

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

**Government of Madras.**

*Political* **DEPARTMENT.**

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| Dated    | 24. 8. 1838 |                         |

**Not to be folded or roughly handled**

No. 32. From Lieutenant General W. CULLEN, Resident at Travancore and Cochin ; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 27th September 1856, No. 51.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Extract from Minutes of Consultation, No. 307 of 27th July 1855, and beg now to transmit the report of the Revd. Mr. Cox, on the Extracts from the correspondence of the Resident and Dewan, forwarded to that gentleman by order of Government.

1. I regret exceedingly the delay that has occurred, but the great length of Mr. Cox's report, and the heavy pressure of important business of other kinds, have hitherto put it quite out of my power to undertake its careful examination. I have also learnt by Minutes of Consultation, No. 75 of 8th March 1856, that Mr Cox had already forwarded a copy of his report to Government (contrary to the orders of Government, which were, to forward his reply through the Resident) and I had been led to believe from a hasty perusal of his letter, that there were few of the points on which that gentleman's report was called for, which had not been fully and repeatedly reported on by me in previous communications in the course of the past year, but of which Mr. Cox could not of course have been aware, for Mr. Cox's complaints and representations are in many instances, mere repetitions of those of the Revd. Mr. Baylis, Mr. Whitehouse, &c.

2. Mr. Cox has moreover not confined himself to a simple explanation of, or refutation as he might consider it, of the statements made by myself and the Dewan, and in the moderate tone that might have been expected from a Christian Missionary, but has indulged in a virulent course of attack on matters not alluded to or called for in the order of Government, nor can I perceive any thing in the 5 paragraphs of my report to Government No. 42 of 3rd July 1855, viz., the 11th to 15th inclusive, to have in any way justified such a proceeding.

3. I appeal with confidence also to the numerous reports I have had the honor to submit to the Government in the course of the year 1855, not alone on Mr. Cox's complaint, but on those of the Revd. Mr. Baylis and Whitehouse, as offering full explanations on almost every point now noticed by Mr. Cox, and I believe that in almost every instance those reports were subsequently acknowledged as generally satisfactory by the Government. To those reports I must

*They are noted at the end of this report.*

still appeal for a full explanation of my conduct, but I shall here proceed to offer a few concise explanations on the Revd. Mr. Cox's present communication.

4. In Para : 6 Mr. Cox observes, " I here submit that the charges against me forwarded " by the Resident to Government, are of so serious a nature, that if in his judgment they " possessed sufficient reality to require reference to Government at all, they called for a previous " and independent representation on his part as Resident. "

5. I originated no charges to Government against Mr. Cox. Mr. Cox on the contrary in the first instance, forwarded petitions to Government with comments of his own, involving serious charges against the local Authorities, and which were returned to me for enquiry and report :—In obedience to the orders of Government, I called upon the Dewan for his explanation and submitted it to Government, together with such remarks as I considered it incumbent on me to offer as Resident, relying with confidence of course on the support of Government, without which it would be impossible for the Resident to conduct the duties of his Office.

6. In Para : 7 Mr. Cox discusses an Extract from the report of the Dewan and solicits " the protection of the Government from these attacks on his motives and character," but it will be seen that Mr. Cox is himself equally open to the charge of making attacks on the motives and character of others : Mr. Cox states, that these attacks " originated with a Palace Kariakar who had already been publicly charged by me with an act of murder, that "aggravated by the Dewan " they " were received by the Resident and forwarded by him to Government against a gentleman and Christian Minister " without informing Mr. Cox of them, but on the contrary, he remarks, " the Resident's own letter to Government breathing " a spirit of approbation of the Dewan, and a refutation of me and other Missionaries," but this report of Mr. Cox's is elsewhere full of insinuations and imputations of improper motives.

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7. "The breathing spirit of approbation of the Dewan," Mr. Cox I conclude applies to my drawing the attention of Government to the various facts detailed in the report of that Officer, but Mr. Cox's motives in using that particular expression will be evident, and are most unjustifiable.
8. Mr. Cox's charge of murder was not only never proved, but was entirely disproved. The man, though ill treated by order of the Karikar, made no complaint for 10 days afterwards, shewed no symptoms externally of injury when examined by Dr. Reid, and was ascertained to have died 3 weeks after his release of *Dysentery*: surely such a case is not one of murder.
9. I have stated in my report No. 42 of 3rd July 1855 para: 5, that "Devasagayam died apparently of natural causes from Dysentery of which two of his companions recently examined (before the Cutcherry) distinctly describe the symptoms, leaving no doubt as to the cause of death, whatever severities may have been practised on him at the Palace."
10. In para: 8 Mr. Cox says, "the remarks directed against me by the Resident and Dewan cannot always be replied to separately."
11. It has suited Mr. Cox's motives thus to rank the Resident and Dewan in the same category, but I trust the Government will not accept any such evasion. I utterly deny the necessity or justice of such an excuse.
12. Para: 9 Mr. Cox remarks on the Resident's statement, that "out of 7 Missionaries in the South of Travancore, the Resident hardly ever had a complaint except from the Revd. Mr. Cox," and he adds that "Mr. Mault was gone before the united Petition of July was sent. Mr. Abbs was not invited to join," why was he not? or was he invited, but declined! My remark however had no reference whatever to the "united Petition," but to the Missionaries individually, for of this "united Petition," I never had heard a word till the present moment *i. e.* not until it was returned by the Honorable the Court of Directors from England, and forwarded to me with Minutes of Consultation, No. 250, dated 15th August 1856, so that the Missionaries were in their "united Petition" to which Mr. Cox was a party, adopting the very course which he so strongly reprobates on my part, viz., forwarding accusations to Government unknown to the parties concerned.
13. My assertion that "out of 7 Missionaries in the South of Travancore, I had hardly ever had a complaint except from the Revd. Mr. Cox," remains in its integrity. I had occasionally little complaints made in a private form which were always attended to, as acknowledged by the Revd. Mr. Abbs, but official complaints had been so rare with all the older Members of that Mission, with all of whom I had been on friendly terms, that I felt myself warranted in saying so. The Church Mission discussions to which Mr. Cox alludes had quite a different origin, that of a recent convert of low caste intentionally passing close to a Pagoda, and an incorrect assertion of the Missionaries that such privileges were accorded to recent Syrian Converts and others.
14. Mr. Cox next comments on my statement that "those complaints of Mr. Baylis were quite recent and which did not exist under his predecessor the Revd. Mr. Mead." On this Mr. Cox observes, "the Government will be surprised to learn that the immediate predecessor of Mr. Baylis was not Mr. Mead but the Revd. Mr. Leitch who took charge of the Neyoor Mission in the year 1853."
15. Mr. Baylis' arrival in Travancore is admitted by Mr. Cox to have been of recent occurrence, and it was on similar grounds in the para: adverted to by Mr. Cox, that no notice was taken of Mr. Leitch's proceedings, neither of them having been 2 years in Travancore, perfect strangers to the country, and especially to its Institutions civil and religious, so different from the Company's Country.
16. The character of a religious Mission was not to be drawn from the proceedings of two strangers who happened to have entered it with strong prejudices, and I therefore quoted the conduct of the Revd. Mr. Mead who had been a resident at Neyoor for upwards of 30 years, had only recently left it, and who was at the moment still residing in the vicinity, and who I knew from himself had repeatedly pointed out to both Mr. Leitch and to Mr. Baylis, that he considered they were acting improperly.

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17. Mr. Leitch came out to the Mission in a Medical capacity, and I have already in a report to Government No. 51 of 28th July 1855, para: 18, noticed that gentleman's proceedings, and the very extraordinary feelings of prejudice he gave expression to on a visit to me, immediately after his arrival in Travancore.
- Of this gentleman's unfitness for the duties of a Minister of the Gospel in a foreign country, from his infirmities of temper I may also quote the vulgarity of his expressions, as given and apparently admired by Mr. Cox, "it seems useless appealing cases to the Huzzoor as long as there is a prime Minister whose private interests are promoted by BURKING cases of Appeal against the injustice practised by his own creatures" &c.
18. But this is quite in character with the expressions of his fellow Missionary Mr. Baylis, who without one iota of proof, after declaring that "8 men, charged with riotous conduct at Colachel, were allowed to depart to their homes without any other punishment than the money they are said to have paid in bribery," concludes with the following gratuitous accusation "common report says that at least 2,000 Rs. have been thus spent, and I have no doubt these 8 men were able to offer to the Dewan very substantial reasons why they should be dismissed unpunished." The men in question having been examined at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, were not allowed to go to their homes, but were remanded to their District Police, previous to being handed over to the local Courts for trial. I have never had reason to believe the Dewan corrupt, and his ample salary raised him above temptation.
19. Again, in Extract of a letter from Mr. Leitch to Mr. Cox "the receipt of the Minute of Consultation affords it seems to me no bad opportunity for a united representation to the Madras Government setting forth the evils under which Christians along with other classes now groan," &c. I request attention to this declared intention of interference in matters altogether beyond the sphere of the Mission, and to which I shall have to advert again, for it would appear that from the moment Mr. Leitch entered Travancore he meditated a system of resistance to the local Authorities.
- Mr. Cox remarks that "Mr. Leitch could not have learnt this from me, for he was in the South," a singularly disingenuous expression for Mr. Leitch: Mr. Baylis and Mr. Whitehouse were frequently in at Trevandrum which is only 30 miles distant, either with Mr. Cox himself or Dr. Reid.
20. Government may be surprised to observe two young Missionaries, not 2 years in the country, held up as examples and appealed to, as guides, by Mr. Cox, a Missionary of 16 years standing, and with so many other and greatly older Missionaries to have advised with.
21. Mr. Cox next goes into the question of how far the Resident's statement, that "complaints did not exist under Mr. Mead," is correct.
- Mr. Cox endeavours to meet the above by quotations from Mr. Mead's annually printed reports to the Directors of the London Mission Society. These printed reports however I had never seen.
- The years quoted are:
 

|      |   |                  |
|------|---|------------------|
| 1840 | } | Dewan Soobrow.   |
| 1841 |   |                  |
| 1842 |   | Kristno Row.     |
| 1843 | } | Vencut Row.      |
| 1844 |   |                  |
| 1845 |   |                  |
| 1846 |   | Sreanavassa Row. |
| 1847 |   | Kristno Row.     |
22. It will therefore be seen that, for 9 years previous to the present Dewan's permanent accession to Office, similar complaints existed of asserted persecution and of interference with Native Christians, but in the earlier half of the above interval, *i. e.* from 1840 to 1847, their operations extended over a comparatively limited space, when there were of course much fewer

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complaints. Now they extend over the whole country and especially amongst the lower castes, who owe feudal service to the State and Pagodas, and the loss of which to the Sirkar by their becoming Christians has chiefly led to these complaints of late years.

23. In regard to Mr. Whitehouse, that gentleman himself admits that he had made no complaints until 1855, yet he had been 14 years in Travancore! Mr. Whitehouse in explanation states, that he was *in charge of a School* and had no supervision of Christian congregations, and if Mr. Leitch also had confined himself to the care of his Hospital, for which he was appointed, it might have been more becoming. Mr. Whitehouse however had 15 or 20 Native Schools in different parts of the country which he frequently visited, and thus had abundant opportunities of making himself acquainted with the conduct of the Sirkar Officers.

24. Mr. Cox next quotes the printed reports of the Revd. Mr. Abbs, but as I have already remarked, when stating that I had had few complaints from the older Missionaries, I of course referred to complaints made *to myself, not to printed reports to England*, which I had never seen nor heard of, but in proof of the Revd. Mr. Abbs' moderate conduct, I take the liberty to add Extract of a recent letter from that gentleman to the Revd. Mr. Mead.

From the Revd. J. Abbs to the Revd. J. Mead, January 1856.

"You are quite right in supposing that I never signed the document to which you refer, and you are quite at liberty to make this known wherever you please. I cannot indiscriminately condemn the local Officials, as I find both good and bad amongst them, but must say and do say, amongst all parties, that in cases of injustice here I have always found redress by an appeal to Trevandrum."

25. The Revd. Messrs. Mault and Russel had rarely made complaints to me, and when they did so, it was *privately* only, and these were always attended to.

26. In regard to the Revd. Mr. Lewis, although he got into an acrimonious correspondence with me on one or two occasions, and which I was obliged to bring to the notice of Government, I had had no reason otherwise to complain of him.

27. But the orders of Government on that occasion afford so perfect an illustration of the spirit which then seemed to prevail and which has since so openly exhibited itself, that I feel it necessary in my defence to quote it:—

Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 50 dated 27th January 1854.

"With every disposition to allow Mr. Lewis to interpret his own language, the Governor in Council is obliged to declare, that he sees nothing in that gentleman's explanation which could induce him to modify the disapprobation expressed by Government of the threat referred to, emanating as it does from a Minister of the Christian religion:—On the contrary, he regrets to remark, that a tone of disrespect to all the constituted Authorities in the territory in which Mr. Lewis' right to reside at all must be regarded as conditional on his conduct being inoffensive, pervades his present address, and evidences a spirit of contumacy which sufficiently warrants the construction put upon the terms formerly condemned."

28. Mr. Cox in page 14 with reference to reports from himself observes, that "in former years the evils complained of were not so much felt in the Trevandrum District, and therefore I had not had so much cause to complain of either to the Authorities here or to the Directors in England, but in the report for 1845 I find a remark of mine, that in the Trevandrum Mission as in other parts of Travancore, a *profession of Christianity involves persecution*, and that the people can obtain no redress."

29. I quote the above merely to shew that the asserted persecution existed under former Dewans as well as under the present one, but I have elsewhere explained the absence of the asserted *interference or obstruction* in the earlier years (for to designate it invariably as *persecution* is unjust) is to be ascribed to Mr. Cox's then recent Establishment, at Trevandrum, but the gradual increase in the number of his converts, by depriving the Sirkar of the services of the lower castes, naturally led to complaints especially at Trevandrum the Capital of the country, the residence of the Rajah and Court, and with the innumerable religious ceremonies of the Pagodas for the supplies for which these lower castes were constantly required, and which occurred at no other station to an equal extent.

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30. Mr. Cox makes two quotations from letters from Lieutenant General Fraser, but the second of them only proves, that the difficulties met with at Trevandrum existed also elsewhere, General Fraser says "I think I see the same backwardness *every where*."

31. Mr. Cox "next goes into an examination of the case of Joseph, the schoolmaster, and he questions the justice of the Resident's blaming him for not at once sending the complaint (Joseph's) to the Dewan Cutcherry, instead of letting him return to Neyatuncaray 11 miles distant:—The case I considered to justify such direct complaint, because the man was at the moment at *Tevandrum*, and the parties who were charged with the assault were also in the vicinity, for his school was only 2 or 3 miles from Trevandrum. I have already stated that case was not brought to my notice for upwards of 3 months afterwards."

32. Mr. Cox's next case is the asserted murder of Devasagayum, the man who had been ill treated by the Palace Kariakar, and about 3 weeks afterwards was reported to have died of Dysentery. Mr. Cox here again asserts that *No. 33 of 8th May 1855.* Devasagayum and his widow both presented Petitions to me, but as I have already reported the assertion is not true, I never received any Petition or it would immediately have been recorded in my Office, and in the absence of all positive knowledge, whether the Petition had actually reached the Resident, Mr. Cox circulates the offensive paper I have before adverted to.

Mr Cox states that I gave it incomplete, but I gave all that was sent to me.

33. Mr. Cox, page 38, adverts to the dates of the Minute of Consultation as quoted by the Resident of 1853 instead of 1854, and *insinuates* that it was *intentional* and with *interested motives*: If it was so mis-dated, it was a mistake, a clerical error.

34. The next is the case of a Christian convert at Neyatuncaray seized as a cooly on a Sunday: I gave Mr. Cox every assistance in this case, by recommending the suspension of the Tasildar, and by seeing that the Dewan made a strict enquiry:—Of Mr. Cox's personal attendance at the Dewan's Cutcherry I did not hear till afterwards, and it was a most unusual proceeding and I think it was much to be regretted that he did attend in person *as Prosecutor*, for it could only lead to excitement between the several parties, and from the reports of the Dewan on the occasion, I was led to believe that Mr. Cox did not by any means conduct himself with the calmness and propriety that would have been consistent with his position and calling.

Mr. Cox next adverts to the case of the chapel at Kadakavoor in the Sherengeel District, and between Trevandrum and Quilon, which he had built without previously procuring the sanction of the Sirkar as required by the Proclamation of the year 1829, with a view to obviate future discussions on the part of the Sirkar or local Authorities as to the sites.

35. The site proved to be objectionable, for it was in the vicinity of 2 small Pagodas, and although one of them is stated to have been in ruins, yet ceremonies were still occasionally performed there, and some of their processions had to pass close to Mr. Cox's chapel, and Mr. Cox admits, that their processions were in consequence at first obliged to quit the high road, though, he adds, they on subsequent occasions took no notice of it. Mr. Cox here also not only questions the accuracy of the description of the site by the Sirkar Officers, but contests with them, whether there are or are not any religious or caste objections to it: These are matters I submit on which the Missionaries should abstain from interference, for they reside in the country on the express understanding, that they shall not interfere with the local regulations and usages of the people.

36. Mr. Cox then proceeds to a detailed examination of the report of the Dewan on the case of Devasagayum as already submitted to Government with my letters, Nos. 33 and 42 of 1855.

The case can only of course be judged by a careful perusal and comparison of both statements, and I will only therefore here notice the reference made to the opinion of Dr. Reid on the remote cause of the man's death.

37. The man Devasagayum it appears *was not brought to Dr. Reid for 10 days after the asserted ill usage*, when that gentleman declared he "could not detect any fracture or displacement of ribs in either side of the chest, but he complained much of pressure applied to the right lower part of the chest and leeches were applied I did not see him again" yet he adds "abscess of the right lung must have formed which bursting accounts for the vomiting of matter and blood."

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This vomiting of matter and blood is only however spoken of by Mr. Cox, and not mentioned in any of the depositions given before the Police, all of which were as to the death from Dysentery only.

Copies of two other reports to Mr. Cox by Dr. Reid are given, but on none of the three did Dr. Reid ever communicate with the Resident.

38. Mr. Cox next, page 69, adverts to the case of Joseph, the Schoolmaster, and on this also I must respectfully refer to the original reports of myself and the Dewan, I only now wish to remark on one or two points.

39. Mr. Cox shews that the assault took place on the 1st October, yet Joseph made no complaint even to the local Police Officer till the 8th of that month, and although he states his complaint was not attended to by the Police Officer, he allows a fortnight more to elapse before he applies to the Dewan! This is the case where it will be recollected I stated that the man being actually at Trevandrum ought at once to have laid his complaint before the Dewan.

40. In Part III of Mr. Cox's Paper he enters upon a review of the various abuses which he asserts exist in every Department of the Country in its institutions, Regulations and Laws, Fiscal, Judicial, Religious, Police, &c., &c., but on any defence of which I trust it will not be here required of me to enter.

41. I have not understood it to be the desire of the Government for the Resident to introduce sweeping alterations in the existing Laws or Institutions of the Country, but rather to endeavor to suggest ameliorations where practicable:—I have never failed to do so, and hope I may in proof thereof quote an Extract from the letter from the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale to His Highness the Rajah, on the former leaving India.

42. I have confined myself as far as possible to a concise explanation on such portions only of Mr. Cox's letter as referred more particularly to myself, in connection with Extract from correspondence, which were by order of Government forwarded to him for report. I have not again gone into a minute discussion of the evidence for or against the parties whose Petitions forwarded by Mr. Cox to Government originated this correspondence.

The original reports by myself and those of the Dewan are already before the Government, and to them I most still respectfully refer.

43. Mr. Cox concludes with the following expression "I have advanced nothing of the truth of which I have not at least a moral conviction, and for a great portion of my assertions, I know that there is demonstrative evidence." I can with equal confidence with Mr. Cox declare, that I have expressed nothing in any of my numerous reports to Government of which I had not a moral conviction.

44. On the subject of the asserted persecution of Christians I have said in my report, No. 42 of 8th July 1855. "There are no just grounds for the assertion of the persecution of Christian converts on account of their Religion or on any other account, but the requisitions of the subordinate District servants for *Oolium* duties from these lower castes, and the not frequent resistance of the converts themselves, wherever they had the opportunity, has no doubt led to frequent quarrels and recrimination, but from the great mass of the Christian Population, from the Roman Catholics or Syrians, but few complaints are received, and none on the score of persecution."

45. Mr. Cox takes no notice of this last and important para: Mr. Cox quotes also a private note from Mr. Peet, who declares, "that in religious matters General Cullen is an unjust Magistrate," but no Missionary either of the Church or London Mission has been so much engaged in excited controversies with the local Authorities as Mr. Peet. It was Mr. Peet's interference in the Syrian College at Cotyam that led to all the subsequent disputes and separation of the interests of the Syrian and Cotyam Missions. His Establishment at Mavelicaray was in direct opposition to the wishes of the Sirkar, and there have ever since been incessant disputes, but I may add further in refutation of Mr. Peet's unworthy remark, that there is not I believe a Missionary from Cape Comorin to Trichoor, not even excluding himself, and there were 17 of them whom I have not liberally assisted for their Chapels, Schools, Hospitals, &c., and for aids to their Educational labours, I may refer to the acknowledgments in Mr. Peet's Malayalam Grammar and in both of Mr. Bailey's Dictionaries.

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46. There has been equal exaggeration on the subject of *Torture* as in that of *persecution*, I have repeatedly been over every part of the country, and have always anxiously enquired for complaints, but have seldom had a case of illegal severity brought to my notice, and I have never had reason to believe that they existed to a materially greater degree than in the Company's territories, where I have seldom neglected to make enquiries when in them, for I have long directed my attention to the subject and I beg here to annex Extract from a private letter I have lately had in reply to some enquiries of mine addressed to the Dewan Peishkar Madava Row, a young man I believe well known to the Members of Government, who for the last 6 months has had charge of all the Southern Districts.

47. "It will be perceived" he observes "that the cases are very few indeed and are of no great importance, while I have reason to flatter myself that my closer control has had considerable effect in checking all such illegal violence."

48. "At the same time" he adds "a great many may escape notice from various causes." Again "I can however confidently state that there is not more of *Torture* in any of my five Districts than in the Company's territories, and if any thing, there is less here than there," and the above embraces the whole of the five Districts occupied by the Members of the London Mission Society with exception of Mr. Cox's.

The population of these five Districts is upwards of 260,000, with a land Revenue of 4 Lacs of Rupees.

49. I may add another testimony from the same Public servant to the falsehood of the Petitions reported on by me in No. 47 of the 18th July 1855, where the Extra Police Officer was accused of *having shot 20 smugglers dead on the spot!* and in another case with *having cut off the heads of 12 Ryots!* This man has been reported particularly well of by the Dewan Peishkar Madava Row.

50. I have already adverted to the solitary complaint by the Reverend Mr. Whitehouse after a residence of 14 years, but I am desirous also of drawing attention to my original report on this gentleman's case, for I cannot avoid connecting with the circumstances I have detailed in the 7th Para: of that report, much of the irritable feeling that has subsequently exhibited itself in the proceedings of Mr. Leitch, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Baylis.

51. Mr. Leitch I have now also learnt established soon after his arrival what he called a Punchayet amongst his Christians, ostensibly for purely Missionary objects, but who there is reason to believe interfered also in secular matters, and originated many of the complaints that were made about that period, and which has recently led to some discussion with the Reverend Mr. Baylis.

52. Mr. Baylis in an explanation given by him observes "the Punchayet then as they have opportunity, either sent for the persons concerned, or go to their house, and examine the case, and if there is any doubt about it, persons who were present are examined, in order to discover the truth," and in another place he adds, "the above is the account of the cases as given by the Punchayet, and I BELIEVE it to be a correct one!"

Such a discretionary power given to the Members of his Punchayet is liable to abuse, and to lead to collision with the District servants.

53. I would remark also, that although Mr. Russell signed the "united Petition," there is not a single Petition or complaint on record from that gentleman, although he had been 18 years in Travancore.

54. I would also request attention to the fact I have stated of Petitions to Government being got up by people, some mere boys, attached to the Mission School at Nagercoil, not of any grievance of their own, but of what they choose to call the grievances of others, two more specimens are annexed.

55. I may also quote my report, No. 23 of 31st March 1856, on Petitions from certain Shanar or other woman of low caste, who are not by the caste laws of the Country permitted to wear a covering over their bosoms in presence of the higher castes. These Petitions I believe also to owe their origin to the Native servants of the Missions, and have caused much annoyance to the Rajah and his Principal Officers, from the apprehensions of further interference with their religious and caste Institutions.

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56. Mr. Cox quotes a letter addressed to the Government of the Marquis of Tweeddale immediately on his arrival, complaining of the conduct of the present Dewan, who was then in charge of the Government as Head Dewan Peishkar, but that letter was prepared by the late Dewan Soobrow and by the late Mr. Caldecott, and originated exclusively in the latter's disappointment at the removal of his friend Soobrow.

57. The appointment however was only a temporary one, and the Rajah subsequently selected as Dewan one Vencut Row (better known as Reddy Row) who had formerly held the Office under Collector Munro. The Peishkar continued in Office, but as he had apparently fallen under the momentary displeasure of the Rajah he resigned his appointment and retired to Quilon. It must also be pointed out that he was not intruded on the Rajah, but on the contrary, as the

records of Government will shew, it was my anxious wish that the Rajah should appoint an old servant of the Sircar, the Peishkar Kashava Pillay, but the Rajah positively refused.

To Government, No. 35 of 18th June 1842, paras : 5, 7, 8, 9, 10.

58. After being 2½ years out of Office the present Dewan was re-employed as Peishkar by the late Rajah, without the slightest interference on my part, and again on the death of the late Rajah, and the accession of the present one, I again strongly pressed on the Rajah the appointment of the old Sircar servant Kashava Pillay, but was again met with decided personal objections. Mr. Cox talks of pressure

To Government No. 15 of 18th March 1847.

on the Rajah, of his inability to exercise his own free will: The charge is absurd and utterly unfounded, as is perfectly well known, and of the Rajah's general good feeling towards him, I beg to quote copy of a letter from the present Rajah then Elliah Rajah to the Dewan on his re-employment by his brother as Peishkar, as also Extracts from two private letters from His Highness to myself towards the close of last year.

59. There are one or two other subjects that Mr. Cox refers to, which it may be well to notice here: 1st, the transfer of Mr. Kohlhoff, 2nd Judge of the Appeal Court, to the situation of Conservator of Forests. Mr. Kohlhoff had for several years been requesting the appointment as one that he greatly preferred, and on the plea that Mr. West, the then Conservator, was inefficient; I long resisted the transfer, because Mr. Kohlhoff was an experienced Judge, and I did not wish to lose his services in the Appeal Court, but when Mr. West's health utterly broke down, I could not avoid making the offer, and the pay was also better. Mr. West, who succeeded him as 2nd Judge, had for several years been Superintendent of the Police at Quilon, and was an excellent linguist.

60. Another subject is that of the Circuit Judge who tried the Eddapilly Murder case. Mr. Cox asks, "did not the Resident strive hard to have the case tried by the Judge, who when he was Sherishtedar was an accomplice with the Dewan in the torture, and did not the Resident carry his favor to the Dewan so far as to try to arrange this even out of the order of circuit."

How little trouble Mr. Cox takes to ascertain the correctness of the tales brought to him, and the readiness with which he adopts them, and attaches unworthy motives will be evident from the following Extracts from a report which I made to Government on this very subject, No. 38 of 25th June 1855.

"Para : 5. The case was handed over to the Criminal Court of Trevandrum for trial, and I was most anxious that it should come before the Judge then on circuit Mr. Kohlhoff, an European, but when he arrived at Trevandrum, it appeared that several of the Defendants had been released on bail, and had not been summoned for trial before the Circuit Court, and I was obliged to be left for the next Sessions."

"Para : 6. The Police Sherishtedar had in the mean time been promoted as a Judge of the Appeal Court, and he went on Circuit immediately after Mr. Kohlhoff, and it would have fallen to him to try the case, but on this occasion also the whole of the parties to the case were not ready, and the Defendant having petitioned the Rajah and myself against the then Circuit Judge trying the case, it was eventually determined to hand it over at once to the Appeal Court for final adjudication."

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"Para : 7. It will be observed therefore that it was altogether an accident, the case coming on during the Circuit of the Judge in question, and that he had but little to say to it beyond taking a few depositions, but even had the trial been fully completed by him as Circuit Judge, he would not have passed any decision or even opinion on the guilt of the parties, such cases being invariably reserved for the disposal of the Appeal Court."

61. Now the above facts were of course publicly known to every body at Trevandrum. It could be no secret whose turn it was to go on Circuit, yet Mr. Cox, a friend of Mr. Kohlhoff's, and who of course knew that Mr. Kohlhoff's tour of Circuit had expired, and that it was then the regular tour of the 3rd Judge for Circuit, intentionally (apparently) mis-states the fact: when so glaring a mis-statement is made on a matter of public notoriety, what reliance is to be placed on the numerous other statements of Mr. Cox, most of which are founded on the reports of his catechists and converts.

Extract from a letter from the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, dated 17th January 1848.

Para. 2. "It is gratifying to me in this farewell letter to record my assurance that the distinguished Officer who is to succeed me will give every needful care and attention to the welfare and prosperity of your country which I feel confident your Highness will best ensure by continuing to be guided by the counsel and advice of Major General Cullen who has proved himself to be so deserving of your confidence by his zeal and the ability he has displayed in suggesting and in assisting your Highness in effecting improvement in every Department of your Sircar."

Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 331, of 31st July 1848.

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has noticed with much satisfaction the instructions issued by the Resident with a view to the abolition of the practice of torture by the Kitty. He trusts that the Dewan will not fail zealously to carry out the views of the Resident and thus gradually but effectually put an end to a practice repugnant alike to justice and humanity."

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,  
Chief Secretary.

Extract from a letter from the Reverend J. Whitehouse, dated April 1856, to the Reverend C. Mead, who at General Cullen's request had applied for information as to the progress of Christianity and existence of oppression, &c.

"So many changes have taken place in the Districts that Statistics to stand side by side with former years and give a distinct comparative view could not be made without much trouble. In this part of the Nagercoil Mission the numbers are less than in former years, partly because those who do not attend worship properly or learn the lessons appointed are excluded from the list."

"The people are so much given to exaggeration of their cases that I will not quote their statements, but subtracting much for exaggeration there is still a large residue of ground for complaint."

This Extract from Mr. Whitehouse's private letter is given to shew how little cause there would really seem to be for the excited official reports by the Missionaries generally, as well as to prove that the progress of conversion has been impeded by other causes than those elsewhere asserted.

Extracts from two Petitions to Government from the vicinity of Nagercoil.

The 5th Para: of the Petition addressed by Thanoomalaya Peroomal Nadon Vyravanathen and others of Agasteeswerom to the address of the Madras Government.

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"This evil arises from the mistake of appointing Nairs and Brahmins as Collectors of tax from Shanars, for were Shanars to be appointed every thing will be right."

Extract from the concluding para: of the Petition addressed to the Government by Swamivatha Chithambara Thanoo and others of Agasteeswerom to the Madras Government.

"Should the Government enquire into the truth of these representations with the European Missionaries in Travancore they will give information."

Extract from a Report of the Tasildar of Erneel to the Dewan.

"I beg to add that most of the Shanars are Christians, but others who are not also join them and acting under the advice of the said Missionary Gentleman and his people refuse to submit to the requisitions of the Sirkar. Hence I find it difficult to cause the due attendance of parties and settle cases of assault, escheat, &c. However I am doing my best to carry on business, I submit the above facts for the information and consideration of the Huzzoor as also the Kychits obtained from the individuals who were present when the circumstance referred to took place, requesting at the same time instructions for my guidance."

(Signed) NARAYANA ROW,  
*Acting Tasildar of Erneel.*

QUILON, 14th December 1846.

"My dear Kristno Row.

"I have duly received your letter of the 10th Instant at Mavelikaray and feel myself exceedingly happy to learn from it of your appointment as Dewan Peishkar and beg to offer you my hearty congratulations on the occasion as well as my best thanks for the immediate notice you gave me."

"Wishing you all manner of prosperity and happiness in your present situation and a speedy promotion. I remain your sincere Friend and well wisher.

(Signed) MARTANDA VURMAH,  
*Elliah Rajah.*

To Kristno Row, Dewan Peishkar.

Letter from His Highness to the Resident, dated Autungal, 8th July 1854, after the ceremony of Herneya Gerbhuhm was completed. Extract.

"The Dewan deserves great credit for successfully surmounting many difficulties that lay in his way and celebrating the ceremony with his characteristic zeal and perseverance to the entire satisfaction of all parties. In appreciating his exertions I thought it proper to encourage him by the present of a State Palankeen somewhat like what I myself use on grand occasions which I am glad to see the Dewan prizes highly. It is but just to remark that no Predecessors of his had superintended so many important ceremonies and with so much willing and earnest zeal."

On application for leave to Tripatty, 5th February 1855, letter to General Cullen.

"Though I wish that the Dewan's absence may be as short as possible, I have yet thought it proper to warn him against his rapid movements such as may possibly impair his health, which I have often observed suffering from over exertion, and which I value the more as I am sure I cannot have a more hard working, assiduous, patient and faithful servant than he is, as I have had frequent occasion to remark to you."

(True Copy and Extracts.)

(Signed) W. CULLEN,  
*Resident.*

*Fort Saint George, Political Consultation, 24th August 1858.*

List of Reports made to Government on Petitions and on complaints of certain of the Missionaries in South Travancore and quoted in the Resident's report, No. 51 of 27th September 1856.

No. 22 of 27th March 1855...On a Petition.

„ 23 of 31st „ „ „ Do. from the Shanar women to wear covering over their persons.

„ 33 of 8th May „ „ „ Revd. Mr. Cox on Devasayagum, Joseph and Masalamany.

„ 38 of 25th June „ „ „ The Eddapilly Defendant's Petition.

„ 40 of 28th „ „ „ „ Revd. Mr. Whitehouse on the Slave Torture.

„ 42 of 3rd July „ „ „ Further report on Mr. Cox's complaint by the Dewan.

„ 47 of 18th „ „ „ „ On the asserted cruelties of the Police Ameen.

„ 51 of 28th „ „ „ „ On Revd. Mr Baylis' complaint

„ 58 of 22nd August „ „ „ „ On a Petition complaining of delay to dispose of Criminal Cases.

„ 59 of 24th „ „ „ „ Capture of last band of Smugglers.

„ 61 of 30th „ „ „ „ On the Minutes of Consultation, No. 335 of 13th August 1855.

„ 81 of 19th Novr. „ „ „ Findings and Sentence in the Eddapilly Murder Case with remarks.

„ 82 of 19th „ „ „ „ On Petition against the Laws in regard to Escheat of property.

„ 23 of 28th April 1856...His Highness the Rajah's letter to the Right Honorable the Governor with observations.

(Signed) W. CULLEN,  
*Resident.*

No. 33. From Lieutenant General W. CULLEN, Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 13th October 1856, No. 57.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Extract from Minutes of Consultation, No. 250 of 15th August 1856, together with the Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and with reference to para; 36 on asserted re-appointment to Office by the Public servants convicted of crimes, I now beg to submit the explanation of the Dewan thereon.

2. The Government will be surprised at the confidence with which the Revd. Missionaries appear to have at once accepted as facts, assertions of so serious a nature, and into the truth of which it is evident they could not have taken the trouble to enquire, for nothing can be more distinct, than the explanations of the Dewan, that there is no real foundation for such serious charges, and I am disposed to place every reliance on the correctness of the Dewan's report.

3. I felt satisfied that no re-appointment to Office of convicted criminals could have been proposed to me, nor that I should have failed to object to such re-appointments, if such had been their true characters.

4. I can only account for these misrepresentations of the facts by the peculiar circumstances under which the petition of the Missionaries was drawn up, viz., at a moment of extreme excitement, when the Lubbays of Colachel and Thengaputnum were committing outrages, and when Mr. Baylis, who had rendered himself so obnoxious to that class, that he was apprehensive of personal insult, had in fact left his house for several days, and joined Messrs. Whitehouse, Russell and Lewis for the very purpose of drawing up the petition.

5. I have frequently expressed an opinion that the Revd. Missionaries are often palpably misled and deceived by their native Agents, and the system introduced by the Revd. Mr. Leitch, without any intimation to the Resident, and followed up by Mr. Baylis, of Missionary Punchayets, investing irresponsible native Agents

of the lowest classes with powers in some respects of a Police nature, naturally led such Agents to endeavour to confirm and extend their influence and control by bringing reports on

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all kinds of subjects to the Missionaries, the truth of which could not possibly be enquired into except through the same Agency. Of the bold and disrespectful character of some of these persons I have had several instances, and especially in the discussions with the Revd. Mr. Lewis about the road which he wished to force through some private cultivation of the inhabitants, and where his Catechists and others were so insolent, and attended in such numbers before my Bungalow at Oodagherry in 1853, that I was obliged to threaten them with the Police unless they dispersed, a copy of a letter which I considered it necessary to address to Mr. Lewis is annexed, and it will, I hope, tend to satisfy the Government,

No. 2187, dated 15th November 1853.

that in attributing similar interferences with the local authorities to the Revd. Mr. Cox's Catechists and Schoolmasters, I may have had sufficient grounds for the statement.

6. With the Revd. Mr. Abbs, as I have before noticed, I have never had a discussion, so far from it, that on my representing to that gentleman that some of his Catechists were interfering with the Sirkar Officers superintending a large party of Christians employed in excavating an irrigation Channel, he immediately withdrew and fined them.

7. I will conclude with merely requesting the attention of Government to the Dewan's replies to the cases of the Tahsildars Nos. 1,2,6,9,10, especially 1 and 10. The first declared to have been tried for a case of Murder, and which proves to have been altogether untrue, and that the man was merely fined for neglect as a Police Officer.

8. In the 10th case the Tahsildar was declared to have been *dismissed and imprisoned*, where he was only *suspended*, and on a false charge, and for which he afterwards obtained a sentence against his accusers of *hard labour in irons*, and was recommended by the Court for re-employment. And when I add to these the gross mis-statements by Mr. Cox in regard to the Judge stated to have been selected by me to try the Eddapully Murder case, I hope it will be considered that I have furnished abundant proof, how little deserving of credit have been a large proportion of the Statements brought forward by certain Members of the London Mission Society in the S. of Travancore.

From V. KRISTNA ROW, Dewan; to Lieutenant General W. CULLEN, British Resident of Travancore, dated Trevandrum, 27th September 1856, No. 1812.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 23rd Ultimo, which gave cover to copy of a communication from the Honorable the Court of Directors, as well as Minutes of Consultation, dated 15th of that month, and Extract from the Petitions of the Reverend Gentlemen of the London Missionary Society, dated 26th July 1855.

2. It is with the most deep sorrow and anxiety that I have received this communication, and that it should have been supposed that holding the high and responsible Office of Dewan, I should have been capable of re-employing Individuals *convicted of crimes*, but I trust to be able to prove how inaccurate are most of these statements.

3. As desired by you I have offered my explanation in a Memo: entering the charges and explanations opposite to each other.

4. Tahsildars and other servants are occasionally suspended and even removed from Office by the Dewan for longer or shorter periods, for neglects of different kinds, but that does not in every case preclude re-employment; where the charges are of a very serious nature they are handed over to the Courts for trial, but if not proved, the Court generally express an opinion as to eligibility for re-employment, and without which they would never be re-employed.

5. The duties of a Tahsildar in Travancore are heavier and more difficult than in the Company's Country, the immense varieties of tenure of lands, Religious Establishments and Ceremonies which the Tahsildars have to attend to, the Police, the management of Monopolies, &c., &c., all requiring men of experience and knowledge of the Country and its institutions, and rendering it difficult occasionally to find servants equal to the charge, withall the above their pay small, and the Establishments too weak for the duties, while the means of the Sirkar will not admit of increase of either.

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6. The Honorable the Court of Directors have called more particularly for explanation in regard to the re-employment of Tahsildars stated to have been convicted of crime, and to that I have submitted an explanation which I trust will prove how seriously misinformed the Reverend Missionaries have been in regard to the Individuals pointed out: I hope I may also be permitted to offer explanation on the appointments noticed of Deputy Peishkars, both these Deputy Peishkars are Natives of the Country, Nairs, the one a Nephew of the late Head Dewan Peishkar Kasava Pillay, who had served the Sirkar for nearly 50 years under Colonel Munro, and all the succeeding Residents; the other is Ramen Pillay, a servant of 15 years' standing. The two Dewan Peishkars being strangers, it was considered most desirable to bring forward these two Nairs of Travancore as Deputy Peishkars.

From Lieutenant General W. CULLEN, Resident; to the Revd. E. LEWIS, Santhapooram, dated Oodagherry, 15th November 1853, No. 2187.

SIR,

Having received several Petitions from residents of Santhapooram and having also been twice visited by large parties of men headed by Catechists or Teachers, I think you will desire to be informed of the circumstances, for although I feel satisfied that you must be unacquainted with their proceedings, the attendance of these Teachers, &c., would seem to be with the view of making me believe that they have your concurrence.

2. A party of some 40 or 50 individuals came to me at Oodagherry on Friday last; they were headed by three Teachers or Catechists who acted as spokesmen. The mere closing of a narrow pathway across private gardens or Paddy fields, while there are other roads, could not require a demonstration of such a nature. I had some conversation with one of the Teachers and one of the ryots, and then dismissed them.

3. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock when I was leaving Oodagherry for Velly Mallay, a party of 80 or 100 persons appeared headed again by five Teachers or Catechists. I had some conversation with two of the party up in my bungalow and was repeatedly and loudly interrupted in a very disrespectful manner by one or two of the Catechists or Teachers who were outside and below, particularly by one elderly man named Joseph and by another man named Vadamanicum.

4. Upon enquiry also if the whole of the persons present were residents of Santhapooram, I found that not one half of them were so, the others having been collected from surrounding villages, some at a distance of two to four miles.

I would therefore suggest enquiries into the conduct of these Teachers, for a repetition of such proceedings may require an example.

5. If there has been a pathway at all times, I trust it may be eventually re-opened, but there must be no attempts by these persons at intimidation or forcible interference.

P. S.—I beg to enclose an English Petition which I received some time since, in order that you may perceive the improper tone in which it is expressed. All the English Petitions which I have received appear to be in the same hand.

MEMORANDUM.

STATEMENT OF THE MISSIONARIES.

No. 1.—*Letchmanah Row*, Tahsildar of Nedooovengad, was tried for a case of Murder by the Criminal Court, and referred to the Circuit, by which he was convicted and sentenced to be fined, yet the Dewan re-instated him in his Office.

EXPLANATION OF THE DEWAN.

The impression apparently intended to be conveyed is that the Tahsildar was more or less implicated in a Murder case. He was not tried for, or suspected of Murder, but had neglected to attend in person as Police Officer at the examination of a body as required by Regulation.

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*Statement of the Missionaries.*

No. 2.—*Soondra Iyen*, Tahsildar of Tovallah, was Amindar of Madapad on Rs. 28. On enquiry into the Murder of the persons found in a tank in Nangenad, he was found to have been concerned in it. But the Dewan has since appointed him Tahsildar, where he receives the larger pay of 70 Rs. He has been lately guilty of gross injustice in a case of torture by which the victim is disabled for life, particulars forwarded by Revd. J. O. Whitehouse to Madras Government. Though the Resident ordered him to be forthwith suspended, the Dewan has continued to shelter him and while his conduct was still under reference to the Madras Government, the Dewan recommended him to His Highness the Rajah and procured for him a present of bracelets and a handsome cloth.

No. 3.—*Kristna Pillay*, Tahsildar of Vykum, while Tahsildar of Carnagapoly he was punished for having hushed up a Murder case, but by procuring the Dewan's favor he was appointed to Chenganacherry and since to his present post.

No. 4.—*Rajah Gopaul Iyen*, Tahsildar of Chengannoor. He was tried by General Fraser. Afterwards he obtained Tahsildarship of Koonnatoor. There he hushed up a Murder case for which he was dismissed and remained without employ for two year, but obtained his present appointment from the Dewan.

No. 5.—*Shashayen*, Tahsildar of Pathana-poorum. While Tahsildar of Yettoomanoor, he was tried twice by the Magistrate in 1022 (1816-47) and 1923 (1847-48) for his bad conduct and not only dismissed but also pronounced unfit for Public Service again. He was accordingly at Home without employment for five years; but by the special recommendation of the Resident, of whom he is now considered to be an intimate friend he was again put in Office.

Nos. 6 and 7.—*Shungara Narrain Pillay*, Tahsildar of Mavelicaray and *Caly Pillay*, Tahsildar of Nedoomangad, both were suspended by the Dewan on some charges, but re-instated merely on an understanding between them.

*Explanation of the Dewan.*

tion. The Court therefore fined him for the neglect, but he was not prohibited from re-employment. He was subsequently re-employed in a Subordinate Office that of Sungathom Tahsildar. He is a servant of 28 years' standing.

He was not "*concerned in a Murder case*" as stated, and was *fully acquitted of all blame by the Court*. In the torture case reported by the Revd. Mr. Whitehouse, the Tahsildar was fined for neglect to properly investigate, in the sum of 70 Rupees. Neither was this Tahsildar, as stated, recommended by the Dewan to receive presents. The presents were made by His Highness the Rajah on his tour to the South as usual in such cases, in acknowledgment of his satisfaction at the arrangements made for His Highness' progress through the District.

Was charged with *neglect* to properly investigate a case of Murder and was ordered to be suspended for one year, at the expiration of which period he was *re-employed*. He is a servant of 43 years' standing.

He is a servant of 38 years' standing. He was removed in General Fraser's time for neglect in a Police case, but restored by order of the late Rajah. He continued in employment till 1852 when he again neglected to attend in person to investigate a Murder case, for which he was suspended for one year. He has since been removed from Office from age and infirmity.

Was charged by one of his subordinates with bribery and neglect generally. On examination before the Huzzoor some of the charges were proved and he was removed. Removal from Office for 5 years was considered sufficient punishment and he was re-employed in a small Talook. He was not recommended by the Resident for re-employment.

The Tahsildar *Shungara Narrain Pillay* was *never suspended*, some complaints were made against him which were investigated before the Huzzoor Cutcherry, but they were not proved, and he was ordered to rejoin his District, though afterwards transferred to another Talook. He is about 20 years in ser-

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*Statement of the Missionaries.*

No. 8.—*Mathainvan Pillay*, some years ago when Tahsildar of Erniel was dismissed for receiving bribes, and other irregular practices; but he has been lately appointed by the Dewan as Tahsildar of Culcollum.

No. 9.—*Cooly Pillay*. In July or August 1854 the late Revd. C. C. Leitch brought to the notice of the Resident the irregular and unjust practices of this man who was then Tahsildar of Erniel. The Dewan Peshkar P. Rasildar of Erniel. The Dewan Peshkar was sent down to make enquiries, and in consequence the guilty Tahsildar was removed from his Office. He has since been appointed by the Dewan as Tahsildar of Nedoomungaad. Although the Resident in a Note to the late Revd. C. C. Leitch stated that the Dewan was already aware of his corrupt practices and that he was not likely to be re-employed. But the Dewan has no scruples about corrupting the whole service of the Sirkar by appointing convicted Criminals to the most responsible Offices in the State.

The following appointments were made by him within 1½ month of his going to Madras.

No. 10.—The most important Office of Accountant General (Valia Meleltoo Pillay) which has the supervision of all revenue matters is now filled by one *Shavaripermal Pillay*. When formerly Tahsildar, he was dismissed and imprisoned, but by improper influence obtained the Tahsildarship of Agesteewarem, and soon again for his great crimes dismissed. The Dewan was induced to promise him the Office of Meleltoo Pillay, and he prepared the way by recommending him to the Resident in 1850 and as a Tahsildar on so low a pay as Rupees 28 a month. But the Resident replied, after some months' delay, that he would have been glad if the man had been entirely out of the service, and with regret he allowed him to be appointed even to so trifling an Office. He was appointed; and within a year and was promoted to the high Office of Meleltoo at Rupees 105 and now he is Valia Meleltoo. This man whose history is one of crimes and corruption and who was pronounced by the Resident to be unworthy of a low appointment, is now placed in charge of the State by a Dewan whose chief

*Explanation of the Dewan.*

vice, and a most active and intelligent servant. I am quite at a loss to understand what is meant by "re-instated by the Dewan on an understanding between them."

Regarding the other Tahsildar *Caly Pillay* (*alias Cooly Pillay*.) Vide explanation given in No. 9.

Was removed by the Dewan from Office for neglect in Police Cases. He had been 8 years without employment. He was an intelligent servant and of respectable family, and was re-employed in 1852. He had been 27 years as Tahsildar.

The Dewan Peshkar *Ramen Menoven*, who was sent to investigate the complaints of Revd. Mr. Leitch against the Tahsildar, *only recommended his transfer to another Talook*. He is a servant of 24 years' standing. The Erniel District from which he was removed is the most troublesome District in Travancore and it is difficult to get Tahsildars to undertake it.

It is made a charge that several appointments were made by me immediately previous to my leaving on pilgrimage to Tripathy but it was absolutely necessary that these Offices should be filled up. They had been long vacant and which had caused great inconvenience. The individual *Shavaripermal Pillay* had served for 21 years before his suspension in 1840. The charges against him were proved before the Court to have been false, and his accusers were subsequently sentenced to hard labour in irons. The Court moreover recommended him for re-employment, and accordingly he was re-appointed Tahsildar in 1844 by the Dewan Reddy Row, first of a small Talook and afterwards Tahsildar of the Capital and then of Agesteewarem. Some complaints having been made against him while in the last District, the Head Dewan Peshkar *Cashava Pillay* by my instructions held an enquiry but nothing was proved against him. He was however removed to another Talook. His length of service was now 35 years, and he was considered the most experienced servant and the best Accountant in

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*Statement of the Missionaries.*

pretension has ever been that he was specially brought to Travancore to improve its revenue.

No. 11.—*Assistant to the Accountant General.* This important Office is now held by *Mathuranoyagum Pillay* who when formerly an Assistant Royasum was dismissed for giving away some of the Hill Country to an influential person, and whose dishonesty was so flagrant that he was declared to be ineligible to any Office of responsibility, but though the records retain this sentence, other considerations have procured him this Office.

No. 12.—*Deputy Peshkar.* This Office is now held by *A. Ramen Pillay*, a man notorious for crime and embezzlement of the Sirkar Revenue. He obtained the Office of Surwothee Karriagar of the Pepper Department and during the 3 years he held that Office, he so connived at the Contractors in Tinnevely and Jaffna supplying Tobacco of a quality inferior to that stipulated, that the Sirkar sustained a loss of 2½ lacs a year on a total of 7½ lacs of Rupees. See the accounts of the Department. Besides this public swindling; this man was tried by the Appeal Court, and sentenced to be unfit for holding any Office under the Sirkar. By favor and bribery, he has obtained landed property to the value of a lac of Rupees. He has lately been in the southern Districts, in his old course of perpetrating iniquity, and gathering riches by it. The fact of the Dewans appointing such a man is a clear proof how much he regards decrees on convicted criminals and loss to the Sirkar revenue on the one hand, and the profits to be gathered from those who practice embezzlement and extortion on the other.

*Explanation of the Dewan.*

the country, and he belonged to the particular caste from which the Accountants had always been selected. All of which pointed him out as a person peculiarly fitted for the Office of Accountant and he was appointed with the approval of His Highness as Deputy in that Department. Subsequently on a death vacancy, he succeeded to the appointment of Head Accountant or Valia Meleltoo Pillay.

The Assistant Accountant Maduranoygum Pillay was never charged with giving away any Hill Country.

He had been guilty of some trifling neglects only as a mere Royasum. His family had long furnished servants in the Account Department and he was employed in the branch himself from his own qualifications as well as owing to the claims of his family. He his of 23 years' service.

Is a servant of 15 years' standing, and one of the most experienced and intelligent under the Sirkar. He inherited large property from his Father and Uncle, who were of the richest land-holders of Quilon with property in other Districts. *He has never been, as stated, charged or sentenced by the Appeal Court.* He was employed 5 or 6 years ago in the apprehension of large bands of smugglers who were infesting the South of Travancore, and whom he completely eradicated for the time.

It was this Officer also who was selected to suppress the atrocities of the Lubbays of Coolachel and Thenagapatanum in 1855 complained of by the Reverend Mr. Baylis, and the whole of which gang he captured within the short space of a fortnight, restoring the Districts to perfect security.

He has had several brothers employed in the Public Service.

(Signed) V. KRISNO ROW,  
*Dewan.*

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) W. CULLEN,  
*Resident.*

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, No. 545; dated the 24th August 1858.  
Ordered that the foregoing letters be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,  
*Chief Secretary.*

Exd. J. A. Wilson.

N<sup>o</sup>. 545

*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation*

*Dated 24th August 1858.*

*Read the following letter  
from the Resident to G.  
Gouverneur and (Canton).*

*Two letters were left to  
the Resident on 24th 5/18 58.*

*(Ordered) that the  
foregoing letters be  
recorded.*

13/15 Aug 1858  
No. 24  
Department.

No. 515

Extract Mins. Cons.

Dated 22nd August 1858

Received by the  
Hon. Secy. of the  
Treasury  
22nd Aug 1858

16  
19-8-56

19-8-56  
30-6-56

must that the latter from  
the record of the same  
on the 19th forwarding the  
report of the Hon. Secy. and  
the report of the Hon. Secy.  
on the 19th forwarding the  
to the office of the Hon. Secy.  
Consolidated of the same Secy, the  
recorded.

32024