Sectt. II.27—45,00 —1-11-35.

Judicial 1880 (~~193~~) Department.

Ordy SERIES.

G.O. No. 2228 - 2229

DATED 14-9-1880

Confidential

[Despatch Abstract.]

Arms & ammunition shipped from Karikal to Singapore —

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[illegible]
[illegible] where is required [illegible]

Ascertain where the powder imported at
Karikal goes to – with, if possible, some idea
of quantity.

[illegible] – 13 lbs + 7 ozs seized at [illegible]
Station during 1880.
nothing to prevent smuggling powder
into country by coolies at night, also by road
by bullock carts – see Shaw's minute.

[illegible] Dorts reports that powder from
Colombo. – Shopkeepers in [illegible] say
that exports into British territory
increased very largely over introduction of Act.
Possibly a small quantity may get into Brit[illegible]
[illegible] – this is used for purposes of [illegible]
and for fireworks. –

S. Octavia: 27.7.79.
40 cases of Sundries belonging to Cawder
Batty of Karikal – a shop-keeper – one of
[illegible]
Sultan Abdool Cawder influential person
at Karikal gave security to [illegible]
Questions meaning them
now in Custom House – Where.

[illegible] gumastah says gunpowder & a gun
in them; there is a dispute about them.
Steamer Octavia – then favourite.

Ultimate destination of Gunpowder
& guns – sent out from Karikal –
[illegible]

[illegible]
all loaded with Rum Brandy & [illegible]
Jewelry pieces – All these supposed to
to Nicobars for sale & allowed [illegible]
of whom 2000 in North Nicobar
To get a man to get at 2nd mate or
any of crew of any of these vessels who[illegible]
Nyapulam

Does any powder get to Yanam

On 2nd August /80 – Morris writes
that he has signed & sent to the
to Collector on behalf of the parties
interested in the goods from Steamer
"Octavia" (July 1879) – now in
Custom House Nyapulam

Octavia favorite Steamer
Trade of guns & gunpowder
is all in hands of Mahomedan
traders..

[illegible] 3 S [illegible] – S. Octavia

2 – [illegible]

mistake in [illegible] [illegible]
they were marked as passengers' [illegible]
2 packages – containing 2 [illegible]
making in all 4 cases – of [illegible]
× 3 contained gunpowder. 1 case
1 case apparel; in latter were 2 [illegible]
ladies' [illegible] boxes &c. – one box and
globes. –

Octavia came about 3 or 4 ~~[illegible]~~ times in
year 1879 – once in 1880 – does not
[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]
[illegible] nuts – pepper rattan [illegible] – [illegible]

× These 3 cases contained 251 canisters of
powder 1 lb. & 1/2 lb. tins. –

[illegible] of consignor Sub Collector

The name of the merchant to whom
were consigned is Syed [illegible] [illegible]
Karikal –

[illegible] or Cronmata

Foreign vessels were not allowed to go to N[illegible]
except they first called at Port Blair
permission; this might be enforced
Vessels going to Nicobars first visit [illegible]
& then ship [illegible] &c.

[illegible] [illegible] cleared [illegible] for [illegible]
on 3. 6-80 – [illegible] [illegible]
July. –

"Marianna" cleared [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

12 July

31.7.80.

398¼ Ton.

S. Octora

Barque [illegible]

25. 6. 80.

My dear Pollard:–

I send on the Enclosed to you this Jenkins – The Duke wishes this Enquiry to be very quickly done & as little writing as possible – no steps to be taken on any account – only information wanted as to Where

---

S. S. Octo

much ~~Kari~~

them contain o

w muskets wo

Coming

S. Nabeb M

and Many

Mar-kal. The

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Nabeb a

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vessels Con

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Trichin

galore.

hese gunpow

a great qu

~~anns by~~ marked in native v

~~these~~ its disposal at Nicobar. I satisfied to

above mentioned account as I Examin

by a most difficult manner, account

those two shops. The senders of this from

making some below mentioned tricks in

those above mentioned boxes, they wer

boxes Containing provisions or some

name of the senders they gave in Tamil

(Chalathagiravam) the meaning of this

Carrier" the address by a name w

like and inform to those Shopkeepers

which they did in sending of those b

the Shopkeeper

m.6.80

Govt. House
Ooty
23d June/80

Dear Major Guthrie -

His Grace desires me to send to you Private the enclosed letter, in re powder Enquiries at Negapatam

Yours faithfully
[illegible] Hawkins
Private Secretary

Major T K Guthrie -

---

the powder imported at Karikal goes to, with if possible some idea of Quantity.

All Communications on this by D.O. only please. I wish to get [illegible] in District.

Yours Sincy
T. Guthrie

R. D.
22 JUN 80

Hill Side Cottage , Dol
21st June 1880

To

R. Davidson Esq — C. Sra

Dear Sir

Mahomed Ghouse Ned
ikar, the Chief Merch
of Negapatam District
knows everything import
from a packet of needles.
a Pegu pony.
"A nod is as good as
"wink to a blind horse
a homely proverb — Th
occurs to me apropos
to a pony.

Yours Obediently
...der Naddy

---

its disposal at Nicobar. I

Paul Linkins

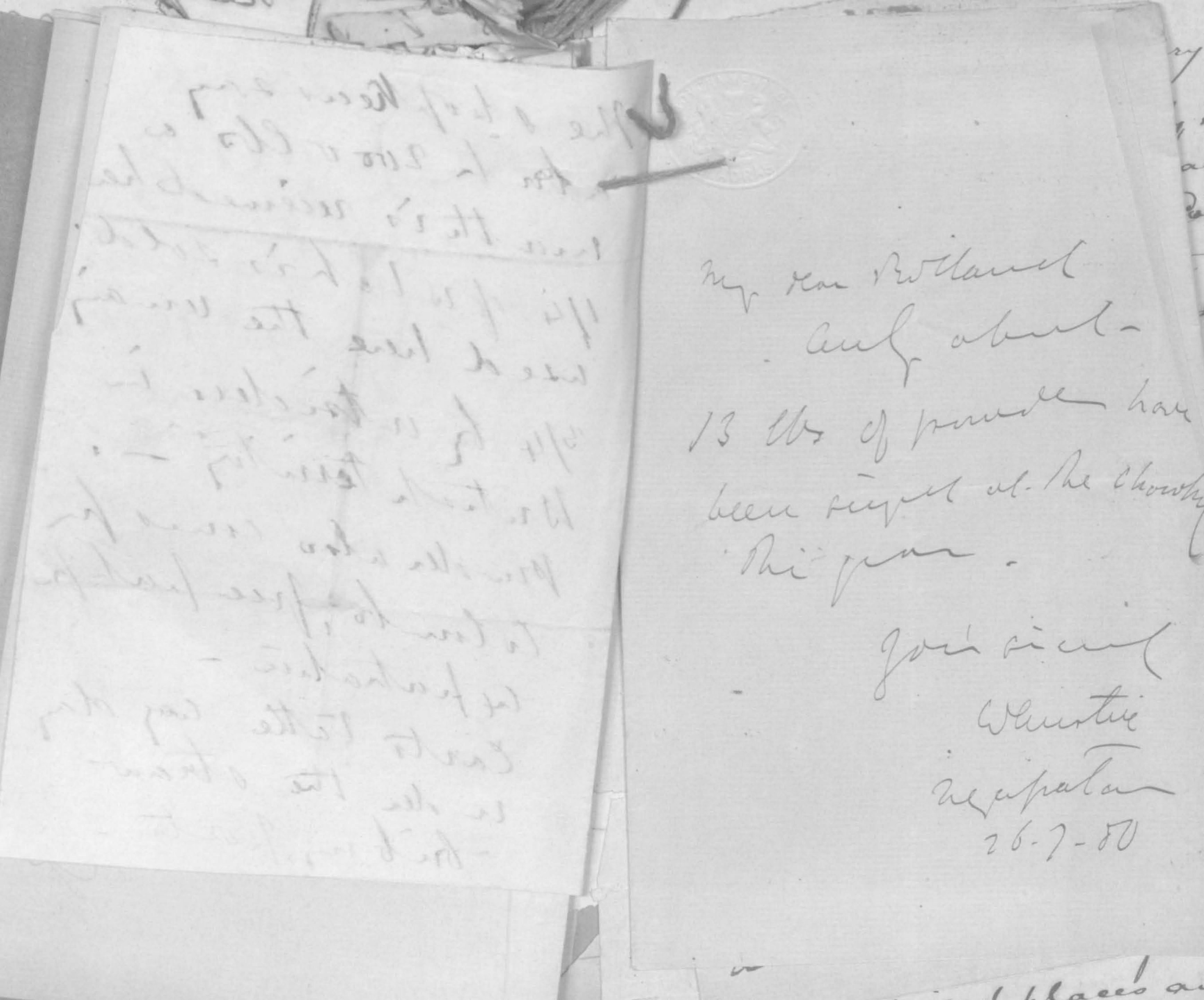
[illegible]

Recd & referred to R. C. Lucas
25-6-80

about Bolton
Powder in 1879
one case of 50. lb
& a cask of same
quantity - In 1887
rotting. books were
examined —
about Rieder Ins in
deer rotting an in
books -
all cases are
provisions or mer
of some sort. -

the Sling of our People

The shopkeeper say
that 2000 lbs a
month is received here
1/4 of what is sold
used here the remaining
3/4 by outsiders in
British territory —
powder also comes from
Colombo, free but for
exportation –
Carts take away day
under the straw
bribing posts –



My dear Rolland

Only about 13 lbs of powder have been seized at the Chowky this year.

Yours sincerely

W. Curtis

Negapatam
26-7-80

Cuddalore 28 June/80

My dear Rolland

The enclosed came to me from Guthrie to send on to you. Last month under instructions from Guthrie Ally Dost went to Negapatam during the big Feast & under pretence of attending the same made enquiries about the importation of Powder there and at Karrikal. There is no doubt a large quantity

---

at E. S. Crisos

18

genil Kariatt

of them Contain a

mmon muskets wo

Steamers Coming

among Saheb M

narakayar and Mu

rs in Carickal. The

med Pacha Moan

ohiaddeen Saheb a

- Besides the above

all Castles Contain

powder also imported

Common vessels Con

e mentioned shopkeep

ers publicly in their

000 Rupees. The pi

Tanjore Trichin of

and Bangalore

sale of these gunpow

mentioned p nd also a great qu

these gunpowder embarked in native v

its disposal at Nicobar. I satisfied to t

above mentioned account as I Examin

by a most difficult manner, account

those two shops. The senders of this from d

making some below mentioned tricks in

those above mentioned boxes, they wr

boxes Containing provisions or some

Name of the senders they gave in Tamil

Chalathagiravan) the meaning of the

Carreer" the address by a name w

like and inform to those Shopkeepers

which they did in sending of those b

the Shopkeepers wa

is imported to Karikal
from Penang & Singapore
and is openly sold in
the Bazaar at Karikal
The question is therefore
where does all this
Powder go & whether sold
for Shooting or Shikar purposes
or the opposite? ——
Alley Dost sent in a long
Report which I forwarded
to Justice tho' I have not
heard any thing further
about it, but I was told to be
very close on the subject.
although I think it is right

you should know what has
been done, so please don't
mention I have given you
this information
Alley Dost brought up a
Flask to show me, which
he purchased at Karikal
for Rupees 1. It is a Reel
flask & the powder FFF
Curtis & Harvey's [illegible] Hounslow
& London in 1lb tins. Alley
Dost heard that this is
consigned as ordinary
Merchandize in boxes, but
the contents quite the reverse
to what is entered in the
manifest. I have seen
this Mr Waddy but don't

Mentioned places and
these gunpowder embar
its disposal at Nicoba

know him to speak to.
I believe he practises at
Negapatam as a Barrister
and you probably know
all about him and what
his communication is worth.
I suppose you will send
your reply direct to Pettie
but let me know please if
you find out anything
in the matter.

Yours Sincerely
R. C. Jenkins

F. 8.7.80.

A personal enquiry at E. S. Col
I lent that monthly in genl. Kariath
Containing 60 flasks, each of them Contain a
gunpowder with some Common muskets wo
imported there from the Steamers Coming
the 60 boxes are divided among Saheb M
son of Khader Valley Marakayer and Muy
Marikayer the shopkeepers in Carickal. The
three at Singapore named Pacha Mean
Mohiaddeen Khader Mohiaddeen Saheb a
Saheb retail shopkeepers - Besides the above
gunpowders 4 or 5 small castles Contain
80 to 100 pounds of gunpowder also imported
occasionally from the Common vessels Com
Colombo for the above mentioned shopkeep
sale of these gunpowders publicly in their
will be from 1000 to 3000 Rupees. The pur
are Coming there from Tanjore Trichino
Cottah Madura, Salem, and Bangalore.
they had license for sale of these gunpo
mentioned places and also a great qu
these gunpowder embarked in native v
its disposal at Nicobar. I satisfied to
above mentioned account as I Examin
by a most difficult manner, account
those two shops. The senders of this from d
making some below mentioned tricks in
those above mentioned boxes, they wr
boxes Containing provisions or some
name of the senders they gave in Tamil
(Chalathagiravan) the meaning of the
Carrier" the address by a name w
like and inform to these shopkeepers
which they did in sending of those b

In August 1879 Steamer S. S. Celoo
a bo marked Provision from (Kariot
to Sd Mohomed Marikayer at Caricka
ow Carried this box to Negapatam a
no stopped at Carickal the Captain de
bo there to Ganapathy Pillay his agent
delivery to the addressee on opening the
Sa Customs found its Contents 252 flasks
and some other trifling things. The matter
this Month under Enquiry the final Order
by the Sub Collector is that the box with
should be Confiscated. The addressee shou
fine of Rs 500 — , as he is residing at Car
amount of fine is not yet recovered. Sinc
the above mentioned shopkeepers at Carick
with these gunpowder and muskets rather
manner, still they are ready to sell more
of gunpowder at once to the purchaser, so th
We also. The Gunpowder which Came in
none in their hands at present as that
or more gunpowder flasks of Singapore
for Nicobar, still there is in hand of the
about 3000 flasks of gunpowder of Singap
which I purchased one flask which
forwarded, for a Rupee.

Singapore and Carickal are free ports
and Export.

1879.
26th April

Yours Obedient
Cadwallader Wade

— p un purpose i
of report; as Alley D.
says purpose came a

Chief Office of Inspector General of Police

Government House

Ootacamund
7th Aug. 1880.

Major

Dear Major Guthrie.

I am desired by His Grace the Governor to send you the enclosed note from Mr. Waddy privately.

Yours sincerely
Philip J. Hankin
Private Secretary

To Major T. R. Guthrie.
Ag. Asst. Inspr. Genl. of Police
Madras

Private

S. S.

Government

required & sent

Collector

intended

Steamer "Octavia"

the Customs

learn, that,

steamer

modus

thing the

from her, to

explained, in the documents

received by the Petition.

"The trade" is all in the hands of Mahomedans so far as powder & guns are concerned.

I know nothing else definite.

Yours obedient
Cadwallader Waddy

of port, as they do
says people came &

Chief Office of [illegible]

To C. Davidson Esq C.S.I.
Chief Secretary to Government

5 AUG 8

Dear Sir, Yesterday I signed & sent a Petition to [illegible] Collector [illegible] on behalf of the parties interested to take the goods from steamer "Delascerus" (July 1879) now in the Custom House here.

From all I can learn, that steamer is the favourite steamer for this work; & the modus operandi of getting the contraband articles from her, is explained in the documents annexed to the Petition.

"The trade" is all in the hands of Mahomedans so far as gunpowder & guns are concerned.

I know nothing else definite.

Yours obediently
Cadwallader Waddy

taken for the purpose
of export; as Alley Dr
says purpose came a

Chief Office of Inspector General of Police,

1880.

To

Davidson

Chief Secretary

Government

Ootacamund

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Custom

S. F. Octavia,

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guns,

Karikal to

the Nicobars.

Prior to the Arms Act coming into force, a considerable amount of powder came into British Territory from Karikal, but as far as I could ascertain, and I made careful inquiries, all of this was bought & taken for the purpose of export, as Alley Do says [illegible] came a

My dear Rolland
I pass this on,
You may be able
to get some
information.
Yrs truly
H. Luttman

If you get anything
write D.O. –
Tm

9/8/80.

Chief Office of Inspector General of Police,
Madras, 5/8/1880.

My dear Rolland.
I pass this on to
you for the needful
Please write D.O.
on this matter.
What is wanted to
know is the ultimate
destination of the
Gunpowder and
Guns sent out

S.S. Octavia,
notices
ders
keeps
now at
tmann.
l Cader
person
gave
powers
con-
cerning them.
in Custom

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and through
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purposes.
Karik
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the steam-
Sea
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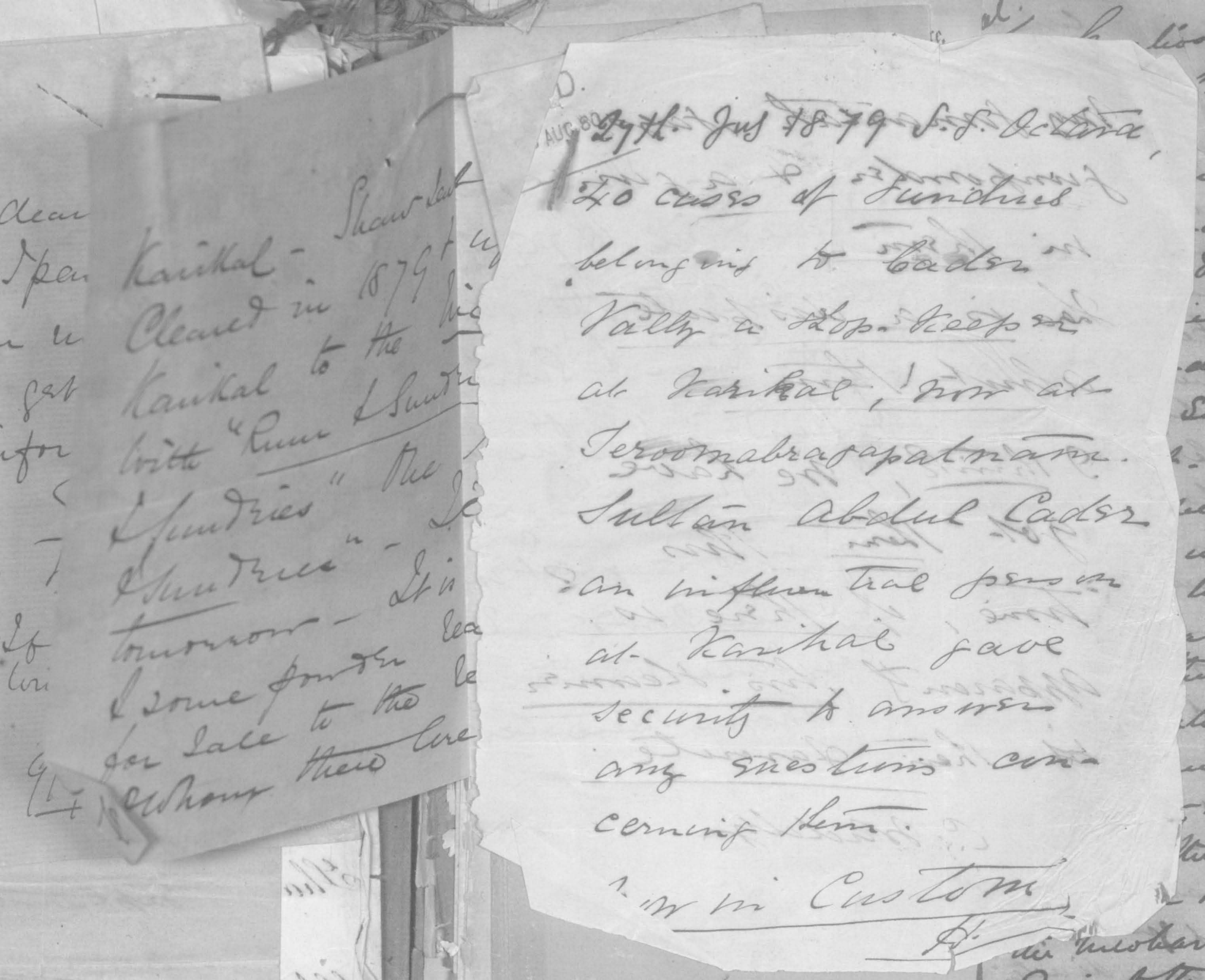
guns, is
Karikal to
the Nicobars.
Prior to the Arms Act
coming into force, a
considerable amount of
powder came into
British Territory from
Karikal, but as far
as I could ascertain, and
I made careful enquiries
all of this was bought &
taken for the purpose
of sport, as Alley Dr.
says powder came &

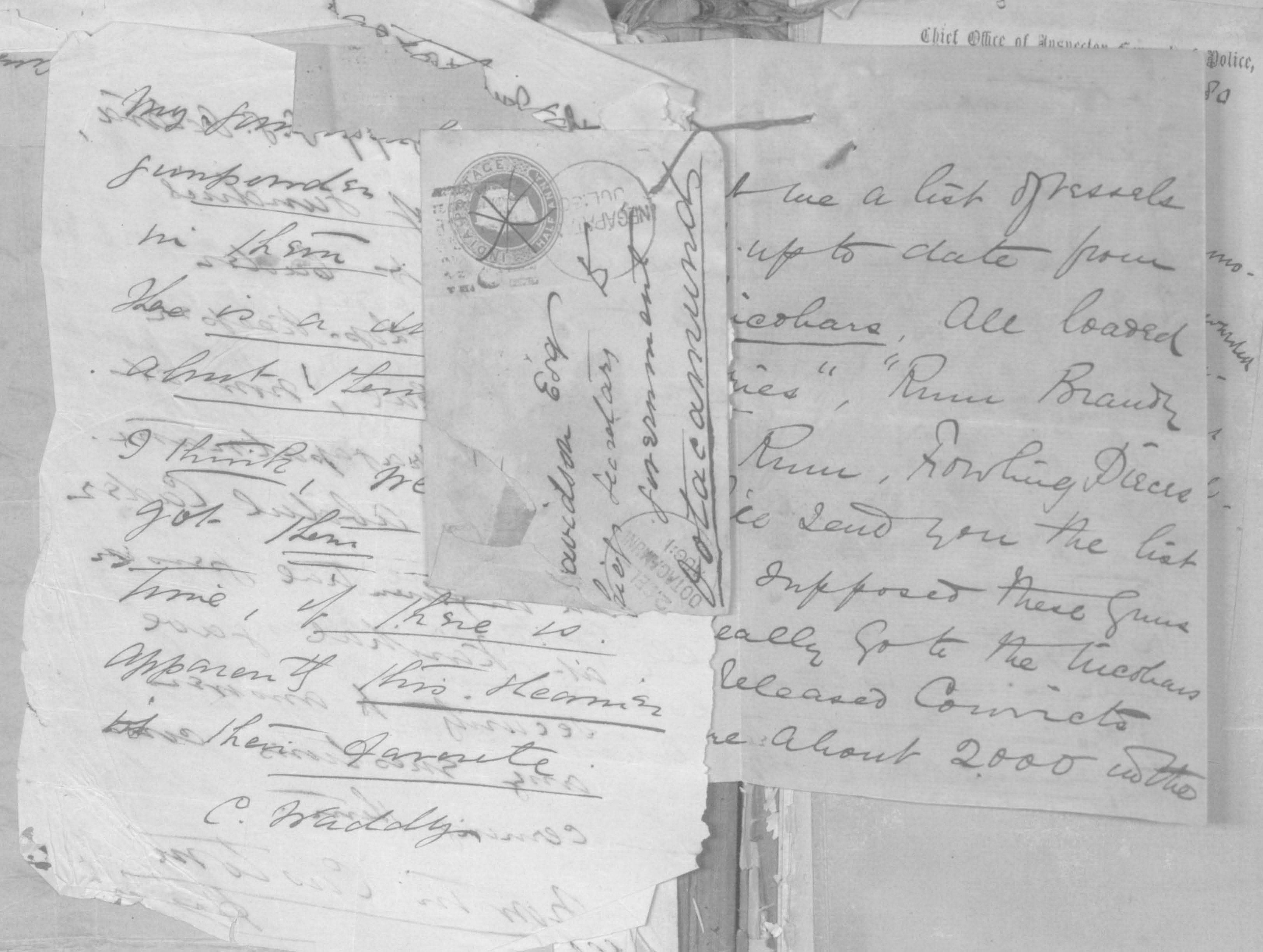


Karikal – Shaw Sent
Cleared in 1879 …
Karikal to the …
with "Rum & Sundr…
& Sundries" the …
& Sundries" – …
tomorrow – It is …
& some powder …
for sale to the …
whom there …

D.
AUG 80

27th. Jus 1879 S.S. Octavia,
40 cases of Sundries
belonging to Cader
Vally a shop-keeper
at Karikal, now at
Teroomalrayapatnam.
Sultan Abdul Cader
an influential person
at Karikal gave
security to answer
any questions con-
cerning them.

… in Custom



Chief Office of Inspector … Police,

… 80

My Sir…

Gunpowder

in them

There is a …

about them

I think, we

got them

time, if there is

Apparently this steamer

is their favourite.

C. Waddy

INDIA POSTAGE HALF ANNA

NEGAPATAM JUL

…avidson Esq

…ief Secretary

…Government

Ootacamund

OOTACAMUND

…t me a list of vessels

…up to date from

…icobars, All loaded

…ries", "Rum Brandy

… Rum, Fowling Pieces

…e send you the list

Supposed these Guns

…eally go to the Nicobars

…eleased Convicts

…re about 2000 in the

My fr

gunpo

in th

Hae is

about

I think

got

time,

apparen

in their

C. Waddy

North Nicobar, & who
of Armed boats? the
very dangerous Customers
for our People out the
And Azungan ~~Settlement~~.
Warning has been
given to them.
Do you think you have
a man who could
"get at" the 2nd Mate
of any of these vessels
or any other of the Crew
while in Negapatam.
Does any Powder go
to Yanam. I think a lot of

Chief Office of Inspector General of Police,
Madras, 4th Sepr. 1880

Dear Capt. Hankin

I enclose a memorandum & papers forwarded by Major Rolland regarding the sale of Arms & Powder at Karikal.

Yours sincerely

Confidential.

R.D.
6 SEP 80

Considered through
[illegible]
18.

Major Guthrie's letter no
with its enclosures,
dated 25.6.80.—
My enquiries go to show
that powder—guns
come from Singapore—a
free Port—to Kari
in native vessels and
sometimes in the steam
that ply between Sin
pore & Karikal & t
patam; that a very
large quantity of this
powder,—very nearly
whole of it,—as well as
many of the guns, is
sent from Karikal to
the Nicobars.
Prior to the Arms Act
coming into force, a
considerable amount of
powder came into
British Territory from
Karikal, but as far
as I could ascertain, and
I made careful enquiries,
all of this was bought &
taken for the purpose
of sport; as Ally D
says [illegible] came &

pow[der] com[ing]
places, the
y, evidently,
could be pro-
my fuch cheaper
[Kar]ikal than in
Territory.
shopkeeper in Kari-
kal informed me that
[th]e sales, before the
date of the Arms Act
[we]re very large - as much
[as] 2000 lbs in a month -
[bu]t that now sales had
almost come to a stand
still. Almost every native
[in] Karikal has a gun
[of] some kind; they buy
[p]owder & go in exten-
sively at certain seasons
"[p]our la chasse". I have
[m]yself heard guns pop-
ping off in every direction
when passing through
French Territory. I used
to be the same in Brit-
ish territory before the Arms
Act came into force.
There are many shikarries
about the country; they
must have got their
supplies from Karikal.
I daresay that even now
small quantity does

get smuggled through
it can be but a very
small quantity; per[sons]
coming through no doubt
manage to conceal a lb
two & three pass with[out]
detection. Some may be
got carried through a[cross]
country where there a[re]
no posts, but as bad
cannot pass across
country, the quantity
cannot be very large.
Probably the Revenue
authorities at these p[osts]
allow small quantities
to pass for a consideration
& the Peons must also
[be] paid to induce them
[to] hold their tongues; but
when it comes to this -
is the game worth the
candle? - for it would
make the cost of the pow[der]
about the same as it
is here, & then there is
also the risk of detection
with consequent exposure.
It is a difficult
matter to form an estimate
of the quantity that comes
now into Karikal, but it is
considerably less than it
used to be; the greater
portion of this - already

t to the

3rd possession.

Police of the Ports
ve been told to be on
e look out.

ajor Shaw in a
evised memo. he gave
e, says that shop-
eepers tell him that
out 2000 lbs a month
is received in Karikal
of which 1/4 is used in
Karikal - 3/4 by
utsiders in British
erritory. I think this
efers to sales before
e Arms Act, but I am
ot sure; I will refer
gain & report on this
point in a day or two.

Major Shaw exam-
ined the books of the
Agents - Sultan Ab-
dool Cawder's books
for 1879 shows 50 lbs.
& a cask of same quantity
for 1880 - nothing.

Agent Khader Moh-
deen nothing in his
books.

his, I think, shows
lainly - that sales have

Report Karikal

?

The memo does not so
read -
"1/4 of what is sold
"and here - the
"remaining 3/4 by
"outsiders"

This I understand only
applies to what is sold
in the town - not to the
importation of the 2000 lb
which is imported

gone down.

A note from the
shewing that about 1
of powder were recov
seized at the Ports.
In a conversation I had
with Mr. A. after I
got his note, he said
might have been about
20 or 25 lbs. - all the
was destroyed.

With reference to Mr.
Guthrie's note of 5.8.8
with its enclosures:-
there can be no doubt,
as already stated that
the ultimate destina
tion of the powder & gu
is the Nicobars.

I enclose a list of vess
which have cleared
from Negapatam and
Nagore for the Nicobars
in the years 1878-1879-
1880; every one of these
vessels after leaving Neg-
apatam & Nagore went
to Karikal - & evidently
stayed there for some time
before going to the Nicobars,
for instance the "Sevugan
Saundry" (Registered Ch

t to the
palam on
80. Kapi Shams
t shows that same
vessel left Karikal
6.7.80.
the "Mariamma" (Register
Chittagong). cleared
Nagapore 28.4.80. Shams
paper shows that she left
Karikal 5 days after
time enough to load any
quantity of powder &c...
because the suspicious
ent of the thing is their
having once cleared out
for the Nicobars that they
intend go to Karikal.
The fowling pieces. as
well as knives. daggers
swords.- such as they
use.- also go to the
Nicobars.
The released convicts there
may get some of the
powder. guns &c... but
the aborigines, as far as
I could learn buy up
almost all; the Nicobars
swarm with game-
deer & pig- particularly
the latter; the guns &
powder are used for
which others use Rum &

other spirits are also
taken over from Kari
for the people in the Nic,
who I am told are parti-
cularly addicted to Rum;
there is a regular system
of barter- so many
cocoanuts for a bottle of
spirits.- or a lb. of pow
or a gun; these guns
Karikal fetch from
4 to 10 Rs. each!-
I have seen them and
handled them, as indeed
as about 18 or 20 were se-
cured in the Sub Collector's
office in Toopopalam
they are fearfully & wonder-
fully made.- so much
that I would not like to
fire any one of them off.-
the locks are of the very
worst description; I saw
one good chassepot in
one of the shops in Karikal.
I think the man priced
that at 20 Rs.!-
I ascertained in Kari-
kal that powder in
casks used to come
there from Colombo
for the Coopoo Cauthoree
festival- but that
does not come here

t to the

[illegible] Pikul one

[illegible] Officer keeps told

[illegible] about the land there

used to keep about 500

6-7-8 in powder in

may be – & 1/4 the tin.

[illegible] one of each; some

quantity of tea as that

got there by Aby Dost;

may one can buy it there –

Aby Dost having brought

his tea, must have

smuggled it through

the Port !!! –

I was informed by the

Master Attendant at

Negapatam that for-

merly vessels were

not allowed to go to

the Nicobars unless they

first called at Port

Blair or Cromatte (?)

& there get permission;

he also told me that

vessels going to Nicobars

first of visit Karikal

& there ship [illegible]

&c. –

If the above restriction

existed, why did it

not be again put in

force. ? – If there are

[illegible] quantity.

---

in the Nicobars, [illegible]

from the Island & [illegible]

be made easy to the [illegible]

from so many ves[sels]

calling there.

Islands also suggest

the Singapore autho-

rities being put on the

qui vive as to the

packages that are

shipped at that Por[t]

as "Provisions" and

"Merchandise"

I interviewed one

Esoof Malim introduc[ed]

to me by the Master

Attendant of Negapatam

this man is one of the older

commanders in the Port –

he told me that a ship

will take about 100 Rs.

worth of powder – 10 or

15 guns – swords [illegible] 20

dozens.

Rum, one cask –

multiply this by the

number of ships that

go to the Nicobars, & we

will get, I fancy, a

very fair estimate of

quantity of powder and

number of guns that go

across. –

As to Mr. Cadwallad

ddy's information -
unhesitatingly
but no reliance
whatever is to be
placed in anything he
has written regarding
this subject.
seems to lay a great
deal of stress on the
seizure of 25½ lbs: of
gun-powder seized
in Negapatam in August
1879. everyone is aware
of this & case has been
decided long ago - the
man to whom it was
consigned was fined
I think, either 200 or
500 Rs. by the Sub Col-
lector. When Mr. Waddy
wrote his note ~~of 27th July~~
regarding "40 cases of
Sundries" - the powder
in question may have
been in the Custom House.
it was when I was making
my enquiries - but
has since been destroyed.
The S.S. Octavia landed
in Negapatam - Manifest
dated 28th August /79
Packages "Provisions"

2 Packages Wearing
parel - landed by [illegible]
tickets in Negapatam
instead of Karikal
they were marked as
passengers' goods.
2 packages - containing
2 cases each making in
all 4 cases; 3 contain
gunpowder - 1 case
gambier - 1 case apparently
in latter case 2 guns
(of same written descrip-
tion as given above) -
1 sword - ladies work
boxes &c. - one box con-
tained 3 globes.
S.S. "Octavia" came about
3 or 4 times last year &
once in 1880 - (up to 12.8.)
When she touches at
Negapatam, she lands
passengers - betel nuts -
pepper - rattan mats -
mats - &c. -
With reference to Mr.
Waddy's note of 2nd August
I wrote to Mr Webster &
asked him to send me
the documents referred to
by Mr. Waddy explaining
"the modus operandi"
"of getting the contraband
articles from the

These 3 cases contained
25½ lbs of gunpowder
in 1 lb. & ½ lb. tins.

Waddy's information he states
a week the his Petition
ut no the answer in reply
uly he never received
ny Petition from Mr.
Waddy -
then asked Mr. Austin
personally - & got the
same reply ! - so
much for that note;
I have seen Mr. Waddy
myself - and he tells
me he knows nothing
himself personally -
but that his gomashta
knows all about it;
he, however would not
send his gomashta to
me.
I saw Ghose Mahomed
Mucazar referred to by
Mr. Waddy; he is a
respectable old man
& could in no way back
up Mr. W's informa-
tion; from him I learnt
that Mr. Waddy's gomashta
is an old jail bird.
having served his 7 years!!
probably this accounted
for his not coming to me!
altogether Mr. Waddy is

---

many on
he talked of
seen arms being pa
in Birmingham in
or 1876 - shipped
for India - and also
that he had seen a let
or a copy of a letter from ×
Messrs. Grindlay & Co.
~~to somebody in India~~
that arms were not to
to be shipped to Calcu
but to Madras.
This was about all he
could tell me - he also
informed me that if he
did learn anything else
he would let me know.
The rest of Mr. Waddy's
information regarding
Negapatam is all from
his gomashta. who is
evidently trying to get up
a case for his master.
I have given all the in-
formation I have been
able to glean; should
anything more turn up -
I will communicate it.

McHand -

I enclose all correspondence
recd. - also 1 memo. of
[illegible] Shams - a note

× to a firm at home
to the effect - - - →

is within the states

Confidential

Memorandum.

By Major Rolland

Dated 1st Septr/80.

Karikal.

15th Octobr.-80. 188 0

My dear Rolland,

Your letter of the 13th Inst. The information I have received in regard to the 40 cases you refer to is that they were taken on to Negapatam in the S.S. Octavia by an

---

Karikal

Tear up this. as Sermons are the Devil & servants.

Yours faithfully

C. Waddy

Nr..

all vessels having their

Karikal.
13th Oct. 80.

My dear Holland,

Your letter of the 13th Inst. The information I have received in regard to the 10 cases you refer to is that. They were taken on to Vizagapatam [illegible]

ov[illegible]ght, and there landed, and that they were afterwards put into a boat & brought ~~back~~ to this port. On arrival here the boat was detained in the river in consequence of there being no Vizagapatam port clearance forthcoming. Mr. Morse, Supdt. Sea Customs here, was then

l, 1880.

ol.

le

ado

nce,

ikar

ano

tained it

Karikal

Tear up this, as Seramis as the Dove for [illegible].

Yours Faithfully
C. Waddly

No.

All vessels trading there

communicated
with by the Port
authorities of Karikal,
but sent no reply to
the letter, possibly
because he did not
understand it.. The
cases were then made
over to the consignee,
Kader Ally Marikar
of Karikal.. I am
informed they contained

Karikal

Tear up this, as [illegible]
are the [illegible] for [illegible]:
Yours faithfully
C. Waddy

No..

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.
No.
AGENT'S OFFICE,
Negapatam 30/9/1880

My dear Rolland

I have searched the Negapatam station books for the past three months. Not a single entry appears of grain consigned to a Native State.

Yours truly
William S. Betts

Negapatam

Major Rolland

Dear Major

I have a clue, but I think we had better work separately, as, we may lead each other astray.

The worst of it is it implicates the Captain of "Ictara" & Customs authorities here & at Karikal

Tear up this, as servants are the Devil for secrets.

Yours faithfully
C. Waddy

No..

All vessels touching there

Please put all papers
in Tanjore Collectorate &
sent to Collector of the
on Petition of the
Maikar. The
French correspondence
is important.

We find now the
40 cases have left
the Custom House
mysterious.

Keep it dark

Copy further
with a [illegible]
to this

Tanjore 16th October 1880.

My dear Major Hobart,

I enclose certain correspondence which I think will shew that the Cadma[illegible] is altogether wrong about his 40 cases.

Major Shaw is wrong as to the cases having been landed at Negapatam; instead of their being landed at Karikal, they were brought on to Negapatam in the S.S. "Octavia" – but not landed; I have satisfied myself on this point by enquiry. It is very probable that these 40 cases contained some tins of powder, for that is the usual way in which it gets sent from Singapore to Karikal, finally finding its way, or rather a great portion of it, from Karikal to the Nicobars.

The fact of these 40 cases being transferred from the S.S. Octavia while in the Negapatam

that it appears to be
understood amongst
traders that some
restriction on trade with
the Nicobars – of which
all vessels trading there

Roads, to a boat & thence to Karikal
shews how they "mysteriously" disappeared.
Mr. Waddy's client in Negapatam & to whom
he refers as the "Marikar", is a drunken good
for nothing scoundrel. You will see from
Major Sleeman's letter that the cases were
finally made over to the Consignee.

Mr. Betts letter will shew that no rice
bags get consigned to Gwalior, Indore, or
Hyderabad. I do not fancy that rice
ever goes up there. The cost of carriage would
be very great & the people up there eat
wheat not rice.

Yours sincerely

AMcLland.

all these papers
had better be [illegible] strictly as
Confidential

R.D.
6 SEP 80

Govt. of I. state

addressed with reference to our last letter on the subject — & add that further information shews that about 10 to 15 guns worth at Karikal from 4 to 10 R each — & 20 dozen swords are commonly taken in each ship from Karikal to the Nicobars besides gunpowder & Rum —

That it appears to be understood amongst traders that some restriction on trade with the Nicobars — of which all vessels trading there

---

Transferred to the Chief Secretary for record.

By order
Bertie Hobart
Major
Pril. Sec.

Govt. House
19th Oct. 1880

Put in Confidential drawer with other connected papers

R.D.
12 OCT 80

[illegible]

better [illegible] Sec.
that all these papers
may be together
in C. W. [illegible]
make a stir about
them when I am
gone there

were obliged to call
at Port Blair first to
get permission to go
to Nicobar or Camorta
has been lately removed

~~About~~ re
That the arms &
ammunition are sent
surreptitiously from
Singapore – ~~the~~ mode
of packing being
well illustrated by the
instance of the S.S. Octavia
from Singapore
which landed in Nov.
at Negapatam
2 packages. marked as
passengers goods – these being
detained in Custom House
were afterwards opened

and found ~~to consist of~~ each to contain
~~#~~ 3 ~~2~~ smaller cases
making 4 –
~~containing~~
1 was case of Jambia
1 apparel . with 2 guns &
sword
1 Ladies Workboxes &c
1 contained 3 globes
3 of them 4. also ~~containing~~
comprising gunpowder
= 251 lb in 1 lb or ½ lb
tins

The payment at
Nicobar is [illegible]
to be made in Cocoa-
nuts – at fixed dates
of so many for ~~both~~ each
~~of these~~ articles gun
1 lb powder. Sword or

dagger - or bottle of
rum the last being priced
at 40 cents

The Straits Govt should also
I think be addressed
on the subject of the
false declarations
of ~~[illegible]~~ arms & ammunition shipped
per S. S. Hostasi from
Singapore to Karikal
& requested to take
efficient steps to
stop such a practice

9/9

Confidential.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

No.222D.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India,
Foreign DEPARTMENT.

Despd.
14/9/80

+ To Chief Secy.
Confid'l. [illegible]

Sir,

In continuation of my Confidential letter No. 1340, d the 5th June 1880, I am directed to state that the further information obtained shows that about 10 to 15 guns, valued at Karikal at from 4 to 10 Rs each, and 20 dozen swords, besides gunpowder and rum, are ordinarily taken in each ship from Karikal to the Nicobars.

2. It appears to be understood by the persons who carry on this illicit traffic

traffic that the restriction which required all vessels proceeding to the Nicobars to call first at Port Blair for permission, has been recently removed –

3. The arms and ammunition are sent surreptitiously from Singapore to Karikal and thence to the Nicobars – the method of packing being well illustrated by the instance of the S.S. "Octavia" from Singapore, which landed in error at Negapatam, two packages marked as passengers goods, which on being opened at the Custom House, where they were detained, were found each to contain two smaller cases, making in all

four

I don't know what this article is – but I am sure I have seen it written Gambier – where turn it up in an encyclop^a &

According to the Cyclopaedia of India the word may be spelt "Gambir" or "Gambier"

Ootacamund,
14th September /80.

four.

1 was a case of Gambier
1 apparel with 2 guns & 1 sword.
1 Ladies work box &
1 Three globes.

Three of the four cases also contained gunpowder = 25 lb in 1/2 & 1 lb tins.

4. Payment for these arms and ammunition is made at the Nicobars it is stated, in Cocoanuts at fixed rates, of so many nuts for each article, viz: 1 gun, 1 lb powder, 1 sword or dagger – a bottle of rum is said to fetch 40 cocoanuts.

Evasion of the Arms Act.

187 DEPARTMENT.

No.

To
The Secretary to the
Government of
Department.

Dated 187

Confidential

Judicial Department

No. 2229.

Desp'd
14/9/80

To
The Colonial Secretary
Straits Settlements
Singapore.

Sir,

I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to invite the attention of the Govent. of the Straits Settlements to the ascertained fact of arms and ammunition being shipped in considerable quantities from Singapore to Karikal under false declarations; and to request that effectual steps may be taken to put a stop to the practice.

Ootacamund
14 September /80.

A29/9/80

Letters to Govt of
Japan & Straits
Settlements

Dated 16-9-/80
No 2228 and 2229 Incl

Note

Not seen by
Hon: Members.

Seen 25/9

Original

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

8th October 1880, No. 2425.

No. 21. Read the following papers :—

To

His Grace the Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, G.C.S.I.,
Governor of Madras in Council.

My Lord Duke,—On my appointment to the office of Chief Justice I was desired by the Secretary of State, as soon as I had made myself acquainted with the business of the Court, to inform him, whether it required for its disposal so many as five Judges.

2. After an experience of more than eighteen months I feel I ought no longer to delay the expression of an opinion, which I have hesitated to pronounce before; as I am aware it is counter to the opinion entertained by my distinguished predecessor Sir Walter Morgan.

3. The Annual Report for 1879 recently submitted to your Grace's Government will satisfy you, that although in the year under review one learned Judge was for a month disabled by the state of his health from taking his seat on the Bench, more numerous sittings were held both on the Original and on the Appellate Side than in the preceding year. The Report does not exhibit the number of sittings held by the Court on the Original Side. To supply this information I have requested the Registrar to submit an additional return, which will reach your Grace in the course of a day or two.

4. It appears from the figures furnished me that in the year 1879 the Court held 224 sittings for the disposal of Appeals, 164 for the trial of Original Suits, 73 for the settlement of issues, 66 for the hearing of references, and 17 for the trial of Sessions case. In addition 32 sittings were held by one of the Judges as Commissioner in Insolvency.

5. For purposes of revision the Court perused the Calendars relating to 1,764 Sessions trials, 13,593 trials by Magistrates of the 1st Class, 431 Appeals heard by Sessions Judges, and 2,278 Appeals heard by 1st Class Magistrates.

6. Your Grace is aware that there are also questions connected with the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, which occupy some portion of the time of the Judges, but do not appear in any report.

7. Notwithstanding my best exertions and that I have received from my learned and honorable colleagues all the assistance I could reasonably require, I have found the Court is hardly in a position to do more than keep pace with the current judicial work. Indeed, I am obliged to confess that the duration both of Original Suits and Appeals is in excess of what the public may fairly expect it should be.

8. The only difference, of which I am aware, in the administration of the Court which will account for an increased expenditure of time in the disposal of business is, that shortly after I joined the Court the practise was resumed of

delivering in all cases a note of the judgment. Of course, in the majority of cases these notes are extremely brief, and are written on the Bench. The Privy Council had complained of the absence of judgments: and the practise now followed is in accordance with the Code, and satisfies the parties, that the points, on which they desired the opinion of the Court, have not been overlooked.

9. An amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1872, by removing Magistrates of the 1st Class from the superintendence of District Judges increased the work of the Court as a Court of Revision.

That amendment was caused by the establishment in some of the Presidencies of separate executive and judicial services. As a result it might happen that the Acting District Judge would be of less seniority in service than Magistrates of the District of the 1st Class. To avoid irritation between the different branches of the public service the Judges' supervision of 1st Class Magistrates was abolished, and under the administration of my predecessor the Court, in order to provide for the due supervision of the latter officers, passed a rule requiring that the calendars of all trials held and appeals heard by them should be forwarded for revision to the High Court.

10. An amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure in 1879 has (and I believe most wisely) placed beyond doubt the right of appeal in cases of execution of decree: this will effect an increase in the business of the Court.

11. Amendments made in 1877 and 1879 conferring on the Subordinate Civil Courts a jurisdiction in Insolvency will also eventually produce a sensible increase in the Appellate work of the High Court, though at present, possibly because the provisions of the law are not extensively known, they have not affected it in any marked degree.

12. The contemplated amendments of the law relating to the Presidency Small Cause Courts will, if they become law, relieve the High Court of a certain number of cases. Had the proposals I had the honor to submit through your Grace's Government been accepted by the Legislative Department of the Government of India, the Government might, I believe, have reduced the number of Judges in the High Court; though it would have been obliged proportionately to strengthen the less expensive agency of the Court of Small Causes.

13. Your Grace is aware that the course proposed by me was to convert the Presidency Small Cause Courts into Courts of First Instance with a Small Cause Court jurisdiction, the intention being, that they should continue to entertain as Courts of Small Causes all suits at present falling within their jurisdiction, and as Courts of First Instance a large number of cases now occupying the time of the High Court, but which differ from cases heard daily by Munsiffs in the Mofussil only in the circumstance, that the cause of action has arisen within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the High Court.

14. The main objection I have heard raised to this proposal is that if Judges of the Small Cause Court were called on to administer two systems of procedure, they might unconsciously import into the trial of Small Cause Court suits the more formal procedure prescribed for the trial of other suits, and thus defeat the object at which the special procedure provided for the trial of Small Cause Court suits aims.

15. This objection is, I believe, refuted by the experience of this Presidency; where for some years nearly every Munsiff and Subordinate Judge has been invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court.

16. But however this may be, I believe the only effectual measure which can be adopted to reduce the strength of the High Courts without impairing the ends for which their retention is justified, will be the establishment of Courts of First Instance in the Presidency towns either in connection with or distinct from the Courts of Small Causes.

17. It is not in my opinion justifiable to retain a jurisdiction in the High Court which can be exercised almost as effectually by a very much less expensive agency.

18. If by the contemplated amendment of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Acts any sensible decrease is occasioned in the business of the High Courts, opportunity would be taken in the Court, over which I have the honor to preside, to improve the efficiency of the supervision it is our duty to exercise over the Subordinate Civil Courts.

19. From the circumstances of the people and local conditions the right of appeal is in several districts in this Presidency less frequently resorted to than in other parts of India: and apart from the assistance the Court receives from District Judges, it has in the discharge of its duties of supervision to depend almost entirely on the figures of returns of which it has not unfrequently reason to suspect the accuracy.

20. I am satisfied that no function of the Court is of more importance to the public generally than this function of superintendence: and I cannot conceal from myself, that it is at present imperfectly discharged. Although in some Districts presided over by District Judges, in whom the Court has reason to repose confidence, it may be satisfied that civil justice is administered with reasonable regularity; scandals have in other Districts been brought to light, which show that the Court cannot safely (as in law it ought not to do) rely solely on supervision by the District Judge. The Courts in every district should be inspected periodically by a High Court Judge to ensure such an efficient administration of justice as the Government desires to secure.

21. Furthermore should the strength of the Court be found at any time in excess of what, in the opinion of the Government, may be its due requirements, it would be competent to the Government to adjust the strength of the Court to its business by refraining from making an acting appointment during the absence of a Judge on leave, a circumstance which in a Court of five Judges may be expected to occur annually.

22. I have the honor to request your Grace in Council to submit to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State my opinion that the work of the Court cannot be adequately discharged by less than the number of Judges at present appointed to or officiating in it, and I venture to appeal to your Grace with some confidence in support of my opinion.

23. Should the Secretary of State resolve to accept the conclusion I have expressed, I venture to request that consideration may be given to the claims of my honorable colleague Mr. Muttusami Aiyer, C.I.E., to be confirmed in the appointment, in which he has now for more than two years officiated.

My predecessor Sir Walter Morgan intimated to me, and my experience confirms his opinion, that in Mr. Muttusami Aiyer I should find a colleague at once discreet, learned, and indefatigable. His experience is of the greatest service to the Court, and he enjoys the unanimous respect both of his colleagues on the Bench and of the Bar.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES A. TURNER,
Chief Justice.

MADRAS,
2nd October 1880.

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, 8th October 1880, No. 2425.

Resolved that the following letter be despatched to the Secretary of State.

(True Extract.)

R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.