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Revenue Department

Minutes of Consultations

23rd Dec 1857

Back Numbers 83 - 857

Order No 1353 of 24th Dec 1857

பாதுகாப்பு பிரிவு–1

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்வு - ராமன்

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 17-1-07

சரிபார்க்கும்
முதல் மு.நி.பா.எ.
கையொப்பம்

சரிபார்க்கும்
2–ம் மு.நி.பா.எ.
கையொப்பம்

அனுமதிச்சி
உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம்

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No. 83. *Minute by the Right Honorable the President.*

Mr. Ricketts has with these papers requested the opinion of Government on two points.

1. The employment and remuneration of Military officers holding Civil appointments.
2. The Uncovenanted Service.

I presume that the first is considered a legitimate subject for discussion, from the fact, that it has been customary in India to employ a large number of Military officers in Civil Departments, at the same time I imagine, that the adoption of this course has been caused very much from necessity, or at all events was so originally, though it may latterly have become rather the rule than an exception as regards the non-regulation Provinces and newly acquired Districts.

In cases of necessity recourse must be had to the best means at hand when the assistance of Military officers are alone obtainable, and there may be instances in which distinguished men in the Army may have manifested talents so peculiarly well adapted for Civil employ, that the good of the public service requires their being so engaged; but I cannot, as a general rule, acquiesce in the practice, and I am of opinion, that it would be objectionable to reduce it to a systematic plan, as would be the case were a definite allotment of offices to Military men with salaries attached be authoritatively sanctioned.

It appears to me to be in opposition to all rule, system, and experience, to attempt to make the army the school for civil employment, and almost certain to result in obtaining imperfect civilians and dissatisfied soldiers.

The injury that has been sustained by the army, in consequence of the absence of so many officers on staff, is, I believe, now generally allowed, and it requires very little reflection to come to the conclusion that the effects on both officers and men must be most prejudicial.

I think the rule should be laid down, and as far as possible adhered to, by making the members of each service equal to the demands likely to be made on them, that civilians are to perform civil duties, military men military duties.

In that case officers of the army would only be called on for civil service in such exceptional cases as may from time to time occur, and their remuneration should be left to the Government for the time being to determine under the special circumstances of the case.

Such being my view of the subject, it is hardly necessary for me to enter further into particulars.

I will only remark, I do not clearly see, taking into consideration, paras 11, 12, 13, how Mr. Ricketts draws the conclusion that Military men and Civilians should receive similar salaries, as according to his own admission in paras. 12-13, the Military would thus have an advantage conferred on them.

The inference which hence results, viz. the general reduction of civil salaries, is one to which I have not as yet given my assent, as I have had no evidence before me to prove either its necessity or justice.

I am fully impressed with the grave and serious importance of the 2d point brought to notice.

It is surrounded with difficulties, and a step taken in a wrong direction may cause serious inconvenience if not peril to the British Empire in India.

I have been required to give an opinion and shall do so without reserve, but I must take leave to express doubts as to the judiciousness of discussing this subject at the present time to the extent now under review, more especially as it is allowed, that "concession may be for a time a dead letter." There are two distinct questions to be solved.

1. The description of employment and the amount of emolument to be allotted to the Uncovenanted service, strictly as such.

2. Whether any and what opportunities should be afforded to the officers of that service for obtaining offices equal in duties, position, and emoluments, to the highest in the Covenanted service.

With respect to this first question, the views of this Government were recorded in Minutes of Consultation 24th December 1857, No. 1354, and I am not at present prepared to recommend any further extension.

At least I do not see, that any more comprehensive measure is required for the immediate wants of the public service; at the same time, I would not wish to deprive this portion of the public servants in this Presidency from any further advantages, which may be conceded to their service throughout the Empire.

I would here mention, that I cannot coincide with the opinion that Europeans should be debarred the opportunity of entering the Uncovenanted branch, except in case of a deficiency of East Indians and Natives.

The Government should procure the services of the best men, and the fact of the probability of their being both energetic and loyal should not be other than a recommendation, there is little fear, I conceive of the number of European candidates being so great as to interfere materially with the interests of those born in the country.

The matter comprehended in the 2d question is of deep import, and no one I believe will doubt the advisability of giving openings to the Natives of the country for the attainment of higher position, distinction and emolument, but I am disposed very seriously to question, whether this is the right time for effecting this, or whether the course suggested would prove satisfactory.

Mr. Ricketts proposes to place certain offices now held only by Covenanted Civilians at the disposal of the Supreme and the Subordinate Governments to which they should at their discretion appoint Uncovenanted servants, "supposing them to be thoroughly qualified for the performance of the duties."

The first question to be solved in considering this proposition is, what constitutes thorough qualification. An answer may be found by looking to the Covenanted service.

It is conceded that such a service is not only advisable but necessary, it has been established for the purpose not only of insuring to Government the labours of efficient officers for a certain stipulated period of time, but also to secure to it, looking to its position in this country, a certain number of able men, who are bound by all the feelings and ties of race of country, and of principle to maintain its supremacy.

In discussing a question of this nature, classes and not individuals must be considered; and looking to circumstances and events at present occurring, I would ask, are the thorough qualifications above specified likely to be met with? and would it be advisable to run any risk, looking to the very small numbers of the Covenanted service by diminishing its strength.

Mr. Ricketts certainly states, that he would limit the appointments at first to those in the Judicial line, but Political capital can be made, and indirect hostility carried on in that as well as any other Department, perhaps better from being less open to suspicion and to detection.

Again by the course proposed, it appears to me the several Governments would be placed in a most invidious position, for if the discretionary power were given, it is certain, that natives would aspire to them at once, and would not believe that they were not fully capable of undertaking the responsibilities.

The authorities then, supposing in their judgment the candidates should not be competent, would either have to sacrifice the interests of Government, or to offer what would be taken as an insult to a whole community.

If an opening to high employment is to be given to Natives, I am of opinion, that it should be offered by requiring entrance into the Covenanted Service, not by the manner in which English young men are admitted, but after having attained a certain standing in the Uncovenanted Service in India, and after having subsequently passed a certain period in England.

We are here a paramount race, professing to be superior in attainments, in civilization, and in all the qualifications appropriate to a governing class.

Let us be true to ourselves, and support our own dignity of character, and we may depend upon it, we shall in doing so act most truly and most honestly by the natives.

If the natives wish to be raised to official equality with educated English gentlemen, they must be capable of sympathizing with them morally, socially, and intellectually, at all events to some extent.

Men cannot act together long, particularly in conducting the important affairs of Government, unless there be some degree of concord upon such subjects.

If the Natives do not raise themselves to our standard, we must descend to theirs, if offices with similar obligations and responsibilities are to be held by both races.

The result of adopting this latter alternative is not difficult to predict.

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Fort Saint George, Revenue Diary after Consultation 23d December 1857.

Mr. Ricketts would appear to scout the idea of Greek and Latin being necessary for Judges in India; but if it be our object to improve the state of this country by the introduction of Western civilization (and its gradual advance is inevitable) I would point out, that that civilization is mainly founded and more especially its system of jurisprudence, on the immortal works of the sages of Greece and Rome (in subordination to revelation); and that though it may not be necessary for every man to be a scholar in those languages in order to attain distinction, yet it is requisite that he should be to some extent imbued with the principles and habits of thought, and of society, which have been derived from them, in order to enable him to act with those who would be his equals in official position.

Lastly, I must beg leave to dissent from the principle which appears to be assumed as a correct one, throughout this paper, that Government is to go into the market and procure labour at the cheapest rate.

The fact of a Covenanted service is almost a contradiction to this.

But such a course practically is not and cannot be carried out without risking the Empire.

No doubt an advertisement for a few weeks in the Times Newspaper, would provide a staff, which would undertake to do the work from the Governor General downwards for two thirds less money.

But how long after would the British Dominion last?

The Government must consider not only for what sum men will undertake to do the work, but also to its officers being able to maintain their position with proper dignity, and to conduct the important duties entrusted to them without being harassed perpetually with the carking cares of narrow means.

The lowest priced article does not often prove the cheapest.

Small salaries generally cost a country very dear.

In my opinion, the proper course for Government to adopt in settling the subject of remuneration for a Covenanted service is to consider two points:

1st. The allowances which should be given for the requirements of each office after taking all the circumstances of the holder and his position into consideration.

2dly. After settling that, whether the public finances can afford the necessary funds.

The final decision as to the exact amount must be determined by the inquiries on the latter point.

November 2d 1857. (Signed) HARRIS.

No. 84. *Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*

Entirely concurring in the views, on every point, so forcibly expressed in the Minute by the Right Honorable the President of this date, I will only observe that I am persuaded that the opinions with respect to employing Natives in situations of the highest trust and responsibility entertained by Mr. Ricketts when his letter of the 10th September 1856, No. 497, was written, have now undergone so complete a change in reference to recent events in the Bengal Presidency, that he would himself be foremost to oppose effect being given under present circumstances to the measures in that respect which he then advocated.

Madras, 2d November 1857. (Signed) PATRICK GRANT.

No. 85. *Minute by the Honorable WALTER ELLIOT.*

Of the two questions especially brought under notice of the Commissioner in this paper, the first which relates to the remuneration of Military officers performing Civil duties, involves a further consideration, viz. whether the system by which so large a number of administrative officers are drawn from the army is to continue.

It is admitted that the large transfers of Regimental officers to Civil employment arose out of emergencies which made it impossible to find the required agency elsewhere.

The Government must always exercise a power of selecting its ablest servants, from every branch, for special services requiring peculiar qualifications. But it is not likely that the same expedient will be resorted to for the execution of ordinary routine duties. I cannot suppose that the plan of transferring officers educated and trained for one profession to another requiring equally careful and sedulous preparation, will be suffered to continue, especially when the practice is detrimental to the particular branch of the service so denuded.

Under this view I have no hesitation in saying that persons engaged in such temporary employment cannot claim equal remuneration with those permanently engaged in it.

Such temporary occupants are liable to be withdrawn at any moment by the exigencies of the service, to a sphere where other rewards and distinctions are open to them. They come unprepared into their foreign duties, their experience is gained only to be thrown away when promotion or active service calls them away, perhaps never to return to the same field of labor.

I regard the Uncovenanted branch of the service as a means of obtaining a valuable description of agency for the performances of routine duties beyond the capacity of the ordinary class of Clerks and yet needlessly occupying the time of the heads of Departments.

It is now proposed to extend their opportunities of usefulness and to admit them to some of the highest offices in the State.

The Commissioner gives a list of those to which he considers them eligible, embracing seats in the Legislative Council, on the bench of the Sudr Udalut, &c.

This is all vastly liberal and very philanthropic.

But is it practicable in the present relative condition of European and Native interests?

I am aware that the ranks of the Uncovenanted services are equally open to Europeans and East Indians. But their confined numbers compared with the native population requires the question to be considered principally as it bears on the latter class.

As far as this Presidency is concerned, I am decidedly of opinion that a sufficient opening has already been given to this class with reference to their attainments and general character. The office of Principal Sudr Ameen has only been raised to its present level within the last very few years. The post of Deputy Collector has been promised but not yet conferred.

The few men of superior attainments to be found in this Presidency, and they are but few, have earned positions far ahead of any that the great body of their fellow countrymen in the public service could have aspired to in an equally short time.*

But although their temporal interests have undergone such a change, they remain stationary in all other respects. Their improved education has freed them but little from the prejudices which still enslave the great mass of their fellow countrymen, nor has it raised their moral standard above that which is considered sufficient by the Native community at large.

The distance between them and their European superiors and fellow servants is no whit diminished. Caste observances impose an insurmountable impediment to all social intercourse. There is not a single feeling or interest in common between the two.

Occupying the position we do as a dominant foreign race, the educated classes must under such circumstances, look upon us with feelings of alienation, perhaps of dislike. And it must always be matter of deep solicitude how far we can gratify their aspirations for place and power consistently with our own safety and the maintenance of our own superiority.

It appears to me that our proper course is to continue as we are now doing gradually to enlarge the field of subordinate employment, leaving admission into the higher offices of the State to a time, and it must be a distant one, when the great body of the people are able to form a just judgment of the conduct and fitness of their superiors, and when a higher standard of morality and a purer faith shall have rendered them worthy of being entrusted with higher responsibilities.

2d December 1857. (Signed) WALTER ELLIOT.

No. 86. *Minute by the Honorable WILLIAM A. MOREHEAD.*

In the remarks made in the above Minutes on the untenable propositions submitted by Mr. Ricketts to this Government for consideration I fully concur.

Mr Ricketts in his speculative letter has discussed it appears to me subjects entirely foreign to the duty entrusted to him. His letter from first to last has little reference to existing circumstances, but aims at effecting an entire revolution in the mode of transacting the public affairs of India; involving changes never before contemplated, and raising questions which I feel satisfied neither the Home Government nor the Supreme Government a[re] prepared to enter upon, and most assuredly could not desire to have mooted in their present fo[rm]. The only portion of Mr Ricketts' letter that we can deal with is that regarding the Sea Cu[s]tom House, and this has been referred to the Collector of Sea Customs for remark.

5th December 1857. (Signed) W. A. MOREHEAD.

* I may instance the Head Serishtadars of Masulipatam and Tanjore, the 1st Interpreter of the Supreme Court, the Acting Dewan of Travancore, all young men of short periods of service.

No. 87. ORDER THEREON, No. 1353; dated 24th December 1857.

1. In one of the notes which accompanied the above letter, Mr. Ricketts records his sentiments on the pay to be alloted to Military men when performing Civil duties. The Government will first consider the general question of employing Military men in Civil office, and then the salaries to be alloted to them. It has been customary in India to employ a large number of Military officers in the Civil Department. The practice arose from necessity on new Kingdoms and Provinces coming under our rule, the management of which the Covenanted Service was too limited to undertake; but what was first an exception, has latterly become a rule, and in all the non-regulation Provinces and newly acquired districts, the employment of Military men has become a regular and organised system.

2. The policy of the measure, as a general system to be followed under ordinary circumstances, appears to this Government to be very questionable indeed; in cases of necessity, recourse must be had to the best means available, and it no doubt has happened that the pressure for men to fill Civil office has been at times so great, that the employment of Military officers has been unavoidable; there have also been instances in which distinguished Military men have shewn talents and acquirements so peculiarly adapted to Civil duties, that the good of the public service has required that they should be so employed: as a general rule however, this Government cannot approve of the practice, and they consider that it would be objectionable to reduce it to a systematic plan, as would be done, if, as the Commissioner proposes, a definite number of Civil offices were allotted to Military men, and authoritatively set apart to be filled by them only.

Para. 16.

3. It appears to this Government to be in opposition to all rule, system, and experience, to attempt to make the Army the School for Civil employment; and that it would almost certainly result in obtaining imperfect civilians and discontented soldiers. The injury that has been sustained by the Army in consequence of the employment of a large number of officers away from their regiments on staff duties is now generally admitted, and very little reflection will serve to shew that the effects, on both officers and men, from the continuance of such a system, must be most prejudicial. The Government therefore consider it desirable that a rule should be laid down, and adhered to as far as possible, that Civilians shall be employed to perform Civil duties, and Military men confined to those properly appertaining to the Army. By the establishment of such a rule, and by taking measures for keeping up the full complement of each service, to the extent required to meet the demands likely to be made upon it, the employment of officers of the Army in Civil duties will be of rare occurrence, and confined only to such exceptional cases as the emergencies of the service may from time to time create, when, it appears to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that their remuneration may be left to the determination of Government for the time being, according to the special circumstances of each particular case.

4. The Government consider this plan of remunerating Military officers according to the special considerations which may have called forth their services in the Civil branch, far better than that proposed in Mr. Ricketts' letter, of assimilating the salaries of Civil and Military officers when employed on the like Civil duties. Nor indeed do the Government see how Mr. Ricketts draws the conclusion that Military men and Civilians should receive similar salaries, as, according to his own admission, the Military would thus have an advantage conferred on them, seeing that honors and distinction are open to them which are denied to the Civil service, and this of itself implies the necessity of a difference in remuneration. It appears to this Government that the employment of Regimental officers on Civil duties should only be a temporary arrangement to meet emergencies, when it is impossible to find the required agency elsewhere; and they have no hesitation in saying, that persons engaged in such temporary employment, cannot claim equal remuneration with those whose permanent profession it is. The reasons for this are obvious; such temporary occupants are liable to be withdrawn at any moment by the exigencies of the service to which they properly belong, to a sphere where other rewards and distinctions are open to them, they come unprepared to the performance of duties which are foreign to them, and their experience is gained only to be thrown away, when promotion or active service calls them to the Army, perhaps never to return to the same field of labor.

Paras. 11, 12, 13.

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

N° 83 1353/5 Glenwick

[illegible] has [illegible] these papers
[illegible] the opinion of Counsel on
[illegible] points [illegible]

1. The Entitlement & Enumeration
of Pitching Spurs testing Cert.
for Interests.

2. The Unincumbered Source.

[illegible]

1353/6

5

In that case [illegible] be
left for [illegible] to [illegible] this
[illegible] and [illegible] carefully
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]
last for [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]:

Take any one side of the subject. It
is hardly necessary for me [illegible]
into particulars.

Strike only a mark. I do not charge
me - taking into consideration - [illegible]

There are two distinct questions to be solved
1. The description of employments & the
Amount of Emolument to be attached to
the recommended Districts or Wards &c.
2. What opportunities
Charles has of ascertaining the opinion of that
Service for Attorney Offices equal
in Character & position to be conducted by the
highest in the Professional Line
with respect to the Public question.
In the course of which I have consulted in
Most of those
& I am led at present to recommend

any further Extension
At least I would see that any
more comprehensive measure is left open
for the immediate benefit of the public
Service. At the same time I would
not wish to oppose the postponement of the
public servants claim any further
Arrangements. What may be considered
by them as a Compact with the Country.
I would have remarked that I am
not convinced with the opinion that
Europeans should be debarred the
opportunity of entering the Profession

[illegible] possibility. I [illegible] upon the [illegible]
of the country for the attainment of [illegible]
[illegible] instruction & amusement. but I
am prepared very cheerfully to [illegible] the
time that is the right time for effecting this
or whether the same suggested would [illegible]
satisfactory.

Mr Secretary proposes to place a steam [illegible]
light ship by [illegible] funds
at the disposal of the Superior Authorities
Light Vessels they should at their discretion
appoint uncommanded vessels - "supposing
them to be thoroughly qualified for the performance
of the duties."

The first question to be taken is whether

chapter & set individuals - except the members.

looking to circumstances & equity appears

necessary - I would ask - are the transp

qualifications above specified tidy to

meet with. ? & would it be advisable to

matters of the Commander Forces by di

minishing its strength -

Mr Ricketts certainly states - that he under

stood the opponents of part Bill were in the

political line - but political capital can be

made - & assent hostility cannot be

that not only as any other Department -

perhaps better from being kept open to suspicion

Again by the course proposed - it appears
that no natural Guard would be placed in
their municipal Capacity - for if the discretionary
power were given - it is certain - that nature
would require to obtain citizens - & would not
obtain citizens that they were not fully capable of un-
derstanding the responsibilities -

The petitioners think - supposing in their pet.
that the candidates should not be compet
would either have - to sacrifice the interests o
Cat - or to appear - what it is better avoid
in all - as whole community -

If our opinion of high employment is the
true - I am of opinion - that it should be
by requiring entrance into the corporation

Suggest that ~~[illegible]~~ that

after having attained a certain standing
in the incorporation service in order to

after having intelligently expect a certain
period to England -

We are here preparing a paramount
~~[illegible]~~ the dispensation of patronage
in distribution - in all the qualifications
appropriate to a governing class -

Let us be true to ourselves - & [illegible]

[illegible] if the nations do not [illegible] themselves
[illegible] - [illegible] - if [illegible] with similar objects
& responsibilities are to be tolerably [illegible]
laws. [illegible]

The result of adopting that latter alternative is not difficult to predict.

Mr Sinclair's words appear to start the idea of Greek & Latin being compulsory to judges in India. But if we do it we can expect to improve the state of that country by the introduction of western civilization - & its general purpose is no

[illegible] any duty if they make - there may depend upon it - we shall be doing so with [illegible]
& most honestly by the natives.

[illegible] if the natives
[illegible] to official equality with
[illegible] English gentlemen - they [illegible]
capable of sympathising with them [illegible]
sincerity & intelligently stick counts to them
upon [illegible]

[illegible] we are
[illegible] cannot act together long - particularly
[illegible] the important affairs of
[illegible] & unless there be some degree of
[illegible] upon such subjects

labour at the cheapest rate.

be[illegible] a communication service to extend a connection to this.

But such a course practically is not to be carried out without finding the Empire.

No doubt an advertisement for a few weeks in the Times newspaper would produce a staff - which we undertake to work from Portland Gaol downwards for [illegible] days money.

But how long after would the Irish Question last?

We [illegible] not only what

Earnestly I would point out that this limitation
& more especially the [illegible] of independence
is mainly founded in the immortal work
of those days of Greece & Rome - that this it
[illegible] is wrong for any man who
[illegible] in those languages in order to obtain
distinction - but it is delusive - but could
be to some extent [illegible] by the principles which
[illegible] - which have been drawn
from them - in order to enable him to act
with those who would be his equals in after
position.

Lastly I must beg leave to depart from
the principle which appears to have governed
in a recent case - transport this paper -
that Govt is open into the market & procure

1st the allowances which should be given for the displacements of the Officers taking all the circumstances of the holder their position into consideration.

2nd Officers letting that whether their pensions can afford the temporary funds.

The final decision must be determined as to the exact amount by the inquiries in the latter part.

Hamilton.

Nov 2/17.

1353/16

Revenue 1857 Dept.
Dafter Cols 23d Decr.

No 1653

Minute by the Right Honble
the President.
Dff 2d November 1857.

No 83.

Observing upon the question
of the employment & remuneration
of Military officers holding Civil Em-
ployments, that there may be in-
stances in which distinguished
men in the Army may have ac-
quired talents so peculiarly
well adapted for Civil Employ-
that the good of the public service
required their being so engaged
but, he cannot as a general
rule, acquiesce in the practice,
& as to the second point for
consideration (the remunerative
Service) remarking, that the
lowest priced articles, do not
often prove the cheapest, & that
in settling the salary of remu-
neration, the position, & re-
quirements of each Office should
be taken into consideration.

1353
17

Entirely concurring in the views, on
every point, so forcibly expressed
in the Senate by the Right Hond the
President of this date, I state only
therefore that I am persuaded that
the opinions with respect to Indigo
Patents in situations of the highest
trust & responsibility entertained
by Mr Ricketts when his letter
of the 10th Sept. 1836 No 499 was
written, have now undergone a
complete change in reference to
every existing in the Bengal Presidency

that he would himself be foremost to oppose effect being given under present circumstances to the measures in that respect which he then advocated

P. Grant

Madras
2 Nov 1857

B53
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Revenue 1857 Deptt.
D after Cons. 23d Decr.

No. 1652.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
Dd 2d Novr. /57

Concurring entirely in the views, on every point, so forcibly expressed in the Minute of the Right Honorable the President and observing that he is persuaded that the opinions of Mr. Ricketts with respect to employing Natives in Situations of the highest trust, and responsibility, have now undergone so complete a change in reference to recent events in the Bengal Presidency, that Mr. Ricketts would himself be foremost to oppose effect being given to the measures which he advocated on the 10th September 1856.

No. 84.

1353/19

1353
021

The distance between them & their
European superiors often leads to
it to what demanded. Each otherness
expose an unreasonable suspici-
ment both social intercourse
There is not a single feeling or interest
in common between the two.

Occupying the position we do as
a dominant foreign race, the
educated class
[illegible] circumstances, look upon
under such
us with feelings of aversion tem-
pered by dislike. And it must always
be matter of deep regret how far we
can gratify these aspirations for place
& power consistently with our own
safety & the maintenance of our own
superiority. It appears to me that our
true course is to continue as we are
now, & leave it to continue as we are
now doing.

with the native population requires
the question to be considered principally
as it bears upon the Civil Service.

As far as this Presidency is concerned
I can decidedly say that the present
system has already been good to this class
of the community & their claims & general
character. The Govt of Bombay has only
been raised into [illegible] within the last seven
or nine years. The best of Hindus (who have been known
but not yet confined.

The progress of European attainments
& they are not [illegible] have raised
a keen [illegible] for [illegible] which
have extended to all ranks.

But the Native Educated Class undergone
a change. They have shown themselves in all Presidency
[illegible] their improved education has [illegible]
from their prejudices which stood between the
sympathies of their fellow countrymen [illegible] raised them
most favourably [illegible] which is considered by
[illegible] Government at large

now long gradually to enlarge
the field of subordinate employment
[illegible] admitting into the higher
[illegible] departments of the state to a time of
years of the state to a time of
[illegible] it must be a distant one when
the great body of the people are able
to form a just judgment of the conduct
& virtues of their superiors & when a
higher standard of merit & service
shall have ordered them worthy
of being entrusted with higher responsibilities

Walter Scott

2/12/57

* I may allude to the 42d Sec. of Mississippi Laws &
the Circuit Interpreter of the Supreme Court, the appointing
Power of Commissioners — all young Men of short service.

A-86 Minutes by the Honorable Governor

In the remarks made in the above minutes
on the unfavorable impressions entertained
by the Indians to their Superintendent Hardy
1353/92
towards me. I have in his presentation of the case has direct-
ed it appears to me subjects of a delicate nature
to the duty entrusted to him. In the letter
from Genl to last has taken upon me to assign
any unworthy motives, but assumed to speak
an entire reconciliation in the mode of transacting
the public affairs of Florida — Involving charges
which are personal to myself, & reciting questions
which I feel to be unjust & unkind to the Honorable
Secretary of War. I have assumed to take
upon the Supreme Govt. an unpleasant duty
before, & most reluctantly would not desire
to have resorted in this present form
to the only protection of Gen. H. that we can
[illegible] really

Revenue 1857 Department
Despatch Cons 23d Dec.

No 1650

Minute by the Honorable
Walter Elliot Esqr.

Dated 2d December 1857.

Observing on the question as to whether the system by which so large a number of administrative Officers are drawn from the Army is to continue that the Government must always be exercise a power of selecting its ablest servants from every branch, for special services requiring peculiar qualifications, but it is not likely that the same expedient will be resorted to for the execution of ordinary routine duties and adding that under this view he has no hesitation in saying that persons employed in such temporary employment cannot claim equal pensions with those permanently engaged in the

No

Minute by the Honorable
William Morehead Esqr.

Dated 5th Decr. 1857.

Fully concurring in the remarks made in the Hon: Mr. Walter Elliot's Minute on the pensionable professions submitted by Mr. Russell to this Government for consideration.

No 85- 86-

13/57

Read with reference to that proceeding Fee & Customs Dance & this has been referred to the Board of Sea Customs

Wm Morehead.

5 Dec.

57