

(3)
Revenue Department

Minutes of Council

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

No. 43. Read the following letter from J. D. SIM, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue; to E. MALBY, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government; dated Fort Saint George, 14th September 1837, No. 3956.

2. The remarks of the Government of India, as explained in Colonel Baker's letter, seem to have reference entirely to the Chief Engineer's office, and the Board doubt if they are "equally applicable to the office of the Board of Revenue."

4. The duties of the Board of Revenue in this Presidency are much more multifarious, and they believe their administrative functions much more searching than is the case in Bengal, and yet it does not appear that the Government of India have thought it advisable to introduce into the office of the Calcutta Board, those rules which may be well adapted to an executive Department like that of the Public Works.

G. The Government propose three things; I. The discontinuance of the Board's "office set." II. The discontinuance of the Board's "broken set." III. The transcription (or printing) of the "collections," in the Government office, instead of (as hitherto) in the Board's office.

7. As far as the convenience to Government is concerned, the discontinuance of the Board's "office set" can make no difference. The saving would be, the pay of a few writers. But to the Board this measure would be one of serious inconvenience. Their "office set" is in fact the fair record of their "Proceedings," arranged in a chronological and connected form. There is no Board nor Committee, official or otherwise, in which if a Secretary is required, it is not equally necessary to have their proceedings arranged and kept in a book ready for reference. The Government intimate that "the original papers can form a sufficient record," but it must be evident to those who have had experience of the routine of an office like that of the Board of Revenue that to depend only on bundles of original papers, would be as productive of error and confusion and delay, as if a merchant's office were to dispense with Ledgers and Journals, and rest satisfied with the preservation of "receipts" and "letters." In the case of the Board of Revenue, the objection is even far greater, for it is not only necessary to have the records arranged in order, but to have them in such a form as that they may be ready to meet the constant demand that is made for an inspection of them. It frequently happens that the same paper is required in the investigation of two different cases, and a copy wanted by one of the Secretaries, and one of the Members at the same time; and not only this, but the originals

செப்பனியலவர் பெயர் ரீ. சீவாமிரென்

செப்பனில் முடிந்த நாள்

<p>சென்னை</p> <p>மாண்புமிகு உதவி இ. ப. எ. கூடுதலாப்பம்</p>	<p>சென்னை</p> <p>மாண்புமிகு உதவி இ. ப. எ. கூடுதலாப்பம்</p>	<p>சென்னை</p> <p>மாண்புமிகு உதவி இ. ப. எ. கூடுதலாப்பம்</p>
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Port Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 29th October 1857.

are being constantly sent for to the Government office, and retained there, and sometimes transmitted to Calcutta. Were there no "office set," business would often be at a stand still. It has for years been a well known reply of the Record Department when papers are called for "Originals gone to Government, volume will be sent." There are at this moment about 2,000 letters (not including those sent in 1857) belonging to the Board's records, in the Government office, 200 of which have been there 5 years and more. It can therefore be conceived what delay and confusion would arise, were there no duplicates in the Board's office at hand for immediate reference. The above circumstances, will, the Board think, be sufficient to shew that the "office set" cannot be dispensed with.

8. Next with regard to the "broken set," which it is proposed to discontinue, as apparently unnecessary. The "broken set" is an exact copy page for page, of the "office set" and is in fact the whole of the Board's "Proceedings" transmitted monthly to the Court of Directors. It is so called in contra-distinction to the "whole set" which was a copy of the Proceedings for the whole year at once, sent annually. The Government are of opinion that the reports to Government by the Board which are eventually transmitted to the Court, will "generally give a complete view of the subject;" and together with the "Collections" every information will be available to the Home authorities, from the broken set of the Government Proceedings.

9. By Section X. Regulation I of 1803, the Board are required to keep three separate sets of their Proceedings. The "whole set," referred to above, has been for some years discontinued, and the reduction is now at its lowest limit. The Court of Directors have already once declined to sanction its abolition, and the Board are led to believe that it is a set which is considered at the India House, as necessary. It is true that much of the Board's Proceedings does find its way eventually to the Court, through the Government broken set, but it often arrives too late to be of any use, whereas the set sent direct from the Board's office arrives very punctually and in good time. The Board may perhaps be allowed to mention that one of their members lately in England who was in the habit of keeping up his knowledge of what was going on in his office, by reading their Broken set at the India House, was a witness to the call for information on the subject of Macraesee Tenure regarding which a long and important discussion had been carried on between the Government and the Board during the early part of 1856. Had it not been for the "Broken set" of the Board's Proceedings which was at hand, the Court would have been deprived of much valuable information, for though the correspondence did no doubt eventually reach them, it could not have done so till a year after the discussion took place, and they were desirous of enunciating their views at once. And not only would the time period at which the Board's Proceedings would arrive in England if only sent as part of the Government Despatches, deteriorate from their value, but there are a considerable number of matters discussed and issues disposed of by the Board, which do not come upon the Consultations of Government, and which may from time to time form subjects of reference in the office of the Court of Directors.

10. The third proposition of the Government is that the "Collections" be made up in the Government office. There is a technicality about the term which it may be well to explain. When the Board report any matter to Government, they enclose copies of their letters to the local officer to whose District the subject refers, and his original decision. Should it be a matter which is subsequently brought to the notice of the Court, the Board are called upon to make copies in their office of duplicate of the above enclosures, their letter to the local officers, and the replies. These are forwarded by the Government to the Court of Directors, (one being for the Board of Control,) as forming part of their "Consultations." These enclosures are the "Collections." The Board quite agree with the Government that these Collections should be printed, but they are unable to see why they should be printed at the Government office, rather than at the office to which they belong as records. The Government observe that it will "involve an additional cost to the Printing Establishment" of their office, which may be partly met by a reduction of writers in the Board's office; but the Board would suggest that the Collections be printed in their own office, in which case, no increase will be required to the Printing Establishment of the Government office, and no change will be required in the Board's office.

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A Printing Press for the Board's office sanctioned by Government in Extract Minutes Consultation 2d July 1857, has already been ordered in England, and is probably already on its way out. The requisite hands are available in the Board's office; they are prepared to print all their letters to Government at once, and with the type already purchased, they expect to be able to print in a short time all their "letters despatched." With the same quantity of extra type that the Government would be obliged to obtain if they print the "Collections" in their office, the Board can print them in their own, and this under the supervision of their own Secretary. Had the Government Printing Establishment been on such a scale, that it really had not a supply of work equivalent to its capabilities, there would be some ground for transferring the work of the Board's office to it; but it is well known that it has a constant and heavy demand on it. The Government have lately sanctioned the printing at a Town Press, Papers of the Board which their own Press could not undertake, and even as it is the Board are often inconvenienced by having to wait the convenience of the Superintendent of the Government Press, to get the most trifling Forms and Statements printed.

*Some of the "Government Selections" have also been necessarily printed at Private Presses.

11. The Board are here desirous of offering an explanation of the delay noticed in para. 7 of the Extract Minutes Consultation under consideration. It is to be premised that the Board's office has no means of ascertaining what portion of their local correspondence, will be required for the Government "Collections" till the demand for copies is made, and this demand generally urgent, and frequently the papers to be copied are voluminous: before they can possibly be copied another call is often made for copies of another set of papers, equally urgent, and one of the two fails in time; for the Board can only keep up an average copying Establishment, never equal to sudden heavy calls. The papers on "Miscellaneous subjects" referred to by Government was called for on the 1st of May 1857. The copying filled 663 sides. Before it had been in hand 12 days another demand for "Collections" was made, on the subject of the reduction of assessment in Tinnevely, occupying 1230 sides, and the office was told it was "urgent." It was in consequence of this breaking in, that the other was obliged to be kept back and were not completed till 5th August. Whilst the Tinnevely papers were copying, the North Arcot papers referred to by Government were called for on the 1st of June. They occupied 1604 sides, whilst copying, came a further call on the 4th of June for papers connected with the Public Works, and again on the 11th of June for more papers on the Nellore assessment. So that the case was a peculiar one.

12. The Board have always considered their "Collection" Department the least satisfactory in their office, but as already explained this is caused by the (necessary) irregularity of the demands upon it; and when papers are called for, they are wanted at once, so that arrangements for regular work cannot be made. A former Secretary endeavoured to obviate the acknowledged difficulty, by directing copies to be made of all local correspondence, as opportunity offered, so that when Government sent for it, it might be ready, but it was found that much time and labour were expended in copying papers, which were never required by Government after all, or sometimes not required for many months after; there are calls within the last day or two from the Government office for papers disposed of by the Board 18 months, or two years ago, and these will reach the Court of Directors in the form of "Collections" perhaps 3 months hence.

13. The Board have given the subject their best consideration, and are of opinion that every inconvenience may be obviated, and increased advantage obtained by a plan which they are anxious to recommend to Government, who have already done so much towards the public convenience by the introduction of printing, and this is, to permit the Board to purchase the additional type that the Government would have to purchase if they printed the Collections, and a small quantity extra, and then they could print copies in their office. It has been stated in para. 10 that with the type already sanctioned the Board will be able to print all Proceedings to Government, and letters despatched, with the addition of 1000 and a little extra they will be able to print letters received, and every thing being thus to print the "Office Set" and "Broken Set" can be discontinued in writing, and the Government, instead of having as they now propose, first to go over all the correspondence in manuscript and after they have done so, to print it for the "Collections" will require all the papers to be printed, and as no copies will be struck off, the "Collections" will be ready whenever called for. The "Broken Set"

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will be a convenient monthly volume, easily read, and much more acceptable to the Court than the present ponderous tomes. It will also be a convenience to the Board to have printed copies of their correspondence at once, instead of having, as the Government now propose, to wait till they print their Proceedings involving not unfrequently a delay of one or two years, and an utter want of chronological arrangement.

14. Under the circumstances above explained, the Board trust that the Government will not object to postpone the change proposed till it can be seen what can be accomplished by the press now on its way to the Board's office.

No. 49. ORDER THEREON, No. 1102, dated 29th October 1857.

In this letter, the Board of Revenue make certain observations in reply to the Extract Minutes Consultation dated 6th August 1857, Public Works Department No. 1324, in which the orders of the Government of India for the discontinuance of the broken and office sets of Proceedings in the Chief Engineer's office, were extended to their office.

2. The Board remark that Regulation I. of 1803, renders their office a peculiar one, and very different from that of the Chief Engineer. It is true that Section X. of the above Regulation requires that three copies of Proceedings shall be kept, but it appears that one of them, the whole set, has been long ago discontinued, and that only two copies are now kept; and if this be not a violation of the Regulation, neither will the total discontinuance be so. But however that may be, a great part of the Regulation is obsolete, and Section X. may be rescinded, if it is determined that office and broken sets of the Board's proceedings can be dispensed with without inconvenience.

3. The records of the Board form no doubt, as they say, a connected history of the revenue administration of the Presidency, but viewing the records in that sense, the office and broken sets are not consulted by the Government of Madras, the Government of India, or the Civil officers scattered over the country. The latter officers have each the Board's original correspondence with themselves, and nothing else, and they neither see, nor hear of, either of the sets alluded to. Correspondence on any subject required by the Government is submitted in original, as regards letters from the Provinces, and separate copies of the Board's Proceedings are made in each individual case laid before the Government.

4. In para. 7, the Board question if the Government were correct in saying that "original papers form a sufficient record," and state that their records must be kept in such a form as to be ready to meet their constant demands for papers required for reference. They further add, that it frequently happens that the same paper is wanted at the same time by the Secretary, by the Members, by the Government, and by the Government of India; but the Government believe that this fourfold demand is not so frequent, as the Board appear to have supposed. An office set is no doubt occasionally referred to, and is useful to some extent, but there must, the Government believe, be some exaggeration in the importance attached to it by the Board.

5. In the concluding part of para. 7, the Board say that there are at this moment about 2000 letters (not including those sent in 1857) belonging to their records in the Government office, 200 of which have been there 5 years and more. This point requires explanation, as the Government do not understand what letters the Board refer to. If the Board should not be able to give a correct idea of what this large number of letters consists of, they will be no good enough to furnish a list of them.

6. In para. 9, the Board acknowledge that much of their Proceedings does find its way eventually to the Honorable Court with the Government Broken Set, but they assert that this set often arrives too late to be of any use, while that sent from their office arrives "very punctually and in good time." This statement is however immediately contradicted, as it is added in the margin that, although punctuality in arrival was formerly the rule, it has ceased to be so since the system of sending the Proceedings by sailing ships was introduced. The Board's argument is weakened by their admission that their Proceedings reach England too late to be of much value to the Honorable Court. The Broken Set of the Government Proceedings for one month is now despatched to the Court by the Steamer of the month following, in a compact shape, and reaches England long before the Board's set arrives. It is however unnecessary to

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discuss further the utility to the Honorable Court of the Board's Broken Set, as the question has been referred to the Court, and their orders must decide it.

7. The rest of the Board's letter is devoted to the question of discontinuing the practice of copying collections in their office, and to a recommendation that all correspondence, Proceedings, and Collections, should be printed in their office, with the press lately sanctioned by Government. They say that they will be able to print all these papers in their own office, without any extra expense to the State, if they are permitted to purchase some additional type. Such a plan would no doubt make the Board's records more compact, and complete, than they have ever hitherto been, and fully alive as they are to the manifold advantages of printing, the Government would be glad to see so extensive a use made of it in the Board's office. As the Board observe, the convenience to Government in receiving all the Board's communications in print, will be very great.

8. The Government however doubt whether the Board can effect this object without material delay, with the use of only a single press. The Government attach so much importance to the submission of correspondence in print, that they will be prepared to grant the Board a press in addition to that already sanctioned, if, on mature consideration and after consulting some one practically acquainted with printing, they should be able confidently to assure the Government, that the plan they propose can be carried out without any additional charge than the final cost of a press and type, and without delay to the public business of their office. In replying to these orders the Board will, to save time, submit for the approval of Government, an estimate of the expenditure they propose.

9. The Government hope that the Collections called for, for despatch to the Honorable Court, which remain in arrears will be forwarded to the Government office without further delay.

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
16 September 1854.

16 Sept

123056

Thomson

J. P. Smith Esq.

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

C. M. M. Esq.

Chief Secretary

to Government

Sir,

With reference to Extract
Minutes Consultation of 6 August 1854,
A. 1534 P. M. of Public, directing certain
measures to be adopted as to the disposal
of the Records of the Office of the Board
of Revenue, I am directed by the Board
to submit for the consideration of Govern-
ment some observations on the subject,
which they trust will induce the Govern-
ment somewhat to modify the proposed
arrangement.

The remarks of the Govern-
ment of India, as explained in Colonel
Buller's letter, seem to have reference
wholly

entirely to the Chief Engineer's Office, and the Board doubt if they are equally applicable to the Office of the Board of Revenue."

3. A reference to Regt of 1803 will make it evident that the constitution of the Board's Office, and the nature of their duties, are widely different from that of the Chief Engineer, and that their Records must necessarily occupy a much more important position. In one case a multiplication of copies is seldom required except in the case of Circulars, and in many instances the value of the Record is quite ephemeral; whereas in the other case the Regulation itself enforces the duplication of Records, and it is hardly necessary to inform Government that the Records of the Board form a connected history of Revenue Administration, necessarily, and frequently referred to not only by the Members and Secretaries, but by the Court of Directors, the Government of India, the Government of Madras, and all the Civil Officers sent abroad into the Country, who are entirely guided

guided by the instructions and precedents set forth in their Records.

4. The duties of the Board of Revenue in this Presidency are much more multifarious and they believe their administrative functions much more onerous than is the case in Bengal, and yet it does not appear that the Government of India have thought it advisable to introduce into the Office of the Calcutta Board, those Rules which may be well adapted to an Executive Department like that of the Public Works.

5. The grounds for the proposed change in Madras seem to be, the saving of expenditure, and the expected convenience to the Government Office, but the Board would submit that the saving of expense would not be at all commensurate with the incompleteness that would soon manifest itself, and they can propose a plan by which all that the Government require may be afforded without impairing the efficiency of their own Office, and without incurring any greater expenditure than

than the Government already contemplates
in the Extracts from the Consultation under
consideration.

6. The Government propose three
things. i. The discontinuance of the Board's
"Office set." ii. The discontinuance of the
Board's "Book set." iii. The transcription
(or printing) of the "Collections" in the Govern-
ment Office, instead of (as hitherto) in the
Board's Office.

7. As far as the convenience
of the Government is concerned, the discontinuance
of the Board's "Office set" can entail no
difference. The saving would be, the saving
of a few minutes. But to the Board,
this measure would be one of extreme
inconvenience. Their "Office set" is in fact
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ranged in a chronological and connected
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but it must be evident to those who
have had experience of the routine of
an Office like that of the Board of Revenue
that to depend only on bundles of original
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journals, and rest satisfied with the
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In the case of the Board of Revenue,
the objection is even far greater. For it is
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arranged in order, but to have them in
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at the same time, and not only this, but
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to the Government Office, and returned
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business

business would often be at a stand still. It has for years been a well known rule of the Record Department when papers are called for "Originals gone to Government Volume will be sent." There are at this moment about 2000 Letters (not including those sent in 1834) belonging to the Board's Records in the Government Office, 200 of which have been there 5 years and more.

It can therefore be conceived what delay and confusion would arise, were there no duplicates in the Board's Office at hand for immediate reference. The above circumstances will, the Board think, be sufficient to show that the "Office Set" cannot be dispensed with.

Next with regard to the "Written Set" which it is proposed to discontinue, as apparently unnecessary. The "Written Set" is in exact copy page for page of the "Office Set" and is in fact the whole of the Board's Proceedings transmitted monthly to the Court of Directors. It is so called in contradistinction to the "Whole Set" which was a copy of the Proceedings

Proceedings for the whole year at once, sent annually. The Government are of opinion that the Reports to Government by the Board which are eventually transmitted to the Court, will generally give a complete view of the subject; and together with the "Collections" every information will be available to the Home Authorities from the Printed Set of the Government Proceedings.

By Dec. & Reg. 1 of 1803 the Board are required to keep three separate sets of their Proceedings. The "Whole Set", referred to above, has been for some years discontinued, and the reduction is now at its lowest limit. The Court of Directors have already once declined to sanction its abolition, and the Board are led to believe that it is a set which is considered at the India House as necessary. It is true that much of the Board's Proceedings does find its way constantly to the Court through the Government Written Set, but it often arrives too late to be of any use, whereas the set sent direct from the Board's Office arrives very

very punctually and in good time. The Board may perhaps be allowed to mention that one of their members lately in England who was in the habit of dropping up his knowledge of what was going on in his Office by reading their Bulletin set at the India House, was a witness to the call for information in the subject of Messrs. Lorne regarding which a long and important discussion had been carried on between the Government and the Board during the early part of 1836. Had it not been for the "Bulletin set" of the Board's Proceedings which was at hand, the Court would have been deprived of much valuable information, for though the correspondence did no doubt eventually reach them, it could not have

² The "final resolutions" of Government are dated 23 January 1837.

have done so till a year after the discussion took place*, and they were desirous of enunciating their views at once. And not only would the late period at which the Board's Proceedings would arrive in England if only sent as part of the Government Despatches, deteriorate from their value, but there are a considerable number of matters discussed and cases disposed of by the Board which do not come upon the Consultations of Government, and which may from time to time form subjects of reference in the Office of the Court of Directors.

40 The third proposition
of the Government is that the fol-
lowing be made up in the Govern-
ment Office. There is a Section
called about the term which
it may be well to explain. When
the Board report any matter to
Government, they enclose copies
of their letter to the Local Officer.
To whose District the subject
refers, and his original letter.
Should it be a matter which is
subsequently brought to the notice
of the Court, the Board are called
upon to make the copies in their Office
in duplicate of the above enclosures,
(their letter to the Local Officer, and
the

the original letter is forwarded by the
Government to the Court of Directors (one
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part of their Consultations. These enclo-
sures are the "Collections". The Board quite
agree with the Government that these Col-
lections should be printed, but they are
unable to see why they should be printed
at the Government Office, rather than at
the Office to which they belong as Records.
The Government observe that it will in-
volve some additional cost to the Print-
ing Establishment of their Office, which
may be partly met by a reduction of matters
in the Board's Office, but the Board would
suggest that the Collections be printed in
their own Office, in which case, no in-
crease will be required to the Printing
Establishment of the Government Office,
and no charge will be required in the
Board's Office. A Printing Price for the
Board's Office sanctioned by Government
in Extract Minutes Consultation 2^d July
1857, has already been ordered in England,
and is probably already on its way out.
The

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12. Mr. C. has always considered that the various Departments of the Govt. depending on him, this was a great responsibility. This is caused by the increasing magnitude of the demands upon it, and when they are called for they are wanted at once, so that arrangements for regulation could not be made. A former Secretary endeavored to obtain the acknowledgment of a duty by drawing upon it to make up all local circumstances, as a temporary expedient. But when Government went to it, it ought to be ready, but it was found that much time and labor were expended in copying the papers which were never required.

of Government, afterwards, or sometimes not required for many months after. There is little within the last day or two from the Government Office for Papers supplied of by the Board of Directors, or 2 years ago, and there will reach the Board of Directors in the time of Collection, but they are not the same.

3. The Board have given the subject their best consideration, and are of opinion that any improvement may be effected, and increased, by a system of type which they are anxious to recommend to Government who have already done so much towards the public convenience by the introduction of Printing, and this is, to permit the Board to purchase the additional type that the Government would have to purchase if they printed the Collection, and a small quantity extra, and then they could print everything in their Office. It has been stated in Paris that with the type already sanctioned the Board will be able to print all Proceedings to Government, and Letters despatched with the Collection type and

[illegible]

Under the circumstances now explained, the Board trust that the Government will not object to postpone the choice

change proposed but it can be seen what
can be accomplished by the Board in one
its way to the Board Office.

Robert L. Taylor

— *Ch. longicauda* —

22. 3. 1923

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John

John C. Johnson

Ch. Kelly, Esq.

At the City of New York, 18th March 1864.

P.M. Cons. 11th Augth /57. N^o 39440

Revenue 1857 I cheer to
Cons. 29th October

N^o 1087.

From
The Agent to the
Board of Revenue.

To
The Adj. Secy to
Government

Dated the
29th October 1857.

N^o 3058

S^{er} N^o 1102. 29th October

Submitting observations
with reference to certain changes
proposed by Government in certain
Cons. of 6 August 1857 in regard to
the business of the Board's office
recommending that the Board be
permitted to purchase a small
quantity of extra type for printing
their "Collection and Prospectus"
and trusting that Government will
postpone the introduction of the
changes until the results of the
working of the Press in the Board's
office can be seen.

N^o 48

23rd Oct^r 1857

Revenue Department

N^o 1102

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
dated the 29th October 1857.

Read the following
letter from the Adj. Secy to
the Board of Revenue:

Reminded the 29th Oct 1857

H

L

B

In this letter the
Board of Revenue make
certain observations in
reply to the Extract from
the Minutes dated 6th
August 1857 & the Board
Department of the
revenue the order of the
Government of the day for
the introduction of
the changes and the

Sets of Proceedings in the
Chief Engineer's Office,
were extended to their
Office.

2. The Board re-
marks that Regulation
of 1803 renders their
Office a peculiar one,
and very different from
that of the Chief Engineer.
It is true that Section
8 of the same Regulation
requires that three Copies
of Proceedings shall be
kept, but it appears
that one of them, the
oldest set, has been long
ago discontinued, and
that only two Copies are
now kept; and if a
third

15
this be not a violation
of the Regulation, neither
will the total discontin-
uance be so. But
however that may be,
a great part of the Re-
gulation is obsolete,
and Section 8 may be
rescinded, if it is deter-
mined that Office and
Board sets of their Board
proceedings can be dis-
posed of without incon-
venience.

3. The records of the
Board form no doubt,
as they say, a connected
history of the previous
administration of the
Department, but referring
to

The records in that sense,
the Office and Brother
Ske and not consulted
by the Government of
Madras, the Govern-
ment of India; on the
Civil Officers scattered
over the Country. The
latter Officers have
each the Board's or
original correspondence
into themselves, and
nothing else, and they
neither see, nor hear of,
either of the sets of
correspondence nor
any subject required
by the Government or
submitted and original,
or regards letters from
the

¹⁰
~~102~~
the Provinces, and separate
copies of the Board's pro-
ceedings are made in
each individual case
and before the Govern-
ment.
In Para 7, the
Board question if,
the Government were
correct in saying that
original papers form
a sufficient record, and
state that their records
must be kept in such
a form as to be ready
to meet their constant
demands for papers
required for reference.
They further add that
it frequently happens
that

that the same paper is
wanted at the same
time by the Secretary,
by the Members, by
the Government, and
by the Government of
Justice. but the Com-
missioner believes that this
fourfold demand is
not so frequent, as the
Board appear to have
supposed. The Office set
is no doubt occasionally
referred to, and is useful
to some extent, but there
must, the Commissioner
believes, be some ex-
planation in the im-
portance attached to
it by the Board.

17/2
In the concluding
part of Para 7, the Board
say that there are at
this moment about 2000
letters (not including
those sent in 1857) belong-
ing to their records in
the Government Office,
200 of which have been
there 5 years and more.
This point requires ex-
planation, as the Co-
mmissioner does not un-
derstand what letters
the Board refer to. If
the Board should not be
able to give a correct
idea of what this large
number of letters con-
sists of, they will have
gone

that the same paper is
wanted at the same
time by the Secretary,
by the Members, by
the Government, and
by the Government of
India, but the Govern-
ment believe that the
fourfold demand is
not so frequent, as the
Board appear to have
supposed. The Office set
is no doubt occasionally
referred to, and is useful
to some extent, but there
must, the Government
believe, be some exag-
geration in the im-
portance attached to
it by the Board.

At the concluding
part of Para 7, the Board
say that there are at
this moment also at 2000
letters (not including
those sent in 1857) belong-
ing to the records in
the Government Office,
200 of which have been
there 5 years and more.
This point requires ex-
planation, as the Go-
vernment do not un-
derstand what letters
the Board refer to. If
the Board should be
able to give a correct
idea of what this large
number of letters con-
sists of, they will have
gone

good enough to furnish
a list of them.

In para 9, the
Board acknowledged
that much of their
Proceedings has found
its way eventually to
the Honorable Court
with the Government
before them set, but they
assert that this set
often arrives too late
to be of any use, while
that sent from their
Office arrives "unexpediently
and in good time."
This statement is how-
ever immediately con-
tradicted, as is noted
in the margin that,
although

although formality is
arrived was formerly
the rule, it has ceased
to be so since the system
of sending the proceed-
ings by sailing ships is
now introduced. Thus the
Board's argument is
weakened
and by their admission
that their proceedings
reach England too late
to be of much value to
the Honorable Court.
The knowledge of the Gov-
ernment proceedings for one
month, is now intro-
duced to the Court by the
steamer of this month
following, via coast
ships, and reaches England
long

long before the Boards
set arrives. It is however
unnecessary to discuss
further the ability to
the Honorable Court of
the Boards' Brother set,
as the question has been
referred to the Court, and
their orders must decide
it.

The rest of the Board's
letter is devoted to the
question of discretion
in the practice of copy-
ing collections in their
Office, and to a recommenda-
tion that all correspondence,
proceedings, and Collections
should be printed in
their Office, with the Corp.
Library.

2
likely sanctioned by Govern-
ment. They say that they
will be able to print all
these papers in their own
Office, without any extra
expense to the State, if
they are permitted to
purchase some addi-
tional type. Such a plan
would no doubt make
the Board's records more
compact, and complete,
than they have ever hitherto
been, and fully a hint as
they are to the manifold
advantages of printing,
the Government would
be glad to see a systematic
miniature of it in the
Board's Office. As the Board
chooses.

obvious, the convenience
to Government in receiving
all the Board's commun-
ications in print, will
be very great.

8. The Government
has never doubt whether
the Board can effect
this object without, or
without delay, with the
view of only a single proof.
The Government attaches
much importance to
the submission of com-
munications in print,
that they will be pre-
pared to grant the Board
a proof in solution to
that object of satisfaction
of our nature, consideration
and

and after consulting our
own practically acquainted
with printing, they should
be able confidently to assure
the Government, that the
plan they propose can
be carried out without
any additional charge
than the final cost of a
proof and type, and without
delay to the public business
of their office. In replying
to these orders the Board
will, to some time, submit
for the approval of Govern-
ment, an estimate of the
expenditure they propose.

9. The Government
believes that the Collection
for
the ^{for} ~~for~~ dispatch to
the

Honorable Court
which remain in arrears
will be forwarded to
the Government Office
without further delay.

B. G.

Copies to the Bd. of Rev.
Copy 30

10 August 1857

1102

Revenue 1857 Rept.
Cons: 29th October

No 1103

Extracts from the
Rept. 29th Oct 57.

From 3rd Nov 57 to 31st Dec 57

From 1st Jan 58 to 31st Dec 58

Respecting the salaries of
the Hon. Court of the Privy
Council, the Secretary and Clerk
being proposed to assist the Clerk
in additional duties of the Hon.
they propose can be carried out
without any additional charge.

1104 & 49