

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	234	Press
		~~Mis.~~
165-166		
Dated	23	2-19-1864

9/10

Not to be folded or roughly handled

144

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
23rd February 1864.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 165. From Colonel J. M. PRIMROSE, Adjutant General of the Army; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort Saint George, 4th February 1864, No. 80.

I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to bring to the notice of Government that certain accusations preferred by Mr. Silver, the Collector of Tinnevely, against Assistant Surgeon Gillies, Zillah Surgeon, to the effect that his Vaccination Returns were unworthy of credit and fictitious, have formed the subject of inquiry by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in the Southern Division.

2. The papers connected with the case are far too voluminous to trouble Government with; but the grounds for the accusation, and the Assistant Surgeon's reply to the charge, and the nature of the evidence in support of it, may be gathered from the letters of Doctors Cole and Reynolds, and the report of the Judge Advocate General on the matter. These three papers are accordingly forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and I am directed to suggest that Assistant Surgeon Gillies be removed from the District in which he is at present employed.

3. His Excellency, under all the circumstances of the case, does not recommend that the conduct of the Assistant Surgeon should be made the subject of judicial investigation.

4. The mass of papers will be forwarded to Government, if required, for perusal.

5. Mr. Silver's style of correspondence, and his conduct during the investigation, have been very unbecoming an officer of Government.

From R. COLE, Esq., Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, Fort Saint George; to Colonel J. M. PRIMROSE, Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, dated 14th December 1863, No. 3579.

Referring to your letter, No. 446, 29th September 1863, I have the honor to submit here-

No. 446, of 29th September 1863, and enclosure
To be returned when no longer required.

with a report, with Affidavits, from Deputy Inspector General J. Reynolds, touching his inquiries at Tinnevely relative to the charge of untruthfulness advanced by Mr. Silver the Collector, against Assistant Surgeon Gillies.

2. I regret to add that Mr. Reynolds' investigation has thrown no new light upon the matter. The Collector is still positive in his charge of untruthfulness, and Mr. Reynolds himself declares that Dr. Gillies' statement, that he inspected 410 children at Elangee, and 313 at Tenkasey, appears to him incredible.

3. His Excellency will, no doubt, observe that the conduct of the Collector during this investigation showed a strong feeling against Assistant Surgeon Gillies, but with reference to this I would observe that, whatever the conduct of the Collector may have been in this matter, the charge against Assistant Surgeon Gillies of making false returns has not been fully rebutted during the investigation.

4. I would suggest, therefore, should His Excellency think the evidence sufficiently clear, that charges may be sent in against the Assistant Surgeon, so that he may have the opportunity of clearing his character before a Military tribunal.

From J. A. REYNOLDS, Esq., Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Southern Division; to W. R. CORNISH, Esq., Secretary, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, Fort Saint George, dated Trichinopoly, 1st December 1863, No. 835.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that, in obedience to the instructions conveyed in your letter, No. 2815 of the 13th October 1863, I proceeded to Tinnevely, and on the 7th of November last commenced the investigation of the charges made against Assistant Surgeon J. D. Gillies, M. D., Zillah Surgeon, by J. Silver, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely.

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2. The evidence of several Native authorities and others, from the villages referred to in the correspondence, was taken in Tamil before me on that day, in the presence of the Collector and Dr. Gillies, translations of which are herewith forwarded, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
3. On Monday the 9th the investigation was resumed in the presence of both gentlemen, and evidence taken down in English, at Dr. Gillies' request. Dr. Gillies was assisted on both days by a friend, and on the 2nd by a Court Vakeel also.
4. The Collector was excited during the first day's proceedings, frequently making use of such expressions as "The question is not to the point"—"what is the object of it"—"a quibble"—"pooh"—"nonsense," &c., and otherwise exhibited impatience when Dr. Gillies was questioning the witnesses. The latter frequently appealed against this objectionable conduct, but being anxious to elicit the truth, and to get on with the business, I continued until on the second afternoon the Collector quite lost his temper and behaved in such a way that I was obliged to discontinue the investigation in his presence. On going over the portion of the statement where it is said that Dr. Gillies met a "member of the Collector's family," he (the Collector) suddenly got up from the table, striking it with his fist, and in a loud and very excited tone said, "It is a downright lie," "or, I pronounce that to be a downright (or infernal) lie," or words to that effect; adding, "He knows it," "or that man knows it to be so," and "I will bring a witness to prove it, whose words no one can doubt." The Collector then left the bungalow to bring Mrs. Silver; this lady insisted on making her statement before me in the presence of Dr. Gillies. I told her that the written statement she had given me the day before was sufficient. The lady, however, made the statement, which together with her written one is herewith forwarded.
5. On Mr. Silver's returning to the room we sat in, I met him and I said that in consequence of his violent conduct I could not proceed. He then in presence of myself and Dr. Gillies apologized, and promised that it would not be repeated if I would continue the inquiry. Not wishing to subject myself to a repetition of such a scene, or Dr. Gillies of such epithets being applied to him, I closed for that day; and on the following had what evidence remained taken down before me, and concluded it at half past 7 p. m.
6. I visited Courtallum and Tenkasey and compared them with the accompanying plans furnished by the Collector. I found them to correspond, except that the road I have marked was not entered.
7. The evidence is chiefly taken from village authorities, the people amongst whom the Collector would naturally make inquiry regarding what took place in their villages. These people were summoned by the Collector. Dr. Gillies had no other testimony to produce than that of the Vaccinator who attended him, and an Overseer of Coffee gardens (the latter to speak to the number of people employed in the gardens and from whence procured). Engaged as he was, he was not likely to observe who were present.
8. The Collector had, no doubt, reason to suspect the truth of the Return for August 1863, when compared with the previous reports sent to him, and was justified in bringing the matter to notice; but I also think there can be no doubt of the existence (though perhaps himself unconscious of it) of the animus complained of by Dr. Gillies, not that it is to be supposed that this feeling would influence the Collector in the performance of a duty, but that the village authorities and people under him would, in some measure, be guided by it, I think, knowing the Native character, there can be as little doubt.
9. When I proposed having the Tamil depositions translated by a Court servant, the Collector objected on account of the "strong partisan spirit" displayed by the Judge "in this affair." If such be the Collector's opinion of the Court servants, I do not see how we could acquit the Catcherry Office.
10. Dr. Gillies states that the Return is perfectly correct; that he took notes of his inspection on an ivory tablet, which on his return home he entered in a note book. The Vaccinator who accompanied Dr. Gillies gave clear and unhesitating evidence, and may, I think, be acquitted of the charge of complicity brought against him. The figures in the Return are entered under the head "Children" according to form, as Dr. Gillies said; but he also stated that numbers of these "children" were grown up young people. The Collector seems to have been under the im-

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- pression that all were children, as the Return would imply. With regard to the Vaccination Inspection Report of August 1863 (attached to Mr. Silver's letter, No. 831, dated 8th August 1863)—
- 1st. *Courtallum*.—There is no village to be seen here, yet when I visited the place there were a considerable number of people, many of them women and children at the pagodas, and bathing at the fall, and when, in the season, many of the Civil and Military Officers with their attendants reside here, there must be a considerable congregation of people and, therefore, the number entered in the above Return for this place, viz., 19, does not appear to me to be extraordinary.
 - 2nd. *Casmajerpocorum* is a considerable village, which, Dr. Gillies states, he visited on three occasions, on the last examining people inside, and on the two first on the road outside. As it is possible some of these may have been counted a second time; and as all examined were not mere children, the number, viz., 113, does not appear to me to be over what one might expect.
 - 3rd. *Vullyoor*.—Dr. Gillies states that he left his house on the 31st of July 1863, at a quarter to 4 p. m. (this is corroborated by Mrs. Gillies in her statement),* and proceeded to Vullyoor, where he examined 37 persons. This is a small village, but the statement may be correct; he then proceeded to Elangee.
 - 4th. *Elangee*.—He arrived here soon after 4 o'clock. I did not visit this place, but it is a considerable village (see plan.) Here Dr. Gillies enters in the Return the large number of 410, as having been examined. It seems incredible that, without any previous warning, such a number could be found and examined, even in the time given by Dr. Gillies; but Mrs. Silver asserts that Dr. Gillies was only a short distance from his house at 10 or 15 minutes past 5 p. m., on the 31st of July. In the written statement of Mrs. Silver which, so minutely given, cannot be questioned, the time therefore occupied in proceeding to Vullyoor, examining 37 persons, thence to Elangee and there "proceeding from street to street" till about 6 p. m., and on the road outside till "we could see no longer," inspecting in all 410, must have been about one hour and a half.
 - 5th. *Tenkasey*.—On the 1st August at about 3½ p. m., Dr. Gillies proceeded to Tenkasey (3 miles from Courtallum), inspected 333 persons (getting out of his bandy and walking the streets), and left a little before 6 p. m. for Pavoer, six miles distant, and there inspected 17. This statement also appears to me to be incredible. It is true Dr. Gillies' ponies travelled very fast, and he got over the distances quickly. He states that he got out of his bandy at Tenkasey, but evidence is opposed to this statement.
 11. That Dr. Gillies visited the places mentioned in his Report, I do not doubt, but I do doubt the correctness of his statement as to the numbers inspected at Elangee and Tenkasey. His statement also as to time I must discredit. With what object Dr. Gillies exaggerated the numbers, I cannot conceive, unless it was, as the Collector states, to make it appear that there was something to be done in the way of inspection at Courtallum and neighbourhood.
 12. It does not appear that the Zillah Surgeon was called upon to furnish the Collector with the Reports he has been in the habit of sending in. He states that he did so "through courtesy, thinking that the Collector would be glad to know how the work of Vaccination was getting on." An inspection conducted in the way this one seems to have been, could be of little value.
 13. Previous to entering on the inquiry, as above reported, the Collector requested the perusal of Dr. Gillies' reply to his charges. From this the Collector made some extracts, on which he has made marginal remarks (in red ink), and as these remarks touch upon the most questionable points of Dr. Gillies' statement, I will, instead of attempting a review of the whole evidence, content myself with making comments on such as appear to me to be of consequence.
 - 1st. *Extract*. Vide paragraph 10 of this report of my visit to Courtallum.
 - 2nd. The long story about old Courtallum is not worth notice.
 - 3rd. The contradiction about the school seems trivial.

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- 4th. It is difficult to say which story is the true one.
5th. I myself observed people passing this way from work at the gardens in the evening.
6th. The Vaccinator was to be blamed for not attending to the orders of the Superintendent.
7th. Dr. Gillies mentioned to me before opening the inquiry that the mistake here referred to was a clerical one, "the word should have been *behind*, the Collector's Cutcherry, instead of, *beyond*."
8th. See Mrs. Silver's statement—"The parasol was useless and attached to the end of the whip." I was surprised at the Collector's outbreak of temper on this paragraph being read, as he himself is the first, in his charges, to make allusion to a "member of his family." Dr. Gillies denies that any offence was intended when he repeated the expression.
9th. The Collector naturally supposes that all examined and entered in the Report were "children;" but the Doctor states that many were grown up people, that is, to the age of 17 or 18. The time required to inspect a person's arm is not as long as the Collector imagines.
10th. I visited this place; the fact is, the boundary wall faces the Brahmin street, but not the entrance, to reach which it is necessary to make two turnings.
11th. Not much reliance to be placed in Census Returns; the Collector has thought necessary to produce some, which are herewith forwarded.
12th. See deposition of Mahomed Essooph.
14. I received additional statements from both parties, which I determined not to read or notice till after I had concluded my investigation and completed my Report, in order to put a stop to further wrangling on a subject which had already become too voluminous. They shall, after perusal, be forwarded with the other documents.

3022.

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded with enclosures to the Judge Advocate General for report.

To be returned.

(By Order.)

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
15th December 1863.

(Signed) J. M. PRIMROSE, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 9 of 1864.

MEMORANDUM.

The Judge Advocate General has the honor to return the papers received with the Adjutant General's letter, No. 3022 of 15th ultimo, in the case of Assistant Surgeon Gillies, Zillah Surgeon, Tinnevely, and Mr. Silver, Collector of Tinnevely.

2. This appears to be a case originating from personal ill-feeling towards each other, on the part of both these gentlemen, which has been permitted to enter into their official correspondence and duties. This ill-feeling had existed prior to 30th July 1863, when Dr. Gillies at Courtallum addressed a letter to Mr. Silver, complaining of the Taluk Vaccinator's absence, though warned to attend on him during his tour of inspection in his range.

3. In reply, Mr. Silver informed Dr. Gillies that the Tahsildar had been directed to produce the Vaccinator, and to inquire as to his non-appearance; adding, "I have, however, to observe that there was nothing whatever to prevent your obtaining the presence of the Vaccinator on your arrival at Courtallum had you thought fit, either by sending a messenger direct to him yourself, or by requesting the Tahsildar to send a Peon to call him; and I can see no reason for your delaying for four days, and then applying to me."

4. Under the state of ill-feeling existing, Dr. Gillies considered this to be a reflection cast on the mode of conducting his duties, and an insinuation that he had purposely delayed to write,

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in order to give cover for prolonging his stay at Courtallum, where his family then were. He

therefore again addressed Mr. Silver,* thanking

* Letter No. 2612 of 1st August 1863.

him for the observations, touching the conduct

of his duties, he had been pleased to indulge

in. That he, Mr. Silver, had discovered, with what amount of truth it did not appear, that he had made no effort to get the Vaccinator, explaining how he had sought for him, and learnt he had left for some other village, and that he had no messenger to send for him. Also that he delayed writing to Mr. Silver as he had daily expected the return of the Vaccinator; but had commenced his inspection of cases from the day following his own arrival at Courtallum. That therefore he trusted Mr. Silver would see his observations had been uncalled for; and he solicited the favor of a re-perusal of his former letter as to the services of a Peon he requested to be sent to assist him in collecting children, but not the Vaccinator.

5. The tone of this letter was equally as improper as that of Mr. Silver's, but the latter had no reason, or right, to make the insinuation he did as to the delay of four days; the more especially so, as Mr. Gillies in his first letter mentioned that the day previous, and on the day of sending it he had examined 91 children, at a village in the neighbourhood of Courtallum.

6. On his return to Palamcottah, Dr. Gillies on 3rd August 1863 forwarded to Mr. Silver a Vaccine Inspection Report of the Tenkasey Taluk, from 25th July to 2nd August 1863. This, it seems, he was not bound officially to do; but did, to keep him acquainted with the progress of vaccination in his District. Mr. Silver, after its receipt, brought it and Dr. Gillies' last letter

† Letter No. 531 of 8th August 1863.

to the notice of the Deputy Inspector General

of Hospitals, Southern Division,‡ stating the

return to be unworthy of credit and fictitious;

and the letter offensively worded: and very fully commenting on both.

7. Further statements and counter-statements were made by both parties, resulting in an inquiry on the spot by the Deputy Inspector General in person. His report very fully details the results; and his description of the violent conduct of Mr. Silver during the proceedings tells very much against that gentleman, and may call for notice from his superiors.

‡ Letter No. 531 of 8th August 1863.

8. The complaint of Mr. Silver as to the

offensively worded letter does not seem to re-

quire further notice, but his other assertion;

of the Return, being unworthy of credit and fictitious, does so.

The Return sets forth the number of chil-

§ The term children has been since explained to include persons of the age of 17 or 18 years.

dren examined by Dr. Gillies to be on the

dates specified in six villages as follows:—

28th	July 1863, Courtallum.	...	...	...	...	19
29th and 30th	do. Casmajerpooram	...	...	...	...	113
31st	do. Vullyoor.	...	...	...	...	57
31st	do. Elangee	...	...	...	...	410
1st August	do. Tenkasey....	...	...	...	...	333
1st do.	do. Pavoor....	...	...	...	...	17

Total... 929

9. The Deputy Inspector General reports that he considers the statement of the number examined in the three first villages may be accepted as correct, but not so with regard to the other three. His report on these is as follows:—

"Elangee.—Dr. Gillies arrived here soon after 4 o'clock. I did not visit this place, but it is a considerable village, see plan. Here Dr. Gillies enters in the Return the large number of 410, as having been examined. It seems incredible that without previous warning, such a number could be found and examined, even in the time given by Dr. Gillies. But Mrs. Silver asserts that Dr. Gillies was only a short distance from his house at 10 or 15 minutes past 5 p. m.

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"on 31st July in her written statement; which, so minutely given, cannot be questioned. The time, therefore, occupied in proceeding to Vullyoor, examining 37 persons, thence to Elangee, and there 'proceeding from street to street' till about 6 P.M., and on the road outside till 'we could see no longer,' inspecting in all 410, must have been about an hour and a half.

"*Tenkasey.*—On the 1st August at about 3½ P.M. Dr. Gillies proceeded to Tenkasey, three miles from Courtallum, inspected 333 persons, getting out of his bandy and walking the streets, and left a little before 6 P.M. for Pavor, six miles distant, and there inspected 17 more. This statement also appears to me to be incredible. It is true Dr. Gillies' ponies travel very fast and he got over the distances quickly. He states that he got out of his bandy at Tenkasey, but evidence is opposed to this statement.

"That Dr. Gillies visited the places mentioned in his report, I do not doubt, but I do doubt the correctness of his statement as to the numbers inspected at Elangee and Tenkasey. His statement as to time I must discredit. With what object Dr. Gillies exaggerated the numbers, I cannot conceive, unless it was, as the Collector states, to make it appear that there was something to be done in the way of inspection at Courtallum and neighbourhood.

"It does not appear that the Zillah Surgeon was called upon to furnish the Collector with the reports he has been in the habit of sending in. He states that he did so through courtesy, thinking that the Collector would be glad to know how the work of vaccination was getting on. An inspection conducted in the way this one seems to have been, could be of little value."

10. From an attentive perusal of the whole of the papers on which the Deputy Inspector General's report is based, containing a mass of irrelevant matter, and comments by either party, his conclusions appear to be reasonable. And, from an examination of the additional statements sent to him by both parties, after he had concluded the inquiry, they throw no new light on the case. Mr. Silver's is a repetition of what he had before stated: and Dr. Gillies' is an objection to the mode the inquiry was conducted in, and to the evidence as taken by the Cutcherry servants of the Collector's who interpreted and put questions in Tamil.

11. The Deputy Inspector General replies that the statements of both must speak for themselves, and the evidence be taken for what it is worth. He believed Dr. Gillies to be well acquainted with Tamil in which the depositions on the first day were taken. That on Dr. Gillies objecting to the Cutcherry servants, some writers from the Sessions Court were lent by the Judge, but they got on so slowly he was obliged to have recourse to those first employed.

Under all circumstances, it is to be regretted that the servants of Mr. Silver's Cutcherry were so employed.

12. The Principal Inspector General in submitting the papers, observes "the charge against Assistant Surgeon Gillies, of making a false report, has not been fully rebutted during the investigation;" and he suggests, should the evidence be sufficiently clear, that charges be framed against him and he be given the opportunity of clearing his character before a Military tribunal.

13. The evidence to be used must consist of Dr. Gillies' own explanations in portions of his letters, and that of some of the persons examined by the Deputy Inspector General: and the Deputy Inspector General may with effect be directed to prosecute, being fully acquainted with the case, after consulting with the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Division. A charge accompanied, should this course be adopted, but the trial may be expected to be a difficult one, and probably in the end unsatisfactory.

14. There may be other means of disposing of Dr. Gillies; and before determining on trial, it may be well to bring to notice a point that has been somewhat overlooked by the Medical authorities. Dr. Gillies in his visits to Vullyoor and Elangee on 31st July, and to Tenkasey and Pavor on 1st August, was accompanied by a Vaccinator who assisted him in making his inspection. In going from street to street, the latter went into the houses to which the Doctor had no admittance, and also aided him in inspecting persons outside in the roads. On the last day also another Vaccinator had been sent on ahead to have all ready. This, therefore, would reduce the numbers about one-half, supposing each to have taken a fair share of the work, that were inspected by him within the time stated. This also would upset Mr. Silver's calculation, of

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three persons per minute inspected by Dr. Gillies. And, the Deputy Inspector General declares, the time required to inspect a person's arm is not as long as the Collector imagines.

15. All this must tell in favor of Dr. Gillies' assertions; but on the other hand, an inspection conducted in the way these seem to have been can be of little value, and must be taken as a proof of his unfitness for his present post, and be a sufficient ground for dealing with him; allowing his assertions to stand for what they may be worth, exaggerated as they seem to be.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FORT SAINT GEORGE
5th January 1864.

(Signed) H. PRITCHARD, Colonel,
Judge Advocate General.

To the Adjutant General.

Assistant Surgeon Josiah Dashwood Gillies, Doctor of Medicine, of the Madras Medical Establishment, Zillah Surgeon of Tinnevely, placed in arrest by order of
on the following charge.

CHARGE.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at Palamcottah on the third of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in a Vaccine Inspection Report of the Tenkasey Taluq, in the District of Tinnevely, sent by him to the Collector of the said District, wilfully and falsely stated to the effect that he had examined, on the thirty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at the villages of Vullyoor and Elangee, four hundred and forty-seven persons in all: and, on the day next following, at the villages of Tenkasey and Pavor, three hundred and fifty persons in all: whereas he well knew the same to be false, and that he had not inspected that number of persons.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Transferred to the Judicial Department, with the notes of the Members of Government, Dr. Gillies being at present under the orders of that Department.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
11th February 1864.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

No. 166. ORDER THEREON, 23rd February 1864, No. 234.

The papers above recorded relate to certain charges preferred by the Collector of Tinnevely against Assistant Surgeon Gillies, Zillah Surgeon of Tinnevely, of having made false Vaccination Returns. The charges have been inquired into by the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, who considers Assistant Gillies' statements as to the number of persons inspected by him at two of the villages entered in his Returns to be incredible. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who has had the papers under his consideration does not think it advisable that the conduct of the Assistant Surgeon should be made the subject of investigation by a Court Martial, but recommends that he be removed from the District in which he is at present employed. His Excellency at the same time draws the attention of Government to the unbecoming style of Mr. Silver's letters and of his conduct during the investigation held by the Deputy Inspector General.

2. The Governor in Council considers that Assistant Surgeon Gillies' conduct in this matter has been so unsatisfactory, and the presumption against him of having made false Returns is so strong, that it is advisable that he should be at once transferred to an appointment where his duties will be conducted under the immediate supervision of a superior Officer. The Governor in Council accordingly directs that the services of Assistant Surgeon Gillies be replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in order to his appointment to a Regiment with a Surgeon in Medical charge.

3. The Governor in Council entirely concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the unseemly character of Mr. Silver's conduct on the occasion in question. The Government have not before them the letters to which His Excellency alludes, but the Deputy In-

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spector General's report of the inquiry shows Mr. Silver to have been guilty of several most unseemly exhibitions of temper altogether unbecoming in a Public Officer, and especially in one filling the important post of Collector of a District.

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

5-8-64
D Gillies conduct is indefensible
and he must of course be removed from the
district but what is to become of him?
Mr. Silver's language & conduct during
the investigation was most improper
and unbecoming in an officer holding
such a responsible position - he should
be warned that such conduct cannot
be tolerated by the Gov^{rs}

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Jud. Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following
letter from the Assistant
General, through the Military
Department.

Madras, 24th Feb. 1884. No 80

Order thereon 23rd February 1884. No 234.

The papers above
referred relate to certain
charges preferred by the
Collector of Tinnevely against
Assistant Surgeon William
Zillah Surgeon of Tinnevely,
of having made false
vaccination returns. The
charges have been suggested
into by the Deputy Inspector
General of the Division, who
considers Assistant Surgeon
William

W.D.

19/2/84

J.P.

Gillis' statement as to the number of persons inspected by him at two of the villages entered on his returns to be incredible. His Excellency the Commander in Chief who has had the papers under his consideration does not think it advisable that the conduct of the Asst Surgeon should be made the subject of investigation by a Court Martial, but recommends that he be removed from the District in which he is at present employed. His Excellency at the same time draws the attention of Government to the unbecoming style of Mr. Silver's letters and of his conduct during the investigation held by the Deputy Inspector General.

2. The Governor in Council considers

considers that Assistant Surgeon Gillis' conduct in this matter has been so unsatisfactory and the presumption against him of having made false returns is so strong, that it is advised that he should be at once transferred to an appointment where his duties will be conducted under the immediate supervision of a Superior Officer. The Governor in Council accordingly directs that the services of Assistant Surgeon Gillis be replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in order to his appointment to a Regiment with a Surgeon in Medical Charge. 3. The Governor in Council entirely concurs with His Excellency the Commander in Chief as to the unbecomingly

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character of Mr. Silvers' conduct on the occasion in question. The former must have not before them the letters to which His Excellency alludes, but the Deputy Inspector General's report of the enquiry shows Mr. Silver to have been guilty of several most unbecomingly exhibitions of temper altogether unbecoming in a public officer, and especially in one filling the important post of collector of a District. The Governor in Council directs that Mr. Silver be informed that any recurrence of such conduct on his part will lead to his removal from office.

[Signature]

[Signature]

to the Principal Deputy
Principal and General Deputy
Collector of Customs
per 26th

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Medical 1866. Department.

No. 254

PROCEEDINGS of GOVERNMENT.

Dated 28th February 1866.

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