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B.N. 3067 Wafg. th Dec 81

Communicated to
the Supty. Engineer
in Circle for informa-
tion and guidance.

400 2066w. 1-9-80
2066aw. 1-9-80
2318w. 5-10-80
1784-5w. 21-7-80
2089w. 23-8-81

S. G. C. Circle ✓
Ea P. W. W. ✓

Sept 10-12-81

1899
Govt. of (1881) Madras
MILITARY.

To THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated December, 6th.

Issued

Recd. 8 Dec 81

Encl.

G.O., 6th December 1881, No. 6443.

10.50
DECEMBER.
Nos. 44-47.

Approving, with instructions, the proposed
distribution of buildings in the Vellore Fort.

Intd. in Receipt Regt.
with order.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

6th December 1881, No. 6443.

Military Buildings.

Read the following papers:—

No. 44. From Brigadier-General H. O'CONNELL, Quartermaster-General, to Colonel E. L. HANKIN, Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Bangalore, 27th October 1881, No. 1571-7146.

With reference to para. 4 of this office letter, No. 1458, dated 15th instant, and to the remark by the Government of India, as per margin, in Proceedings of Madras Government, Public Works Department, dated 23rd August 1881, No. 2089-W, Military Department

This can wait, but Madras Government can be informed that buildings in occupation of the Civil Department should not be maintained from the Military grant.

No. 4844, dated 8th September 1881, I have the honor, by order, to submit two lists of buildings in the Fort of Vellore—one of buildings to be maintained from Military funds and the other of buildings to be maintained from Civil funds.

2. I am directed to solicit the approval of Government to the proposed division of the buildings and sanction for bringing those on the first list on Barrack returns, the other buildings being under charge of Civil departments.

No. 45. To the Quartermaster-General, dated 10th November 1881, No. 5965.

No. 46. From the same Officer, dated 1st December 1881, No. 8073.

No. 47. ORDER THEREON, 6th December 1881, No. 6443.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council approves the proposed distribution of the buildings in the Vellore Fort, the following entry being made in the column of remarks opposite Tippoo Sultan's Mahal in List A:—

"No. 10 to be maintained from Civil funds while in occupation by the Civil Department."

2. The necessary further action will be taken in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

E. L. Hankin Colonel,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Quartermaster-General, with 2 enclosures.
„ Public Works Department. *with 10 p/2 of copy*

Exd. A. Raitt.

GENERAL
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of (1880) Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
SECOND CIRCLE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated August, 11th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 11th August 1880, No. 1,927 W.

AUGUST.

Nos. 29-A-29-B.

Buildings in the Fort at Vellore.—Passing
orders regarding the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

11th August 1880, No. 1,927 W.

General.
Account.

Read the following paper :—

No. 29-A. From Major H. R. MEAD, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Coimbatore, 15th July 1880, No. 170.

I HAVE the honor to request your instructions as to whether the house now occupied by the Sub-Collector, North Arcot, situated within the Fort of Vellore, is to be considered a military building or not.

2. Under G.O., No. 2,391, dated 14th May 1878 (no copy of which is to be found in this office), the Fort and the buildings were taken over by the military authorities, but remained as before, many of them being used for purely civil purposes, and they have been kept in repair from Civil Funds.

The rent of the house in question has been and is credited to Provincial Revenue receipts.

3. Should this house and the other buildings be considered military buildings (and I think they must be), it will be necessary for funds to be granted to their repair from the Imperial Budget, and the rent realised should be credited to Imperial and not Provincial as is now the case.

Again, it is a question whether rent should not be charged to the Civil Departments making use of the buildings and credited to Imperial.

4. Should the buildings be considered civil, the necessary repairs to them must be met from Provincial Funds, and petty repairs to them will be carried out by the Civil Departments concerned.

No. 29-B. ORDER THEREON, 11th August 1880, No. 1,927 W.

UNTIL further orders are issued, the Government direct that while all the buildings in the Fort at Vellore shall be deemed so far Military that the consent of the Military Department shall be required to their appropriation to any particular purpose, they shall be financially dealt with according to their actual use, repairs being debited and receipts credited to the departments using the various buildings. Repairs to unoccupied buildings will be debited, and rents received from parties not in the public service credited, to Military; but at present the latter will not be credited with the rents of buildings used by other departments.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
" Military Department.
To all other Departments of Government.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th February 1861.*

No. 60. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 21st January 1861, No. 263 :—

Read the following :—

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.

*Referring for the views of His Excellency the
Commander-in-Chief, Proceedings of the Board
of Revenue regarding the transfer of certain
Buildings in the Vellore Fort for Civil purposes.*

(Here enter 4th January 1861, No. 10.)

Referred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

7th January 1861.

*From the Acting Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George, 12th January 1861,
No. 17, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.*

1. In returning the correspondence forwarded with the Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, 4th instant, No. 10, referred for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding the appropriation of buildings in the Fort of Vellore for a Treasury and Kacheri, I have the honor by order of His Excellency to state that, the Sub-Collector has informed the Officer Commanding the Centre Division (who is now at Vellore), that the Main Guard in the Fort will suffice for this purpose.

2. The 22nd N. I., if it returns to India relieved by the 21st in China, will be located in the Fort of Vellore, the men's lines being outside. They will therefore occupy several of the Public Buildings there; but will not interfere with the occupation of the Main Guard as above proposed, which can be transferred to the Civil Department and retained so long as European troops are not stationed in the Fort.

*Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department,
No. 10, 4th January 1861.*

Ordered that the foregoing letter from the Acting Quarter Master General of the Army, be communicated to the Revenue Department with reference to the Orders in that Department as marginally noted.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. HAMILTON,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 61. ORDER THEREON, 6th February 1861, No. 287.

1. Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue with reference to the Proceedings of Government dated 4th January 1861, No. 10. If the Acting Collector concurs with Mr. Blair in deeming the Main Guard building sufficient for the Tálug Kacheri and Treasury, he will make arrangements for the early transfer of those establishments from Pallikonda to Vellore.

2. The Chief Engineer will be instructed to order the District Engineer to make such slight alterations to the building as may be found absolutely necessary. The Military authorities should be consulted before the alterations are made as the transfer of the building is not absolute, and it will have to be vacated should European troops be hereafter stationed in the Fort.

3. The Acting Collector will be directed to report how he would propose to dispose of the present Tálug Kacheri at Pallikonda.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
4th January 1861.*

5. The decision of the question must apparently depend on Military considerations, unless Government is able to allot funds for providing accommodation outside the Fort for the Treasury and Kacheri.

6. If it is not in contemplation again to station European troops at Vellore, the buildings named may perhaps be made at once available without any inconvenience.

7. The Board are of opinion that the transfer of the Cusbah as proposed is very desirable, and they observe that no reason can be traced for its having been fixed at such a site as that of Pallikonda.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Acting Secretary.*

No. 19.

ORDER THEREON, 4th January 1861, No. 10.

Referred to the Military Department that the views of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be obtained in respect of the transfer of the buildings referred to, for Civil purposes.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Acting Secretary to Government.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
4th January 1861.*

No. 18. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th December 1860, No. 5,911:—

Read the following letter from J. D. ROBINSON, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Chittoor, 7th December 1860, No. 297.

SIR,

1. I have the honor with reference to the Extract appended to the Board's Proceedings, dated 30th October 1860, No. 4,988, to enclose copy of a letter to my address from the Sub-Collector, touching on the points on which additional information has been required. The records of my own Office do nothing more than bear out Mr. Blairs' account of the matter; and the only additional fact which I have been able to glean from them is, that Cusbah Pallikonda and its environs were overrun and plundered in 1804 by the Kangundi and Yethurkonda Paliagars; from which I am led to surmise that the original plan of making Virinjipuram the head quarters of the Taluq was abandoned in its favor, as being a point from which these robber chiefs could be more effectually checked and overawed. The tract south of the Palár formed at that time, as the Board are aware, part of the Province of South Arcot, and it is therefore highly probable that a reference to the records of that District would afford some explanation of the reasons which decided the selection of Pallikonda as the Cusbah of its Taluq.

2. As Mr. Blair rightly observes, the only town westward of Pallikonda of any importance is Pét Ámúr, but as the rail road passes close by it, it is almost immaterial to the inhabitants whether the head quarters of their Taluq be at Pallikonda or Vellore. With this exception, the villages on that side of the Taluq are small and scattered, and the country too wild and mountainous to admit of much agricultural developement. On the ground therefore that the wealth and enterprise of the Taluq are for the most part concentrated on the other side, and that under present arrangements the location of the Treasury at a distance of 14 miles from Vellore is productive of the utmost inconvenience and delay, I beg to renew my recommendation that the buildings in the Vellore Fort be inspected and reported on by the District Engineer in view to the transfer being carried out at an early date.

3. It occurs to me, however, to suggest that a reference be made in the first instance to the Military Department, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any probability that the Fort will be hereafter taken up for the use of European troops, as in that case it might not be desirable to occupy it in the manner proposed, and the transfer could not then be effected without incurring a large expenditure in the erection of a new Kacheri in some other quarter of the town.

1. Ordered that the above letter with copy of the Collector's former letter, dated 16th October 1860, and of the Board's Proceedings thereon, be submitted to Government with reference to their Proceedings, dated 11th July 1860, No. 1,141, Revenue Department, on the proposed transfer of the Taluq Treasury from Pallikonda to Vellore.

2. Both the Collector and the Acting Sub-Collector are in favor of the change proposed by the Acting Accountant General, and the only difficulty arises from the necessity of providing proper accommodation for the Taluq Kacheri and Treasury.

3. There is no building outside the Fort suitable and available for the purpose.

4. Within the Fort there are buildings well adapted to the purpose, of which the Armoury inside the Arsenal is specially mentioned for preference, but there are at present a few Military Stores in the building and in the Arsenal, and Military guards over the entrance to the Arsenal and to the Fort, all of which must be removed if the building be transferred for the above purpose. The Stores could, it seems, be lodged elsewhere in good quarters within the outer wall of the Arsenal, and the guard could be so placed as to command both the Storehouse and the building proposed for the Treasury.

Order in the Privy Sept

No 42 - 24th January 1860

*Communicated
to the Commander-in-Chief*

*By J. R. Hamilton Lt Col
Ag. Secy to Govt*

*Order No. 1769
of 24 Dec 1859
de Couzi Dec.*

81
Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
for the month of December 1859.

No. 72.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dated the 24th December 1859, No. 1769.

The Brigade Command of Vellore having been abolished, the house in the fort heretofore occupied as the Brigadier's residence is vacant. This building will now be occupied by the Sub-Collector, for which purpose it is well adapted by situation. The lower part will be used for his office, and the upper part for his residence. A rent of thirty Rupees will be charged for the latter.

2. An office being thus provided for the Sub-Collector he will of course cease to draw extra tent allowance while at Vellore.

3. The Board of Revenue will also ascertain at what other places extra tent allowance is permanently drawn by Sub-Collectors or Head Assistants at their fixed stations, and will endeavour to make arrangements to supply them with office accommodation either in a Government building or in one rented for the purpose.

4. The same course should be followed in the case of the Deputy Collectors.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

3-12-59
10/1

Military 1859 & 1860

He was

To the Secy. to Govt. of Madras

24th Dec 1859

24th Dec 1859

24th Dec 1859

24th Dec 1859

24th Dec 1859

4. With reference to the order now issued in regard to station Staff Officers, I am desired to observe, that it has not been lost sight of, that a similar proposition made by the Commander-in-Chief was negatived by my letter No. 248 of the 5th August 1859; but taking into consideration that again urging an increase to the salaries of these Officers, the Commander-in-Chief proposes very considerable reductions of expense in other ways, the Government will no longer withhold sanction to the measure, urgently recommended as it is by Lord Clyde.

It is understood that station Staff Officers specially selected, will only be required at the more important places through which Troops, Stores, &c., frequently pass, and at which such an appointment is absolutely requisite. At other large stations, one of the Regimental Staff could efficiently perform the duties on the lower allowances, and as a rule at single Corps stations at out-posts, and at stations with local Corps, a station Staff Officer would appear to be as unnecessary now, as heretofore.

I am desired to request that a list of those stations at which, in His Lordship's opinion station Staff Officers should specially be allowed, may be submitted for the sanction of Government, as it is necessary that the stations should be specified, in order to prevent any unauthorized claims being preferred.

The situation of station Staff Officer is not to be considered a Staff appointment; but is to be vacated when the Officer holding it may leave the station, either with his Regiment, or on leave, except during temporary absence on leave.

Referred for the observations of the Commander-in-Chief, with a request that His Excellency will cause the required information to be furnished to Government for transmission to the Government of India.

10th November 1859.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, 14th November 1859, No. 1221; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 28th October 1859, No. 1362, which was referred to

His Excellency on the 10th instant.

2. Sir P. Grant directs me to state, that the station commands, to which an allowance of Rupees 520 per mensem is attached, and which will fall to be abolished under the instructions now conveyed are the following:—

Mangalore.

Moulmein.

Fort Saint George.

and His Excellency submits, that no inconvenience would be likely to result from abolishing the Command on the Nilgiris, now held on an allowance of 400 Rupees per mensem.

* Stating that Brevet Colonel Thomson or other Senior Officer of the two Corps in the Straits should exercise a general control over the whole of the Troops there stationed—that as remuneration for the extra duties this charge will involve, the Senior Officer, in addition to the command allowance of his own Corps, should draw 120 Rupees per mensem, and that when absent from the Head Quarters of his own Corps on the annual tour of Inspection, he should draw compensation for loss of command allowance, which latter, during such absence on duty, should be drawn by the Officer actually exercising Regimental Command.

† Stating that it is not considered necessary to appoint a separate Officer as Brigadier in command of the Troops in the Straits, but approving of the senior Officer being appointed an incidental Brigadier, when two Corps of Native Infantry are stationed there, with the allowance attached to that command—the senior Officer in each Regiment at Singapore and Penang, drawing Regimental command allowance.

3. For the reasons* given in the letter from this Office dated 3rd July 1855, No. 545, (which is replied to in the decision† of the late Honorable the Court of Directors in Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 1537, dated 24th June 1856), the Commander-in-Chief strongly recommends that the command in the Straits be retained with

the allowances sanctioned in the above Minute of Council.

4. As regards the question of the abolition of permanent Brigadierships at stations, at which Officers Commanding Divisions are located, Sir Patrick Grant observes, that, in conformity with the system adopted in the Bengal Presidency, the

G. O. G. No. 1460, dated 28th October 1859.

Directing that in future, the senior Officer at all stations where there is no General Officer or Brigadier, or from which the General Officer or Brigadier may be temporarily absent on duty within his Division or District, to assume command of the station, retaining command of his own Regiment; but he is to have no title to any additional allowance for the command of the station.

following Brigade appointments will fall to be abolished viz.,

Bangalore.
Trichinopoly.
Bellary.
Rangoon.

a Brigade Major being continued as at present, (or allowed where it has not hitherto been so,) at each of these stations, in accordance with the order for Bengal.

5. It appears to the Commander-in-Chief to be very desirable, that the following Brigade Commands should be maintained undisturbed on their present footing, viz.,

1st Class.

Secunderabad and Nagpore, about which it is presumed there can be no question.

2nd Class.

Malabar and Canara.
Jaulnah.
Tonghoo.
Thayetmyo.

The first is a very extensive District, and the population is the most inflammable in this Presidency—Jaulnah is on the frontier of the Nizam's country which is subject to constant disturbances, and Tonghoo and Thayetmyo are on the N. E. and N. W. frontier of Pegu, and within a few miles of the Burman Territory.

6. The abolition of the Brigade Command at Bangalore will involve the return to Regimental duty, of Brigadier Pole of Her Majesty's 12th Lancers, who is much senior as Colonel, to Brigadier Apthorp Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. It will consequently be necessary to bring down to Bangalore the Head Quarters Wing of Her Majesty's 12th Lancers, now at Secunderabad, and send Her Majesty's King's Dragoon Guards to the latter station.

7. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the appointment of station Staff may be abolished at the following stations, the duties being performed by one of the Regimental Staff on the prescribed allowance of 25 or 60, or 110 Rupees a month, according to the strength of the Force, viz.,

Arcot.
Palaveram.
Moulmein.

The Fort Adjutancies at Vellore, Cannanore and Masulipatam may be readily dispensed with—and likewise at Bellary and Trichinopoly, on a Brigade Major being appointed to each of those last mentioned stations.

8. In respect to the payment of Military Pensioners, His Excellency does not offer an opinion; as the Government have now under consideration, a plan for the improvement of that Department, that was forwarded with my letter to your address dated 11th April 1859, No. 375.

ORDER, No. 4169, 23rd November 1859.

The Governor in Council observes that the General Order by the Government of India, dated 28th October 1859, No. 1460, was re-published in General Orders at this Presidency, dated 11th November 1859, No. 438. The allowance of 520 Rupees per mensem, hitherto issuable for Commands at stations, not the Head Quarters of a permanent Brigadier, where two Regiments of the line might be cantoned, being discontinued under its 1st paragraph, no further order on this point is necessary.

2. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in the letter from the Government of India, and agreeably with the Commander-in-Chief's views, His Honor in Council directs, that the Brigade Commands at the stations named in the margin,* be abolished from the 31st December next. The Brigade Command at Bangalore will also be abolished as soon as Brigadier Pole can be otherwise provided for, or some arrangement can be made attended with less expense and inconvenience than the movement suggested in para. 6 of the Adjutant General's letter, which

* Vellore.
Trichinopoly.
Bellary.
Rangoon.

it does not appear advisable to adopt, simply to avoid the inconvenience therein alluded to. The command on the Nilgiris will be abolished as soon as arrangements can be made for the performance of the duties now devolving on the Officer Commanding there, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will suggest for the consideration of Government what appears to be necessary.

3. A Brigade Major will be continued at Bangalore, and one will be appointed at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Jaulnah and Rangoon, the Fort Adjutants at Trichinopoly and Bellary being discontinued consequent on the appointment of the Brigade Major at those stations respectively.

4. It was intended to defer the discontinuance of the appointment of Brigadier at Vellore until orders were received from the Home Government for the dismantling of the Fort, but under the present instructions from the Government of India, the Brigade command will be abolished from the date above mentioned; the payment of the Civil Pensions will be transferred to the Collector of North Arcot, who will take steps as soon as possible after assuming charge, to ascertain the identity of the Pensioners. The situations of Fort Adjutant of Vellore and Masulipatam will be discontinued, station Staff Officers being appointed instead. The Fort Adjutant of Cannanore, and the station Staff Officer at Jaulnah will be abolished, their duties being transferred to the Brigade Majors of Malabar and Canara and Jaulnah respectively.

5. The command of the Troops in the Straits will be specially retained on the allowances sanctioned in Minutes of Consultation 24th June 1856, No. 1537.

6. The Governor in Council concurs in the views of His Excellency, expressed in paras. 5 and 6 of the Adjutant General's letter, which will be communicated to the Government of India.

7. With reference to para. 7 of the Adjutant General's letter, it is observed that the allowance to station Staff Officers, of whatever amount, is payable only where such appointments are distinctly authorised, and that the allowance of (110) one hundred and ten Rupees is not admissible under para. 6 of the G. O. G. No. 1460, when the duties are performed by one of the Regimental Staff Officers. Adverting to para. 3 of the letter from the Government of India, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to furnish a list, specifying respectively, the fixed stations where a station Staff Officer, to be selected from the Captains or experienced Subalterns of the Corps composing the Garrison, and drawing the higher scale of salary, should be specially allowed, and the other stations where such appointments should also be authorised, the duties however in this case being performed by one of the Regimental Staff, and the lower scale of salary alone being admissible, as indicated in paras 3 to 6 of the General order referred to.

8. The Governor in Council observes, that the Adjutant General's letter, transmitting Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard's report on the subject of improving the system of paying Pensioners at this Presidency, was referred to the Superintendent of Pensions on the 20th May last. That Officer will be again requested to forward his report as early as practicable; and the suggestion of the Government of India in the last para. of their letter will be duly attended to, when the subject is taken into consideration.

(True Copies.)

Acting Secretary to Government.

Exd. J. Davis.

It therefore may, and does happen, that an Officer with a large and onerous command, retains his Regiment drawing no extra pay, while the senior Officer with two regular or line Corps receives increased emoluments at the same time that he relinquishes his Regiment.

This distinction appears to Lord Clyde to be unreasonable, and his Lordship would urge its abolition, and the Establishment of a rule by which the senior Officer, where there is no General or Brigadier, shall be bound to command without making over his Regiment, or having any right or title to claim additional pay.

This seems to the Commander-in-Chief to be the more expedient, as with the exception of the European Corps, there are few regular Regiments left.

9. In conclusion, His Lordship would say, that if the Viceroy in Council be pleased to adopt the foregoing propositions, it seems urgently necessary to extend a similar practice to Madras and Bombay. The Commander-in-Chief considers that it would be hardly just to the Army of Bengal, that it should have fewer Brigade Commands and Army Staff appointments than the much smaller armies of Madras and Bombay.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, 5th August 1859, No. 248 ; to the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 424, dated 23rd }
No. 507, dated 31st } May 1859.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin, transmitting applications from the Station Staff Officers at Futtelghur, Moorabad and Ranceeunge, relative to their Staff salaries; and conveying the recommendation of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that, as a general rule, the allowances to station Staff Officers be fixed at Rupees (110) one hundred and ten, and Rupees (60) sixty per mensem, according to the number of Regiments there may be at Garrisons and stations, in consideration of the importance of the duties such Officers have now to perform.

In reply, I am instructed to state, that the arrangement proposed by the Commander-in-Chief would involve such a large increase of expense (for if introduced at this Presidency, it would have to be extended to Madras and Bombay) that, taking into consideration the present Financial difficulties, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is satisfied of the expediency of reverting to the arrangement for station Staff which existed before the mutinies, under which these duties will be performed by a Regimental Staff Officer, who, with the increase to his allowances formerly granted, will be sufficiently remunerated.

With regard to the application of the station Staff Officer at Ranceeunge, I am to observe that the allowance of Rupees (300) three hundred a month, which was sanctioned as a Staff salary for the Superintendent of the Depot in 1857, and which is still drawn by the Officer Commanding that station, was intended to meet all claims for Staff duties. The services of the Adjutant of the East Indian Regiment, however, may be made available for that purpose, with such additional allowance for the same, as he may be entitled to by the rules of the service.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Mily. Dept., Fort William, 28th October 1859, No. 1361 ; to the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army.

With reference to your letter No. 1092 of the 17th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that the Honorable the President in Council, in concurrence with the Governor General, approves of the various measures therein suggested, in regard to the abolition of the Brigade Commands named in the margin, the future position and emoluments of station Staff Officers, and the abrogation of the rule under which the senior Officer at a station where two or more Corps of the line are quartered, makes over command of his own Regiment to the next senior Officer, and assumes that of the station drawing compensation for Regimental command money in addition to an extra allowance of Rupees (120) one hundred and twenty per mensem for the command of the station.

Nos. 1460 & 1461 of this date

2. These measures have been announced in Government General Order as per margin, copies of which are herewith transmitted for His Lordship's information.

3. The new rules in regard to the position and emoluments of station Staff Officers and to the command of stations where there is no General Officer or Brigadier, have been made applicable to all three Presidencies, and the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay will be requested to decide whether at any stations in those Presidencies, the appointment of Brigadier can be abolished, and at what stations the higher and lower scale of salary should be assigned to station Staff Officers.

No. 4170.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

1. In reply to your letter of the 28th October 1859, No. 1362, I am directed to state that the G. O. by the Government of India of the same date, No. 1460, has been republished in G. O. at this Presidency, and to forward copy of the Proceedings of the Madras Government under this date No. 4169, containing the further orders passed relative to the abolition of Brigade Commands, &c.

*Vellore.
Trichinopoly.
Bellary.
Rangoon.
Bangalore.*

2. Adverting to the 3rd para. of your letter, the Governor in Council instructs me to intimate, that the Brigade Commands at the stations named in the margin are to be abolished, as well as the Command on the Nilgiris, now held on an allowance of 400 Rupees per mensem.

3. In accordance with the strong recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it is proposed to retain specially, the Command of the Troops in the Straits on the allowances sanctioned by the Home Government, as communicated in your letter dated 31st May 1856, No. 905.

4. His Honor in Council concurs in the Commander-in-Chief's views as to the necessity of maintaining the Brigade Commands specified in paragraph 5 of the accompanying letter from the Adjutant General of the Army.

5. A list of the stations to which Station Staff Officers drawing the higher or lower scale of salary may be allotted, will be hereafter forwarded.

6. With reference to the 8th para. of the letter from the Adjutant General of the Army dated 17th August 1859 No. 1092, enclosed in your letter under reply, I am directed to solicit the instructions of the Government of India as to whether, any and what allowances are in future to be passed to Brevet Field Officers not Commanding Regiments* who may succeed to the temporary Command of Brigades during the absence of General Officers or from other causes.

7. In regard to the suggestion in the last para. of your letter, I am to observe that it will be duly attended to, when the question of the Payment of Pensioners, which will shortly be brought before this Government, is taken into consideration.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }

23rd November 1859. }

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Ag. Secretary to Government.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, 28th October 1859 No. 1362; to the Secretary to Government, Military Dept., Fort St. George.

I am desired to transmit for the information of the Government of Fort Saint George, copy of a correspondence as per margin,* relative to the abolition of certain Brigade Commands, the future position and emoluments of station Staff Officers, and the abrogation of the existing rule under which the senior Officer at a station, where two or more Regiments of the line are quartered, makes over the Command of his own Regiment to the next senior Officer, and assumes that of the station, drawing compensation for Regimental Command money in addition to an extra allowance for the Command of the station.

* *Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, No. 507, dated 31st May 1859, and No. 1092, dated 17th August 1859.
Replies from Military Department, No. 248, of 5th August 1859, and No. 1361 of 28th Octr. 1859.
Copy G. G. O. No. 1460 of this date.*

2. Government concur in opinion with the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief in India, that the measures proposed, combine economy with efficiency, and they have accordingly been sanctioned with certain necessary modifications, and it has further been determined that they shall be made applicable to the three Presidencies alike.

3. I am desired therefore to request, that the abolition of the Brigade Commands at all stations where the Head Quarters of a Division are located, or where it can be effected without inconvenience to the public service, may be brought under the consideration of the Government of Fort Saint George, and that a list of those stations where it may be determined to carry out this measure, as well as of those to which station Staff Officers drawing the higher or lower scale of salary may be allotted, may be transmitted for the information of the Government of India.

4. I am also desired to suggest for the consideration of the Government of Fort Saint George, whether with reference to the increase of allowance to station Staff Officers, that allowance which is granted in the Madras Presidency to station Staff for paying Pensioners, might not be reduced or discontinued.

From the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Simla, 31st May 1859, No. 507; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 424 of the 23rd instant, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit for the favorable consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the accompanying applications from the Station Staff Officers at Moradabad and Raneegunge, relative to their Staff salary.

2. To obviate further reference, and in consideration of the importance of the duties now performed by Staff Officers at many stations of the Army, not the Head Quarters of Brigades, and looking to the expense incurred in the payment of Writers &c. by these Officers, I am instructed by His Excellency to recommend as a general rule, that the allowance of station Staff Officers be fixed at the scale noted in the margin, and that in calculating the strength of Garrisons and Stations, Punjab and Irregular Corps should be computed as Corps of the line.

For Garrisons of more than one, and less than two Corps, an allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem.
For Garrisons of the strength of the Corps, and upwards, Rupees 110 per mensem.

From the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Simla, 17th August 1859, No. 1092; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In consequence of the changes which have taken place in the Native Army, and the stringent necessity for introducing economy into all branches of the service, I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to propose a reform in the matter of Brigade Commands, which, while productive of a considerable saving of expenditure, will not be the cause of inefficiency.

2. His Excellency has already suggested to the Government, the expediency of dispensing with Brigadiers at Cawnpore, Umballah, Benares and Barrackpore, the Divisional Generals residing at those stations being called upon to perform the Brigade duties, as well as those of their Divisions. I am now to propose for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, that this measure be further extended, and that the Brigade Commands of "Gwalior," "Lucknow" and "Lahore" be abolished; the General Officers residing at those Stations being required to direct the station duties on the same terms as at "Umballah" at "Benares" and at "Cawnpore," viz., with the assistance of a Brigade Major for the Department of the station or Brigade. On the occasion of a General Officer proceeding to inspect his district, the command of the station will devolve temporarily on the senior Officer, the Brigade Major remaining with him as a matter of course. It is proposed that such very temporary command should entail no expense on the State, as the Commanding Officer need not, in Lord Clyde's opinion, on these occasions, relinquish his own Regiment.

3. It further appears to His Excellency, that there are other stations commanded by Brigadiers, assisted by Brigade Majors, where the expense of such an Establishment is quite unnecessary, with regard to the number of Troops quartered at the stations referred to.—His Excellency would suggest, in consequence, that the system which has been recently adopted in Oude and Saugor, in this respect, viz., of leaving such minor Commands to the senior Regimental Officer, assisted either by a Brigade Major or by a Station Staff Officer, according to the strength of the station, be extended.

4. Lord Clyde proposes, therefore, that the Brigadiers be in future dispensed with, at the undermentioned Stations, viz.

Ferozepore.
Jullunder.
Sealkote.

The Garrisons of these places are at present as follows:—

Ferozepore.	{ A Light Field Battery. A Detail Irregular Cavalry. A Regiment British Infantry. A Levy of Punjab Infantry of 246 men.
Jullunder.	{ A Light Field Battery. A Regiment Irregular Cavalry. A Regiment British Infantry. Two Regiments Native ditto.
Sealkote.	{ A Troop Horse Artillery. A Regiment British Cavalry. A Regiment British Infantry. 300 men (remnant) of a Corps of Native Infantry. A Punjab Levy, 206 men.

5. While however His Lordship considers that Brigadiers may without inconvenience be dispensed with at the six places named in the second and fourth paragraphs, he strongly urges the retention of the Brigade Majors of these stations. The Commander-in-Chief considers that it would be a positive injury to the service, to double up the Staff duties of the Division and Garrison at either Lahore, Lucknow, or Gwalior, as the Brigade Staff duties at any of these places, are, Lord Clyde is aware, quite sufficient to occupy the whole time of an Officer.

Sealkote and Jullunder too, are Garrisons of considerable magnitude, and though the amount of Troops now quartered at Ferozepore is somewhat smaller, its position and its large Magazine give it a peculiar importance.

At these three stations moreover, additional duties devolve upon the Brigade Major, from the circumstance of there being no Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department attached.

6. In recommending the abolition of certain Brigade Commands, His Lordship has had in view the fact, that the efficiency of the Station Commands will not be impaired in consequence of the absence of the permanent Brigadiers. Many of the latter, owing to age and infirmity, are often not so efficient as the Regimental Officers, who, under the system proposed, would command the Stations in addition to their Regimental duties.

Although under former circumstances it may have been advantageous to maintain numerous Brigade Commands, it is felt that this is contrary to what is now demanded and obtains in England and our Colonial Empire, unless where Troops are massed for active Military purposes. Then it is that Brigadiers or Brigadiers General are selected for the special duties, and additional expenditure incurred.

Another advantage is apparent in giving the Command of small Stations to the Regimental Officer who still retains the Command of his Regiment. It constantly happens at present, that a Commanding Officer resigns his Command, and therefore his influence over his Corps during temporary Brigade Command. His Regiment consequently is put into the hands of a junior Officer who has not such a permanent interest in it, and the Regiment often suffers accordingly in discipline and efficiency, at the same time it is said that there is not a sufficient number of Field Officers in the country.

The Commander-in-Chief therefore considers himself justified in saying, that economy and efficiency will be alike studied by adopting the measures now proposed.

7. In connection with the duties of Garrisons, Lord Clyde desires again to advert to the present inadequate salaries of Station Staff Officers, and respectfully to urge upon the Government the expediency of remunerating these Officers to the extent recommended in my letter No. 507 of 31st May last.

At Seetapore, Futtchghur, Shahjehanpore and other places, these Officers are in reality performing the duties of Brigade Major to Forces of all Arms, British and Native, varying from 1200 of 2,500 men. They have to pay a Clerk, to purchase Stationery, and certainly to efficiently perform their duties should keep a charger.—His Lordship therefore thinks, that the amount of remuneration suggested is not unreasonable, particularly as it would appear desirable wherever the Force or Garrison is much above the strength of a Regiment, that the Station Staff should not be a Regimental Staff Officer, but a selected Captain or experienced Subaltern from one of the Corps at the place, whose sole time and attention should be given to his particular duties.

8. His Excellency further advocates the abrogation of the rule by which the senior Officer at a station, where two Corps of the Line are quartered makes over Command of his Regiment, and draws an allowance of Rupees (520) five hundred and twenty per mensem, which is a clear additional charge to the State, as his locum-tenens in the Regiment draws the usual Regimental Command money.

Under the present rule, if a regular and irregular Regiment be stationed together, the senior Officer commands the whole, without relinquishing his Regiment or drawing any extra command pay, and no difference takes place in this respect, owing to any additional number of irregular Regiments being at the station.

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Proceedings of Court

23rd December 1837

No 756278

8. In respect to the payment of Military Pensioners, His Excellency does not offer an opinion; as the Government have now under consideration, a plan for the improvement of that Department, that was forwarded with my letter to your address dated 11th April 1859, No. 375.

ORDER, No. 4169, 23rd November 1859.

The Governor in Council observes that the General Order by the Government of India, dated 28th October 1859, No. 1460, was re-published in General Orders at this Presidency, dated 11th November 1859, No. 438. The allowance of 520 Rupees per mensem, hitherto issuable for Commands at stations, not the Head Quarters of a permanent Brigadier, where two Regiments of the line might be cantoned, being discontinued under its 1st paragraph, no further order on this point is necessary.

2. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in the letter from the Government of India, and agreeably with the Commander-in-Chief's views, His Honor in Council directs, that the Brigade Commands at the stations named in the margin,* be abolished from the 31st December next. The Brigade Command at Bangalore will also be abolished as soon as Brigadier Pole can be otherwise provided for, or some arrangement can be made attended with less expense and inconvenience than the movement suggested in para. 6 of the Adjutant General's letter, which it does not appear advisable to adopt, simply to avoid the inconvenience therein alluded to. The command on the Nilgiris will be abolished as soon as arrangements can be made for the performance of the duties now devolving on the Officer Commanding there, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will suggest for the consideration of Government what appears to be necessary.

3. A Brigade Major will be continued at Bangalore, and one will be appointed at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Jaulnah and Rangoon, the Fort Adjutants at Trichinopoly and Bellary being discontinued consequent on the appointment of the Brigade Major at those stations respectively.

4. It was intended to defer the discontinuance of the appointment of Brigadier at Vellore until orders were received from the Home Government for the dismantling of the Fort, but under the present instructions from the Government of India, the Brigade command will be abolished from the date above mentioned; the payment of the Civil Pensions will be transferred to the Collector of North Arcot, who will take steps as soon as possible after assuming charge, to ascertain the identity of the Pensioners. The situations of Fort Adjutant of Vellore and Masulipatam will be discontinued, station Staff Officers being appointed instead. The Fort Adjutant of Cannanore, and the station Staff Officer at Jaulnah will be abolished, their duties being transferred to the Brigade Majors of Malabar and Canara and Jaulnah respectively.

5. The command of the Troops in the Straits will be specially retained on the allowances sanctioned in Minutes of Consultation 24th June 1856, No. 1537.

6. The Governor in Council concurs in the views of His Excellency, expressed in paras. 5 and 6 of the Adjutant General's letter, which will be communicated to the Government of India.

7. With reference to para. 7 of the Adjutant General's letter, it is observed that the allowance to station Staff Officers, of whatever amount, is payable only where such appointments are distinctly authorised, and that the allowance of (110) one hundred and ten Rupees is not admissible under para. 6 of the G. O. G. G. No. 1460, when the duties are performed by one of the Regimental Staff Officers. Adverting to para. 3 of the letter from the Government of India, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to furnish a list, specifying respectively, the fixed stations where a station Staff Officer, to be selected from the Captains or experienced Subalterns of the Corps composing the Garrison, and drawing the higher scale of salary, should be specially allowed, and the other stations where such appointments should also be authorised, the duties however in this case being performed by one of the Regimental Staff, and the lower scale of salary alone being admissible, as indicated in paras 3 to 6 of the General order referred to.

8. The Governor in Council observes, that the Adjutant General's letter, transmitting Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard's report on the subject of improving the system of paying Pensioners at this Presidency, was referred to the Superintendent of Pensions on the 20th May last. That Officer will be again requested to forward his report as early as practicable; and the suggestion of the Government of India in the last para. of their letter will be duly attended to, when the subject is taken into consideration.

To the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. [Here enter 23rd Novr. 1859, No. 4170. & G. O.

(True Extract.)

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Adjutant General.

„ Military Auditor General.

„ Quarter Master General.

Exd. J. Davis.

* Stating that Brevet Colonel Thomson or other Senior Officer of the two Corps in the Straits should exercise a general control over the whole of the Troops there stationed—that as remuneration for the extra duties this charge will involve, the Senior Officer, in addition to the command allowance of his own Corps, should draw 120 Rupees per mensem, and that when absent from the Head Quarters of his own Corps on the annual tour of Inspection, he should draw compensation for loss of command allowance, which latter, during such absence on duty, should be drawn by the Officer actually exercising Regimental Command.

† Stating that it is not considered necessary to appoint a separate Officer as Brigadier in command of the Troops in the Straits, but approving of the senior Officer being appointed an incidental Brigadier, when two Corps of Native Infantry are stationed there, with the allowance attached to that command—the senior Officer in each Regiment at Singapore and Penang, drawing Regimental command allowance.

the allowances sanctioned in the above Minute of Council.

4. As regards the question of the abolition of permanent Brigadierships at stations, at

G. O. G. No. 1460, dated 28th October 1859.

Directing that in future, the senior Officer at all stations where there is no General Officer or Brigadier, or from which the General Officer or Brigadier may be temporarily absent on duty within his Division or District, to assume command of the station, retaining command of his own Regiment; but he is to have no title to any additional allowance for the command of the station.

following Brigade appointments will fall to be abolished viz.,

Bangalore.
Trichinopoly.
Bellary.
Rangoon.

a Brigade Major being continued as at present, (or allowed where it has not hitherto been so,) at each of these stations, in accordance with the order for Bengal.

5. It appears to the Commander-in-Chief to be very desirable, that the following Brigade Commands should be maintained undisturbed on their present footing, viz.,

1st Class.

Secunderabad and Nagpore, about which it is presumed there can be no question.

2nd Class.

Malabar and Canara.
Jaulnah.
Tonghoo.
Thayetmyo.

The first is a very extensive District, and the population is the most inflammable in this Presidency—Jaulnah is on the frontier of the Nizam's country which is subject to constant disturbances, and Tonghoo and Thayetmyo are on the N. E. and N. W. frontier of Pegu, and within a few miles of the Burman Territory.

6. The abolition of the Brigade Command at Bangalore will involve the return to Regimental duty, of Brigadier Pole of Her Majesty's 12th Lancers, who is much senior as Colonel, to Brigadier Apthorp Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. It will consequently be necessary to bring down to Bangalore the Head Quarters Wing of Her Majesty's 12th Lancers, now at Secunderabad, and send Her Majesty's King's Dragoon Guards to the latter station.

7. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the appointment of station Staff may be abolished at the following stations, the duties being performed by one of the Regimental Staff on the prescribed allowance of 25 or 60, or 110 Rupees a month, according to the strength of the Force, viz.,

Arcot.
Palaveram.
Moulmein.

The Fort Adjutancies at Vellore, Cannanore and Masulipatam may be readily dispensed with—and likewise at Bellary and Trichinopoly, on a Brigade Major being appointed to each of those last mentioned stations.

3. For the reasons* given in the letter from this Office dated 3rd July 1855, No. 545, (which is replied to in the decision† of the late Honorable the Court of Directors in Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 1537, dated 24th June 1856), the Commander-in-Chief strongly recommends that the command in the Straits be retained with

which Officers Commanding Divisions are located. Sir Patrick Grant observes, that, in conformity with the system adopted in the Bengal Presidency, the

tion to an extra allowance of Rupees (120) one hundred and twenty per mensem for the command of the station.

Nos. 1460 & 1461 of this date

2. These measures have been announced in Government General Order as per margin, copies of which are herewith transmitted for His Lordship's information.

3. The new rules in regard to the position and emoluments of station Staff Officers and to the command of stations where there is no General Officer or Brigadier, have been made applicable to all three Presidencies, and the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay will be requested to decide whether at any stations in those Presidencies, the appointment of Brigadier can be abolished, and at what stations the higher and lower scale of salary should be assigned to station Staff Officers.

4. With reference to the order now issued in regard to station Staff Officers, I am desired to observe, that it has not been lost sight of, that a similar proposition made by the Commander-in-Chief was negatived by my letter No. 248 of the 5th August 1859; but taking into consideration that again urging an increase to the salaries of these Officers, the Commander-in-Chief proposes very considerable reductions of expense in other ways, the Government will no longer withhold sanction to the measure, urgently recommended as it is by Lord Clyde.

It is understood that station Staff Officers specially selected, will only be required at the more important places through which Troops, Stores, &c., frequently pass, and at which such an appointment is absolutely requisite. At other large stations, one of the Regimental Staff could efficiently perform the duties on the lower allowances, and as a rule at single Corps stations at out-posts, and at stations with local Corps, a station Staff Officer would appear to be as unnecessary now, as heretofore.

I am desired to request that a list of those stations at which, in His Lordship's opinion station Staff Officers should specially be allowed, may be submitted for the sanction of Government, as it is necessary that the stations should be specified, in order to prevent any unauthorized claims being preferred.

The situation of station Staff Officer is not to be considered a Staff appointment; but is to be vacated when the Officer holding it may leave the station, either with his Regiment, or on leave, except during temporary absence on leave.

Referred for the observations of the Commander-in-Chief, with a request that His Excellency will cause the required information to be furnished to Government for transmission to the Government of India.

10th November 1859.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, 14th November 1859, No. 1221; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 28th October 1859, No. 1362, which was referred to

His Excellency on the 10th instant.

2. Sir P. Grant directs me to state, that the station commands, to which an allowance of Rupees 520 per mensem is attached, and which will fall to be abolished under the instructions now conveyed are the following:—

Mangalore.
Moulmein.
Fort Saint George.

and His Excellency submits, that no inconvenience would be likely to result from abolishing the Command on the Nilgiris, now held on an allowance of 400 Rupees per mensem.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Papers :—

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, 28th October 1859 No. 1362; to the Secretary to Government, Military Dept., Fort St. George.

I am desired to transmit for the information of the Government of Fort Saint George, copy of a correspondence as per margin,* relative to the abolition of certain Brigade Commands, the future position and emoluments of station Staff Officers, and the abrogation of the existing rule under which the senior Officer at a station, where two or more Regiments of the line are quartered, makes over the Command of his own Regiment to the next senior Officer, and assumes that of the station, drawing compensation for Regimental Command money in addition to an extra allowance for the Command of the station.

2. Government concur in opinion with the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief in India, that the measures proposed, combine economy with efficiency, and they have accordingly been sanctioned with certain necessary modifications, and it has further been determined that they shall be made applicable to the three Presidencies alike.

3. I am desired therefore to request, that the abolition of the Brigade Commands at all stations where the Head Quarters of a Division are located, or where it can be effected without inconvenience to the public service, may be brought under the consideration of the Government of Fort Saint George, and that a list of those stations where it may be determined to carry out this measure, as well as of those to which station Staff Officers drawing the higher or lower scale of salary may be allotted, may be transmitted for the information of the Government of India.

4. I am also desired to suggest for the consideration of the Government of Fort Saint George, whether with reference to the increase of allowance to station Staff Officers, that allowance which is granted in the Madras Presidency to station Staff for paying Pensioners, might not be reduced or discontinued.

From the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Simla, 31st May 1859, No. 507; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 424 of the 23rd instant, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit for the favorable consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the accompanying applications from the Station Staff Officers at Moradabad and Raneegunge, relative to their Staff salary.

2. To obviate further reference, and in consideration of the importance of the duties now performed by Staff Officers at many stations of the Army, not the Head Quarters of Brigades, and looking to the expense incurred in the payment of Writers &c. by these Officers, I am instructed by His Excellency to recommend as a general rule, that the allowance of station Staff Officers be fixed at the scale noted in the margin, and that in calculating the strength of Garrisons and Stations, Punjab and Irregular Corps should be computed as Corps of the line.

For Garrisons of more than one, and less than two Corps, an allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem.
For Garrisons of the strength of the Corps, and upwards, Rupees 110 per mensem.

From the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Simla, 17th August 1859, No. 1092; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In consequence of the changes which have taken place in the Native Army, and the stringent necessity for introducing economy into all branches of the service, I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to propose a reform in the matter of Brigade Commands, which, while productive of a considerable saving of expenditure, will not be the cause of inefficiency.

2. His Excellency has already suggested to the Government, the expediency of dispensing with Brigadiers at Cawnpore, Umballah, Benares and Barrackpore, the Divisional Generals residing at those stations being called upon to perform the Brigade duties, as well as those of their Divisions. I am now to propose for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, that this measure be further extended, and that the Brigade Commands of "Gwalior," "Lucknow" and "Lahore" be abolished; the General Officers residing at those Stations being required to direct the station duties on the same terms as at "Umballah" at "Benares" and at "Cawnpore," viz., with the assistance of a Brigade Major for the Department of the station or Brigade. On the occasion of a General Officer proceeding to inspect his district,

the command of the station will devolve temporarily on the senior Officer, the Brigade Major remaining with him as a matter of course. It is proposed that such very temporary command should entail no expense on the State, as the Commanding Officer need not, in Lord Clyde's opinion, on these occasions, relinquish his own Regiment.

3. It further appears to His Excellency, that there are other stations commanded by Brigadiers, assisted by Brigade Majors, where the expense of such an Establishment is quite unnecessary, with regard to the number of Troops quartered at the stations referred to.—His Excellency would suggest, in consequence, that the system which has been recently adopted in Oude and Saugor, in this respect, viz., of leaving such minor Commands to the senior Regimental Officer, assisted either by a Brigade Major or by a Station Staff Officer, according to the strength of the station, be extended.

4. Lord Clyde proposes, therefore, that the Brigadiers be in future dispensed with, at the undermentioned Stations, viz.

Ferozepore.
Jullunder.
Sealkote.

The Garrisons of these places are at present as follows :—

Ferozepore.	{ A Light Field Battery. A Detail Irregular Cavalry. A Regiment British Infantry. A Levy of Punjab Infantry of 246 men.
Jullunder.	{ A Light Field Battery. A Regiment Irregular Cavalry. A Regiment British Infantry. Two Regiments Native ditto.
Sealkote.	{ A Troop Horse Artillery. A Regiment British Cavalry. A Regiment British Infantry. 300 men (remnant) of a Corps of Native Infantry. A Punjab Levy, 206 men.

5. While however His Lordship considers that Brigadiers may without inconvenience be dispensed with at the six places named in the second and fourth paragraphs, he strongly urges the retention of the Brigade Majors of these stations. The Commander-in-Chief considers that it would be a positive injury to the service, to double up the Staff duties of the Division and Garrison at either Lahore, Lucknow, or Gwalior, as the Brigade Staff duties at any of these places, are, Lord Clyde is aware, quite sufficient to occupy the whole time of an Officer.

Sealkote and Jullunder too, are Garrisons of considerable magnitude, and though the amount of Troops now quartered at Ferozepore is somewhat smaller, its position and its large Magazine give it a peculiar importance.

At these three stations moreover, additional duties devolve upon the Brigade Major, from the circumstance of there being no Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department attached.

6. In recommending the abolition of certain Brigade Commands, His Lordship has had in view the fact, that the efficiency of the Station Commands will not be impaired in consequence of the absence of the permanent Brigadiers. Many of the latter, owing to age and infirmity, are often not so efficient as the Regimental Officers, who, under the system proposed, would command the Stations in addition to their Regimental duties.

Although under former circumstances it may have been advantageous to maintain numerous Brigade Commands, it is felt that this is contrary to what is now demanded and obtains in England and our Colonial Empire, unless where Troops are massed for active Military purposes. Then it is that Brigadiers or Brigadiers General are selected for the special duties, and additional expenditure incurred.

Another advantage is apparent in giving the Command of small Stations to the Regimental Officer who still retains the Command of his Regiment. It constantly happens at present, that a Commanding Officer resigns his Command, and therefore his influence over his Corps during temporary Brigade Command. His Regiment consequently is put into the hands of a junior Officer who has not such a permanent interest in it, and the Regiment often suffers accordingly in discipline and efficiency, at the same time it is said that there is not a sufficient number of Field Officers in the country.

The Commander-in-Chief therefore considers himself justified in saying, that economy and efficiency will be alike studied by adopting the measures now proposed.

7. In connection with the duties of Garrisons, Lord Clyde desires again to advert to the present inadequate salaries of Station Staff Officers, and respectfully to urge upon the Government the expediency of remunerating these Officers to the extent recommended in my letter No. 507 of 31st May last.

At Seetapore, Futteghur, Shahjehanpore and other places, these Officers are in reality performing the duties of Brigade Major to Forces of all Arms, British and Native, varying from 1200 to 2,500 men. They have to pay a Clerk, to purchase Stationery, and certainly to efficiently

perform their duties should keep a charger—His Lordship therefore thinks, that the amount of remuneration suggested is not unreasonable, particularly as it would appear desirable wherever the Force or Garrison is much above the strength of a Regiment, that the Station Staff should not be a Regimental Staff Officer, but a selected Captain or experienced Subaltern from one of the Corps at the place, whose sole time and attention should be given to his particular duties.

8. His Excellency further advocates the abrogation of the rule by which the senior Officer at a station, where two Corps of the Line are quartered makes over Command of his Regiment, and draws an allowance of Rupees (520) five hundred and twenty per mensem, which is a clear additional charge to the State, as his locum-tenens in the Regiment draws the usual Regimental Command money.

Under the present rule, if a regular and irregular Regiment be stationed together, the senior Officer commands the whole, without relinquishing his Regiment or drawing any extra command pay, and no difference takes place in this respect, owing to any additional number of irregular Regiments being at the station.

It therefore may, and does happen, that an Officer with a large and onerous command, retains his Regiment drawing no extra pay, while the senior Officer with two regular or line Corps receives increased emoluments at the same time that he relinquishes his Regiment.

This distinction appears to Lord Clyde to be unreasonable, and his Lordship would urge its abolition, and the Establishment of a rule by which the senior Officer, where there is no General or Brigadier, shall be bound to command without making over his Regiment, or having any right or title to claim additional pay.

This seems to the Commander-in-Chief to be the more expedient, as with the exception of the European Corps, there are few regular Regiments left.

9. In conclusion, His Lordship would say, that if the Viceroy in Council be pleased to adopt the foregoing propositions, it seems urgently necessary to extend a similar practice to Madras and Bombay. The Commander-in-Chief considers that it would be hardly just to the Army of Bengal, that it should have fewer Brigade Commands and Army Staff appointments than the much smaller armies of Madras and Bombay.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, 5th August 1859, No. 248; to the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 424, dated 23rd } May 1859. noted in the margin, transmitting applications from the Station Staff Officers at Futteghur, Mooradabad and Ranceegunge, relative to their Staff salaries; and conveying the recommendation of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that, as a general rule, the allowances to station Staff Officers be fixed at Rupees (110) one hundred and ten, and Rupees (60) sixty per mensem, according to the number of Regiments there may be at Garrisons and stations, in consideration of the importance of the duties such Officers have now to perform.

In reply, I am instructed to state, that the arrangement proposed by the Commander-in-Chief would involve such a large increase of expense (for if introduced at this Presidency, it would have to be extended to Madras and Bombay) that, taking into consideration the present Financial difficulties, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is satisfied of the expediency of reverting to the arrangement for station Staff which existed before the mutinies, under which these duties will be performed by a Regimental Staff Officer, who, with the increase to his allowances formerly granted, will be sufficiently remunerated.

With regard to the application of the station Staff Officer at Ranceegunge, I am to observe that the allowance of Rupees (300) three hundred a month, which was sanctioned as a Staff salary for the Superintendent of the Depot in 1857, and which is still drawn by the Officer Commanding that station, was intended to meet all claims for Staff duties. The services of the Adjutant of the East Indian Regiment, however, may be made available for that purpose, with such additional allowance for the same, as he may be entitled to by the rules of the service.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Mily. Dept., Fort William, 28th October 1859, No. 1361; to the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army.

With reference to your letter No. 1092 of the 17th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that the Honorable the President in Council, in concurrence with the Governor General, approves of the various measures therein suggested, in regard to the abolition of the Brigade Commands named in the margin, the future position and emoluments of station Staff Officers, and the abrogation of the rule under which the senior Officer at a station where two or more Corps of the line are quartered, makes over command of his own Regiment to the next senior Officer, and assumes that of the station drawing compensation for Regimental command money in addi-

Gwalior.	Jullunder.
Lucknow.	Sealkote.
Lahore.	Barrackpore.
Ferozepore.	

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Military Department.

No. 327. Read the following letter :—

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, 4th October 1859, No. 160; to the Secretary to Government of Fort Saint George, Mily. Dept.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 3185, of the 8th ultimo, and its annexures, on the subject of a new system of Military Command in Fort Saint George and other important subjects, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that all the proposals therein made have the entire concurrence of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

No. 328.

ORDER, No. 3708, 21st October 1859.

To be communicated to the Home Government and to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Town Major.

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

114 @ 28

114 @ 28

114 @ 28

13/16/19

No. 3184

8th Oct 1859

No. 3184

Military 1859 Report

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letters :—

From the Secy. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept. | Here enter 10th June 1859, No. 524.

From the Adjutant General of the Army. | Here enter 8th July 1859, No. 732.

ORDER, No. 3184, 8th September 1859.

1. Ordered that the foregoing Minutes be forwarded to the Government of India and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

2. In accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor in Council directs, that the following appointments be abolished as soon as they are vacated by the present incumbents.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Centre Division.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Presidency.

3. The Director General Medical Department will
* M. C. 1st March 1859, No. 835. be requested, with reference to the instructions* received
Order 6th June „ „ 1968. from the Secretary of State and the Government of India,
for the reduction of Military expenditure, to favor the Government with his opinion on the following points.

1st. Whether the Office of Superintending Surgeon Centre Division may not be abolished, the duty being transferred to the Superintending Surgeon Presidency Division.

2nd. Whether one Superintending Surgeon will not suffice for the entire Mysore Division, and the Superintending Surgeon for Malabar and Canara be thus dispensed with.

3rd. Whether the Garrison Surgeons at Bangalore, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly, or at any and which of these stations may be dispensed with : it being suggested, that where there is not full employment for a separate Officer, a Regimental Surgeon may be appointed for the General Medical duties of the Station, with an extra allowance of Rupees (100) one hundred per mensem.

4. In any reductions that may be resolved upon, the general rule of not making the change until the existing incumbent retires or is otherwise provided for, will of course be adhered to.

To the Secretary to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept. | Here enter 8th September 1859, No. 3185.

(True Extract.)

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director General Medical Department.

„ Adjutant General.

„ Quarter Master General.

„ Military Auditor General.

3. The reasons which have now been given by His Excellency, however, appear to me to be conclusive in favor of retaining the Presidency Division as the Command of a Major General, and of simply extending his Command to the Troops stationed in Fort Saint George and at Madras.

4. It will be seen that my proposals have reference only to the Command of the Troops in Fort Saint George. The relations with the Government of the Ordnance, Commissariat and other Departments which have establishments in Fort Saint George, will remain the same as before.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

This entirely meets my views in every particular.

Minute by the Honorable Walter Elliot, 24th August 1859.

<i>Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 7th July</i>	I have to acknowledge the
<i>forwarded by the Adjutant General.</i>	
<i>Do. do. the Honorable the President 17th August.</i>	interesting and valuable papers
<i>Do. do. do. do. 8th "</i>	noted in the margin, which
<i>Do. do. His Excellency the C. in Chief 19th "</i>	
<i>Do. do. do. do. 20th "</i>	I have perused with great at-
<i>Do. do. the Honorable the President 22nd "</i>	tention.
<i>Do. do. His Excellency the C. in Chief 22nd "</i>	

2. Several important questions are comprehended in these papers, on which I will state such observations as I have to offer in the order in which they occur.

With reference to the Military control of Fort Saint George and the reductions in the Military and Medical Staff.

3. The observations recorded by Sir P. Grant clearly establish in my judgment the propriety of entrusting the superintendence of the discipline of the Troops in Garrison at the Presidency to the General Officer Commanding the Division.

4. It is impossible that the President, with the other calls on his time and being besides more frequently than otherwise a Civilian, can give his attention to such matters; and to leave the Command to the Senior Officer present in Garrison takes away all power of selecting the fittest person for such duties. The control also virtually exercised by the Officer holding the post of Town Major over Officers generally much superior to him in rank is often productive of unpleasant feelings.

5. I agree with the Honorable the President in thinking that no particular advantage is derived from vesting the Command of the Fort in the Governor for the time being. But it is an arrangement that has prevailed time out of mind, and one which exists equally at all the Presidencies. Whatever course may now be considered the most advisable is applicable to all and should be adopted by all. It is therefore a proper subject to be brought under the consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

6. There is nothing urgent in this matter that requires its immediate adoption and there is moreover a technical difficulty that puts it out of the question. The Military Commission of the President emanates from the Crown. It can only be recalled by the power that gave it; it can only be vacated by resignation. Neither of these courses are open.—With regard to the maintenance of the Centre Division; if the General Officer Commanding the Division is vested with the internal control of the Troops in Garrison, then I concur with the Commander-in-Chief that the Command should be maintained on its present footing. But if this were not the case, there certainly appears to be little necessity for maintaining such an expensive superintendence over the very small number of Troops in the Division itself, exclusive of the Garrison of the Presidency. I think however that the course now recommended by the President will meet all objections.

7. I do not presume to offer any opinion on the reductions of the General Military Staff of which Sir P. Grant is a much better judge than I can pretend to be. But with regard to the proposed reductions of Medical Officers, I must be allowed to differ.

8. No branch of the service requires more careful and anxious supervision than the Medical. From its very nature it is beyond all other than professional control. An Officer who has passed a certain examination and obtained a certain diploma is at once pronounced capable of exercising the most difficult and dangerous of all functions, without reference to qualities far more necessary than mere scientific knowledge—judgment, observation, sagacity, discrimination—qualities the existence of which cannot be ascertained by the act of examination—of which many men are constitutionally destitute to a greater or less degree, and the absence of which may prove fatal to life, or may inflict distress and suffering that would never otherwise have occurred.

9. In a country like India, where except in a few places a patient has no choice but must call in the services of the only practitioner available; it behoves the Government to provide the means of the closest and ablest supervision. And now that the rule of seniority has been set

aside and that full power of selection has been authorized, those vested with this responsible duty will be inexcusable if they fail to secure the most effectual safe guards against ignorance or incapacity.

10. For these reasons, I consider it to be objectionable to make any reduction in the number of Staff and Superintending Surgeons.

11. I would also adduce the argument employed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his Minute of the 19th instant, paragraph 14, for retaining the General Officer Commanding the Centre Division.

12. No branch of the service is so ill remunerated as the Medical service. They have but few prizes to look to and the sweeping reductions proposed will leave those few so diminished that a very small number of Officers in the list can hope to rise beyond the grade of Regimental Surgeon.

13. This is no argument *per se* to weigh in the scale against financial necessity and departmental efficiency. But coupled with what I have observed before it deserves every consideration.

14. My opinions regarding the Command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and the Ceded Districts have undergone no change from those recorded in my Minute of 12th March last.

15. The next subject is the removal of the Ordnance Manufactories, Stores, &c. to a new location near the Mount. On these points I have only to express my general agreement with the arrangements recommended by the President in his Minute of the 17th instant.

16. The proposal to form a Depôt for English Soldiers on the Sheveroy Hills I consider to be a dangerous experiment.

17. The 3rd subject is the abolition of the Brigade Command at Vellore and the demolition of the Fortress there.

18. In the propriety of the first of these measures I entirely agree, but I am unable to express the same concurrence in the second.

19. One of the first subjects pressed on the observation of all who witnessed the progress of the disturbances in 1857/8 was the want of places of refuge for the protection of families and property in the event of a sudden emergency.

20. Vellore is the only fortified place in the Carnatic between Bangalore and Madras in the one direction—between Cuddapah and Trichinopoly in the other. It is complete as regards the works and is perfectly defensible, and in the midst of the most fanatical and ill disposed population on the Coromandel Coast.

21. I much question whether Arcot and Vellore should be left destitute of a protecting force under any circumstances. Sure I am that a perfect fortress like that of Vellore should not be lightly abandoned. It may be said that, with the Telegraph and the Rail Road, assistance can promptly be sent. But the first act of the mutineers shortly after the outbreak of the revolt, was to cut the one and break up the other. Admitting however that a small detachment or any detachment could be sent at a moment's warning, how much protection would it afford to person and property in the open plain? The advantage of such a stronghold I look upon as incalculable.

22. In 1826 when I was at Dharwar it was proposed to treat the Fort at that place in the manner now suggested by filling up a portion of the ditch and making a broad road through a breach then existing in the walls. Sir John Malcolm having come to the place in the course of his tour, at once put his veto on the proposal "you know not" he said "how soon you may require such a place of refuge."

23. The want has been felt and no one can tell when it may be felt again.

24. I can see no object in dismantling one side of the defences. The Fort is complete and useful as a place of refuge. It is more picturesque and interesting as a perfect specimen of native defence when entire, than if reduced to ruins and over-run with weeds and—jungle its inevitable fate in a tropical climate after a very few years neglect. No place in Southern India is richer in historical associations. On every ground, whether connected with present utility or archaeological interest I deprecate its gratuitous destruction.

No. 124 A. *Minute by the Honorable W. Morehead, 30th August 1859.*

If the proposed arrangement in respect to the Troops in Fort Saint George and in Madras is to be merely of the nature described by the Commander-in-Chief in the last para of his Minute dated the 18th of July, and which has been apparently assented to by the Honorable the President in his Minute of the 22nd of August—I can see no objections to its being at once carried out—It appears to me satisfactorily to effect the object desired by the Right Honorable the Home Secretary in his letter of the 16th of February. If however the contemplated arrangement is to remove the Governor from his present position of Governor of Fort Saint George, I agree with Mr. Elliot that such an alteration in the constitution of the Civil Government of this Presidency can alone be dealt with by the Home Authorities.

2. I coincide with Mr. Elliot in the views he has recorded in respect to the suggested changes in the Medical branch of the service—The Medical service is the one that can afford the least of any to be reduced, and demands from Government the greatest consideration before alterations affecting its efficiency are attempted—And I am decidedly of opinion that in reference to any changes connected with it, the advice of the Director General should be obtained before the Government ventures to move in the matter.

3. After much thought on the subject, I have arrived at the conclusion, that to deal with the Garrison and Fort of Vellore as recommended by the Honorable the President, and the Commander-in-Chief is under the circumstances of the case the best course that can be pursued—We no longer require the Fort as a Fortification, to retain it therefore in its present state is an unnecessary tax upon the resources of the State.

4. The arrangements connected with the abolition of Vellore as a Military Station are simple and can be as the occasions occur easily provided for.

5. As the dismantling of the Vellore Fort involves questions of no ordinary importance, and as no immediate necessity exists for the measure being at once carried out, it appears to me plainly to be the duty of this Government, before they proceed to the actual destruction of the Fort, to submit the proposition to the Home Authorities for final decision.

6. By so doing, we guard ourselves from the possibility of erring in a matter where to err admits of no remedy.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 5th September 1859.

This series of ten Minutes should now be submitted to the Governor General in Council as expressing the opinion of this Government on the question of the Military Command in Fort Saint George, which formed the subject of Lord Stanley's Despatch dated the 16th February communicated to us by General Birch's letter dated the 10th June last; and on the other important matters referred to in the Minutes.

2. I was perfectly aware that it would be impossible for me to lay down the Commission with which Her Majesty had honored me of "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Fort and Garrison of Fort Saint George and of all the Forces which are now or hereafter shall be employed for our service within the said Fort, Garrison and Town—and to continue in the same during our will and pleasure," until Her Majesty may be pleased to accept my resignation and to authorise another arrangement being made for the discharge of the duty.

3. In like manner, although nothing appears to me more certain than that there can be no real re-arrangement of our Military system in this country in a manner suited to the altered circumstances of the present time and to our financial necessities, if so plain a case as that of the dismantlement of the Fortress of Vellore is not effectually dealt with, yet I have, from the first, been of opinion that, in the absence of pressing emergency, that Fortress ought to be maintained until Her Majesty's pleasure can be taken on the subject.

4. There are other proposals contained in these Minutes upon which we may provisionally act by not filling up vacancies until the decision of the Governor General in Council shall be received.

5. I will briefly remark in reference to Mr. Elliot's observations; 1st That, according to the mode of dealing with the Fort of Vellore recommended by me, all that is interesting in an archaeological, architectural and historical point of view will be carefully preserved. 2nd That this Fort is much too large to be maintained as a place of refuge; and that even if the neighbouring native population should have to be coerced, it could be much better done by sending Troops from Madras and Bangalore than by maintaining the Fort; and 3dly That, while I freely admit the necessity of having efficient Medical Superintendence and of liberally remunerating our Medical Officers, I am of opinion that one Superintending Surgeon each is sufficient for the Central and Mysore Divisions.

Minute by the Honorable W. Morehead, 5th September 1859.

As I have already remarked—it seems to be right that the question of the number of Superintending Surgeons required for the Central and Mysore Divisions should be referred to the Director General for an expression of his opinion in regard to them.

(True Copies.)

Acting Secretary to Government.

Exd. J. Davis.

11. With the Troops in Fort Saint George and at Madras placed under his orders, the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division would have a Force befitting his rank and position.

12. The Troops under his Command would then consist of

1 Regiment of European Infantry	} Fort Saint George and Madras.
2 Regiments of Native Infantry	
1 Regiment of Sapper Militia	
1 Company Artillery	
1 Battalion Veterans	} Saint Thomas' Mount.
Head Quarters Madras Artillery	
Head Quarters and one Horse Field Battery Royal Artillery	
Head Quarters of a European Battalion of Madras Artillery	
Head Quarters Native Battalion Madras Artillery	} Palaveram.
Artillery Recruit Depôt	
Two Companies European Infantry	} Poonamallee.
European Veteran Artillery Company	
Native Infantry Depôt	} Arcot.
Depôt of British Troops	
2 Companies of Veterans	} Vellore.
European Infantry Depôt	
Head Quarters Native Veteran Battalion	
1 Regiment of Native Infantry	
Detail European Arty. Veteran Company	

13. And when Vellore ceases to be a Military station I would recommend that the Regiment of Native Infantry should be transferred thence to Palaveram, to take the Infantry duties at the Mount, Guindy, &c. &c. which, now falling to the Native Corps at Madras, is productive of serious inconvenience from the great distance the Guards have daily to travel to and from their several posts. The detail of the Veteran Artillery should in like manner be transferred from Vellore to Palaveram.

14. I might further urge, as a reason for not abolishing the Centre Division Command, that a Divisional Command is the great prize of the service to which every Soldier eagerly looks forward, and that diminishing the number of those Commands is calculated seriously to affect the interests and professional prospects of the higher ranks of the Army.

15. But I prefer to rest my statement entirely on public grounds, and I trust I have succeeded in shewing that there will be substantial advantage in retaining the Centre Divisional Command when the entire Force of which it is composed, under the arrangements projected by His Excellency the Governor, is placed under the direct control and orders of the Military Authorities

1. Since writing the foregoing I have received the President's second Minute dated the 18th of August, treating of the subjects adverted to in the 9th and 12th paragraphs of Lord Stanley's despatch of the 7th of April last.

2. I need not say how greatly I rejoice to observe that my often expressed opinions, on the important points referred to in the despatch, are concurred in by the President; and that His Excellency has resolved on establishing at or in the neighbourhood of the Mount, the Powder Mills and reserve Powder Magazines, (now on the Esplanade of Black Town) and the two European Depôts at present at Poonamallee and Arcot: and I would hope that, though postponed for the moment, the removal to the Mount of the Gun Carriage Manufactory may also hereafter be determined upon and carried out.

(Signed) P. GRANT, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Madras, 20th August 1859.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 22nd August 1859.

I entirely concur in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's proposal, that an experienced Military Engineer, should be instructed to prepare and submit in detail, a plan for destroying the defences of Vellore, and rendering the Fort useless; and I have only to suggest, that the historical and architectural monuments at Vellore, should be preserved so far as may be consistent with this object. When half the Fort has been taken down, the Military prestige of Vellore will cease to exist. The place is by no means strong irrespective of the actual fortifications.

2. His Excellency, has, I think, misunderstood the arrangement I proposed in regard to the Command of the Troops in the Presidency Division. I did not intend that a separate Brigade command should be constituted for the Troops in Fort Saint George and at Madras, independent of the Major General Commanding the Division; but it appeared to me, for the reasons stated in my Minute, that it would be better if an Officer holding the rank of a Brigadier of the 1st Class were appointed to the Command of the whole of the Troops in the Presidency Division including those in Fort Saint George and at Madras, instead of an Officer holding the rank of Major General.

12. However proper this arrangement may be at Calcutta, it obviously fails in simplicity and undivided responsibility. I have such confidence in the power of the Governor of this Presidency to maintain his authority, provided he is supported by the Secretary of State for India and the Governor General in the just discretion which belongs to his Office, that I have no hesitation in proposing that the Command of the Troops in the Garrison of Fort Saint George should be placed on the same footing as that of the other Troops serving under this Government.

13. When the Garrison of Vellore shall have been broken up, and some small detachments scattered over the country shall have been re-placed by the new Police, the Troops in the Presidency Division will be confined to Madras and its immediate neighbourhood, with the exception of the European Depôt at Arcot, the removal of which to the Mount is under consideration. The Commander-in-Chief, who resides during the greater part of the year at the Presidency, will take such an active personal part in all that relates to the Presidency Division, that a well selected Commanding Officer, not of the highest rank, would be best suited for the position; and in order to secure his constant residence on the spot, the handsome house in the Fort now occupied by the Town Major, should be given up for his accommodation, when it shall be vacated by the Officer at present holding that situation.

14. The Garrison Staff consists of a Town Major and a Fort Adjutant. The work could not, under any circumstances, be done by a smaller number of Officers. A much larger Staff has been provided under the new arrangement at Fort William.

15. Major Thompson, the present Town Major, is an Officer of more than ordinary merit. He was appointed Fort Adjutant in February 1846, and was promoted to be Town Major in March 1853.

16. The Governor General observes as follows in reference to the late Town and Fort Major of Fort William, who has since been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements. "I propose that Lieutenant Colonel Cavenagh, the present Town and Fort Major, should, as a special case, retain his appointment, but in subordination to the Brigadier Commandant, until his services can be usefully employed elsewhere. This would be not more than fair in any case, and in the case of Lieutenant Colonel Cavenagh, a zealous Officer, who has done excellent service, it is especially so. He should, during the short time that he may remain in the Fort, hold rank next to the Brigadier."

17. My proposal, therefore, is, that a Brigadier of the 1st Class should be appointed to Command the Troops in the Presidency Division, including the Garrison of Fort Saint George; that this Force should stand in precisely the same relation to the Commander-in-Chief and the Government, as any other portion of the Madras Army; that the present Town Major should retain his appointment, but in subordination to the Brigadier, until his services can be usefully employed elsewhere; and that, after that, the Office should be converted into a Brigade Majorship, and the house occupied by the Town Major given up to the Brigadier.

18. I now proceed to record my opinion on the other proposals contained in the Commander-in-Chief's Minute.

19. One Superintending Surgeon is, obviously, enough for the Presidency Division; and, as an ample staff for every local duty is attached to the Quarter Master General's Office, the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for the Presidency Division may be abolished, as proposed by the Commander-in-Chief, as soon as the present incumbent can be otherwise provided for. I also concur in opinion with the Commander-in-Chief, that one Superintending Surgeon is sufficient for the entire Mysore Division, including Malabar and Canara.

20. The proposal to dispense with the station staff at Arcot, and to devolve his duties upon the Adjutant of the European Infantry Depôt, should, I think, be suspended for the present, partly, because the transfer of the European Infantry Depôt to the Mount is under consideration, but chiefly, because a large number of Military pensioners are paid by the Staff Officer at Arcot, and it has become necessary to make a general revision of the arrangements for the payment of the Military pensions in this Presidency.

21. The Commander-in-Chief proposes that the appointment of Garrison Surgeon, *as such*, should be abolished; and that at large stations an Assistant Surgeon, on the Staff Allowance assigned for the medical charge of a Regiment of Native Infantry, should be especially appointed to afford Medical aid to all classes entitled thereto not otherwise provided for; and that at other stations the Commanding Officer should select from the Medical Military Officers present, one to afford Medical aid to himself and the Division and Station Staff, with an extra allowance of one hundred Rupees per mensem.

22. It will be observed, that in both of these classes of cases, there are duties which must be provided for, and that the Office of Garrison Surgeon cannot, therefore, be simply abolished. There is, at present, a great deficiency of medical Officers, and the establishment ought to be economised as far as it can be done consistently with the demands upon it. I will hereafter go into the subject more in detail with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; but my present impression is, that where a separate Medical Officer must be maintained for the general duties of a station, he had better remain nearly upon the present footing; but that, where there is not full employment for a separate Officer, a Regimental Surgeon should be selected with a special allowance of one hundred Rupees, as proposed by the Commander-in-Chief.

23. In all these cases, the established rule, of not making the change until the existing incumbent retires or is otherwise provided for, will, of course, be adhered to.

24. As the removal of one of the two Native Infantry Regiments stationed at Mangalore is dependent upon the completion of the water communication between Cannanore and Mangalore, the consideration of this subject may be postponed for the present.

25. I have already recorded my opinion on the proposal to unite the Ceded Districts and the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force into one Division command, in my Minute dated the 4th June last.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 18th August 1859, No. 2.

SINCE I first became connected with the Government of Madras, my attention has been directed to the important subjects adverted to in the 9th and 12th paragraphs of Lord Stanley's despatch dated the 7th of April last, which are as follows:

9th. "The proposal to concentrate the Arsenal and the Ordnance Factories in a defensible position, connected with the Cantonment at the Mount, should receive your early attention."

12th. "The necessity for removing the two European Infantry Depôts from Poonamallee and Arcot does not appear to be sufficiently established. I await your further report on this subject, and (should the removal be deemed expedient), on the comparative advantage of placing them at the Mount or on the Shevaroy Hills."

2. The Arsenal must be secured in a fortified position. It is at present in Fort Saint George; and as active steps are being taken to render this Fortress safe from an attack from the sea (its only weak side), there does not appear to be any present occasion for the removal of the Arsenal. In the peculiar position of this Presidency, with a long sea-board connecting most of its Military Stations, there is an obvious advantage in having the principal Arsenal at Madras.

3. I have already expressed my opinion that reasons exist for retaining the Gun Carriage Manufactory, for the present, at least, at Madras. Skilled labor is to be had here cheaper and in greater abundance than at the Mount; and expense is saved in the conveyance of material and in the cost of shipment. The matter may be re-considered hereafter, when our finances are again in a flourishing condition, and the means of communication with the Mount have been improved.

4. But the case is different as regards the Powder Mills and the Depôt of Gun Powder on the Esplanade of Black Town. This essential reserve stock is totally unprotected even against a common popular disturbance. During the alarm caused by the late Military insurrection in Northern India, the powder was removed to Fort Saint George, but that was only exposing it to another danger; for although the Fort may be secured against capture, it would be difficult to protect a large Powder Magazine from the enemy's shot; and the effect of such an explosion would be extremely disastrous.

5. It has now been fully established that the Powder made at Madras is inferior to that made in Her Majesty's Manufactories at Waltham Abbey, 'Ishápúr (Calcutta) and Bombay.

6. This is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that in our Manufactory the bulk of the work is still done according to the antiquated mode, by manual labour. The immediate neighbourhood of the sea is also said not to be favourable to the quality of the Gunpowder; and there are a number of old, inefficient workmen kept at Madras, because, according to existing rules, they cannot be pensioned. There ought to be a complete revision of this Establishment without delay; and, as great changes must be made in it, it would be advisable to take the opportunity of removing it to a suitable situation.

7. What I propose, is, that the Secretary of State should be requested to send out Machinery, with every improvement brought up to the latest date, sufficient to manufacture Powder to an extent considerably exceeding the capability of the existing establishment, together with persons capable of setting it up and superintending the working of it; and that the new Manufactory and Depôt should be constructed at the Mount.

8. I heartily concur with the opinion expressed in the following paragraphs of the Commander-in-Chief's Minute dated 23rd of June 1858.

"With these examples before us, let us not have the two European Depôts isolated as they are at present, at Poonamallee and Arcot;—let us not place the Regiments of Native Infantry at Madras in positions where, in the event of mutiny and revolt, they will be beyond the reach of being instantly coerced, and their Officers be deprived of efficient protection."

"Establish the two European Depôts at the Mount—the Head Quarters of the Artillery Regiment—and thus make it a strong and safe position."

"The Barracks at Poonamallee have already been long since condemned, as right they should be, for they are of the very worst description,—so that the removal to the Mount of Her Majesty's Depôt cannot materially add to the expense which must be incurred under any circumstances."

"Quarters for the Officers of the Depôts should be provided also, House rent and Mess allowance being withheld from all occupying public Quarters."

9. The advantage of having a sufficient European Force within a few miles of Madras can hardly be exaggerated, whether the object be safety from domestic insurrection or from foreign attack; and there cannot be a more unobjectionable or economical mode of partially attaining this object, than by concentrating at the Mount the Depôts of the European Regiments on the Establishment of this Presidency. By having them in one place, separate Establishments of various kinds would be

saved, and proper supervision would be facilitated. The Barracks at Poonamallee have long been considered unfit for European Troops; and as new Barracks must be built, it ought to be done in the position which, on the whole, offers the greatest advantages.

10. I, therefore, propose that plans and estimates should be prepared for new Barracks for the two European Depôts, which will become one Depôt when Her Majesty's European Troops serving in this country are assimilated. These Barracks ought certainly to include Quarters for the Officers at the public expense. The reasons for this arrangement, which are, in general, sufficiently strong, are conclusive in the case of Depôts, through which there is a continual going and coming of Officers.

11. The buildings should be laid out on the water-shed dividing the basin of the Adyar from the coast flats, with due reference to the Powder Magazine and to the proper site for a central defensible post which may hereafter be formed. This ground is about sixty feet above the sea, and can be drained on both sides to any depth.

12. The important Public objects to be attained by the concentration of the European Depôts in the neighbourhood of Madras, would, of course, be missed if those Depôts were established on the Shevaroy Hills; but, while there can be no question that the Mount is one of the healthiest Stations in India, it will be seen, from the undermentioned correspondence, that doubts are entertained as to the suitability of the Shevaroy Hills for the intended purpose, in consequence of their liability to periodical visitations of fever.

Minutes of Consultation, Public Department, 6th January 1859, No. 16.

Do 17th January 1859, No. 74.

Military Consultation, 15th March 1859, No. 201-202.

Do 29th April 1859, No. 79-80.

Minute by the Honorable W. A. Morehead.

I concur in the above Minute—no attempt should be made to locate Troops on the Shevaroy Hills. The visitations of fever are frequent and with this fact established to place there a Depôt for European Soldiers would be madness.

Minute by the Commander-in-Chief 19th August 1859 in reference to a Minute by the Honorable the President, dated 18th August 1859.

The great depth and breadth of the ditch, and the unusually effective planking defences, make the Fort of Vellore a place of very considerable strength.

2. A neighbouring Hill commands the Fort, but only within effective range of Ordnance of very heavy calibre.

3. Vellore is the centre of a numerous Mahomedan Population, and the people are, I have been constantly told, the worst affected towards the British Government of any in the Madras Presidency.

4. On these considerations, and aware that a great prestige attached in Native estimation to the possession of the Fort of Vellore, I suggested, in my Minute of the 10th December 1857, that, if the Fort was to be maintained, a Garrison should be provided consisting of two Companies of European Infantry and half a Company of European Artillery.

5. The Governor in Council entirely concurred, and an order was passed for measures to be taken, "at once," for the provision of the necessary Barrack accommodation.

6. Circumstances have changed however since then, and I think the Fort of Vellore may now be dismantled with advantage.

7. I suggest that an experienced Military Engineer should be instructed to prepare and submit in detail, a plan for destroying the defences and rendering the Fort untenable.

8. Withdrawing the Troops of the line from Vellore as soon as they can be re-placed by the Mofussil Police now being organized, entirely accords with my views of the advantage of concentrating the Troops—which I first pressed upon Government in July 1856 (before I had been six weeks at Madras) and which I have ever since continued to urge.

9. Entirely agreeing, in the main, in the arrangements proposed by His Excellency the Governor with respect to the Troops composing the Garrison of Fort Saint George and stationed at Madras, I would suggest that, instead of being placed under an independent Brigadier, those Troops should be, to the same extent as at all other Military Stations of the Army, subject to the orders and supervision of the Major General Commanding the Division: the immediate Command of the Garrison, as at present, being vested in the Senior Regimental Officer serving with the Troops.

10. A Brigadier has no substantive rank in virtue of his position, and he is always liable to be superseded by a Lieutenant Colonel senior to himself who may chance to be present with any portion of the Force composing the Brigade—and thus much embarrassment would be likely to arise were Fort Saint George and Madras to be constituted a separate Brigade Command, and independent of the Major General Commanding the Division.

11. With the Troops in Fort Saint George and at Madras placed under his orders, the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division would have a Force befitting his rank and position.

12. The Troops under his Command would then consist of

1 Regiment of European Infantry	} Fort Saint George and Madras.
2 Regiments of Native Infantry	
1 Regiment of Sapper Militia	
1 Company Artillery	
1 Battalion Veterans	
Head Quarters Madras Artillery	} Saint Thomas' Mount.
Head Quarters and one Horse Field Battery Royal Artillery	
Head Quarters of a European Battalion of Madras Artillery	
Head Quarters Native Battalion Madras Artillery	
Artillery Recruit Depôt	
Two Companies European Infantry	} Palaveram.
European Veteran Artillery Company	
Native Infantry Depôt	} Poonamallee.
Depôt of British Troops	
2 Companies of Veterans	} Arcot.
European Infantry Depôt	
Head Quarters Native Veteran Battalion	} Vellore.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry	
Detail European Arty. Veteran Company	

13. And when Vellore ceases to be a Military station I would recommend that the Regiment of Native Infantry should be transferred thence to Palaveram, to take the Infantry duties at the Mount, Guindy, &c. &c. which, now falling to the Native Corps at Madras, is productive of serious inconvenience from the great distance the Guards have daily to travel to and from their several posts. The detail of the Veteran Artillery should in like manner be transferred from Vellore to Palaveram.

14. I might further urge, as a reason for not abolishing the Centre Division Command, that a Divisional Command is the great prize of the service to which every Soldier eagerly looks forward, and that diminishing the number of those Commands is calculated seriously to affect the interests and professional prospects of the higher ranks of the Army.

15. But I prefer to rest my statement entirely on public grounds, and I trust I have succeeded in shewing that there will be substantial advantage in retaining the Centre Divisional Command when the entire Force of which it is composed, under the arrangements projected by His Excellency the Governor, is placed under the direct control and orders of the Military Authorities

1. Since writing the foregoing I have received the President's second Minute dated the 18th of August, treating of the subjects adverted to in the 9th and 12th paragraphs of Lord Stanley's despatch of the 7th of April last.

2. I need not say how greatly I rejoice to observe that my often expressed opinions, on the important points referred to in the despatch, are concurred in by the President; and that His Excellency has resolved on establishing at or in the neighbourhood of the Mount, the Powder Mills and reserve Powder Magazines, (now on the Esplanade of Black Town) and the two European Depôts at present at Poonamallee and Arcot: and I would hope that, though postponed for the moment, the removal to the Mount of the Gun Carriage Manufactory may also hereafter be determined upon and carried out.

(Signed) P. GRANT, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Madras, 20th August 1859.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 22nd August 1859.

I entirely concur in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's proposal, that an experienced Military Engineer, should be instructed to prepare and submit in detail, a plan for destroying the defences of Vellore, and rendering the Fort useless; and I have only to suggest, that the historical and architectural monuments at Vellore, should be preserved so far as may be consistent with this object. When half the Fort has been taken down, the Military prestige of Vellore will cease to exist. The place is by no means strong irrespective of the actual fortifications.

2. His Excellency, has, I think, misunderstood the arrangement I proposed in regard to the Command of the Troops in the Presidency Division. I did not intend that a separate Brigade command should be constituted for the Troops in Fort Saint George and at Madras, independent of the Major General Commanding the Division; but it appeared to me, for the reasons stated in my Minute, that it would be better if an Officer holding the rank of a Brigadier of the 1st Class were appointed to the Command of the whole of the Troops in the Presidency Division including those in Fort Saint George and at Madras, instead of an Officer holding the rank of Major General.

To

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.
Sir,

1. With reference to your letter dated 10th June 1859 No. 524, forwarding copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, and of a Minute by the Governor General of India, together with a G. O. laying down a system of Military command in Fort William, and requesting this Government to state how far the new arrangements can with advantage be adapted to the

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 7th July 1859.
Do. do. 11th "
By the Honorable the President, 18th Aug. 1859, No. 1.
Do. do. " 2.
By the Honorable W. A. Morehead, — August.
By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 19th & 20th Aug.
By the Honorable the President, 22nd August.
By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 22nd August.
By the Honorable W. Elliot, 24th August.
By the Honorable W. A. Morehead, 30th August.
By the Honorable the President, 5th September.
By the Honorable W. A. Morehead, 5th September

Madras Presidency, I am directed to forward for the consideration of the Government of India, transcript of the Minutes noted in the margin, recorded by the Honorable the President and the Members of Government, on that and other important subjects. The principal subjects and the propositions upon them are specified below, with references, in the margin, to the portions of the Minutes

in which they are stated more fully with the arguments in support of them.

2. Copies of the entire correspondence will be at the same time transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

Command of the Troops in the Garrison of Fort Saint George.

3. The Governor in Council proposes, that the Troops in the Garrison of Fort Saint George be placed on the same footing as the other Troops serving under this Government, by being transferred from the command of the Governor to that of the Commander-in-Chief. The immediate command of the Garrison will, as at present, be vested in the senior Regimental Officer

serving with the Troops, but the Troops will be subject to the orders and supervision of the Major General Commanding the Centre Division. The present Town Major should retain his appointment, but in subordination to the Officer Commanding the Troops in Garrison, until his services can be usefully employed elsewhere; and after that, the Office should be converted into a Brigade Majorship. His Honor the Governor proposes to tender his resignation of the Commission with which Her Majesty has honored him, of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Fort Saint George, and of all the Forces therein employed, and to solicit authority for carrying the proposed arrangement into effect.

VELLORE.

Commander-in-Chief's Minute, 7th July 1859, para 8.
President's Minute, 18th August 1859, No. 1, paras 2 to 9.
Commander-in-Chief's Minute, 19th August 1859, paras 1 to 8.
President's Minute, 22nd August 1859, para 1.
Hon'ble W. Elliot's Minute, 24th August 1859, paras 17 to 24.
Hon'ble W. A. Morehead's Minute 30th August 1859, paras 3 to 6.
President's Minute, 5th September 1859, paras. 3 & 5.

4. The Governor in Council proposes that the Fort of Vellore be no longer maintained as a Military Garrison, that the appointment of Brigadier and the Garrison Staff be discontinued, and the payment of the Civil Pensions entrusted to the Collector who has an European subordinate Officer

on the spot. A large number of Military Pensioners are paid by the Fort Adjutant and he must, for the present be retained. The Ordnance and Commissariat Establishments, costing about Rupees 614 and Rupees 2,419 per mensem respectively, to be discontinued.

5. With regard to the Fort of Vellore, it is proposed that the Guns and Stores be entirely removed, that the Northern side of the Fort be levelled; and that the remainder (which includes the whole of the historical part and all the most interesting architectural monuments) and such of the buildings as are likely to be required, be retained and carefully preserved. The Fort will not however be dismantled, until Her Majesty's pleasure on the subject is ascertained.

Gun Powder Manufactory and Depôt for Powder.

President's Minute 18th August 1859, No. 2, paras 4 to 7.
Commander-in-Chief's Minute 20th August 1859.

6. That a new Gun Powder Manufactory and Depôt be constructed at the Mount, and that the Secretary of State be requested to send out Machinery with every improvement brought up to the latest date, sufficient to manufacture Powder to an extent considerably exceeding the capability of the existing Establishment, together with persons capable of setting it up and superintending the working of it.

European Depôts

President's Minute, 18th Augt. 1859, No. 2, paras 1 and 8 to 12.
 Commander-in-Chief's Minute 20th Augt. 1859.
 Hon'ble W. Elliot's Minute 24th August 1859, paras 15 and 16.

ding Quarters for the Officers at the public expense.

Reductions of Military expenditure.

Commander-in-Chief's Minute 7th July 1859, paras. 4 & 6.
 President's Minute 18th August 1859, No. 1 paras 18 to 23.

Commander-in-Chief's Minute 7th July 1859, paras. 5, 9 & 10.
 President's Minute 18th August 1859, No. 1, paras. 19, 21 & 22.
 Honorable W. Elliot's Minute 24th August paras. 7 to 13.
 Honorable W. A. Morehead's Minutes 30th August (para. 2) and 5th September 1859.

Government, will be hereafter forwarded.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,)
 8th September 1859.)

7. That the Depôts for European Troops of the Indian and British Armies now at Arcot and Poonamallee, be concentrated at the Mount. That plans and estimates be prepared for new Barracks for these Depôts, including Quarters for the Officers at the public expense.

8. In accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the following appointments will be abolished, on their being vacated by the present incumbents.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Centre Division.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Presidency.

9. Reference has been made to the Director General Medical Department on the propositions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for abolishing the Offices of Superintending Surgeon Centre Division, and at Malabar and Canara, also the Garrison Surgeoncies at Bangalore, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly, substituting a more economical arrangement. The reply of the Director General, together with the further Proceedings of this

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Acting Secretary to Government.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, 7th July 1859.

It appears to me that further considerable modifications and corresponding reduction of expenditure may be made without detriment to efficiency, in some of the Military Departments and Superior Commands which are under the immediate control of the Commander-in-Chief, for example.

(1.) Mount.

(2.) Vellore.

(3.) Arcot and Palaveram.

2. In the Centre Division we have a Major General Commanding with a full Staff, while the only Troops really under his orders consist of the Head Quarters of the Artillery Regiment (1) one Regiment of N. I., (2) and a European and N. I. Depôt (3).

3. Either the Troops composing the Garrison of Fort Saint George and those stationed at Madras, should be subject to the direct control of the Major General Commanding the Division or the Divisional Command, as such, should be abolished.

4. In any case, I consider that a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General is not required for the Centre Division, and I recommend that the appointment may cease as soon as the present incumbent can be otherwise provided for.

5. I likewise think a Superintending Surgeon unnecessary for the Centre Division, the Medical Superintendence of which may be conveniently undertaken by the Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency.

6. I am of opinion that a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army at Head Quarter, is quite uncalled for, and I think the duties of that Department at the Presidency including the Centre Division, may be readily discharged by the Quarter Master General, the Deputy Quarter Master General, and 1st Assistant Quarter Master General.

7. A Station Staff at Arcot may be dispensed with, and the duties of the Office devolve upon the Adjutant of the European Infantry Depôt with an allowance of 25 Rupees a month.

8. The Brigadier at Vellore, who also exercises some political function, is appointed by Government, I do not therefore offer any observations with respect to that Command, but I may be permitted to remind Government that I long since recommended that the Vellore Arsenal should be done away with.

9. One Superintending Surgeon should suffice for the entire Mysore Division, and thus the separate Superintending Surgeon for Malabar and Canara may be withdrawn.

10. It seems to me that we have more Garrison Surgeons than we require, and that we may well dispense with those now at Bangalore, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly. The Senior Officer at those Stations should be allowed to select, from the Military Medical Officers present,

one to afford Medical aid to himself and the Division and Station Staff, and an extra allowance of 100 Rupees per mensem should be given for the performance of this duty—An Assistant Surgeon on the Staff allowance assigned for the Medical Charge of a Regiment of N. I., should be specially attached to all large Stations to afford Medical aid to all classes entitled thereto not otherwise provided for.

11. If communication by water is completed between Cannanore and Mangalore, as suggested in my Minute of February last and Colonel A. Cotton's Memorandum No. 2 annexed thereto, I think one of the two Regiments of N. I. now at Mangalore may be withdrawn—by which an immediate saving will be effected of Rupees 500 a month for the Command of the Station.

12. I continue to think that both economy and greatly increased efficiency will be promoted by uniting the Ceded District and the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force into one Divisional Command, as proposed in my Minute of the 1st of last March—that disposition would precisely correspond with that now obtaining in the Mysore Division, where some of the Troops are to a certain extent subject to the control of the Political Authorities, while other portion under the same General Officer, are not so—as in Malabar and Canara—and I am not aware that the arrangement has at any time been attended with the slightest inconvenience.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 11th July 1859.

I have to make the following remarks on the "Memo."* circulated with these papers.

2. The Senior Officer present with the Troops composing the Garrison of Fort Saint George, and stationed at Madras, commands those Troops. He is posted to a Regiment by the Commander-in-Chief, and to that extent only can it be truly said that the Officer Commanding the Troops in Garrison is appointed by the Commander-in-Chief—Nay more my practice has been to communicate with the Governor, and meet his wishes as to the Officer who he desired should Command in Garrison.

The Officer Commanding the Garrison, as such, is not in any respect under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, neither does the discipline of the Troops come under the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief, save when, as a matter of convenience apparently, particular cases are referred to His Excellency by the Town Major under instructions from the Governor—and so likewise as regards the control over the Troops exercised by the Major General Commanding the Division.

3. It is only on sufferance, and by first obtaining the permission of the Governor through the Town Major, that either General Craigie or myself can ever see the Troops out for inspection of parade movements.

4. It is a mere mockery therefore to assert that, under these circumstances, the Troops in Garrison or Stationed at Madras are subject to the orders or control of the Military Authorities.

5. But though I consider the existing system faulty, I should regret to see it give way to that recently introduced at Fort William, by which the General Officer Commanding the Division would become even a greater cipher than he is at present—while the authority of the Commander would be little more extended either.

In matters of drill, discipline, duty and interior economy, I can see no good reason why the Troops in Fort Saint George and Stationed at Madras, should stand towards the Military Authorities in a different position to the Troops at any other Station—It is only so far that I desire to see a change carried out—in other respects I am quite content that matters should remain in Statu quo.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 18th August 1859, No. 1.

I have fully considered the important subjects discussed in Lord Stanley's letter to the Governor General in Council dated the 16th of February, the Minute of the Governor General dated the 28th April, and the Minute of the Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency dated the 7th of July last.

2. Sir Patrick Grant observes, "the Brigadier at Vellore, who also exercises some political functions, is appointed by Government. I do not, therefore, offer any observations with respect to that Command; but I may be permitted to remind Government that I long since recommended that the Vellore Arsenal should be done away with."

3. Since the conquest of Mysore and the removal of the Reserve of the Madras Army to Bangalore, Vellore has lost its importance; and it is a well known principle of Military Administration, that, when a fortification is no longer wanted, it becomes a cause of weakness, from the necessity it imposes of localising a portion of the Military Force. The Fort of Vellore was held against us by Mutineers in 1806, and it has since been repeatedly a cause of anxiety. During the late Military insurrection in Northern India, it became necessary to detach a portion of our inadequate European Force to Vellore, which was an object of temptation to the disaffected owing to its popular reputation for strength, combined with the weakness of the Garrison; and so it will always be until it is either dismantled or permanently garrisoned by a strong European Force. The proximate opening of the Railway to Bangalore renders the intermediate station of Vellore still more unnecessary, whether as a depôt for stores or men.

4. The political functions of the Brigadier are even more obsolete than his Military. They consist of the care of a few old ladies of the family of Tippoo, the youngest of whom is 76 years

* This was a Memorandum by the Town Major, which was intended only for the Governor, and was accidentally sent to the Commander-in-Chief.

old, and of some ancient slave girls between the ages of 66 and 76. The "Establishments" connected with these, consisting of "Eunuchs," "Door keepers," "Examining women," &c. cost 648 Rupees a month, with 400 more for Contingent charges. The son of the Ex-Zemindar of Gumsúr, who was also under the charge of the Brigadier, has lately been permitted to live at Madras. The Brigadier receives for these duties a monthly stipend of 270 Rupees, in addition to his military allowances.

5. I, therefore, propose that the Fort of Vellore should no longer be maintained as a Military Garrison; that the appointment of Brigadier and the Garrison Staff should be discontinued; and that the payment of the Civil Pensions should be entrusted to the Collector, who has an European Subordinate Officer on the spot. He should commence his charge by ascertaining that the persons who receive the pensions are the individuals to whom they were granted. The disposal of the Military Force at Vellore, consisting of a small party of Veteran European Artillery, and of one Sepoy Regiment, will be a matter for future consideration.

6. A large number of Military Pensioners are paid by the Fort Adjutant, who must be retained for the present in this capacity.

7. The monthly expense of the Ordnance Establishment at Vellore is at present 614 Rupees, the whole of which will be saved, with the exception of the temporary charge for Pensions for those persons belonging to it who cannot be employed on other duties.

8. The cost of the Commissariat Establishments connected with Vellore amounts altogether to 2,419 Rupees a month, with a further charge of 319 Rupees for the Police Establishment maintained under the directions of the Commissariat in the Cantonment of Vellore. The Commissary General informs me that, if the Garrison is broken up, the Commissariat Staff may be discontinued. The Cantonment Police will, of course, be consolidated with the Mufassal Police; and the Commissariat Establishments at the out-stations will be removed as soon as the small Military detachments, with which they are connected, are re-placed by the reformed Police. The Public Cattle Depot at Cauverypauk, the Establishment of which is included in the aggregate charge, will be a matter of separate consideration.

9. The only remaining question is, what is to be done with the Fort of Vellore? Although worthless according to modern principles of fortification, owing to its being commanded by neighbouring heights, this Fort is distinguished for the beauty of its situation, for the interesting specimens it affords of Native Architecture, and for its historical associations; and it has now been connected with the Railway by a noble bridge over the Palaur. It also contains several buildings which will be of permanent use. I propose, therefore, that the Guns and Stores should be entirely removed; that the Northern side of the Fort, which is the least interesting, should be levelled; and that the remainder, which includes the whole of the historical part, and such of the buildings as are likely to be required, should be retained. All that is worth seeing in the Fort would thus be handed down as a monument of a by-gone state of things; and would, no doubt, be visited by many a happy Pic-nicing Party from Madras and Bangalore, for whom accommodation might be provided in the remarkable building now occupied as the Arsenal, the restoration of which might be effected for two or three thousand Rupees. One of the other buildings would be occupied by the new Police, who will step into the place of the Military at this as well as at many other disused stations; and other buildings would be appropriated to the other Civil Establishments.

10. The present arrangement for the Command of the Troops in the Garrison of Fort Saint George is one of extreme anomaly. Having been always supported by the ready aid of the Commander-in-Chief, my direct intervention in the affairs of the Garrison has, I hope, not been unattended with public advantage, especially in reference to the restoration of the fortifications, the reduction in the number of the guards, and the application to the commodious, substantially built European Barracks, of the ordinary conditions of appropriation, ventilation, shade, and drainage, without which no Barrack, however perfect in itself, can be healthy; but the vesting of the actual Command of the Troops in Garrison in a Civil Officer, ought, obviously, to be brought to a close.

11. The Governor General has determined to retain the Office of Governor of Fort William, and to appoint a Brigadier of the 1st Class to act on his behalf as Commandant of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the European Infantry Depôts at DumDum, Chinsura, and Raneegeunge. The Brigadier is to be independent of the General Commanding the Presidency Division; and is to correspond with the Governor General, as Governor of Fort William, through his Military Secretary; but the Commander-in-Chief has been requested "to take upon himself the issue of all orders and directions respecting the Regimental detail and discipline, and the Inspection of the Troops at the Presidency, including those within the Fort itself; and the Brigadier Commandant has been directed to obey all such orders from the Commander-in-Chief."

No 128.

20/6/59

From S. M. 20/6/59

By: of 20/6/59

20/6/59

To: 20/6/59

Military 1859 20/6/59

3. The reasons which have now been given by His Excellency, however, appear to me to be conclusive in favor of retaining the Presidency Division as the Command of a Major General, and of simply extending his Command to the Troops stationed in Fort Saint George and at Madras.

4. It will be seen that my proposals have reference only to the Command of the Troops in Fort Saint George. The relations with the Government of the Ordnance, Commissariat and other Departments which have establishments in Fort Saint George, will remain the same as before.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
This entirely meets my views in every particular.

Minute by the Honorable Walter Elliot, 24th August 1859.

<i>Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 7th July</i>	I have to acknowledge the
<i>forwarded by the Adjutant General.</i>	
<i>Do. do. the Honorable the President 17th August.</i>	interesting and valuable papers
<i>Do. do. do. do. 8th "</i>	noted in the margin, which
<i>Do. do. His Excellency the C. in Chief 19th "</i>	
<i>Do. do. do. do. 20th "</i>	I have perused with great at-
<i>Do. do. the Honorable the President 22nd "</i>	tention.
<i>Do. do. His Excellency the C. in Chief 22nd "</i>	

2. Several important questions are comprehended in these papers, on which I will state such observations as I have to offer in the order in which they occur.

With reference to the Military control of Fort Saint George and the reductions in the Military and Medical Staff.

3. The observations recorded by Sir P. Grant clearly establish in my judgment the propriety of entrusting the superintendence of the discipline of the Troops in Garrison at the Presidency to the General Officer Commanding the Division.

4. It is impossible that the President, with the other calls on his time and being besides more frequently than otherwise a Civilian, can give his attention to such matters; and to leave the Command to the Senior Officer present in Garrison takes away all power of selecting the fittest person for such duties. The control also virtually exercised by the Officer holding the post of Town Major over Officers generally much superior to him in rank is often productive of unpleasant feelings.

5. I agree with the Honorable the President in thinking that no particular advantage is derived from vesting the Command of the Fort in the Governor for the time being. But it is an arrangement that has prevailed time out of mind, and one which exists equally at all the Presidencies. Whatever course may now be considered the most advisable is applicable to all and should be adopted by all. It is therefore a proper subject to be brought under the consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

6. There is nothing urgent in this matter that requires its immediate adoption and there is moreover a technical difficulty that puts it out of the question. The Military Commission of the President emanates from the Crown. It can only be recalled by the power that gave it; it can only be vacated by resignation. Neither of these courses are open.—With regard to the maintenance of the Centre Division; if the General Officer Commanding the Division is vested with the internal control of the Troops in Garrison, then I concur with the Commander-in-Chief that the Command should be maintained on its present footing. But if this were not the case, there certainly appears to be little necessity for maintaining such an expensive superintendence over the very small number of Troops in the Division itself, exclusive of the Garrison of the Presidency. I think however that the course now recommended by the President will meet all objections.

7. I do not presume to offer any opinion on the reductions of the General Military Staff of which Sir P. Grant is a much better judge than I can pretend to be. But with regard to the proposed reductions of Medical Officers, I must be allowed to differ.

8. No branch of the service requires more careful and anxious supervision than the Medical. From its very nature it is beyond all other than professional control. An Officer who has passed a certain examination and obtained a certain diploma is at once pronounced capable of exercising the most difficult and dangerous of all functions, without reference to qualities far more necessary than mere scientific knowledge—judgment, observation, sagacity, discrimination—qualities the existence of which cannot be ascertained by the act of examination—of which many men are constitutionally destitute to a greater or less degree, and the absence of which may prove fatal to life, or may inflict distress and suffering that would never otherwise have occurred.

9. In a country like India, where except in a few places a patient has no choice but must call in the services of the only practitioner available; it behoves the Government to provide the means of the closest and ablest supervision. And now that the rule of seniority has been set

aside and that full power of selection has been authorized, those vested with this responsible duty will be inexcusable if they fail to secure the most effectual safe guards against ignorance or incapacity.

10. For these reasons, I consider it to be objectionable to make any reduction in the number of Staff and Superintending Surgeons.

11. I would also adduce the argument employed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his Minute of the 19th instant, paragraph 14, for retaining the General Officer Commanding the Centre Division.

12. No branch of the service is so ill remunerated as the Medical service. They have but few prizes to look to and the sweeping reductions proposed will leave those few so diminished that a very small number of Officers in the list can hope to rise beyond the grade of Regimental Surgeon.

13. This is no argument *per se* to weigh in the scale against financial necessity and departmental efficiency. But coupled with what I have observed before it deserves every consideration.

14. My opinions regarding the Command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and the Ceded Districts have undergone no change from those recorded in my Minute of 12th March last.

15. The next subject is the removal of the Ordnance Manufactories, Stores, &c. to a new location near the Mount. On these points I have only to express my general agreement with the arrangements recommended by the President in his Minute of the 17th instant.

16. The proposal to form a Depôt for English Soldiers on the Sheveroy Hills I consider to be a dangerous experiment.

17. The 3rd subject is the abolition of the Brigade Command at Vellore and the demolition of the Fortress there.

18. In the propriety of the first of these measures I entirely agree, but I am unable to express the same concurrence in the second.

19. One of the first subjects pressed on the observation of all who witnessed the progress of the disturbances in 1857/8 was the want of places of refuge for the protection of families and property in the event of a sudden emergency.

20. Vellore is the only fortified place in the Carnatic between Bangalore and Madras in the one direction—between Cuddapah and Trichinopoly in the other. It is complete as regards the works and is perfectly defensible, and in the midst of the most fanatical and ill disposed population on the Coromandel Coast.

21. I much question whether Arcot and Vellore should be left destitute of a protecting force under any circumstances. Sure I am that a perfect fortress like that of Vellore should not be lightly abandoned. It may be said that, with the Telegraph and the Rail Road, assistance can promptly be sent. But the first act of the mutineers shortly after the outbreak of the revolt, was to cut the one and break up the other. Admitting however that a small detachment or any detachment could be sent at a moment's warning, how much protection would it afford to person and property in the open plain? The advantage of such a stronghold I look upon as incalculable.

22. In 1826 when I was at Dharwar it was proposed to treat the Fort at that place in the manner now suggested by filling up a portion of the ditch and making a broad road through a breach then existing in the walls. Sir John Malcolm having come to the place in the course of his tour, at once put his veto on the proposal "you know not" he said "how soon you may require such a place of refuge."

23. The want has been felt and no one can tell when it may be felt again.

24. I can see no object in dismantling one side of the defences. The Fort is complete and useful as a place of refuge. It is more picturesque and interesting as a perfect specimen of native defence when entire, than if reduced to ruins and over-run with weeds and—jungle its inevitable fate in a tropical climate after a very few years neglect. No place in Southern India is richer in historical associations. On every ground, whether connected with present utility or archaeological interest I deprecate its gratuitous destruction.

No. 124 A. *Minute by the Honorable W. Morehead, 30th August 1859.*

If the proposed arrangement in respect to the Troops in Fort Saint George and in Madras is to be merely of the nature described by the Commander-in-Chief in the last para of his Minute dated the 18th of July, and which has been apparently assented to by the Honorable the President in his Minute of the 22nd of August—I can see no objections to its being at once carried out—It appears to me satisfactorily to effect the object desired by the Right Honorable the Home Secretary in his letter of the 16th of February. If however the contemplated arrangement is to remove the Governor from his present position of Governor of Fort Saint George, I agree with Mr. Elliot that such an alteration in the constitution of the Civil Government of this Presidency can alone be dealt with by the Home Authorities.

2. I coincide with Mr. Elliot in the views he has recorded in respect to the suggested changes in the Medical branch of the service—The Medical service is the one that can afford the least of any to be reduced, and demands from Government the greatest consideration before alterations affecting its efficiency are attempted—And I am decidedly of opinion that in reference to any changes connected with it, the advice of the Director General should be obtained before the Government ventures to move in the matter.

3. After much thought on the subject, I have arrived at the conclusion, that to deal with the Garrison and Fort of Vellore as recommended by the Honorable the President, and the Commander-in-Chief is under the circumstances of the case the best course that can be pursued—We no longer require the Fort as a Fortification, to retain it therefore in its present state is an unnecessary tax upon the resources of the State.

4. The arrangements connected with the abolition of Vellore as a Military Station are simple and can be as the occasions occur easily provided for.

5. As the dismantling of the Vellore Fort involves questions of no ordinary importance, and as no immediate necessity exists for the measure being at once carried out, it appears to me plainly to be the duty of this Government, before they proceed to the actual destruction of the Fort, to submit the proposition to the Home Authorities for final decision.

6. By so doing, we guard ourselves from the possibility of erring in a matter where to err admits of no remedy.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 5th September 1859.

This series of ten Minutes should now be submitted to the Governor General in Council as expressing the opinion of this Government on the question of the Military Command in Fort Saint George, which formed the subject of Lord Stanley's Despatch dated the 16th February communicated to us by General Birch's letter dated the 10th June last; and on the other important matters referred to in the Minutes.

2. I was perfectly aware that it would be impossible for me to lay down the Commission with which Her Majesty had honored me of "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Fort and Garrison of Fort Saint George and of all the Forces which are now or hereafter shall be employed for our service within the said Fort, Garrison and Town—and to continue in the same during our will and pleasure," until Her Majesty may be pleased to accept my resignation and to authorise another arrangement being made for the discharge of the duty.

3. In like manner, although nothing appears to me more certain than that there can be no real re-arrangement of our Military system in this country in a manner suited to the altered circumstances of the present time and to our financial necessities, if so plain a case as that of the dismantlement of the Fortress of Vellore is not effectually dealt with, yet I have, from the first, been of opinion that, in the absence of pressing emergency, that Fortress ought to be maintained until Her Majesty's pleasure can be taken on the subject.

4. There are other proposals contained in these Minutes upon which we may provisionally act by not filling up vacancies until the decision of the Governor General in Council shall be received.

5. I will briefly remark in reference to Mr. Elliot's observations; 1st That, according to the mode of dealing with the Fort of Vellore recommended by me, all that is interesting in an archaeological, architectural and historical point of view will be carefully preserved. 2nd That this Fort is much too large to be maintained as a place of refuge; and that even if the neighbouring native population should have to be coerced, it could be much better done by sending Troops from Madras and Bangalore than by maintaining the Fort; and 3dly That, while I freely admit the necessity of having efficient Medical Superintendence and of liberally remunerating our Medical Officers, I am of opinion that one Superintending Surgeon each is sufficient for the Central and Mysore Divisions.

Minute by the Honorable W. Morehead, 5th September 1859.

As I have already remarked—it seems to be right that the question of the number of Superintending Surgeons required for the Central and Mysore Divisions should be referred to the Director General for an expression of his opinion in regard to them.

(True Copies.)

Acting Secretary to Government.

Exd. J. Davis.

No 128.

20/6/59

From S. 21/6/59

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11. With the Troops in Fort Saint George and at Madras placed under his orders, the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division would have a Force befitting his rank and position.

12. The Troops under his Command would then consist of
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 Regiment of European Infantry | } Fort Saint George and Madras. |
| 2 Regiments of Native Infantry | |
| 1 Regiment of Sapper Militia | |
| 1 Company Artillery | |
| 1 Battalion Veterans | |
| Head Quarters Madras Artillery | } Saint Thomas' Mount. |
| Head Quarters and one Horse Field Battery Royal Artillery. | |
| Head Quarters of a European Battalion of Madras Artillery. | |
| Head Quarters Native Battalion Madras Artillery | |
| Artillery Recruit Depot | |
| Two Companies European Infantry | } Palaveram. |
| European Veteran Artillery Company | |
| Native Infantry Depot | } Poonamallee. |
| Depôt of British Troops. | |
| 2 Companies of Veterans | } Arcot. |
| European Infantry Depot | |
| Head Quarters Native Veteran Battalion. | } Vellore. |
| 1 Regiment of Native Infantry | |
| Detail European Arty. Veteran Company | |

13. And when Vellore ceases to be a Military station I would recommend that the Regiment of Native Infantry should be transferred thence to Palaveram, to take the Infantry duties at the Mount, Guindy, &c. &c. which, now falling to the Native Corps at Madras, is productive of serious inconvenience from the great distance the Guards have daily to travel to and from their several posts. The detail of the Veteran Artillery should in like manner be transferred from Vellore to Palaveram.

14. I might further urge, as a reason for not abolishing the Centre Division Command, that a Divisional Command is the great prize of the service to which every Soldier eagerly looks forward, and that diminishing the number of those Commands is calculated seriously to affect the interests and professional prospects of the higher ranks of the Army.

15. But I prefer to rest my statement entirely on public grounds, and I trust I have succeeded in shewing that there will be substantial advantage in retaining the Centre Divisional Command when the entire Force of which it is composed, under the arrangements projected by His Excellency the Governor, is placed under the direct control and orders of the Military Authorities

1. Since writing the foregoing I have received the President's second Minute dated the 18th of August, treating of the subjects adverted to in the 9th and 12th paragraphs of Lord Stanley's despatch of the 7th of April last.

2. I need not say how greatly I rejoice to observe that my often expressed opinions, on the important points referred to in the despatch, are concurred in by the President; and that His Excellency has resolved on establishing at or in the neighbourhood of the Mount, the Powder Mills and reserve Powder Magazines, (now on the Esplanade of Black Town) and the two European Depôts at present at Poonamallee and Arcot: and I would hope that, though postponed for the moment, the removal to the Mount of the Gun Carriage Manufactory may also hereafter be determined upon and carried out.

(Signed) P. GRANT, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Madras, 20th August 1859.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 22nd August 1859.

I entirely concur in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's proposal, that an experienced Military Engineer, should be instructed to prepare and submit in detail, a plan for destroying the defences of Vellore, and rendering the Fort useless; and I have only to suggest, that the historical and architectural monuments at Vellore, should be preserved so far as may be consistent with this object. When half the Fort has been taken down, the Military prestige of Vellore will cease to exist. The place is by no means strong irrespective of the actual fortifications.

2. His Excellency, has, I think, misunderstood the arrangement I proposed in regard to the Command of the Troops in the Presidency Division. I did not intend that a separate Brigade command should be constituted for the Troops in Fort Saint George and at Madras, independent of the Major General Commanding the Division; but it appeared to me, for the reasons stated in my Minute, that it would be better if an Officer holding the rank of a Brigadier of the 1st Class were appointed to the Command of the whole of the Troops in the Presidency Division including those in Fort Saint George and at Madras, instead of an Officer holding the rank of Major General.

To

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

1. With reference to your letter dated 10th June 1859 No. 524, forwarding copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, and of a Minute by the Governor General of India, together with a G. O. laying down a system of Military command in Fort William, and requesting this Government to state how far the new arrangements can with advantage be adapted to the

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 7th July 1859.

Do. do. 11th " "

By the Honorable the President, 18th Augt. 1859, No. 1.

Do. do. " " 2.

By the Honorable W. A. Morehead, — August.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 19th & 20th Augt.

By the Honorable the President, 22nd August.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 22nd August.

By the Honorable W. Elliot, 24th August.

By the Honorable W. A. Morehead, 30th August.

By the Honorable the President, 5th September.

By the Honorable W. A. Morehead, 5th September

Madras Presidency, I am directed to forward for the consideration of the Government of India, transcript of the Minutes noted in the margin, recorded by the Honorable the President and the Members of Government, on that and other important subjects. The principal subjects and the propositions upon them are specified below, with references, in the margin, to the portions of the Minutes

in which they are stated more fully with the arguments in support of them.

2. Copies of the entire correspondence will be at the same time transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

Command of the Troops in the Garrison of Fort Saint George.

3. The Governor in Council proposes, that the Troops in the Garrison of Fort Saint George be placed on the same footing as the

President's Minute, 18th August 1859, No. 1, paras. 10 to 17.

Commander-in-Chief's Minute, 11th July 1859.

Do. do. 19th Aug. " paras. 9 & 10.

President's Minute, 22nd August 1859, paras. 2 & 3.

Commander-in-Chief's Minute, do.

Hon'ble W. Elliot's, do. 24th Aug. 1859, paras. 2 to 6.

Do. W. A. Morehead's do. 30th August 1859, para. 1.

President's Minute, 5th September 1859, para. 2.

The immediate command of the Garrison will, as at present, be vested in the senior Regimental Officer

serving with the Troops, but the Troops will be subject to the orders and supervision of the Major General Commanding the Centre Division. The present Town Major should retain his appointment, but in subordination to the Officer Commanding the Troops in Garrison, until his services can be usefully employed elsewhere; and after that, the Office should be converted into a Brigade Majorship. His Honor the Governor proposes to tender his resignation of the Commission with which Her Majesty has honored him, of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Fort Saint George, and of all the Forces therein employed, and to solicit authority for carrying the proposed arrangement into effect.

VELLORE.

Commander-in-Chief's Minute, 7th July 1859, para 8.

President's Minute, 18th August 1859, No. 1, paras 2 to 9.

Commander-in-Chief's Minute, 19th August 1859, paras 1 to 8.

President's Minute, 22nd August 1859, para 1.

Hon'ble W. Elliot's Minute, 24th August 1859, paras 17 to 24.

Hon'ble W. A. Morehead's Minute 30th August 1859, paras 3 to 6.

President's Minute, 5th September 1859, paras. 3 & 5.

4. The Governor in Council proposes that the Fort of Vellore be no longer maintained as a Military Garrison, that the appointment of Brigadier and the Garrison Staff be discontinued, and the payment of the Civil Pensions entrusted to the Collector who has an European subordinate Officer

on the spot. A large number of Military Pensioners are paid by the Fort Adjutant and he must, for the present be retained. The Ordnance and Commissariat Establishments, costing about Rupees 614 and Rupees 2,419 per mensem respectively, to be discontinued.

5. With regard to the Fort of Vellore, it is proposed that the Guns and Stores be entirely removed, that the Northern side of the Fort be levelled; and that the remainder (which includes the whole of the historical part and all the most interesting architectural monuments) and such of the buildings as are likely to be required, be retained and carefully preserved. The Fort will not however be dismantled, until Her Majesty's pleasure on the subject is ascertained.

Gun Powder Manufactory and Depôt for Powder.

President's Minute 18th August 1859, No. 2, paras 4 to 7.

Commander-in-Chief's Minute 20th August 1859.

6. That a new Gun Powder Manufactory and Depôt be constructed at the Mount, and that the Secretary of State be requested to

send out Machinery with every improvement brought up to the latest date, sufficient to manufacture Powder to an extent considerably exceeding the capability of the existing Establishment, together with persons capable of setting it up and superintending the working of it.

European Depôts

President's Minute, 18th Augt. 1859, No. 2, paras 1 and 8 to 12.
Commander-in-Chief's Minute 20th Augt. 1859.
Hon'ble W. Elliot's Minute 24th August 1859, paras 15 and 16.

ding Quarters for the Officers at the public expense.

Reductions of Military expenditure.

Commander-in-Chief's Minute 7th July 1859, paras. 4 & 6.
President's Minute 18th August 1859, No. 1 paras 18 to 23.

Commander-in-Chief's Minute 7th July 1859, paras. 5, 9 & 10.
President's Minute 18th August 1859, No. 1, paras. 19, 21 & 22.
Honorable W. Elliot's Minute 24th August paras. 7 to 13.
Honorable W. A. Morehead's Minutes 30th August (para. 2) and 5th September 1859.

Government, will be hereafter forwarded.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,)
 8th September 1859.)

7. That the Depôts for European Troops of the Indian and British Armies now at Arcot and Poonamallee, be concentrated at the Mount. That plans and estimates be prepared for new Barracks for these Depôts, including Quarters for the Officers at the public expense.

8. In accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the following appointments will be abolished, on their being vacated by the present incumbents.
 Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Centre Division.
 Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Presidency.

9. Reference has been made to the Director General Medical Department on the propositions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for abolishing the Offices of Superintending Surgeon Centre Division, and at Malabar and Canara, also the Garrison Surgeoncies at Bangalore, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly, substituting a more economical arrangement. The reply of the Director General, together with the further Proceedings of this

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Acting Secretary to Government.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, 7th July 1859.

It appears to me that further considerable modifications and corresponding reduction of expenditure may be made without detriment to efficiency, in some of the Military Departments and Superior Commands which are under the immediate control of the Commander-in-Chief, for example.

- (1.) Mount.
 - (2.) Vellore.
 - (3.) Arcot and Palaveram.
2. In the Centre Division we have a Major General Commanding with a full Staff, while the only Troops really under his orders consist of the Head Quarters of the Artillery Regiment (1) one Regiment of N. I., (2) and a European and N. I. Depôt (3.)

3. Either the Troops composing the Garrison of Fort Saint George and those stationed at Madras, should be subject to the direct control of the Major General Commanding the Division or the Divisional Command, as such, should be abolished.

4. In any case, I consider that a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General is not required for the Centre Division, and I recommend that the appointment may cease as soon as the present incumbent can be otherwise provided for.

5. I likewise think a Superintending Surgeon unnecessary for the Centre Division, the Medical Superintendence of which may be conveniently undertaken by the Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency.

6. I am of opinion that a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army at Head Quarter, is quite uncalled for, and I think the duties of that Department at the Presidency including the Centre Division, may be readily discharged by the Quarter Master General, the Deputy Quarter Master General, and 1st Assistant Quarter Master General.

7. A Station Staff at Arcot may be dispensed with, and the duties of the Office devolve upon the Adjutant of the European Infantry Depôt with an allowance of 25 Rupees a month.

8. The Brigadier at Vellore, who also exercises some political function, is appointed by Government, I do not therefore offer any observations with respect to that Command, but I may be permitted to remind Government that I long since recommended that the Vellore Arsenal should be done away with.

9. One Superintending Surgeon should suffice for the entire Mysore Division, and thus the separate Superintending Surgeon for Malabar and Canara may be withdrawn.

10. It seems to me that we have more Garrison Surgeons than we require, and that we may well dispense with those now at Bangalore, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly. The Senior Officer at those Stations should be allowed to select, from the Military Medical Officers present,

one to afford Medical aid to himself and the Division and Station Staff, and an extra allowance of 100 Rupees per mensem should be given for the performance of this duty—An Assistant Surgeon on the Staff allowance assigned for the Medical Charge of a Regiment of N. I., should be specially attached to all large Stations to afford Medical aid to all classes entitled thereto not otherwise provided for.

11. If communication by water is completed between Cannanore and Mangalore, as suggested in my Minute of February last and Colonel A. Cotton's Memorandum No. 2 annexed thereto, I think one of the two Regiments of N. I. now at Mangalore may be withdrawn—by which an immediate saving will be effected of Rupees 500 a month for the Command of the Station.

12. I continue to think that both economy and greatly increased efficiency will be promoted by uniting the Ceded District and the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force into one Divisional Command, as proposed in my Minute of the 1st of last March—that disposition would precisely correspond with that now obtaining in the Mysore Division, where some of the Troops are to a certain extent subject to the control of the Political Authorities, while other portion under the same General Officer, are not so—as in Malabar and Canara—and I am not aware that the arrangement has at any time been attended with the slightest inconvenience.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 11th July 1859.

System of the Military Command in Fort William. I have to make the following remarks on the "Memo."* circulated with these papers.

2. The Senior Officer present with the Troops composing the Garrison of Fort Saint George, and stationed at Madras, commands those Troops. He is posted to a Regiment by the Commander-in-Chief, and to that extent only can it be truly said that the Officer Commanding the Troops in Garrison is appointed by the Commander-in-Chief—Nay more my practice has been to communicate with the Governor, and meet his wishes as to the Officer who he desired should Command in Garrison.

The Officer Commanding the Garrison, as such, is not in any respect under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, neither does the discipline of the Troops come under the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief, save when, as a matter of convenience apparently, particular cases are referred to His Excellency by the Town Major under instructions from the Governor—and so, likewise as regards the control over the Troops exercised by the Major General Commanding the Division.

3. It is only on sufferance, and by first obtaining the permission of the Governor through the Town Major, that either General Craigie or myself can ever see the Troops out for inspection of parade movements.

4. It is a mere mockery therefore to assert that, under these circumstances, the Troops in Garrison or Stationed at Madras are subject to the orders or control of the Military Authorities.

5. But though I consider the existing system faulty, I should regret to see it give way to that recently introduced at Fort William, by which the General Officer Commanding the Division would become even a greater cipher than he is at present—while the authority of the Commander would be little more extended either.

In matters of drill, discipline, duty and interior economy, I can see no good reason why the Troops in Fort Saint George and Stationed at Madras, should stand towards the Military Authorities in a different position to the Troops at any other Station—It is only so far that I desire to see a change carried out—in other respects I am quite content that matters should remain in Statu quo.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 18th August 1859, No. 1.

I have fully considered the important subjects discussed in Lord Stanley's letter to the Governor General in Council dated the 16th of February, the Minute of the Governor General dated the 28th April, and the Minute of the Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency dated the 7th of July last.

2. Sir Patrick Grant observes, "the Brigadier at Vellore, who also exercises some political functions, is appointed by Government. I do not, therefore, offer any observations with respect to that Command; but I may be permitted to remind Government that I long since recommended that the Vellore Arsenal should be done away with."

3. Since the conquest of Mysore and the removal of the Reserve of the Madras Army to Bangalore, Vellore has lost its importance; and it is a well known principle of Military Administration, that, when a fortification is no longer wanted, it becomes a cause of weakness, from the necessity it imposes of localising a portion of the Military Force. The Fort of Vellore was held against us by Mutineers in 1806, and it has since been repeatedly a cause of anxiety. During the late Military insurrection in Northern India, it became necessary to detach a portion of our inadequate European Force to Vellore, which was an object of temptation to the disaffected owing to its popular reputation for strength, combined with the weakness of the Garrison; and so it will always be until it is either dismantled or permanently garrisoned by a strong European Force. The proximate opening of the Railway to Bangalore renders the intermediate station of Vellore still more unnecessary, whether as a depôt for stores or men.

4. The political functions of the Brigadier are even more obsolete than his Military. They consist of the care of a few old ladies of the family of Tippoo, the youngest of whom is 76 years

* This was a Memorandum by the Town Major, which was intended only for the Governor, and was accidentally sent to the Commander-in-Chief.

old, and of some ancient slave girls between the ages of 66 and 76. The "Establishments" connected with these, consisting of "Eunuchs," "Door keepers," "Examining women," &c. cost 648 Rupees a month, with 400 more for Contingent charges. The son of the Ex-Zemindar of Gumsūr, who was also under the charge of the Brigadier, has lately been permitted to live at Madras. The Brigadier receives for these duties a monthly stipend of 270 Rupees, in addition to his military allowances.

5. I, therefore, propose that the Fort of Vellore should no longer be maintained as a Military Garrison; that the appointment of Brigadier and the Garrison Staff should be discontinued; and that the payment of the Civil Pensions should be entrusted to the Collector, who has an European Subordinate Officer on the spot. He should commence his charge by ascertaining that the persons who receive the pensions are the individuals to whom they were granted. The disposal of the Military Force at Vellore, consisting of a small party of Veteran European Artillery, and of one Sepoy Regiment, will be a matter for future consideration.

6. A large number of Military Pensioners are paid by the Fort Adjutant, who must be retained for the present in this capacity.

7. The monthly expense of the Ordnance Establishment at Vellore is at present 614 Rupees, the whole of which will be saved, with the exception of the temporary charge for Pensions for those persons belonging to it who cannot be employed on other duties.

8. The cost of the Commissariat Establishments connected with Vellore amounts altogether to 2,419 Rupees a month, with a further charge of 319 Rupees for the Police Establishment maintained under the directions of the Commissariat in the Cantonment of Vellore. The Commissary General informs me that, if the Garrison is broken up, the Commissariat Staff may be discontinued. The Cantonment Police will, of course, be consolidated with the Mufassal Police; and the Commissariat Establishments at the out-stations will be removed as soon as the small Military detachments, with which they are connected, are re-placed by the reformed Police. The Public Cattle Depot at Cauverypauk, the Establishment of which is included in the aggregate charge, will be a matter of separate consideration.

9. The only remaining question is, what is to be done with the Fort of Vellore? Although worthless according to modern principles of fortification, owing to its being commanded by neighbouring heights, this Fort is distinguished for the beauty of its situation, for the interesting specimens it affords of Native Architecture, and for its historical associations; and it has now been connected with the Railway by a noble bridge over the Palaur. It also contains several buildings which will be of permanent use. I propose, therefore, that the Guns and Stores should be entirely removed; that the Northern side of the Fort, which is the least interesting, should be levelled; and that the remainder, which includes the whole of the historical part, and such of the buildings as are likely to be required, should be retained. All that is worth seeing in the Fort would thus be handed down as a monument of a by-gone state of things; and would, no doubt, be visited by many a happy Pic-nicing Party from Madras and Bangalore, for whom accommodation might be provided in the remarkable building now occupied as the Arsenal, the restoration of which might be effected for two or three thousand Rupees. One of the other buildings would be occupied by the new Police, who will step into the place of the Military at this as well as at many other disused stations; and other buildings would be appropriated to the other Civil Establishments.

10. The present arrangement for the Command of the Troops in the Garrison of Fort Saint George is one of extreme anomaly. Having been always supported by the ready aid of the Commander-in-Chief, my direct intervention in the affairs of the Garrison has, I hope, not been unattended with public advantage, especially in reference to the restoration of the fortifications, the reduction in the number of the guards, and the application to the commodious, substantially built European Barracks, of the ordinary conditions of appropriation, ventilation, shade, and drainage, without which no Barrack, however perfect in itself, can be healthy; but the vesting of the actual Command of the Troops in Garrison in a Civil Officer, ought, obviously, to be brought to a close.

11. The Governor General has determined to retain the Office of Governor of Fort William, and to appoint a Brigadier of the 1st Class to act on his behalf as Commandant of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the European Infantry Depôts at Dum Dum, Chinsura, and Raneegeunge. The Brigadier is to be independent of the General Commanding the Presidency Division; and is to correspond with the Governor General, as Governor of Fort William, through his Military Secretary; but the Commander-in-Chief has been requested "to take upon himself the issue of all orders and directions respecting the Regimental detail and discipline, and the Inspection of the Troops at the Presidency, including those within the Fort itself; and the Brigadier Commandant has been directed to obey all such orders from the Commander-in-Chief."

12. However proper this arrangement may be at Calcutta, it obviously fails in simplicity and undivided responsibility. I have such confidence in the power of the Governor of this Presidency to maintain his authority, provided he is supported by the Secretary of State for India and the Governor General in the just discretion which belongs to his Office, that I have no hesitation in proposing that the Command of the Troops in the Garrison of Fort Saint George should be placed on the same footing as that of the other Troops serving under this Government.

13. When the Garrison of Vellore shall have been broken up, and some small detachments scattered over the country shall have been re-placed by the new Police, the Troops in the Presidency Division will be confined to Madras and its immediate neighbourhood, with the exception of the European Depot at Arcot, the removal of which to the Mount is under consideration. The Commander-in-Chief, who resides during the greater part of the year at the Presidency, will take such an active personal part in all that relates to the Presidency Division, that a well selected Commanding Officer, not of the highest rank, would be best suited for the position; and in order to secure his constant residence on the spot, the handsome house in the Fort now occupied by the Town Major, should be given up for his accommodation, when it shall be vacated by the Officer at present holding that situation.

14. The Garrison Staff consists of a Town Major and a Fort Adjutant. The work could not, under any circumstances, be done by a smaller number of Officers. A much larger Staff has been provided under the new arrangement at Fort William.

15. Major Thompson, the present Town Major, is an Officer of more than ordinary merit. He was appointed Fort Adjutant in February 1846, and was promoted to be Town Major in March 1853.

16. The Governor General observes as follows in reference to the late Town and Fort Major of Fort William, who has since been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements. "I propose that Lieutenant Colonel Cavenagh, the present Town and Fort Major, should, as a special case, retain his appointment, but in subordination to the Brigadier Commandant, until his services can be usefully employed elsewhere. This would be not more than fair in any case, and in the case of Lieutenant Colonel Cavenagh, a zealous Officer, who has done excellent service, it is especially so. He should, during the short time that he may remain in the Fort, hold rank next to the Brigadier."

17. My proposal, therefore, is, that a Brigadier of the 1st Class should be appointed to Command the Troops in the Presidency Division, including the Garrison of Fort Saint George; that this Force should stand in precisely the same relation to the Commander-in-Chief and the Government, as any other portion of the Madras Army; that the present Town Major should retain his appointment, but in subordination to the Brigadier, until his services can be usefully employed elsewhere; and that, after that, the Office should be converted into a Brigade Majorship, and the house occupied by the Town Major given up to the Brigadier.

18. I now proceed to record my opinion on the other proposals contained in the Commander-in-Chief's Minute.

19. One Superintending Surgeon is, obviously, enough for the Presidency Division; and, as an ample staff for every local duty is attached to the Quarter Master General's Office, the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for the Presidency Division may be abolished, as proposed by the Commander-in-Chief, as soon as the present incumbent can be otherwise provided for. I also concur in opinion with the Commander-in-Chief, that one Superintending Surgeon is sufficient for the entire Mysore Division, including Malabar and Canara.

20. The proposal to dispense with the station staff at Arcot, and to devolve his duties upon the Adjutant of the European Infantry Depot, should, I think, be suspended for the present, partly, because the transfer of the European Infantry Depot to the Mount is under consideration, but chiefly, because a large number of Military pensioners are paid by the Staff Officer at Arcot, and it has become necessary to make a general revision of the arrangements for the payment of the Military pensions in this Presidency.

21. The Commander-in-Chief proposes that the appointment of Garrison Surgeon, as such, should be abolished; and that at large stations an Assistant Surgeon, on the Staff Allowance assigned for the medical charge of a Regiment of Native Infantry, should be especially appointed to afford Medical aid to all classes entitled thereto not otherwise provided for; and that at other stations the Commanding Officer should select from the Medical Military Officers present, one to afford Medical aid to himself and the Division and Station Staff, with an extra allowance of one hundred Rupees per mensem.

22. It will be observed, that in both of these classes of cases, there are duties which must be provided for, and that the Office of Garrison Surgeon cannot, therefore, be simply abolished. There is, at present, a great deficiency of medical Officers, and the establishment ought to be economised as far as it can be done consistently with the demands upon it. I will hereafter go into the subject more in detail with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; but my present impression is, that where a separate Medical Officer must be maintained for the general duties of a station, he had better remain nearly upon the present footing; but that, where there is not full employment for a separate Officer, a Regimental Surgeon should be selected with a special allowance of one hundred Rupees, as proposed by the Commander-in-Chief.

23. In all these cases, the established rule, of not making the change until the existing incumbent retires or is otherwise provided for, will, of course, be adhered to.

24. As the removal of one of the two Native Infantry Regiments stationed at Mangalore is dependent upon the completion of the water communication between Cannanore and Mangalore, the consideration of this subject may be postponed for the present.

25. I have already recorded my opinion on the proposal to unite the Ceded Districts and the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force into one Division command, in my Minute dated the 4th June last.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 18th August 1859, No. 2.

SINCE I first became connected with the Government of Madras, my attention has been directed to the important subjects adverted to in the 9th and 12th paragraphs of Lord Stanley's despatch dated the 7th of April last, which are as follows:

9th. "The proposal to concentrate the Arsenal and the Ordnance Factories in a defensible position, connected with the Cantonment at the Mount, should receive your early attention."

12th. "The necessity for removing the two European Infantry Depôts from Poonamallee and Arcot does not appear to be sufficiently established. I await your further report on this subject, and (should the removal be deemed expedient), on the comparative advantage of placing them at the Mount or on the Shevaroy Hills."

2. The Arsenal must be secured in a fortified position. It is at present in Fort Saint George; and as active steps are being taken to render this Fortress safe from an attack from the sea (its only weak side), there does not appear to be any present occasion for the removal of the Arsenal. In the peculiar position of this Presidency, with a long sea-board connecting most of its Military Stations, there is an obvious advantage in having the principal Arsenal at Madras.

3. I have already expressed my opinion that reasons exist for retaining the Gun Carriage Manufactory, for the present, at least, at Madras. Skilled labor is to be had here cheaper and in greater abundance than at the Mount; and expense is saved in the conveyance of material and in the cost of shipment. The matter may be re-considered hereafter, when our finances are again in a flourishing condition, and the means of communication with the Mount have been improved.

4. But the case is different as regards the Powder Mills and the Depôt of Gun Powder on the Esplanade of Black Town. This essential reserve stock is totally unprotected even against a common popular disturbance. During the alarm caused by the late Military insurrection in Northern India, the powder was removed to Fort Saint George, but that was only exposing it to another danger; for although the Fort may be secured against capture, it would be difficult to protect a large Powder Magazine from the enemy's shot; and the effect of such an explosion would be extremely disastrous.

5. It has now been fully established that the Powder made at Madras is inferior to that made in Her Majesty's Manufactories at Waltham Abbey, Ishâpûr (Calcutta) and Bombay.

6. This is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that in our Manufactory the bulk of the work is still done according to the antiquated mode, by manual labour. The immediate neighbourhood of the sea is also said not to be favourable to the quality of the Gunpowder; and there are a number of old, inefficient workmen kept at Madras, because, according to existing rules, they cannot be pensioned. There ought to be a complete revision of this Establishment without delay; and, as great changes must be made in it, it would be advisable to take the opportunity of removing it to a suitable situation.

7. What I propose, is, that the Secretary of State should be requested to send out Machinery, with every improvement brought up to the latest date, sufficient to manufacture Powder to an extent considerably exceeding the capability of the existing establishment, together with persons capable of setting it up and superintending the working of it; and that the new Manufactory and Depôt should be constructed at the Mount.

8. I heartily concur with the opinion expressed in the following paragraphs of the Commander-in-Chief's Minute dated 23rd of June 1858.

"With these examples before us, let us not have the two European Depôts isolated as they are at present, at Poonamallee and Arcot;—let us not place the Regiments of Native Infantry at Madras in positions where, in the event of mutiny and revolt, they will be beyond the reach of being instantly coerced, and their Officers be deprived of efficient protection."

"Establish the two European Depôts at the Mount—the Head Quarters of the Artillery Regiment—and thus make it a strong and safe position."

"The Barracks at Poonamallee have already been long since condemned, as right they should be, for they are of the very worst description,—so that the removal to the Mount of Her Majesty's Depôt cannot materially add to the expense which must be incurred under any circumstances."

"Quarters for the Officers of the Depôts should be provided also, House rent and Mess allowance being withheld from all occupying public Quarters."

9. The advantage of having a sufficient European Force within a few miles of Madras can hardly be exaggerated, whether the object be safety from domestic insurrection or from foreign attack; and there cannot be a more unobjectionable or economical mode of partially attaining this object, than by concentrating at the Mount the Depôts of the European Regiments on the Establishment of this Presidency. By having them in one place, separate Establishments of various kinds would be

saved, and proper supervision would be facilitated. The Barracks at Poonamallee have long been considered unfit for European Troops; and as new Barracks must be built, it ought to be done in the position which, on the whole, offers the greatest advantages.

10. I, therefore, propose that plans and estimates should be prepared for new Barracks for the two European Depôts, which will become one Depôt when Her Majesty's European Troops serving in this country are assimilated. These Barracks ought certainly to include Quarters for the Officers at the public expense. The reasons for this arrangement, which are, in general, sufficiently strong, are conclusive in the case of Depôts, through which there is a continual going and coming of Officers.

11. The buildings should be laid out on the water-shed dividing the basin of the Adyar from the coast flats, with due reference to the Powder Magazine and to the proper site for a central defensible post which may hereafter be formed. This ground is about sixty feet above the sea, and can be drained on both sides to any depth.

12. The important Public objects to be attained by the concentration of the European Depôts in the neighbourhood of Madras, would, of course, be missed if those Depôts were established on the Shevaroy Hills; but, while there can be no question that the Mount is one of the healthiest Stations in India, it will be seen, from the undermentioned correspondence, that doubts are entertained as to the suitability of the Shevaroy Hills for the intended purpose, in consequence of their liability to periodical visitations of fever.

Minutes of Consultation, Public Department, 6th January 1859, No. 16.

Do 17th January 1859, No. 74.

Military Consultation, 15th March 1859, No. 201-202.

Do 29th April 1859, No. 79-80.

Minute by the Honorable W. A. Morehead.

I concur in the above Minute—no attempt should be made to locate Troops on the Shevaroy Hills. The visitations of fever are frequent and with this fact established to place there a Depôt for European Soldiers would be madness.

Minute by the Commander-in-Chief 19th August 1859 in reference to a Minute by the Honorable the President, dated 18th August 1859.

The great depth and breadth of the ditch, and the unusually effective planking defences, make the Fort of Vellore a place of very considerable strength.

2. A neighbouring Hill commands the Fort, but only within effective range of Ordnance of very heavy calibre.

3. Vellore is the centre of a numerous Mahomedan Population, and the people are, I have been constantly told, the worst affected towards the British Government of any in the Madras Presidency.

4. On these considerations, and aware that a great prestige attached in Native estimation to the possession of the Fort of Vellore, I suggested, in my Minute of the 10th December 1857, that, if the Fort was to be maintained, a Garrison should be provided consisting of two Companies of European Infantry and half a Company of European Artillery.

5. The Governor in Council entirely concurred, and an order was passed for measures to be taken, "at once," for the provision of the necessary Barrack accommodation.

6. Circumstances have changed however since then, and I think the Fort of Vellore may now be dismantled with advantage.

7. I suggest that an experienced Military Engineer should be instructed to prepare and submit in detail, a plan for destroying the defences and rendering the Fort untenable.

8. Withdrawing the Troops of the line from Vellore as soon as they can be re-placed by the Mofussil Police now being organized, entirely accords with my views of the advantage of concentrating the Troops—which I first pressed upon Government in July 1856 (before I had been six weeks at Madras) and which I have ever since continued to urge.

9. Entirely agreeing, in the main, in the arrangements, proposed by His Excellency the Governor with respect to the Troops composing the Garrison of Fort Saint George and stationed at Madras, I would suggest that, instead of being placed under an independent Brigadier, those Troops should be, to the same extent as at all other Military Stations of the Army, subject to the orders and supervision of the Major General Commanding the Division: the immediate Command of the Garrison, as at present, being vested in the Senior Regimental Officer serving with the Troops.

10. A Brigadier has no substantive rank in virtue of his position, and he is always liable to be superseded by a Lieutenant Colonel senior to himself who may chance to be present with any portion of the Force composing the Brigade—and thus much embarrassment would be likely to arise were Fort Saint George and Madras to be constituted a separate Brigade Command, and independent of the Major General Commanding the Division.

11. With the Troops in Fort Saint George and at Madras placed under his orders, the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division would have a Force befitting his rank and position.

12. The Troops under his Command would then consist of

1 Regiment of European Infantry	} Fort Saint George and Madras.
2 Regiments of Native Infantry	
1 Regiment of Sapper Militia	
1 Company Artillery	
1 Battalion Veterans	
Head Quarters Madras Artillery	} Saint Thomas' Mount.
Head Quarters and one Horse Field Battery Royal Artillery	
Head Quarters of a European Battalion of Madras Artillery	
Head Quarters Native Battalion Madras Artillery	
Artillery Recruit Depôt	
Two Companies European Infantry	} Palaveram.
European Veteran Artillery Company	
Native Infantry Depôt	} Poonamallee.
Depôt of British Troops	
2 Companies of Veterans	} Arcot.
European Infantry Depôt	
Head Quarters Native Veteran Battalion	} Vellore.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry	
Detail European Arty. Veteran Company	

13. And when Vellore ceases to be a Military station I would recommend that the Regiment of Native Infantry should be transferred thence to Palaveram, to take the Infantry duties at the Mount, Guindy, &c. &c. which, now falling to the Native Corps at Madras, is productive of serious inconvenience from the great distance the Guards have daily to travel to and from their several posts. The detail of the Veteran Artillery should in like manner be transferred from Vellore to Palaveram.

14. I might further urge, as a reason for not abolishing the Centre Division Command, that a Divisional Command is the great prize of the service to which every Soldier eagerly looks forward, and that diminishing the number of those Commands is calculated seriously to affect the interests and professional prospects of the higher ranks of the Army.

15. But I prefer to rest my statement entirely on public grounds, and I trust I have succeeded in shewing that there will be substantial advantage in retaining the Centre Divisional Command when the entire Force of which it is composed, under the arrangements projected by His Excellency the Governor, is placed under the direct control and orders of the Military Authorities

1. Since writing the foregoing I have received the President's second Minute dated the 18th of August, treating of the subjects adverted to in the 9th and 12th paragraphs of Lord Stanley's despatch of the 7th of April last.

2. I need not say how greatly I rejoice to observe that my often expressed opinions, on the important points referred to in the despatch, are concurred in by the President; and that His Excellency has resolved on establishing at or in the neighbourhood of the Mount, the Powder Mills and reserve Powder Magazines, (now on the Esplanade of Black Town) and the two European Depôts at present at Poonamallee and Arcot; and I would hope that, though postponed for the moment, the removal to the Mount of the Gun Carriage Manufactory may also hereafter be determined upon and carried out.

(Signed) P. GRANT, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Madras, 20th August 1859.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 22nd August 1859.

I entirely concur in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's proposal, that an experienced Military Engineer, should be instructed to prepare and submit in detail, a plan for destroying the defences of Vellore, and rendering the Fort useless; and I have only to suggest, that the historical and architectural monuments at Vellore, should be preserved so far as may be consistent with this object. When half the Fort has been taken down, the Military prestige of Vellore will cease to exist. The place is by no means strong irrespective of the actual fortifications.

2. His Excellency, has, I think, misunderstood the arrangement I proposed in regard to the Command of the Troops in the Presidency Division. I did not intend that a separate Brigade command should be constituted for the Troops in Fort Saint George and at Madras, independent of the Major General Commanding the Division; but it appeared to me, for the reasons stated in my Minute, that it would be better if an Officer holding the rank of a Brigadier of the 1st Class were appointed to the Command of the whole of the Troops in the Presidency Division including those in Fort Saint George and at Madras, instead of an Officer holding the rank of Major General.