

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	957	Press
1743/15		Mis.
Dated	12-4-	1872.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
12th April 1872.*

No. 174. Read the following letter from the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Madura, 24th January 1872, No. 4,104 :—

I HAVE the honour to state that, in compliance with the instructions contained in Government Order, 23rd November 1871, No. 166, I duly furnished Mr. Supervisor Martin, with copy of paragraph 9 of Mr. Lyon's report, and at the same time called upon the Supervisor to submit such explanations as he had to offer on the specific allegations therein contained.

2. Mr. Martin's reply, dated 5th December 1871, is herewith forwarded.

3. As the last paragraph of this reply contained too serious an allegation against Mr. Lyon to be submitted to Government without some explanation on that gentleman's part, I forwarded the report to Mr. Lyon "for such remarks as he" might desire to offer thereon for the information of Government.

4. Mr. Lyon's reply, No. 323, dated 6th December 1871, is also herewith submitted.

5. On the 7th December 1871, in my enclosed letter No. 3,458, I requested Mr. Lyon to include in his report (called for on the 5th idem) an explanation as to why he did not assure himself of the correctness of Overseer Valoyudum Pillay's measurements of the *taks* in Chittanaidul tank, considering that those measurements are alleged to have been made in the absence of Mr. Martin and his maistries.

6. Mr. Lyon's reply to the above memorandum is found in the enclosed letter from him to my address, No. 353, dated 13th December 1871.

7. I received this letter while engaged at Dindigul in investigating the charges against Sergeant Hamilton, and I could not, therefore, dispose of it until I returned to Madura. The Christmas Holidays then intervened, and immediately after I had to take up the investigation of Supervisor Vyapoory Pillay's case in which, I may add, I am still engaged. I mention these matters because I am aware that the papers now forwarded have not been submitted to Government quite so soon as they might have been.

8. I should here mention that on the 28th December 1871, in memorandum No. 3,718, I took advantage of Overseer Valoyudum Pillay's presence in Madura to call upon him for an explanation regarding his alleged incorrect measurements of the Chittanaidul tank. This memorandum and the Supervisor's marginal reply are likewise enclosed.

9. With my report No. 2,595 of the 16th October 1871, already before them, and with the information now supplied, I believe that the Government are in possession of all the materials required for a thorough comprehension of Mr. Martin's case, and I await, therefore, the favour of instructions thereon.

10. As regards the allegations contained in paragraph 5 of Mr. Martin's report in reference to Mr. Lyon's want of self-control, it is not for the first time that an

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accusation of this kind against Mr. Lyon has been brought to the notice of Government.—*Vide* paragraph 13 of my letter No. 2,997, dated 14th November 1871, and paragraph 10 of my letter No. 3,905, dated 12th and despatched 17th January 1872.

11. As regards the last paragraph of Mr. Martin's report, it is with much regret that I feel compelled to state that I am not prepared to accept Mr. Lyon's explanation, namely, that the charge against him has proceeded from mental aberration on the part of Mr. Martin, influenced by the desire "to throw as much mud as possible" at him (Mr. Lyon.)

12. It is quite possible to conceive the case of a man highly offending the population of a Native village by acts and signs of which he may think lightly himself, but which touch the most sensitive chord in their character; and thus, though himself quite unconscious of the fact, a considerable clamour may have arisen, and suggestions may have been made, which, in the case of any one but an English servant of the Government, might have borne very ominous fruit.

13. I cannot bring myself to believe that Mr. Martin would have dared to drag a matter of this kind so prominently forward, had there been no grounds whatever for justifying his belief in the existence of the feeling attributed by him to the villagers; and should Mr. Martin's case ever be investigated magisterially, there is no doubt but that this unpleasant subject will be rendered all the more unpleasant by the prominence that it will be made to attain.

14. In conclusion, I trust that it will not be considered unbecoming on my part to draw the particular attention of the Government to paragraph 16 of my report No. 778, dated 8th June 1871, paragraph 4 of my report printed with G. O., 19th July 1871, No. 1,907, and paragraph 16 of my report No. 2,595, dated 16th October 1871. On each of these occasions I have ventured to solicit, for the reasons explained, that Mr. Martin may not be criminally prosecuted. Since, however, guilty he may be as "*particeps criminis*," it is impossible to consider him the *fons et origo mali*, i.e., in any other sense than that he was appointed to a charge for which he was at the outset mentally and physically unfit, and that in consequence he became the mere tool of the unscrupulous people by whom he was surrounded.

15. The comparative statement, received with the G. O. under reply, is herewith resubmitted.

From Mr. J. P. MARTIN, Supervisor, Department Public Works, to the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, dated Madura, 5th December 1871.

With reference to your order dated 30th November 1871, No. 3,324, communicating the order of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 23rd idem, No. 166, calling on me to submit such explanation as I may have to offer on the specific allegations contained in paragraph 9 of Mr. Lyon's report, I beg respectfully to submit the following facts, which, I trust, will meet with a favourable consideration.

2. The four tanks, referred to in paragraph 9 of Mr. Lyon's report, were inspected by me on the 30th and 31st January 1871, and, as far as my memory will serve me, within two or three months after their completion. Since their completion the tanks have once been filled by the

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rains, and have been besides exposed to several heavy showers, though perhaps they may not have been filled a second time. And as the pits referred to by Mr. Lyon were all excavated in the beds of the tanks under consideration, excepting in the instance of the Sathervathamungalam tank, it would be impossible that the measurements of these pits, taken about twelve or fifteen months after, especially under the circumstances set forth above, should correspond with the measurements attached to the bills. These pits having been made in the water-spread of the tanks, it would be unreasonable to expect anything but a difference.

3. As regards the Sathervathamungalam tank, Mr. Lyon says, "the measurements of the pits were sufficiently near the truth to be passed." This opinion, although so cautiously worded, sufficiently implies a difference which may fairly be accepted as the result of time and the effect of the season; but the reason why the pits connected with this tank were affected so slightly is, that they were mostly all excavated outside the tank-bund, whereby the filling of the tank could have had no effect on them whatever; and of the very few pits excavated within the tank, they were all of them on high ground near the calingulah. It is this difference in the relative positions of these pits which makes so vast a difference in their cubical contents when compared with the position of the pits in the three other tanks.

4. As regards the rates, Mr. Lyon reports that the rate of Rupee 0-1-6 is too high, and that in 1862 it was 9 Pies per cubic yard. I may safely say that there is not a single thing in existence which has not increased in value since 1862. What the rates may have been in 1862 or a little later I am not responsible for, but when I joined No. 3 Range in 1866 I found the prevailing rate to be Rupee 0-1-6 per cubic yard, and this was because it was, and still is, very difficult to procure cooly-labour; in addition to which, as Mr. Lyon admits in his report, "the earth had to be carried slightly further" in the case of tank-repairs, for which that gentleman is generously disposed to allow an increase of 1 Pie out of the public funds for consistency sake. But what I am bound to bring to notice here is, that when Mr. Lyon states he allows Rupee 0-1-3 per cubic yard as the rate for earth-work on the roads with the object of testing the rates I have allowed for earth-work in the case of tank-repairs, Mr. Lyon is not wholly speaking the truth when tested by the practice of the whole Public Works Department. It is an undisputed fact that the rates vary according to the soil, and rise sometimes to 3 and 4 Annas per cubic yard where the labour is to be employed on gravel or hard soil, or where the earth has to be conveyed to some distance, so that on the whole there appears to be something very inconsistent between Mr. Lyon's profession of consistency and the practice of the Public Works Department.

5. As regards Chittanai tank, Mr. Lyon depends on measurements taken by the Taluq Overseer Valoyudum Pillay. Now Overseer Valoyudum Pillay had never been duly authorized, as far as I am aware of, to measure these tanks. On the 1st August last I was directed by a memorandum No. 1,507, to point out to the Overseer simply the "work executed on road No. 12." By a memorandum dated 25th August 1871, No. 1,880, I was directed to meet Mr. Lyon at Shivagunga, and to point out the works executed during 1870-71. Thus, there is nothing to show that Overseer Valoyudum Pillay had any concern with the works in my late range, which Mr. Lyon was to examine. When, where, or how the Overseer made his measurements, I really do not know, and as he was a new man in No. 3 Range, it is difficult to perceive how he could have made his measurements with any degree of accuracy without any assistance from me or my maistries. I certainly never rendered him any assistance, because he never asked me to do so; nor did I, for the same reason, order any of my maistries to assist him. But that the Government may understand on what principles Mr. Lyon ascertained his measurements, I beg leave to have it placed on record that when he measured the earth-work on the roads, he beat the temporary Overseer Sivagooroonada Pillay, which had the effect of driving away that Overseer; then, on the evening preceding the measurement of the tank-repairs, he beat the Maistry Moothocaropah Pillay, who executed the repairs, and was most competent to point them out; the result of which was that Maistry Moothocaropah Pillay ran away also, and could never be persuaded to make his appearance again. Then, on the following day, when measuring the pits of the Sathervathamungalam tank, Mr. Lyon found that I was able to point out the repairs to him in spite of my maistries having been driven away, and

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finding me point out certain errors he had made in his measurements, he had the impudence to raise his fist to my face, and threaten to strike me, while he followed this up with abusive language which might have done credit to the back slums of London. I am at the same time grieved to think that Mr. Lyon should have so far forgotten truth as to draw so largely on fiction, when he states that in reply to his demand for explanation as to the incorrectness of the detail measurements, I said that "I supposed two or more pits had been joined together in preparing the bill." This is nothing less than giving me credit for an amount of ignorance which renders it culpable on the part of Government to appoint me in charge of a range. The fact is, that Mr. Lyon would listen to no explanation from me. If he listened to any at all, it was from the late Head Accountant Soobba Naik, and that could not be favourable to me.

6. With regard to the "pits for earth-work to the three roads already reported" on by Mr. Lyon, my explanation may be briefly summed up thus—

- (1.) Pits had been excavated about the same locality for the past three or four years.
- (2.) These pits when once measured and paid for are no longer required.
- (3.) Such being the case, mile coolies are indifferent as to where they take earth from; and,
- (4.) It would be difficult to distinguish pits excavated seventeen months ago, such as these were, from those excavated a short while previously; or those excavated by coolies from those by contractors.

With all these difficulties I pointed out most of the pits, excepting those which had been excavated in paddy-fields, beds of tanks, and on the sides of nullahs. But I must at the same time add that beyond what I have stated, ryots have, in some instances, effaced some of these pits by taking earth from them to throw up embankments on the sides of roads for constructing supplying channels, and so forth, while all of them had been exposed to the several seasons of the year for a period ranging from twelve to seventeen months. On the other hand, it is opposed to common reason for Mr. Lyon, on inspecting these pits in September 1871, to state that they "remained as they had been left by the contractor, or nearly so;" and that all the pits there were considered to be the contractor's. I cannot understand on what data this opinion is based.

7. I cannot conclude my explanation without, in plain and unequivocal terms, setting forth that had Mr. Lyon devoted his time and attention to the work assigned to him in my late range, he would have been in a position to submit to the Government a more trustworthy report. But when he neglected his legitimate task, and devoted himself to other pursuits, which, on one occasion, roused the fury of a whole village and endangered his life and liberty, he had no other alternative but to rely on Soobba Naik for his material; and as regards Soobba Naik I have said enough in my letter dated 7th August 1871.

From H. LYON, Esq., Assistant Engineer, in charge of No. 2 Range, to the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, dated Dindigul, 6th December 1871, No. 323.

In reply to your memorandum No. 3,420 of 5th instant, just received, I have the honour to state that I do not think it necessary to reply to Mr. Supervisor Martin's letter* *seriatim*, as necessary to give a flat denial to one or two statements contained in Mr. Martin's letter.

* Herewith returned with its enclosures.

my report explains how I found the works, and I have nothing to add to it. I feel it, however, necessary to give a flat denial to one or two statements contained in Mr. Martin's letter.

2. It will be seen, I believe, from the detail measurements of the pits for the tank-repairs, that in three out of four of the tanks many of the pits were outside the bund. The Kakanaindul tank is the only one in which all the pits were inside the bed of tank.

3. With reference to paragraph 3. It was because I allowed for the result of time, and the effect of the seasons that I passed the measurements for the Sathervathamungalam tank. Many of the pits were inside as well as outside the tank.

4. I should like to reply to the last two sentences of paragraph 4, but I fail to conceive its meaning, although I have read it over half a dozen times.

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5. Reverting to paragraph 5, I may say that I think my report explains fully enough the circumstances under which I depended upon Overseer Valoyudum Pillay's measurements of the pits for the repair to Chittanaindul tank, and I have already disclaimed any responsibility for that particular work. The Overseer told me at the time that he had been previously directed to measure the pits, and I had no reason to doubt him. Had this tank been the only one on which measurements had been found wanting, his calling attention to it would perhaps have been some use.

6. The statement made in the middle of paragraph 5 to the effect that I beat the temporary Overseer Sivagooroonada Pillay and the Maistry Moothoocaropah Pillay is simply a lie, and I defy Mr. Martin to prove it. I certainly did push from me the temporary Overseer once or twice, when he was pointing out the most palpable absurdities and expecting me to be stupid enough to believe them; but this was the extent of the *beating* which Mr. Martin desires to have recorded; I fail to see that this was a *principle* on which I measured the work. I may add that it would take a very severe beating of maistries to remove pits, or incapacitate the Range Officer from pointing them out if in existence.

7. I fancy Mr. Martin has not often been in the back slums of London (wherever they may be), so that he is not a competent judge as to whether my expressions would or would not have done credit to those regions. As to the assertion that I have lied (for this is the meaning of Mr. Martin, although not so tersely expressed) in my report to Government, it rests, I think, with the Government to believe the report or not. I am prepared, however, to swear to it when called upon.

8. Mr. Martin evidently does not know the meaning of the word *efface*, or he misapplies the word when he says the "ryots have, in some instances, effaced some of these pits by taking earth from them to throw up embankments on the sides of roads for constructing supplying channels, and so forth."

9. In the second sentence of paragraph 7, I see a statement that causes me to smile grimly, for until this moment I was not aware that "my life and liberty had been in danger from the fury of a whole village;" as I flatter myself I am rather fond of my life, and know how to take care of it, nor am I in the habit of risking it in native villages. If it ever was so, it must have been when I was calmly sleeping, but I must suppose Mr. Martin is recording some dream of his, or that he concluded his letter after dinner.

* I believe it has been officially recorded that Mr. Martin suffers at times from mental weakness, sometimes known as delirium tremens.

10. It is quite natural that Mr. Martin should be anxious to write as long a reply as possible to my report, and if he cannot fill it with proper excuses, the only thing his ingenuity left him to do was to throw as much mud as possible at me. It rests, as I have already said, with the Government to repudiate, as I am sure they will do, the slander written concerning me, and I do not think it worth any while to notice it further.

No. 3,458.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Assistant Engineer, Dindigul Range, is requested to explain in his report on Mr. Martin's statement, forwarded with this Office Memorandum No. 3,420, dated 5th December 1871, why he did not assure himself of the correctness of Overseer Valoyudum Pillay's measurements of the tanks in Chittanaindul tank, considering that those measurements are alleged to have been made in the absence of Mr. Martin and his maistries.

2. It is probable that in consequence of the doubts cast on the Overseer's measurements a further examination of these tanks will be rendered necessary.

(Signed) R. A. ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Superintending Engineer, 8th Division.

MADURA,
7th December 1871.

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12th April 1872.*

From H. LYON, Esq., Assistant Engineer, in charge of No. 2 Range, to the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, dated Dindigul, 13th December 1871, No. 353.

In reply to your Memorandum No. 3,458 of 7th December, calling upon me to explain why I did not assure myself of the correctness of Overseer Valoyudum Pillay's measurements of the tanks in Chittanaidul tank, I have the honour to direct your attention to paragraphs 9 G, II, and I, of my original report, a copy of which I subjoin in case you may not have the report with you for reference.

"9. G. I have to observe that for the measurements* of the Chittanaidul tank, the Taluk

* Details accompany the comparative statement No. 4. Overseer Valoyudum Pillay is entirely responsible. On the morning of the 20th September I began at day-break to measure the pit for Sathervathamungalam tank, after which I measured those for Perianaidul and proceeded thence to Chittanaidul tank.

H. I could not find any pits to agree with those entered in the bill, and I am convinced that the detail measurements as entered are not correct. Mr. Martin, when asked to explain this, said he "supposed two or more pits had been joined together in preparing the bill, which excuse I need hardly say is a very stupid one, for the pits were none of them of the depths shown, and it is not usual to combine different small depths to make up a large one, whatever may be done with the lengths of pits that may be of the same breadth and depth.

I. It was now eleven o'clock, and excessively hot, so that as the Overseer said he had carefully measured all the pits when he had been previously instructed to do so, I thought I might accept them as correct, and this I have done only I would have it understood that the Overseer is answerable, but it is only with reference to this one tank; every other work I myself measured and am alone responsible."

In my letter No. 323 of 7th December 1871, the answer to Mr. Martin's letter I have explained that Overseer Valoyudum Pillay told me that he had been directed to measure the pits, and I did not at the time know that he had done so "in the absence of Mr. Martin or his maistries."

No. 175.

ORDER THEREON, 12th April 1872, No. 957.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 14.

In his letter, recorded with G. O. No. 1,240, dated 4th May 1871, the Superintending Engineer of the 8th Division brought to the notice of Government the existence of grave irregularities in the administration of the affairs of the No. 3 Range, Madura, under Mr. Supervisor Martin, and this, added to his intemperate habits, rendered him, in the opinion of the Superintending Engineer, wholly unfit for the position of trust and importance which a Range Officer is designed to fill. Colonel Roberts also intimated that Mr. Martin had been suspended from duty, pending an investigation into his irregularities, and, in approving of the Supervisor's temporary removal from office, the Government desired to have laid before them the result of the inquiries proposed to be instituted.

2. The Orders noted in the margin contain a detailed record of the subsequent proceedings taken in connection with the case which has been made the subject of special inquiries conducted by Assistant Engineers Messrs. Leggatt,

G. O., No. 1,639, dated 19th June 1871.
" " 1,907, " 19th July "
" " 2,407, " 21st Sept. "
" " 166, " 23rd Nov. "

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12th April 1872.*

and Lyon, and the letter from the Superintending Engineer now read gives cover to one of explanation from Mr. Martin and a communication from Mr. Lyon rebutting certain allegations made by Mr. Martin in the course of his defence.

3. This case has received the most attentive and patient consideration at the hands of Government, and they have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that Mr. Martin has shown himself wholly unfit for the conduct of executive duty; and that the affairs of his range, which have been mismanaged in a very grave degree, exhibit evidences of gross irregularities, some of them bearing a fraudulent aspect. The Government are much inclined to institute proceedings for a criminal conviction; but, under the expressed objections of the Superintending Engineer to such a course in Mr. Martin's case, they refrain from doing so, and will

* G. O., No. 166, dated 23rd November 1871. content themselves with ordering his dismissal from the Public Works Department. With regard to temporary Overseer Sivagooroonada Pillay, Maistry Moothoo-caroopah Pillay, and Head Accountant Ramasawmy Naick, who are prominently noticed by the Superintending Engineer in paragraph 17 of his letter No. 2,595, dated 16th October 1871, as being Mr. Martin's accomplices in his irregular transactions, the Government direct their immediate dismissal if the Superintending Engineer has not already removed them from the department.

4. It is observed that Mr. Lyon is charged in Mr. Martin's letter* with using personal violence to an Acting Overseer and a Native Maistry, and with the commission of acts while at Shevagungah which aroused the indignation of a whole village. These statements should be inquired into by the Superintending Engineer, and the result reported to Government.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division.
.. Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Govt. of {1872} Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

 T_0

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.

8TH DIVISION.

&c., &c., &c.

Dated April 12th

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 12th April 1872, No. 957.

APRIL.

Nos. 174-175

Mr. Supervisor Martin.—Passing orders on letter from the Superintending Engineer of the 8th Division relative to certain irregularities of Mr. Supervisor Martin.

Dec-12 Jan/71 N° 305-206
 19 July 322-330
 8 July/72 32-36
 Mar-23 Jan/71 166
 C N° 321/72

Public Works 1872 Department
 From The Superintg Engineer
 of the 8th Division

To The Secretary to
 Government D.N.

Dated 24 January 1872
 Received 29 Jan 72

Enc: 6
 N° 957-12
 Forwards Mr
 Martins explanation
 together with
 certain papers
 relative to the
 allegations brought
 against him
 required in l O N° 166
 dated 23 November 1871

No 174
 Q.C. 16 March/72
 29 July/72 Q. 15 March/72
 Dec 14 1872
 6 July/72 Q. 132

Public Works Department
 N° 957
 Proceedings of the Madras Government
 Read the following

From The Superintg Engineer
 of the 8th Division (H. B. 4104 of 24 Jan/72)

A. S.

J. D.

The 3 men specially
 noted in Mr V's letter
 of 16 Dec 71. Should
 also be discussed.
 to the notice of Government
 the existence of grave irreg-
 ularities in the admini-
 stration of the affairs
 of the No 3 Range, Ma-
 dura under Mr Supervisor
 Martin,

W. H.

Martin, and this, added to
his intemperate habits, ren-
dered him in the opinion
of the Superintending Engineer
wholly unfit for the posi-
tion of trust and impor-
tance which a Range
Officer is designed to fill.
Colonel Roberts also inti-
mated that Mr. Martin
had been suspended from
duty pending an investiga-
tion into his irregularities,
and, in approving of the
Supervisors' temporary removal
from office, the Government
desired to have laid before
them the result of the enquiries
proposed

G.O. 1639 of 19 June 1871.
1907 - 19 July "
21407 - 21 Sept "
186 - 23 Nov "

proposed to be instituted.
The Orders noted
in the margin contain
a detailed record of the
subsequent proceedings
taken in connection with
the case which has been
made the subject of spe-
cial enquiries conducted
by Assistant Engineers
Messrs Leggatt and
Lyons, and the letter from
the Superintending Engineer
now read gives cover to
one of explanation from
Mr. Martin and a com-
munication from Mr.
Lyons rebutting certain
allegations made by Mr.
Martin in the course of
his defence. -

This

This case has received the most attentive and patient consideration at the hands of Government ^{difficultly} and they have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion in expressing their opinion

That Mr Martin has shown himself wholly incapacitated for the conduct of executive duty, and that the affairs of the Range, which have been mismanaged in a very grave degree, exhibit evidences of gross irregularities, some of them bearing a fraudulent aspect. The Government are much inclined to institute proceedings for a criminal conviction, but

1.4.0 no 166 d/22 Nov/71

With regard to temporary Overseers Siagoromala Pillay, Mairase, they refrain from trying Moorthocharaspath Pillay and Head Accountant Ramaswamy doing so, and will content Naick who are prominently noticed by the Suptg. Engineer themselves with ordering in paragraph 17 of his letter No 2595 of 16th Oct/71 as being his removal from the Public Works Department. It is observed that Mr Lyon is charged in Mr Martin's letter with using personal violence to an Acting Overseer and a Native ^{statements} Ministry. These should be enquired into by the Superintending Engineer and while at Shewagunga which is the village.

dated 5th Decr 1871.

Also the village a line -

Yours
A. P.
M.

and with the commission of facts which aroused the indignation of the village.

and the result reported to
Government.

22nd 44

To The Sup^r Eng^r 8th Divⁿ
Controller J. W. A.
Dec^r 13/4

10
Letter from Superintending Engineer 8th Division
dated 24th January 1872, No. 1104.

I think it will be sufficient
to remove Mr. Lyman
from the public service.

It is stated in Mr. Lyman's
letter that he has
been personal and
has been acting as
an acting overseer
this charge should be
removed out of it. If it is
true that Mr. Lyman should
or best an acting
overseer he should be
sincerely punished.

In accordance with
the instructions contained
in the accompanying
order Mr. Supervisor
Martin was called upon
to submit such explanations
as he might have to offer
on that portion of Mr.
Assistant Engineer Lyon's
report which related to
the charge of falsifying
his accounts and fraudu-
lently misappropriating
money expended on four
Government Tanks in the
Planned Zeminidary. The
Sup^r

a
Sup^r Engineers letter of
the 24th January 1872
herewith circulated. ^{may 1872}
cover to Mr. Martin's
explanations, and to the
correspondence with Mr.
Lyon regarding them.
The object the Government
had in view in calling for
these explanations was to
determine whether Mr.
Martin could be success-
fully prosecuted. It now
seems very questionable
whether this course should
be adopted. It is clear
that as regards one of the
Tanks Mr. Lyon accepted
the Overseer's measurements,
and did not take any

steps to satisfy himself of
their correctness. Seeing
that the Superintending
Engineer does not himself
advocate a criminal pro-
secution, the Government
may perhaps consider it
sufficient to dismiss Mr.
Martin.

The papers now
circulated afford further
evidence of Mr. Lyon's
irritable temper which has
characterized his proceedings
in connection with other
matters which have recently
been before Government.

11
B. J. 5th

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12th April 1795

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C/2454

Govt. of 1872 Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To The Superintending Engineer
3rd Division

Wij

Dated

Recd.

E. I.

G. O. 12th April No. 957

Nos. 1148/115

Mr. Supervisor Martin.

Paying ~~order~~ orders are
issued from the Treasury
of the Govt. relative to
certain irregularities
of Mr. Sup Martin