

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Education **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1670	Press Mis.
Dated	11-8-1918	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
11th September 1867.*

No. 125. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department.

Communicating papers regarding a charge of embezzlement against the late Cashkeeper of the Great Southern of India Railway. } Dated 23rd August 1867, No. 2581.

No. 126. ORDER THEREON, 11th September 1867, No. 1470.

The Governor in Council directs the Magistrate of Tanjore, on the termination of the trial of the late Cashkeeper on the establishment of the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway on a charge of embezzlement, to apply to the Sessions Court for the entire record of the case for submission to Government.

2. The Magistrate will also submit to Government the proceedings of the Acting Joint Magistrate in the case referred to.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Magistrate of Tanjore,
with Proceedings, Public Works Department, No. 2581.
,, Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
23rd August 1867.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 543. From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 12th August 1867, No. 227.

No. 1,401.

1. I have the honor to forward a letter, dated 8th instant, which I have received from the Inspector General of Police, on the subject of the recent defalcation of funds on the Great Southern of India Railway.

2. I beg also to submit a copy of a portion of the extract from the diary of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, reporting that the Agent and Traffic Manager does not contemplate taking any steps to lay a criminal charge against his Cashkeeper, unless ordered to do so by Government.

3. After the Inspector General's strong opinion, that the case should not be allowed to be compounded, I would solicit the Government to issue orders to the Agent to prosecute the Cashkeeper; and as they are in possession of a complete report of the circumstances in the case, they will have it in their power to instruct the Agent as to the nature of the charges which should be preferred.

From the Inspector General of Police, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Kotagiri, 8th August 1867, No. 1,401.

1. I have the honor to submit extracts from the diary of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Negapatam.

2. They relate to a case of probable embezzlement in the Railway Office at Negapatam.

3. I trust that a case, which *prima facie* bears the appearance of grave breach of trust, accompanied with forgery and other criminal offences, will not be compounded.

Extract from the Diary of the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Tanjore District.

1. Wednesday, the 24th July 1867.—Saw Mr. Betts, the Railway Agent, who informed me that the whole of the deficiency, 24,000 and odd Rupees, was paid up this morning. He is fortunate to get back so large a sum. He further tells me that he does not intend to take any steps towards a criminal charge, unless ordered to do so by Government, to whom he is reporting the matter to-day. Of course Government will order an enquiry. Several forged receipts have issued either from the Government Treasury or from the Railway Office, and although the defalcations have been made good, that does not affect the fact that such defalcations actually did occur. I have from time to time kept Hope, the Joint Magistrate, personally acquainted with all that has transpired.

2. In the evening I learned that the Cashkeeper, who paid up the money this morning, went to the Joint Magistrate this afternoon, and laid a charge of embezzlement against two of his Peons, by whom he asserts he sent the missing monies to the Talook Treasury. The Joint Magistrate has issued warrants for them. I fancy this is only a blind on the part of the Cashkeeper, or perhaps an attempt to endeavour to whitewash himself. Likely enough the men are paid to endure a short custody. I wish Hope would put the case into my hands. Mofussil Magistrates never seem to think of making use of their Police in this way, and yet if in such a case as this they wait and allow the matter to sift itself, they will never get to the bottom of it.

3. I forgot to mention that Mr. Betts, the Railway Agent, who was at first convinced that his Cashkeeper was the guilty party, now suspects the treasury officials. I can see little or no ground for this myself. I am astonished that Betts has not brought the matter forward, and

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23rd August 1867.*

demand a searching enquiry. Instead of this, he has allowed the man, who is generally believed guilty, to take the initiative.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Inspector General of Police.

No. 544. Telegram from Lieutenant ROLLAND, Tanjore, to Major SHAW STEWART, Madras, dated 17th August 1867.

The Railway case was taken up by Joint Magistrate at Negapatam. Police could not interfere without warrant, and Magistrate did not refer it for enquiry to Police. Cashkeeper stands committed for trial at Sessions Court.

No. 545. Telegram from Lieutenant ROLLAND, Tanjore, to Major SHAW STEWART, Madras, dated 19th August 1867.

In continuation of last telegram, Cashkeeper was allowed to lay charge of embezzlement against his Peon. After enquiry, tables were turned, and Cashkeeper committed to Sessions on charge of embezzlement apparently. No enquiry has been made into matter of forgery or abstraction of letter.

No. 546. Endorsement of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Madras, 20th August 1867, No. 233.

From the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Negapatam, 10th August 1867, No. —.

1. In reply to your endorsement on Government Order No. 2,400 of the 8th instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the charge brought by my late Cashkeeper against his Peons, has been dismissed by the Magistrate, and that the prosecution against the late Cashkeeper himself commences to-day.

2. I much regret I overlooked, until the middle of July, the non-receipt of the Accountant General's statement for April. I wrote to you (on the 17th July) for this document, before the discrepancy was discovered. Its receipt on the 15th May, although it could not have affected the commission of the forgeries of the previous month, still would have enabled me to have discovered the fraud earlier.

3. When laying your remarks before Government, relative to the plan pursued by this Company in paying traffic receipts into the treasury, I think you should have pointed out that Government had sanctioned the arrangement under which "passed receipts" were received, instead of cash from the Railway authorities.—See Order No. 325 of 19th June 1862.

4. And further, that I reported to the Consulting Engineer on 12th May 1864 (letter No. 1,153) the rules under which I proposed the servants employed by this Company should find guarantee.—See Colonel O'Connell's reply, No. 229 of the 16th idem. All Cashkeepers now find security in cash or Government Bonds, but the Cashkeeper in this Department being then (in May 1864) in the service, the security my predecessors had accepted was allowed to stand, and, in addition, under one of the rules referred to, he paid monthly instalments of cash toward the Guarantee Fund. No one regrets more than myself the fraud which has been committed, it has occasioned me great anxiety of mind, and any step

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23rd August 1867.*

which I can take to guard against the recurrence of such proceedings will be cheerfully taken.

5. I should like to receive from you the information called for in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 2,354.

1. Submitted for the information of Government, in continuation of my remarks No. 216, dated 1st instant.

2. The Agent and Traffic Manager now reports that a prosecution against his late Cashkeeper has been commenced.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of the above letter, I beg to explain that the omission pointed out by the Agent, in regard to the procedure formerly sanctioned by Government for paying "passed receipts" instead of cash into the treasury, was purely accidental. "Passed receipts," however have been abolished by the introduction of the new system of audit, and the late Government Examiner and his successor have both expressed an opinion that the system of paying the traffic receipts into the treasury, in the manner described in paragraph 6 of my letter, dated 1st instant, (G. O. No. 2,400, dated 8th August 1867,) was objectionable.

4. The Agent in paragraph 4 of his letter explains, that the security furnished by his Cashkeeper prior to May 1864 was accepted by him, but that, in addition, under the rules promulgated at that period, he paid monthly instalments of cash to the Guarantee Fund. The Agent does not mention what sum had accumulated in the course of the three years that have elapsed, but the report of the Government Examiner leads me to the conclusion that the Cashkeeper's security was substantially in land, and not in cash or Government promissory notes.

5. The Government will be glad to learn that the Agent and Traffic Manager will cheerfully co-operate in any measures which may be taken to guard against the recurrence of fraud on the part of his subordinates. While I am quite satisfied that he spares no endeavours to promote what may appear to him to be the interests of the Company, I am of opinion that he is not fully alive to the false economy of keeping the salaries of the Company's servants within the lowest possible limits.

6. With reference to paragraph 6 of G. O., dated 8th instant, directing me to take measures for ascertaining whether the despatch of the packet containing the Accountant General's statements of receipts and payments is recorded in the books of the Post Office, I have the honor to report having received intimation from the Postmaster General that there is no record of its receipt in the Post Office Registers. The Postmaster having, however, permitted me to inspect the Registers, I learn that they do not contain a record of the receipt of various covers which were sent from this Office on various dates in the months of May and June, and to which replies have been received from the Officers to whom they were addressed, and that out of thirty-three days in those months in which packets were sent to the Post Office, the Register show entries for only eleven. The fact of replies having been received to various letters sent through the Post Office, and yet not recorded in the Post Office Registers, shows that the latter could not have been properly kept up, and prevents me from throwing the responsibility of the loss of the documents designed for the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway on any of my Office Estab-

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lishment. I may add that the packets for the Post Office are forwarded in a sealed bag in the prescribed manner.

(Signed) J. C. ANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

No. 547. ORDER THEREON, 23rd August 1867, No. 2,581.

RAILWAY, No. 24.

1. Ordered to lie over, pending the result of the criminal proceedings which, it is understood from the tele-
tuted against the late Cashkeeper on the Southern of India Railway.

2. Paragraph 5 of the Consulting Engineer's observations of the 20th instant, No. 233, will be referred to the Public Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
,, Public Department.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
8th August 1867.*

No. 181. Read the following letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 1st August 1867, No. 216:—

1. I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, a letter dated 27th July, from the Agent and Traffic Manager, Great Southern of India Railway, reporting a defalcation to the amount of Rupees 26,061-4-0.

2. I learnt in conversation with the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Captain Moberly, who was at Negapatam when the discovery was made, that he was in possession of some particulars in relation to it, which had not been furnished by the Agent. I therefore requested him to draw out a memorandum, embodying all the information which he had it in his power to afford, which would throw any light on the transaction, and explain the probable cause which led to it. Captain Moberly's report, which I have received to-day, is attached. It contains a very full and clear account of all that has transpired.

3. I must confess I am much surprised that the Agent should think the Cash-keeper's statement, that he suspected the Peons, worth listening to. It seems almost incredible, either that the Agent should have believed it possible that the Cash Peons could have perpetrated a deliberate system of fraud, in connection with the cash that passed through the Cash-keeper's hands, without the connivance of the Cash-keeper, or that the Agent should have allowed them the power to perpetrate it. I have not the slightest doubt that the Peons merely carried out the instructions of their superior, under whose sole control they are placed.

4. The Agent states that he called upon the Cash-keeper to make good the discrepancy to the Company, and that this had already been done. If I understand rightly, the whole of the money that was missing must, therefore, have been made good. A reference to the Agent has been made on this point.

5. Captain Moberly has described in paragraphs 8 to 11 of his letter, the arrangements in force in the Madras Railway for the conveyance of cash between the Railway Office and the Bank. The Government will observe that the Cashier invariably proceeds in charge of it, and also that the traffic receipts are paid into the Bank daily.

6. Neither practice is followed on the Great Southern of India Railway. The cash has been left in the sole charge of Peons, and the traffic receipts instead of being regularly paid into the treasury, are drawn upon as the Agent requires money for expenditure, that is, the Agent keeps a sufficiently large balance to meet his expenditure, and instead of drawing cash from the treasury, sends the Tahsildar a cheque in exchange for a receipt. This system does not necessarily facilitate the appropriation of money, but it is an objectionable one, and contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the Railway Contract, which requires that all earnings or profits shall be paid at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of State in Council shall direct, without any deduction, under any pretence whatever.

7. I am of opinion that it is desirable that Government should issue a peremptory order for the Agent to pay in traffic receipts daily, on all days on which the treasury is open; and if arrangements can be made by the Treasury Officer for receiving such cash, during the last two days of the month, and during holidays, there would be no excuse for any evasion of the order.

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8th August 1867.

8. The object of the Agent in retaining a large balance, is to avoid the necessity of paying the customary premium of one per cent. on sums drawn from the provincial treasuries. The remission of this premium is recommended by Captain Moberly, and was also recommended by his predecessor, Lieutenant Filgate; but whether or not it is allowed to Government, the regular payment of the traffic receipts should, in my opinion, be strictly enforced.

9. The defalcation now reported was found out by accident. A monthly abstract of receipts and payments on Capital and Revenue account of each Railway is furnished to this Office by the Accountant General, on receipt of the monthly accounts of the various treasuries concerned, and a copy of this abstract is sent to the Agent of the Railway. The abstract of the transactions for April was received in this Office on the 13th May, and despatched on the same day to the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway. The document was not received by the Agent; but Captain Moberly having accidentally taken a copy with him, during his recent visit to Negapatam on the 18th ultimo, the Agent then discovered the discrepancy between the entries in his books, and the acknowledgment of the Treasury Officer.

10. It is to be regretted that the Agent allowed a period of more than two months to elapse after the document was due, without making inquiry about it. The monthly abstract has never been despatched from this Office later than the 19th of the month succeeding that to which it referred.

11. With reference to Captain Moberly's statement, (see paragraph 10 of his letter,) that the security furnished by the Cash-keeper of the Great Southern of India Railway, was neither in cash nor Government Promissory Notes, I beg leave to recommend that all securities should be required to be of this nature, and they should be lodged in the Madras or Oriental Bank or in the Government Treasury.

From the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Negapatam, 27th July 1867, No. 2,354.

1. On the 18th instant I telegraphed to ask you whether the Accountant General's statement of receipts and payments on account of the Great Southern of India Railway Company, for the month of April last, had been forwarded to me from your Office. The reason for my asking this question was the discovery that my books did not agree with the account kept in the Talook treasury at Negapatam of money received into the treasury on Revenue account. My books record a payment during that month of Rupees 47,961-9-8, but the Tahsildar acknowledges receipt of Rupees 21,900-5-8 only. The difference of Rupees 26,061-4-0 is made up of vouchers which have been pronounced forgeries by the Head Gumastah, whose signature they profess to bear.

* By Rupees 1,454-6-2.

2. In May the Tahsildar's accounts show the receipt of a larger sum* than I hold vouchers for; and in June the Tahsildar records a receipt of six

annas less than my books show; this latter, the Tahsildar informs me, is a mistake, which he will rectify in the current month's accounts.

3. All payments to the treasury are prepared under my personal direction by the Cash-keeper, and sent over to the treasury in charge of his Cash Peons. The entries in his rough Cash-book agree with the vouchers produced, and these vouchers he declares were returned punctually by the Cash Peons after the money was paid to the treasury. The Cash-keeper suspects the fraud has been committed by his Cash Peons in collusion with other persons, but as I could hold the Cash-keeper alone responsible for the correctness of the payments recorded in his books, I called upon

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8th August 1867.

him to make good the discrepancy to the Company, and to take immediate steps to bring the case into a Court of Justice. The former he has already done, and the latter I understand he commences to-day.

4. The Cash-keeper was in the Company's service before I joined the staff, he was appointed in 1859. I have always considered him honest in the discharge of his duties, but as he acted very carelessly in not strictly examining into the validity of the treasury receipts returned to him, I have dismissed him from the service.

5. It would tend perhaps to throw some light on the matter if you could discover whether any record exists in the Madras Post Office of the despatch of your envelopes, which contained the Accountant General's statement for April. And also if the envelope, contained other, and if so, what papers. Similar information also is required with regard to the May statement.

6. At present we have nothing but suspicion to act upon in regard to the forgery, but during the hearing of the suit now instituted further information may come out.

From the Examiner of Railway Accounts, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Madras, 1st August 1867.

1. Letter No. 2,354, dated 27th July 1867, from the Agent and Traffic Manager Great Southern of India Railway forwarded by you, received.

2. The statement of the Agent comprises most of the information I was able to collect regarding the late robbery on that Railway.

3. There is one point, however, which I think throws great suspicion on the Cash-keeper, and which the Agent has omitted to mention, but which I heard from himself, viz., that on the first of the two days on which the two forged receipts are dated, I think the 10th April, a larger sum, viz., some 14,000 odd Rupees, was actually paid into the treasury, acknowledged by the Tahsildar, and two receipts granted for the same, than the amount of the first forged receipt, viz., Rupees 12,611 odd. The two receipts abovementioned for the 14,000 Rupees are not forthcoming. But it must be presumed, since the money is declared by the treasury people to have been paid in, that the larger sum of Rupees 14,000 odd was sent down to the treasury by the Cash-keeper to be paid in; it therefore is strange that the Cash-keeper should have accepted from the Cash Peons a receipt for a smaller sum, and entered it as correct in his Cash-book.

4. I would here advert to the sum stated by the Tahsildar to have been paid into the treasury, on the 10th April something over 14,000 Rupees.

5. The collections on Revenue account for the month of April last amounted to Rupees 53,691-13-1, giving an average of about 1,800 Rupees daily. Hence the sum of 14,000 Rupees would represent an accumulation of about eight days' traffic receipts.

6. The Agent, to avoid paying premium on sums drawn from the treasury, frequently pays in lump sums of his traffic receipts by drawing a cheque, but not cashing it.

7. This system should, I think, be put a stop to, as it undoubtedly affords a pretence for the non-payment of traffic receipts at regular intervals, and appears quite opposed to the spirit of paragraph 15 of the contract.

8. From what I gathered at Negapatam, corroborated by the commencement of paragraph 3 of the Agent's letter, the system pursued in sending money to the treasury seems to be that the Agent arranges the various sums (in cash and by cheque as above explained) to be paid in, and that the money is then handed over by the Cash-keeper to his Peons to convey to the treasury, the Cash-keeper himself not apparently accompanying them.

9. The system pursued by the Madras Railway, on the other hand, is that the Cashier, a gentleman drawing a salary of Rupees 400 per mensem, or his Assistant, invariably accompanies the cash daily in the vehicle in which it is conveyed, attended by two Shroffs inside, and by one Cash Peon and one Guard Peon outside.

10. On inquiry from the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway, I learnt that the amount of security given by the Cash-keeper is Rupees 5,000, but this is not in cash or Govern-

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8th August 1867.*

ment Securities, but on land belonging to the Cash-keeper, the man's monthly pay being Rupees 75 a month.

11. The security given by Mr. Peele, the Cashier of the Madras Railway, and Mr. Bartoli, the Acting Cashier, respectively, is Rupees 10,000 each, the latter's security being in cash, and that of the former being the security of the Guarantee Society.

12. The Agent was anxious to afford the Cash-keeper every facility to obtain the money to replace the loss, and consequently he was permitted to go where he liked, the Police having been requested to keep an eye on him.

13. Mr. Trotman, the Police Officer at Negapatam, informed me that he pointed out to the Agent that the matter being a case of breach of trust, and not theft, the Police had no power to apprehend without warrant, and urged him to obtain a warrant, which might be done without its being publicly known, from the Magistrate, with instructions to serve it only in the event of the man's attempting to escape, so as not to hamper the man in obtaining the money if he could.

14. I also suggested this to the Agent, but he was unwilling to adopt this course, saying that if the fact of his having obtained a warrant against the Cash-keeper should leak out, there would be no chance of recovering the money.

15. The defalcation was discovered on Friday the 19th July, and the Cash-keeper having promised to make good the money by a certain day, which was two or three times postponed, nothing was done while I was at Negapatam, which place I left on Tuesday morning the 23rd July.

16. On Monday evening (the 22nd) Mr. Trotman, the Police Officer, told me that he had been informed that the Cash-keeper had no intention of paying the money, and that he should report the matter officially to the Magistrate, and leave it in his hands, as he considered things should not go on as they were. I heard casually afterwards, when on my way from Trichinopoly here, that the Cash-keeper had been arrested by order of the Magistrate, but I know not whether this is the fact.

17. The Agent himself informed me that the Cash-keeper's Vakeel had recommended him (the Cash-keeper) not to pay anything: but that the Cash-keeper had placed some jewels in his (the Agent's) hands. I do not know to what amount, but not nearly to the amount of the deficient sum.

18. Before concluding, I would beg to urge that the payment of traffic receipts daily into the treasury should be insisted on, the restriction as to the two last days of the month being non-payment days at the treasury being taken off in this case, and, whether the Government concede the privilege of not paying premium on cheques drawn from the treasury or not, that the actual sums required by the Agent for expenditure should be drawn as required from the treasury by cheque in the proper manner, a course by which I think any such wholesale robbery as has now occurred would be prevented.

No. 182.

ORDER THEREON, 8th August 1867, No. 2,400.

RAILWAY, No. 8.

1. In this letter, the Consulting Engineer for Railways reports a defalcation to the amount of Rupees 20,061-4-0 in the Office of the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway Company.

2. From the correspondence before them, the Government learn that the Agent handed over to the Company's Cash-keeper during the month of April last a total sum of Rupees 47,961-9-8, for payment into the treasury on "Revenue" account, but that the Tahsildar acknowledged the receipt of only Rupees 21,900-5-8, and that on the Cash-keeper producing vouchers in support of the full amount, the receipts for the difference between the two sums just mentioned were pronounced to be forgeries by the Head Treasury Gomastah, whose signature they profess to bear.

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8th August 1867.*

3. Mr. Betts states that the Cash-keeper suspects the fraud to have been committed by his Cash Peons, in collusion with other parties, but that as he, Mr. Betts, could hold the Cash-keeper alone responsible, he had called upon him "to make good the discrepancy," and had since dispensed with his services. The Consulting Engineer is not satisfied that the Agent's demand has been fully complied with, and he has accordingly made a reference upon the subject, the result of which should be reported without delay.

4. On a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Government are convinced that the chief, if not the only, agent in these fraudulent transactions was the Company's Cash-keeper, and they are not disposed to attach weight to the suspicion which has been cast upon the Cash Peons, who, as the Consulting Engineer rightly remarks, merely carried out the instructions of the Cash-keeper, under whose immediate orders they were placed. The arrangements in force on the Great Southern of India Railway, of entrusting cash for payment into the treasury to the sole charge of Peons, and of retaining large portions of the traffic receipts to meet current expenditure, are highly objectionable, as affording immense facilities for the commission of fraud. The Government direct that these practices be at once discontinued, and that the Agent be called upon to take immediate measures for the introduction of the arrangements which prevail on the Madras Railway. All payments into the treasury will henceforward be made by the Cashier in person, and the traffic receipts will be remitted daily, on all days on which the treasury is open.

5. The question of exempting the Company from the payment of the usual premium on sums drawn from provincial treasuries, and the Consulting Engineer's suggestion that arrangements be made by Treasury Officers for receiving the Company's traffic receipts on the last two days of each month and on holidays, will be considered in the Financial Department.

6. The Government notice with dissatisfaction the very great delay which the Agent allowed to occur before making inquiries regarding the despatch of the Accountant General's statement of receipts and payments on Capital and Revenue account for the month of April last, and, adverting to paragraph 5 of Mr. Betts' letter, they request the Consulting Engineer to furnish the Agent with a memorandum of the contents of the packet in which the statement in question was enclosed, and to take measures for ascertaining whether the despatch of that packet is recorded in the books of the Post Office at Madras.

7. Looking to the risk entailed by the acceptance of landed property as security, and to the unsatisfactory and complicated nature of the tenure on which such property is frequently held by the Natives of the country, the Government are not a little surprised to find that security of so unreliable a character from the late Cash-keeper should have been considered sufficient to indemnify the Company against losses. They desire it to be distinctly understood that, for the future, all securities from the Company's employes shall be either in cash or in Government Promissory Notes, to be lodged in the Bank of Madras, or in the local treasury. If in Promissory Notes, they should be blank endorsed, or be made payable to the Company's Agent.

8. In paragraph 3 of his letter, Mr. Betts reports that, in accordance with his instructions, the late Cash-keeper has instituted proceedings against the Cash

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8th August 1867.

Peons in the matter of the defalcation under notice. The Consulting Engineer is requested to call upon the Agent to report without delay the issue of the case for the information of Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. M. SHAW STEWART, Major, R. E.,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
,, Financial Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
17th August 1867.

No. 416. Read the following Endorsement of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Madras, 8th August 1867, No. 222 :—
Read the following letter from the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Negapatam, 5th August 1867, No. 2,359.

In reply to your letter No. 90 of the 1st instant, I have to inform you that the whole amount of the discrepancy referred to has been made good by the late Cash-keeper, and has been paid into the Government treasury.

Submitted for the information of Government, with reference to my letter No. 216, dated 1st instant.

(Signed) J. C. ANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

No. 417. ORDER THEREON, 17th August 1867, No. 2,518.

RAILWAY, No. 17.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. M. SHAW STEWART, Major, R. E.,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Nos. of Govt.
in the P.W. Dept.

Nov. 23rd Augt 1867. No 2581.

Order thereon 11th Sept. 1867 No 1470.

The Governor in Council
directs, ~~that~~ the Magistrate
of Tanjore, ~~will~~ on the ter-
mination of the trial of
the late Cashkeeper on the
re-establishment of the Agent
of the Great Southern of
India Railway on a
charge of embezzlement,
apply to the Sessions Court
for the entire Record of the
case for submission to
Government.
The Magistrate
will also submit to
Government the Proceedings
of the Acting Joint Magistrate in the
case referred to.

W. J. P.
G.P. to

to the Magistrate of Tanjore
P.W. Department
with Govt. P.O. No 2581

On 2nd Dec 1915/67.

*Indulgent, and
affectionate*

125.128

London 1867. Department.

No. 1170.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

St. A. 2179

Dated 11.10.1867.

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