M.R.O. 1—39,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1914 Press ~~Mis.~~

59-61

Dated 8.12.1863 ~~19~~.

8/9

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 8th December 1863.

Read the following papers:—

No. 59. From Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES HERVEY, General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity; to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Camp Simlah, the 12th August 1863, No. 618.

In submitting, herewith, for the information of the Honorable Governor in Council, copies of the documents noted in the margin,* addressed by me to the Commissioner of Mysore and to the Government of Bombay, I have the honor in reference to the late Resolution† by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General abolishing the Executive Agency of this Department in British territory, but directing its maintenance in the Native States and extension to Mysore, to inquire, whether, in advertence particularly to my Despatch to your address, No. 406, dated 26th September 1859, on the subject of the depredations in Madras territory by a class of professional Dacoits commonly called Khaikarees and Kulkorwees (in Madras Korwurroos, &c.,) and to the measures for their suppression hitherto so successfully carried on by the Agency of the Department for the Bombay Presidency, now about to take up the position in Mysore, it would be the pleasure of the Government of Madras, to adopt the suggestions submitted by me to the Bombay and other Governments, for measures of a precautionary nature, not only against the professional criminal classes generally, but particularly against the Dacoits indicated, in concert with the operations about to be carried on against them from Mysore in communication with the general supervising agency of the General Superintendent.

* To Commissioner of Mysore, No. 533, dated 25th July 1863.
Extract from letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 435, dated 16th July 1863.

† No. 121, dated 8th July 1863.

2. Should the Honorable the Governor in Council be satisfied, in reference to any continued depredations by the above people in Madras territory, that much yet remained to be done against that very formidable and extensive class of criminals, it might, in his opinion, be best to extend the scope of Police action in a very advantageous yet inexpensive manner, to adopt some such measures as that I have ventured to submit to his notice, without in any way interfering with its jurisdiction and field.

3. The General Superintendent has still to maintain a supervision throughout the entire country; and as an interchange of communication and intelligence between him and the several local authorities, has been directed, it would be to complete the circle of that supervision, and to contribute to the general safety, if Madras should include itself in the general concertive measures it has been my duty to suggest to other Governments and Administrations.

From Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES HERVEY, General Superintendent; to L. B. BOWRING, Esq., Commissioner for Mysore, Bangalore, dated Simlah, the 25th July 1863, No. 533.

In the Resolution by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, directing that the Special Agency of this Department be abolished in British territory, but be maintained in Native States under the General Superintendent, a copy whereof has been furnished to you, it is ordered that an office of the Department be established for the Province of Mysore, and I am desired to arrange with yourself and with the other local authorities concerned, and report to the Government of India, the names of the Officers I would propose to be the Assistants of the Department in the States indicated, and the establishments I considered it necessary to allow them.

No. 121, dated 8th July 1863.

2. But as the duties of the Department in such States were not to be carried on by distinct Officers, but, as at Hyderabad, by local Assistants on an extra allowance of Rupees 200 per mensem, I have the honor in respect to the territory under your administration, to inquire whether in giving effect to His Lordship's commands, and at the same time to provide for the continued employment of the distinct Assistants of the present Department, it would be in your power to recommend the nomination to your Commission, of any of the Officers* named in the margin, to whom might also be confided the special duties of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

* 1. Major Ranken, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant General Superintendent and in charge of the Government School of Industry at Jubbulpoor.
2. Major W. D. Dickson, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant General Superintendent at Agra.
3. Lieutenant W. G. Ward, 36th Madras Native Infantry, Assistant General Superintendent, Ellichpore Circle (on furlough on Medical Certificate to Europe.
4. Mr. W. M. Hearn, Bombay Uncovenanted Service, Assistant General Superintendent for the Bombay Territories.

3. They are all able, intelligent and industrious Officers; but in reference to the operations hitherto chiefly conducted by the Assistants for Bombay in the suppression of the formidable class of Dacoits called Khaikaries and Kulkorwees who infested that Presidency and who, under various designations, continue to infest Mysore and its adjoining Districts in Madras, I would beg the more particularly to recommend to your favorable notice the employment accordingly in Mysore, of *Mr. W. M. Hearn.* His pay in this Department is a consolidated salary of Rupees 700 per mensem; and it would be an advancement commensurate with his length of service, peculiar qualifications and aptitude for the public service, should the post you were able to confer upon him, secure to him at least that amount of salary *with the addition to it* of the extra allowance for the performance by him at the same time of the duties of this Department in Mysore.

4. Or should you be unable to afford him or any of the Officers named, the employment solicited, I would beg to inquire whom particularly of the Officers already on the Mysore Commission, you would propose as the Assistant for this Department, and to favor me with the names of those whose qualifications and the nature of their local duties would enable them efficiently to take up the new charge.

5. With regard to the establishment of the Officers employed, it is my opinion that where the Police of contiguous British territory, are for the future, to act upon their own respective areas, under *distinct* local control and supervision, in respect to future measures for the suppression of professional crime, a smaller establishment than that now allowed to an Assistant General Superintendent, could not, with any advantage, be proposed for the Assistant working in the state under you, who would not only have to keep down crime therein, but to follow up the information acquired of those criminals who should cross over into conterminous territory, or to pursue those who invaded his own charge. For such persons would not be slow to take advantage of any relaxation in neighbouring Provinces, in measures for their detection and punishment arising from divided jurisdiction in respect to themselves. The position, moreover, about to be taken up in Mysore for a continued effectual watch over the criminal classes in the habit of depredating in Southern India, supplying as it would the gap occasioned by the withdrawal of the Agency from Belgaum, urgently requires that no insufficient means should be at the disposal of the Officer especially employed upon that important duty.

6. Should this accord with your own views, my proposal would be, that the Special Agency of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department in Mysore, be maintained in the strength appertaining to the Officer of the Department employed at Belgaum, and on the cost below shown, viz:—

	Per mensem. Rs.	A.	P.	Per annum. Rs.	A.	P.	
Assistant General Superintendent	200	0	0	2,400	0	0	The members of this office establishment would also receive travelling allowances whenever away from head-quarters on duty at $\frac{3}{10}$th of salary per mensem or of Rupees 45 per mensem for the whole establishment.
Office Establishment.							
1 English Clerk	40	0	0				
1 Sherishtadar	40	0	0				
1 Mohafizdufter	20	0	0				
2 Mohurirs at 15 Rs each	30	0	0				
4 Chuprasses at 5 do.	20	0	0				
	150	0	0	1,800	0	0	
Office rent	40	0	0	480	0	0	
Nujjeeb Establishment.							
1 Toomundar	40	0	0				*This is under the present strength of the Department attached to the Belgaum office which consists as follows:—
1 Jemadar	20	0	0				
5 Duffadars at 12 Rs. each	60	0	0				
50 Nujjeebs at 6 Rs. do.	300	0	0				
1 Bhishtee	4	0	0				
	424	0	0	5,088*	0	0	

	Per men.	Per annum
1 Naib Toomunder	20	240
7 Duffadars at 12. 84		1,008
58 Nujjeebs at 6...348		4,176
1 Mootsuddie...	10	120
1 Bhishtee.....	4	48
Total Rupees.	466	5,592

Contingencies including subsistence and clothing of Approvers and prisoners' road expenses and stationery charges	375	0	0	4,500†	0	0	† The present average cost on this account of the Belgaum office, is Rupees 550 per mensem, or Rupees 6,600 per annum; but this includes the subsistence of the Approvers attached to the branch School of Industry, who will remain at Belgaum with it; also for the hire of a building for a Jail and other expenses that it would not be necessary to incur at Mysore. This would vary according to the number of approvers employed and the number of prisoners in custody.
Total Rupees	1,189	0	0	14,268	0	0	

7. The Hyderabad Durbar contributes a sum of Rupees 592 per mensem towards the expenses of the Agency in that State. In Central India the Durbars of Indore and Gwalior, used to contribute, the former Rupees 200 and the latter Rupees 1,200 per mensem, for the distinct Agencies of the Department formerly in each of those States. Major Meade has intimated that Hoolkar will continue to do so; and I have suggested that perhaps Scindiah might not object now to contribute a similar sum; making in all, a sum of Rupees 400 per mensem on the part of *both* of those Durbars, towards the expenses of the single Agency now directed to be established in Central India. I have in like manner proposed to General Lawrence, that the larger States of Rajpootanah might, if he thought proper, be asked to contribute together a sum of Rupees 400 per mensem for the Agency for that Province. It is no part of my instructions to propose such a measure; and I merely offer for your own consideration, whether any sum might not reason-

ably be set apart from the revenues of the Native States under your administration, towards the expenses in like manner, of the Agency in Mysore.

8. According to my proposals, the average cost of the Agency in Hyderabad territory, will amount to Rupees 8,652 per annum,* after deducting the contribution of Rupees 592 per mensem, made by the Durbar. The Agencies in Central India and in Rajpootanah, will each cost Rupees 9,468 per annum, after similar deductions to the extent as already indicated of Rupees 400 per mensem in each case. Should a sum of Rupees 400 per mensem, be also the local contribution on the part of the Mysore Government, the expenditure on account of the Mysore Agency would likewise be reduced to Rupees 9,468 per annum.†

	Per annum.
* Total cost	Rs. 15,756
Deduct—	
Contribution by the Durbar	„ 7,104
Total Rupees..	8,652

† Cost already shown Rupees	14,268
Deduct—	
Contribution Rupees 400 per mensem	4,800
Total per annum..	9,468

9. To enable me to submit the necessary steps for carrying out the details of the measures ordered, as early as possible, I solicit the favor of the earliest reply to this reference; on receipt of which I will arrange for the removal to Bangalore of the office of the Department at present in the Bombay territory, on the most convenient opportunity with reference to the arrangements in progress for the transfer to the local Police, of its duties therein.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) CHARLES HERVEY,
General Superintendent.

Extract paragraphs 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9 from a letter from the General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity; to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 485, dated 16th July 1863.

Paragraph 2. Having been desired to submit in the Foreign Department, the names of the Officers, I would propose to be Assistants in the future Thuggee and Dacoity Department in the Native States, I have inquired of the several Residents and other Chief Officers concerned, whether they could give employment to any of the present Assistants of the Department, among whom Mr. Hearn is included, as their Assistants for the charge of the special duties indicated, and it has been my endeavour to obtain an appointment for Mr. Hearn particularly in the Mysore Commission, where he would supply the gap which might otherwise occur in the operations hitherto so successfully directed against, for instance, the Khaikaree Dacoits.

3. The criminals here particularly referred to, once so formidable in Bombay territory, have, the Governor in Council is aware, been almost entirely suppressed therein, by the operations conducted in the first place by myself and subsequently taken up by Mr. Hearn. They now, however, under other designations, infest the Madras territory and Mysore, and extend into His Highness the Nizam's dominions and the Central Provinces; and I greatly fear that any relaxation in the measures for their effectual suppression, may lead them again to appear in Bombay. It is, therefore, most necessary that some Officer be employed, who by his experience with the tribe, may continue to check them in their depredations. The position in Mysore would be a very favorable one for such a purpose, and I consider Mr. Hearn's employment most essential to such an end, should it be his wish to be removed to that territory.

5. The latitude allowed to each local Government by the tenor of the instructions conveyed, to effect an immediate or a gradual introduction of the new measures now directed, leads me to propose, with reference to the order for the abolition of the present Special Agency in Bombay, and indeed my own instructions enable me to propose it for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, whether in view to the efficient surveillance of the Bombay territories in regard to Thuggee and Dacoity, it would not, at first, be advantageous in dispensing with the

old machinery, to entrust the duty for the entire Presidency to some *single* District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Hearn in such a capacity,) aided by a small office establishment, and by a small body of special Policemen (taken from the old Nujjeeb Force,) the latter to be employed on special occasions only such as may at any time occur when it may not be advisable or expedient for the success of the undertaking, to entrust the particular matter on hand to the local Constabulary.

6. I beg to show in the margin,* the expenses attending such a measure; which, and all other contingencies, as the subsistence of Approvers, &c., would for the future, be provided for in the Police expenditure of the local Government. My proposition is, as submitted also to other Governments and administrations, that the particular Officer employed as above, (who, that he may be contented to perform the extra duty without extra pay, might be a District Superintendent of the 1st grade, for whom a liberal allowance is provided,) communicate with the General Superintendent, as the present Assistant now does, but only in matters requiring special reference, by a flying seal through the local Inspector General of Police; and that all cases of Thugs and Dacoits, or of Thuggee and Dacoity, that should require special handling, be referred by the other local Police Officers, in the same way, to the special Superintendent indicated, instead of indiscriminately to the General Superintendent, which might create confusion and would multiply labor. I do not propose that the special Officer should himself commit such cases for trial. That duty would, of course, appertain, for the future, to the local Magistrate. But he would prepare the "Missull" or record of the case according to present process (which has not been superseded by the new arrangements and should therefore be adhered to,) and then hand it over to the particular Magistrate concerned for final disposal.

	Per mensem.	Per annum.
Office Establishment.		
1 English Writer	30 0 0	
1 Mahurrir or Karcoon	15 0 0	
2 Chupprasees at 5 each	10 0 0	
Total	55 0 0	660 0 0
Special Policemen.		
2 Head Constables at 12	24 0 0	
20 Constables at 6	120 0 0	
Total	144 0 0	1,723 0 0
Stationery say	5 0 0	60 0 0
Travelling allowance for Office establishment at $\frac{1}{10}$ths of total salary; say for 6 months of the year	.....	99 0 0
Grand Total	.....	2,517 0 0

7. By the adoption of some such course, an uniformity would be preserved in proceedings against such exceptional criminals, in concert with the general measures for their suppression; jurisdiction would not be invaded; the General Superintendent would guide, but not control, in cordial communication with local Governments and with the Police authorities concerned, and a safe guard be at the same time afforded against in road into any particular tract of country on the part of a dangerous people, who, the keenest of their sort, would not be slow to take advantage of any temptation held out to them where, in regard to themseves, there was a divided jurisdiction and no systematic concert, such as would, I apprehend, arise, should the duty not yet for sometime be centred in some one of the Police Officers, of each local Government, but be performed in a desultory manner by them all.

9. I have stated that the charge attending the special measures I have ventured to advocate would be Rupees 2,517 per annum. Optional, as in all Police matters, to adopt them or not, it would equally rest with the local Government whether a special allowance of 100 Rupees per mensem might not with advantage be granted to the Officer specially employed. An extra allowance to the Officers employed is indeed the principle enunciated in the Resolution, whatever the opinion expressed in the report that formed its accompaniment. The paragraph of that report moreover referring to this subject (17) is not one of those the Resolution adopts: and whatever the view of His Excellency in Council himself, my only part in the matter is to propose. The arrangement would, however, add a sum of Rupees 1,200 per annum to the estimate above given. But the total amount of annual expenditure, whatever it may be, would be exclusive of

the cost of Approvers which may be taken to come up, on the average, to Rupees 2,400 per annum. The latter item includes the subsistence of the approvers employed in the Belgaum Factory, but a portion of which might, as at Jubbulpoor, hereafter be borne by that Institution. I would suggest, however, for consideration whether the expenses attending the maintenance and clothing of Approvers, might not, with propriety, (they being convicts,) be debited to the several Jail expenditure of the Bombay Government, payable by Bills upon the several local Jail authorities of the Districts in which each batch of that body should happen to be employed. Prisoners would, I apprehend, be paid for in the same manner as the expenses of prisoners in Police custody are now disbursed. There would then remain only the sums first named to be embodied in the amount set apart by Government for local Police expenditure.

N. B.—This amount would be less for Madras. But it would vary according to the number of persons from time to time admitted as Approvers by the local Inspector General of Police in communication whenever he should deem it necessary, with the General Superintendent.
(Signed) CHARLES HERVEY,
General Superintendent.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES HERVEY,
General Superintendent.

No. 60. From W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Kotegheri, 10th November 1863, No. 3037.

General Department.

I have carefully considered the communication of Colonel Hervey, dated 12th August 1863, No. 618. I have the honor to submit the following remarks on it.

2. This paper and* a previous communication from this Officer on the same subject show that—being ignorant of the people, country and circumstances of crime in this Presidency—he had adopted far-fetched and quite erroneous views on the subject of Dacoity in this Presidency in general and of Robbers as a criminal class in particular.

* To the Chief Secretary, dated 26th September 1859, No. 406.

3. The Government may rest assured that there is no special virtue to be got out of Agencies of this character—nothing that is not to be got out of a Police which works, as does the Madras Police, on sound and effective principles. I deem that the extension of the operation of Colonel Hervey's Agency to the Madras Presidency is not only wholly uncalled for; but that it would prove prejudicial and embarrassing in every respect. It would paralyse the combined and useful efforts of the Constabulary, and afford an excuse to apathetic Officers for doing nothing. *Real* responsibility would rest no where. It may be suited to Native States but quite unsuited to this country and its judicial system.

4. The Madras Government adopted, as early as 1859, such measures of a precautionary nature, against the criminal classes generally, as were by it judged requisite. These measures are based on that broad principle, which is now acknowledged in Police science to be *the only true and sound one*: viz., that of making the whole Police of the country efficient for the performance of every duty in regard to all the crime of the country, and holding them, as a body, entirely responsible for the repression and detection of all crimes. These measures very properly involved the getting rid of all such Special Agencies as the one under consideration. These had, in this country, been allowed to spring up from time to time to meet emergencies which for various reasons could not at the time be met by the general and thorough re-organization of its Police establishments on the broad and liberal basis which we have now adopted. So soon as circumstances admitted of this being done, these irregular operations were very properly superseded and merged into the regular Police Administration of the country.

5. The sound measures adopted by the Madras Government have been gradually matured. And their soundness and progressive efficiency are established by the fact of a decided decrease in the number, while there is a marked change in the character of offences of violence against property in most of our Districts. They are further established by a steady and progressive increase in the number of convictions obtained, and by the state of our Jails, which shows that increasing numbers of offenders of the bolder classes are being removed from the ranks of criminals at large, by the ordinary operation of the General Police and judicial tribunals of the country.

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6. The Police Commission of 1860, recommended the extension of the above stated sound principles of general Constabulary throughout India, and the suppression of all special Agencies of the character now proposed to be extended to Madras—as unsound and ineffective in principle and generally irregular and very objectionable in practice. I believe that this view has been adopted by the Supreme Government; and that the operation of Colonel Hervey's Agency has been confined to Native States. Be this as it may, I do not gather that Colonel Hervey has the authority of the Imperial Government for the proposal he makes.

7. In this Presidency all special Agencies have been swept away with advantage. And I earnestly deprecate their revival, or the introduction of any new one such as is proposed. It were an anachronism.

8. When such special and feeble Agencies are any where required or tolerated, the general Police must be in an unhealthy and inefficient state. The only *real and useful remedy* for such a state of things is to put the general Police of the country itself on a sound footing; and to form it into a preventive and detective body sufficiently strong and ubiquitous to suppress all grave crime and deal with it with vigor when it occurs, on the ordinary principles of Administration and Law. The ordinary crime of the country never can be suppressed and detected with lasting and certain effect by creating some Special Agency, to which some one branch of it is to be made over, least of all an Agency which applies a system of spies and criminal approvers to the detection of ordinary crime, and does not attempt direct preventive measures.

9. Such measures are expedients of a most dangerous character; even where the instruments are more trustworthy and reliable than the low paid Indian *Nujjeeb* and Indian criminal approver. They, happily, are viewed with great and very proper jealousy and caution by the English Law and Judges; and can only be justified under great emergency. Any such departure from sound principle in Police administration is at this time uncalled for in this Presidency. The operation of the proposed Agency would be found little suited for the settled and regulation Districts and judicial institutions of the country.

10. The Gang Robberies and Dacoities of this Presidency, I need scarcely remark, have no special features and require no special treatment. They are a branch of the ordinary crime of the country—committed by the ordinary criminal population and to be met by the ordinary executive Police and judicial appliances. With Colonel Hervey's so-called professionals, it is at all times comparatively easy to deal. All these are sufficiently known to the Police. External aid is not required. It is where the country people themselves are, from local circumstances, addicted to crime that we find our greatest difficulty. This, as the Government is aware, is the condition of our crime; and not that which Colonel Hervey erroneously presumes. Here his aid can be of no use whatever.

11. I am satisfied that the concretive measures, as Colonel Hervey terms them, required for general safety, are, so far as this Presidency is concerned, far more safely entrusted to and conducted, as is now done, by the numerous body of able and experienced local Officers of the Police and Magistracy, under the control of the local Government; than they ever can be by any external Agency, with a feeble, ill-paid, and necessarily miserably supervised establishment, as commended by Colonel Hervey. A single District affords full occupation for any one Officer if he does his duty and watches the operations and conduct of that ill-to-be-trusted creature and Indian Policeman—be he called *Nujjeeb* or Constable. It is quite impossible that any single Officer with the proposed Establishment could suppress Dacoity throughout the entire Presidency—much less keep his scattered establishment in check or prevent the illegal acts and oppression to which all such men always resort—better than a body of able, experienced and well informed

District Officers acting in co-operation—each determined on war to the knife against all criminal, each doing battle on his own ground,—all acting under their own heads and local Government.

12. The *Koravers* or *Kurchas*, on whose propensities Colonel Hervey has laid exaggerated stress in his former and present communication, are the petty carriers (of Salt and Grain) who travel with their wares about the country and reside in a few of our Districts. At home and *en route* they engage in mat-making and such like Gipsy employments. These races no doubt commit occasional Highway Robbery in out of the way places—generally wholly without violence, —and like all Gipsy races they steal when opportunity offers. But they are by no means *the* "professional" Dacoits or Gang Robbers of the country, as most erroneously put forth in these communications. Our experience has ever been that when they are engaged in such offences, they join "by invitation" at the solicitation of some organizer of Gang Robbery of the country side where the offence is committed or of some influential person who has a grudge to gratify and subsidizes some band of these Gipsies which may be conveniently passing through or be encamped temporarily in the vicinity. The root of the crime always lies close at home; and we rarely or never have found a *Koraver or Kurcha* the leader or prime mover in such a crime. They are not nearly so much addicted to crime of violence as the ordinary Pariah, under whatever name locally known, or even Sudras and Mussalmans of the Districts where the crime of Gang Robbery is rifest. The organizers and participators are local; the *Koravers* and *Kurchas* are occasional agents: and when the community are fairly set against the crime they have little to fear from these people.

13. The evil name which has attached to the *Koravers* of certain Districts is in some measure to be attributed to the apathy and inefficiency of the old *Tahsil* Police and the more frequent complicity in crime of the village *Talari*, &c. When a *Potail* of the Ceded District (many of whom were the prime movers in crime) organized a Gang Robbery with his own dependants, it suited him to report that a gang of *Koravers* had come in the night and committed the offence, and had disappeared leaving no trace of their coming or going. Or when a *Tahsildar* or *Peshkar* of the Salem District could make nothing of a case,—amidst a set of villagers who were all implicated,—a gang of wandering Koravers was alleged to have perpetrated the crime. This assertion was too readily accepted as a reason for dropping the case as hopeless of detection. The thing is now so well understood that few Officers of experience attach importance to any assertion that a grave Gang Robbery was committed by *Koravers* who had disappeared. They search for the real perpetrators amongst the village evil doers at hand. Here the extraneous aid of Colonel Hervey's establishment cannot aid us.

14. In conclusion I beg to state emphatically that I consider the proposal of Colonel Hervey as subversive of the sound principles of Police administration which have been adopted by the Madras Government and sanctioned, so far as this Presidency is concerned, by the Supreme Government. I deem that any extension of this Agency is uncalled for by any existing emergency or any failure on the part of the Madras Government which could justify such departure; that the introduction of such an agency and establishment and its operations would interfere in a prejudicial manner with the work and responsibilities of the proper Police of the country, which is now working fairly and usefully without such interference or proffered aid; and that such a measure would be a needless setting aside and bootless disparagement of the ability of the local and far more experienced and able Officers of the Police and Magistracy, who are now grappling successfully with crime. The Government may, I think, rest assured that Colonel Hervey's Department has no superior qualification whatever for dealing with the Dacoity of this Presidency; and that—setting aside the equivocal principles on which it works with *such agents*—his establishment would have very inferior opportunities of producing extended and lasting effects. Further, so far as I know the practice of this and other such special Agencies, I believe that its operations would prove unsuited to the spirit of our judicial administration—I therefore most earnestly trust that this Government will not sanction the introduction, by Colonel Hervey, of an agency over which this Government and its local Officers can exercise no real control,—an Agency which, I may add, cannot be usefully administered, so far as this

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Presidency is concerned, from the distant head-quarters of the general Superintendent. And I respectfully advise the Government to trust their own local and experienced Magistracy and Police Officers, and to exact at their hands the successful suppression and detection of all ordinary crime and I venture to assure the Government that if these cannot do it, the proffered aid can be of no avail.

15. I need scarcely add that Colonel Hervey's Agents will meet with all co-operation in tracing criminals from Mysore or the Native States that may take refuge in the Districts of this Presidency.

No. 61. To the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, dated Fort Saint George, 8th December 1863, No. 1914.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 12th August last, suggesting that arrangements should be made in this Presidency similar to those you have suggested to the Government of Bombay for the suppression of Dacoity in concert with the operations about to be carried on in Mysore, I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Governor in Council sees no necessity for the adoption, in the Madras Presidency, of any special measures for the suppression of Dacoity or other crime, and is satisfied that this duty should be entirely entrusted to the local Magistracy and Police.

2. I am to add that the employés in your Department will receive all necessary co-operations from the local authorities in tracing Criminals from Mysore or other Native States, who may take refuge in the Districts of this Presidency.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. McMootry.

Judicial Department

Recd 12

No. 1914.

To.

The General Superintendent
of operations for the suppression
of Thuggee and Dacoity.

Sir.

In acknowledging
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Fort St. George
8 December 1863

I have &c.

Judicial 1863 Departt.

№ 1914.

To

The General Superintendent
of operations for the
Suppression of
Thuggee and Dacoity.

F.R. 2395/65.

Dated 8th December 1863.

Seeing no necessity for
the adoption in the Madras
Presy of any special
measures for the supp-
-ression of Dacoity.—

14-12-05

59061