No. 27.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Order of Government, under date 27th instant, calling upon me for an explanation in answer to a complaint brought against the Commissioner of Police by the Agent for Army Clothing, and to put the subject as clearly before the Government as I can, I will submit the correspondence which has taken place between myself and that Officer, with as few words in addition thereto as the case will admit of.

2. When the Police were in May 1858 directed to relieve the guard of Veterans, who had previously furnished a guard over the buildings in which the Government property at the Clothing Board is kept, Captain Hope begged me, if I could, to give him a Daffadar who could speak English, and as I had several men of that rank who could do so, I was easily able to comply with his request. The first appointed was named Rungasawmy, who was after some time relieved by Duffadar Moonesawmy; who, during my late absence from Madras, having been brought to trial by Major Wilson, he was convicted and sentenced by a Magistrate to hard labor in the Penitentiary: his dismissal from the Force following as a matter of course. Pending his trial, Naigue Rungasawmy was temporarily appointed to the command of the Clothing Board guard. On my return from Chicacole a promotion was made in his place, and a smart Daffadar Syed Moossah who can speak English, was sent to relieve the Naigue. Colonel Silver, however, earnestly requested that the Naigue might be allowed for the present to remain in command of the guard, and I (as it now appears foolishly) complied with the request.

3. It may not be out of place here to mention, that Major Wilson had occasion to express his opinion on this subject to Lieutenant Colonel Silver, when he told him that "he considered standing guards of police to be opposed to sound principles, and that he would not sanction such an arrangement if he were the responsible person," and as far as the men are concerned the usual relief has been regularly effected.

4. On the 22nd instant, a Daffadar was reduced for misconduct and the following day, I received from Colonel Silver the Note marked No. 1 (appended) in which Colonel Silver says,

No. 1.

"This young man has been very attentive and given me every satisfaction here. He only receives 9 Rupees, although he does the duty and has all the responsibility of a Daffadar, so perhaps if you have the opportunity, you would kindly bear him in mind as a special Daffadar for this office, Government having sanctioned in the 60 Rupees per mensem, 12 Rupees for a Daffadar for the Clothing Department."

In reply I told him, that the young lad had not been three years a Police officer; that he had not yet held the Rank of Naigue one year; and that I was not disposed to give him further promotion at present, Colonel Silver in reply sent me the Note No. 2 (appended) in which he says,

No. 2.

"I do not ask that the Naigue should be promoted to Daffadar on your permanent establishment of that grade, I only think that the Naigue who does the duty of a Daffadar as contemplated by Government, is fairly entitled to the pay sanctioned by Government to the man who does the duty here: otherwise you have a Daffadar or one receiving the pay of that grade employed on other duty than that of this department.

I suppose you have not a Daffadar who reads and writes English to give, but as the Rupees 60 sanctioned by Government is a special grant for that purpose, is it fair to pay that money to those not doing the duty.

If you pay the Naigue doing the duty of a Daffadar here Rupees 3 extra, you are depriving no one of the Police Force of a farthing, as the Government grant is special to the department and for those who do the duty and have the responsibility."

In answer to this I told him that I would relieve the Naigue by sending a Daffadar to command the guard. Colonel Silver then sent me Note No. 3 in which he says,

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No. 3.

"I do not wish the Naigue relieved. If he is, and you send a man who does not read and write English I must of course stop the work of the Agency and go to Government for relief because we cannot work without a man who reads and writes English."

To this communication I replied in the Note marked No. 4, and you will find that I therein told him why I was unable to comply with his request to grant the Naigue a higher rate of pay than his rank entitles him to receive.

No. 4.

The Government allow only a certain number of Daffadars and a certain number of Naigues for all the guards furnished by the Police, inclusive of guards to Public offices, such as the Clothing Board. Therefore whenever a Naigue is sent to command a Daffadar's guard, a Daffadar must be sent to command the Naigues, such is precisely the case with respect to your office. All the Police officers are on one Roll for duty, and all ought to be from time to time changed from one place to another. It was explained to you when you asked for him, that the man now in command of your office guard was only a Naigue. You now claim an officer drawing the pay of a Daffadar, and as none but Daffadars draw the pay of that rank, I shall send you one. I will select as smart a man as I can pick out, and I dare say you will find him as useful as the Naigue now commanding the Clothing office guard.

The Police guard sent to your office is intended to perform precisely the same duty, as would be given to a Military guard of the same strength, the only difference being that the Police officers are not relieved so frequently and the Police stand in precisely the same relative position towards yourself, as the men of a Military guard so employed would be placed.

The Naigue must be sent to do duty in a Division of Police and that will give you the opportunity to make a reference to Government, as you say you must do, if he is relieved.

I cannot undertake to supply any department with Police officers who can read and write English to do the duty of clerks and I must not engage to allow any officer to become a fixture in one command.

That reply of mine elicited Note No. 5, in which Colonel Silver says,

No. 5.

"I can only repeat what I have already stated that if the Naigue is relieved by an officer of Police who does not understand English, the work of the Agency must stop at a great loss to Government till the point is referred as to whether a Police officer who is competent to command the guard at the Clothing Board shall be allowed to remain under the peculiar circumstances of that department or one who is useless to me take his place.

In the Clothing Board there are several Lacs of Rupees worth of Government property under charge of the Police guard. Nothing is allowed to pass out of the building without a permit signed by the Manager or myself. These are written by us in English as neither of us know Tamil and the Police officer produces these every day as his voucher for every thing he allows to pass from under his charge so that he is not employed as a clerk, but if he cannot read English, he cannot tell what may be written in the pass. You labor under a mistake in stating "I claim a Police Officer drawing the pay of a Daffadar." I have claimed nothing. I simply expressed an opinion that the Naigue doing the duty at the Clothing Board might get the allowance sanctioned by Government for the department, but which I see from your Note of yesterday is impracticable and that it cannot be done and I am quite satisfied that matters should remain as they are."

And in the reply marked No. 6, I tell him,

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No. 6.

"I have sent you a Daffadar, one who is competent to perform all the duties that ought to be required of a Police officer commanding a guard. The Naigue must take his tour of duty in a Division or Jail. As I am likely to be called upon to furnish several other guards I shall be very glad to have the matter at issue between us decided by Government, and I shall not feel vexed if it is determined in your favour."

5. The Daffadar whom I have sent to command the small detail of Police officers on duty at the Clothing Board, is an officer of high character, he speaks English, and is able to read and write his own language, and until this correspondence commenced, I was not aware that any of the Police Officers who had been previously in command of that guard were able to do any thing more. Such seems to have been the case, however, in one or more instances, advantage was taken of it to impose upon the Police a duty and a responsibility which were never taken by the Military Non-Commissioned who preceded them and which could not have been contemplated by the Government when the latter were relieved by the Police. It is only now I have become aware of the full extent to which they have been employed upon duties so foreign to that of the service to which they belong. It was with no little surprise I learned that the working of the Clothing Agency depended so much upon the Daffadar commanding the guards of Police officers on duty there, as Colonel Silver represents. Affairs must certainly be in a strange condition if such is the case, and if the Agency is liable to be brought to a stand still at any moment through the casual absence of the Daffadar from his duty, a contingency which is always possible and must occasionally happen, for I assuredly could not undertake to supply the place of a peculiarly gifted party, able to read and write the English language from the ordinary members of the Force, who are generally destitute of these accomplishments.

6. It will now rest with the Government to determine whether the Police officers, even supposing them capable of acting as clerks are properly employed at the Agency in that capacity or not; in addition to settling the question as to whether interference and pressure such as Colonel Silver has brought to bear upon the Commissioner of Police in order to obtain irregular promotion for a particular party, are not likely if successful, to prejudice the discipline of the Force, besides by creating a precedent which may be taken advantage of by other Heads of departments, whose offices are likewise guarded by the Police. Section VIII of Act No. XIII of 1856, places that body under the exclusive direction and control of the Commissioner of Police, who is alone accountable for its proper management and I submit that external interference such as Colonel Silver has attempted is not expedient.

7. If I may be so permitted to do, I respectfully recommend that Colonel Silver be permitted to draw the sixty (60) Rupees himself and provide his own guard.

No. 37.

ORDER THEREON, 5th March 1860, No. 270.

**In original to be returned on copy being taken.* Resolved that the letter* from the Commissioner of Police be forwarded to the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing and that he be informed that the Government consider the Commissioner of Police to have taken, in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his letter, an entirely correct view of the matter at issue between himself and the Superintendent, and that Colonel Silver must make his arrangements accordingly, if he continues to draw his guard from the Police.

2. The Government will, however, if he prefer it, allow him to provide his own guard as suggested in the last paragraph of Colonel Boulderson's letter.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

3^d March

Deplur ed. Pycroft
It is now a
week since I made
a reference about
the Daffadar of this
office & we have
been at a stand
still ever since to
the loss of Govt.

The Daffadar on
duty here is lame:
:planning to be

4E
that he is unequal
to the duty which
he is required
to be relieved.

Can you kindly
tell me if you
had come to a
decision yet
Yours sincerely
A. E. E. E.

5E
Judicial Department.

N^o 338.

From the Commissioner of Police.

Dated 28th February 1860.

For Orders.

I am of opinion that the proceedings
of Selective Sittings are very irregular
throughout - and that the Commissioner
of Police has taken an entirely correct
view of the matter in dispute. *LL*

I must close - W. C. C.

W. C. C.

Judicial Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following letters:

From the Supdt. and Agent for Army Clothing - (Here enter 27 Feb. 1860, No. 234.)
From the Commissioner of Police - (Here enter 28th Feb. 1860, No. 270.)

Order thereon &c. March 1860, No. 270.

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* In original to be re-
turned on copy being
taken.

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Me

Resolved that the letter from the Commissioner of Police be forwarded to the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing and that he be informed that the Govt. consider the Commissioner of Police to have taken in paras. 5 & 6 of his letter, an entirely correct view of the matter at issue between himself and the Supdt. - and that Colonel Silver must make his arrangements accordingly, if he con-
-sues to Off. draw his funds from the Police -

TO

Surana

No order has been
passed on it but
has been of Mr. Boulton

2. The Govt will however
 if he prefers it allow
 him to provide his
 own guard as
 suggested in the
 last para of
 Col Houlden's
 letter.

It should adopt
 the suggestions
 of Col Houlden
 who he allows to
 provide his own
 guard.

I must mention
 much better than
 the present
 be the provided
 by the Police - It
 will be kept in a
 much more effective
 state than the present
 one. It is already to
 provide one - The
 duties of check for

To the Supdt and Agent for
 Army Clothing
 " Commissioner of Police
 with Original Enclos.

Approved by the
 Secy of War
 Dated 1st Dec 1861

be provided for
 in force of the
 law. Well

It seems to me best to let
 the Army Clothing Agent
 provide his own guard -
 He would then have a clear
 & undivided responsibility
 & there would be no clashing
 of Departments. Yll

10 March 1860
Judicial 1860. Oct 1860

1860.

Proceedings of Court

25 March 1860.
J. H. 283.

10 March 1860

35037