

1552

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
8th September 1871.*

- Read again G. O., dated 12th June 1871, No. 1,032.

Read also the following :—

No. 92. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th June 1871, No. 2,488.
Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 12th June 1871, No. 1,032, Revenue Department.

ABSTRACT.—*M. Sami Naidoo, late Tahsildar of Conjeveram Talook.*—Passing orders on his petition to cancel the order transferring him from Conjeveram to Madurantakum, and to rescind the order relating to his suspension.

EARLY in 1860 Sami Naidoo, then Tahsildar of Sydapet, was transferred to Conjeveram, because he was doing badly in Sydapet, and it was desirable to remove him from the vicinity of the Presidency town.

2. In December 1862 Mr. Cunliffe, the Collector of the district, recommended his transfer to Chingleput. Mr. Hooper, the Sub-Collector, thought it necessary, because he had two shrotriems in Conjeveram; because he was greatly in debt to many persons residing there; because his uncourteous behaviour had made him hated by everybody, so much so that his presence at great feasts and festivals in the town was a source of danger; because he had been extraordinarily lax in assessing the Income-tax and collecting the land-revenue; and because his conduct as a Magistrate had been unsatisfactory, exposing him to fines by his superior and to censure from the Session Court.

3. Mr. Cunliffe endorsed much of Mr. Hooper's complaints from his own knowledge of the man.

4. The Board called for further information before passing orders.

5. Mr. Cunliffe replied, maintaining his opinion, that the transfer should be made, and, adding to what he had said before, that Sami Naidoo often brought his magisterial powers to bear on purely Civil cases, with the knowledge that he had no right to do so, and that he often visited Madras without leave.

6. The Board thought sufficient ground had not been shown for *degrading* Sami Naidoo, and they refused to transfer him, because a transfer could not be effected without either degrading or promoting him. They admitted, however, the desirability of a transfer if Sami Naidoo's landed property (of which they did not know the particulars) was "too extensive to allow of his retaining his present position."

7. In November 1867 Mr. Thornhill, who was then Collector, brought to notice a case in which there had been a boundary dispute between Konerikuppam Sami Naidoo's shrotriem village and the neighbouring village of Nulloor. In Fusly 1274 the Curnum of Nulloor had entered the disputed land as belonging to his village, and after a Jummahbundy inquiry (at which Sami Naidoo was present as Tahsildar) the land had been declared by the Sub-Collector to belong to Konerikuppam, and the Curnum had

Board's Proceedings, 21st November 1867, No. 7,593.

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been suspended for three months. In Fusly 1275 the Curnum repeated the entry, and Mr. Fane, who was holding the Jummahbundy (Sami Naidoo being still Tahsildar), sent a Clerk to measure the land, and then again declared it to belong to Konerikuppam, and dismissed the Curnum. In 1867 Mr. Burnell, then Sub-Collector, when preparing his report on two petitions which had been presented to the Board by the Curnum, had the ground once more measured, and found that according to the pymash all the disputed land was within the boundaries of Nulloor, and the greater part of it also within the boundaries of Konerikuppam, or in other words, that there was, as might have been expected, a conflict of boundaries which had not come to light before.

8. Sami Naidoo was exonerated from the suspicion of having had any discreditable connection with this affair, but it convinced Mr. Burnell, Mr. Thornhill, and the Board, that it was objectionable that he should be Tahsildar of the talook in which his shrotriem village was situated.

9. It must be observed that long previous to this Sami Naidoo had leased out the shrotriem, and the magisterial jurisdiction over it had been given to the Sub-Magistrate and Deputy-Tahsildar, but that only diminished slightly the inexpediency of keeping Sami Naidoo in Conjeveram. The village was still his property: he could not help wishing to improve it or abstain from exercising a great influence in its affairs, and he had an official position which must have unduly strengthened his hands in his capacity of a private proprietor of land in the neighbourhood of Conjeveram.

10. Although Sami Naidoo did not interfere *discreditably* in the Jummahbundy inquiries, it is difficult to believe that he, as Tahsildar, had no influence with the officers conducting it.

11. As another instance of how Sami Naidoo might *possibly* use his position to benefit the shrotriem, the Board, without expressing any opinion as to the correctness or otherwise of the Sanitary Commissioner's surmise, quote the following passage from his letter recorded with Government Order, 12th January 1871, No. 53, in which allusion is made to Sami Naidoo and Konerikuppam in connection with a project for improving the water-supply of Conjeveram:—

“The reluctance to meddle with the question possibly may have been due to the fact that a late Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, a Government official, held lands (a family property) under a tank which received the water that the town reservoirs had a lien upon.”

12. The Board cannot concur in the view expressed by Government that when a Tahsildar has leased out an estate in his talook, and it is under another Sub-Magistrate, “he has nothing to say to it.” Though the land be rented out, and the ryots carry their criminal complaints before another officer, he does not cease to be a *proprietor of land in his talook*.

13. In November 1867 Mr. Thornhill, in reporting on complaints of extortion brought against Sami Naidoo, again pointed out, with the concurrence of Mr. Burnell, that it was necessary to

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remove Sami Naidoo from the Conjeveram Talook altogether. He further recommended that the head-quarters of the talook should be removed to Tenneri. The Board could not consent to the latter proposal, but they stated that they would acquiesce in any transfer of Sami Naidoo which would improve the efficiency of the public service without causing degradation or loss of pay.

14. Thus on many separate occasions the Board had recognized the desirability of removing Sami Naidoo from Conjeveram, but had at the same time shown the greatest consideration for him, and Board's Proceedings, 11th July 1870, No. 4,821. had negated all recommendation of the local officers which involved degradation. When an opportunity offered of transferring Sami Naidoo to Madurantakum, a Tahsildarship of a higher grade, the Board were glad to avail themselves of it, though it involved promotion which Sami Naidoo had not deserved. The expediency of removing him from Conjeveram was so evident that the question whether he would lose pay on account of his connection with the Registration Department was not of the least importance.

15. The Board are satisfied now, after the fullest reconsideration of the subject, and in spite of the terms of the order of Government, that they did what was best for the public interests, and would fail in their duty if they acquiesced in Sami Naidoo's return to Conjeveram.

16. The Board attach very little importance to the “characters” given by Mr. Fane and Mr. Burnell, written doubtless in a hurry with the desire to please, and when their responsibility was ceasing. They have watched Sami Naidoo's career for many years, their attention having been compelled by the unusually large number of petitions which have been received by them regarding his conduct. They believe Sami Naidoo incapable of being a good Tahsildar anywhere, and least of all in Conjeveram.

17. The Board now pass to the consideration of their order of the 19th August 1870, suspending Sami Naidoo for a month. It would be illogical to allow the justice or injustice of this order to influence the discussion regarding the propriety of the transfer, and it would be a mistake to make such justice or injustice a reason for sending Sami Naidoo back to a place where the Board believe he would be worse than useless.

18. In his letter dated the 22nd July 1870, No. 291, Mr. Blair recommended that Sami Naidoo should be suspended Board's Proceedings, 19th August 1870, No. 5,383. for six months on the ground that he made repeated visits to Madras without leave, that he had told a distinct falsehood regarding his last visit (on a Sunday), and that Mr. Fane had *feared* that Sami Naidoo was a great story-teller.

19. If the Board had attached any importance to the allegation of falsehood twice repeated, they would have considered six months' suspension too light a punishment, and before passing orders they would have heard what Sami Naidoo had to say in his defence. As it was, they noticed that Mr. Fane's “fear” was by no means a conviction resulting from full inquiry, though they thought and still think that Sami Naidoo left his talook on the 17th August (a Sunday) without permission, and knew he had done so. He states that Mr. Crole gave him a general

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8th September 1871.*

permission to visit Madras till his troubles were over. Mr. Crole replies that Sami Naidoo asked for such a permission, but that he refused it. The Board believe Mr. Crole.

20. Nevertheless the false statement, whether made with the intention of deceiving or not, could do no harm, and was palliated by the circumstances.

21. On the other hand the Board had long been aware of Sami Naidoo's frequent visits to Madras, and attempts to get the deliberate recommendations of the local officers set aside by canvassing gentlemen who knew nothing of the facts of the case, and enlisting their careless sympathy in his behalf. As for the fact that this last unauthorized visit was on a Sunday, the Board think that a most dangerous precedent will be created if it is recognized that a Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate is allowed to quit his talook without leave even on a Sunday.

22. The fact of Sami Naidoo's repeated unauthorized visits to Madras had been brought to the notice of the Board by Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Burnell and Mr. Thornhill, as well as by Mr. Blair. They marked their sense of *this* misconduct by suspending him for a month, and they could not have done less.

23. It is possible, however, that Government may dissent from this view, and it is at all events a serious matter if the order in which Mr. Fane recalled his accusation of falsehood was concealed from Mr. Blair; the Board resolve therefore to direct Mr. Barlow to make immediate inquiry, and report how the concealment or oversight occurred, and who is responsible for it. He will state also whether any further inquiry resulted from the official memorandum of the 4th August 1865, which threw considerable blame on the Stripermatore Sub-Magistrate, now, the Board believe, the Tahsildar of Chingleput, and if so, what came of it.

No. 93. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th July 1871.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of the Chingleput District, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 8th July 1871, No. 307.

I HAVE the honour to furnish the report called for by the Board at paragraph 23 of their Proceedings No. 2,488, dated the 20th ultimo, received, however, only on the 27th, after which a reference to the sub-division records was found necessary.

2. The draft of the report sent by Mr. Blair was in his own hand-writing, and the papers were brought to him by the late Head Writer Sivasankara Mudali, but the reason of Mr. Fane's order, recalling the accusation of falsehood not having been noticed, appears to have been unintentional oversight for which nobody was responsible, for the following reasons:—As the Board are aware there have been many complaints against Sami Naidoo, and for some years past the papers connected with him were in a separate bundle docketed "Sami Naidoo's affair"; this bundle was brought by the late Head Writer to Mr. Blair, but the memorandum in question was not in it, but was found in its *proper* place among the Revenue papers sent to the Sub-Collector, 1865. I do not think, therefore, that either the Head Writer or the office were aware of its existence; it was found

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after some search on the clue being given by the Board, and it must be remembered five years have past since it was written.

3. I have further to report that from the enclosed letter from the Sub-Collector, it seems that no further inquiry took place regarding the conduct of the Stripermatore Sub-Magistrate on the receipt of Mr. Fane's second memorandum by the then Sub-Collector, though the said Sub-Magistrate Ratnasabapathy Mudali, now Assistant Abkarry Superintendent, was shortly (2nd November 1865) afterwards moved to Tiruporur—why, is not clear from any document.

4. I have not considered it necessary to take an explanation from Ratnasabapathy Mudali, because there is nothing whatever on record, and he would be virtually on his defence.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From the Acting Sub-Collector, to the Acting Collector of the Chingleput District, dated Vendalore, 5th July 1871, No. 477.

IN reply to your No. 652 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to report that, on the receipt of the official memorandum (to be returned), which is enclosed for your inspection, Mr. Webster issued Takeeds to Sami Naidoo and Ratnasabapathy Mudali to appear before him on the 8th August 1865. No explanation appears to have been taken from the latter officer, in accordance with the instructions of the Collector, and I regret to say that the records of the Sub-Collector's Office afford no clue to the manner in which the subject was disposed of. The memorandum is not even endorsed with the date of receipt.

2. Ratnasabapathy Mudali is I here at present employed in the Madras District as Deputy-Abkarry Superintendent. I have the honour to suggest that a statement may be taken from him.

SUBMITTED to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 20th June 1871, No. 2,488.

2. It appears that no intentional deception was practised on the Collector, with regard to Mr. Fane's second order cancelling his censure of Sami Naidoo.

No. 94. ORDER THEREON, 8th September 1871, No. 1,552.

Miscellaneous.

UNDER the circumstances stated by the Board in paragraphs 21 and 22 of their Proceedings dated 20th June last, the Government will not interfere further in the matter of Sami Naidoo's suspension for a month in August 1870.

2. As regards his prayer for transfer from Madranticum, where he has lost two children by cholera, the Government resolve to refer him to the Board from whom they are satisfied that he will receive every consideration.

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3. Ordered that the following endorsement be passed on Sami Naidoo's petition, dated 2nd July 1871:—

"Petitioner is referred to the Board of Revenue from whom his prayer will doubtless receive every consideration."

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.



Revenue Department

*Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 20th June 1871*

*Read Government Order dated
12th June 1871, no. 1032, Revenue
Department.*

*Board's Proceedings 17th June
1868, no. 4491.*

*Early in 1860 Sami Naidoo
then Tahsildar of Sydapatt
was transferred to Conjeveram,
because he was doing badly
in Sydapatt and it was de-
sirable to remove him from the
vicinity of the Presidency town.*

2 *In December 1862 Mr.
Cunliff the Collector of the
district recommended his
transfer to Chingleput. Mr.
Hooper, the Sub Collector,
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thought it necessary, because
he had two Shrotrams in
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greatly in debt to many
persons residing there, because
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body, so much so that his
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Board's Proceedings

24th January 1863, No. 477.

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7. In November 1864 Mr. Thornhill who was then Collector brought to notice a case in which there had been a boundary dispute

between

Board's Proceedings
21st November 1864
No. 7593.

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-trem Village and the neighbouring Village of
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had entered the disputed land as belonging to
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to belong to Honerikuppam and the curnum
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being still Tahsildar, ^{sent} a clerk to measure the
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9 It must be observed that long previous to this Sami Naidoo had leased out the shrotrium and the Magisterial jurisdiction over it had been given to the Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar, but that only diminished slightly the inexpediency of keeping Sami Naidoo in Conjeevaram. The Village was still his property; he could not help wishing to improve it or abstain from exercising a great influence in its affairs and he had an official position which must have unduly strengthened his hands in his capacity of a private proprietor of land in the neighbourhood of Conjeevaram.

10 Although Sami Naidoo did not interfere discreditably in the Jummabundy inquiries it is difficult to believe that he, as Tahsildar, had no influence with the Officers conducting it. It is another instance of how Sami Naidoo might

Board's Proceedings
17th June 1868 No. 4491

might possibly use his position to benefit the Shrotrium, the Board, without expressing any opinion as to the correctness or otherwise of the Sanitary Commissioners' surmise quote the following passage from his letter recorded with Government Order 12th January 1871 No. 53 in which allusion is made to Sami Naidoo and a Konerikappam in connection with a project for improving the water supply of Conjeevaram.

"The reluctance to meddle with the question possibly may have been due to the fact that a late Vice President of the Municipal Commission, a Government official, held lands (a family property) under a tank which received the water from the town reservoirs had a lien upon."

11 The Board cannot concur in the view expressed by Government that when a Tahsildar has leased out an estate ^{in his station} and it is under another Sub-Magistrate, "he has nothing to say to it?" Though the land be rented out and the ryots carry their criminal complaints before another Officer he does not cease to be a

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12 In November 1867 Mr Thornhill, in reporting on complaints of extortion brought against Sami Naidoo, again pointed out with the concurrence of Mr Burnell that it was necessary to remove Sami Naidoo from the Conjeveram talook altogether. He further recommended that the head quarters of the talook should be removed to Tenneri. The Board could not consent to the latter proposal, but they stated that they would acquiesce in any transfer of Sami Naidoo which would improve the efficiency of the public service without causing degradation or loss of pay.

Board's Proc:
24th February 1868
N^o 1360-

13 Thus on many separate occasions the Board had recognized the desirability of removing Sami Naidoo from Conjeveram, but had at the same time shown the greatest consideration for him, and had negatived all recommendations of the local officers which involved degradation. When an opportunity offered of transferring Sami Naidoo to Madurantecum, a tahildarship of a higher grade, the Board were glad to avail themselves of it though it involved promotion which Sami Naidoo had not deserved. The expediency of removing him from Conjeveram was so evident that the question whether he would lose ^{pay} on account of his connection with the Registration Dept^t was not of the least importance.

Board's Proc:
11th July 1870
N^o 4821

The

14 The Board are satisfied now, after the fullest re-consideration of the subject, and in spite of the terms of the order of Government, that they did what was best for the public interests, and would fail in their duty if they acquiesced in Sami Naidoo's return to Conjeveram.

15 The Board attach very little importance to the "characters" given by Mr Lane, and Mr Burnell, written doubtless in a hurry with the desire to please, and when their responsibility was ceasing. They have watched Sami Naidoo's career for many years, their attention having been compelled by the unusually large number of petitions which have been received by them regarding his conduct. They believe Sami Naidoo incapable of being a good Tahildar anywhere, and best of all in Conjeveram.

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16 The Board now pass to the consideration of their order of the 19th August 1870, suspending Sami Naidoo for a month. It would be illogical to allow the justice or injustice of this order to influence the discussion regarding the propriety of the transfer, and it would be a mistake to make such justice or injustice a reason for sending Sami Naidoo back to a place where the Board believe he would be worse than useless.

17 In his letter dated the 22nd July 1870 No 291, Mr Blair recommended that Sami Naidoo should be suspended for 6 months on the ground that he made repeated visits to Madras without permission, that he had told a dishonest false hood regarding his last visit (on a Sunday), and that Mr Fane had feared that Sami Naidoo was a great story teller. Bds Pro 19 Aug 1870 No 5383

18 If the Board had attached any importance to the allegation of false hood twice repeated, they would have considered 6 months suspension too light a punishment, and before passing orders they would have heard what Sami Naidoo had to say in his defence. As it was they noticed that Mr Fane's "fear" was by no means a conviction resulting from full inquiry

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though they thought and still think that Sami Naidoo left his talook on the 17th August (a Sunday) without permission, and knew he had done so. Mr states that Mr Crole gave him a general permission to visit Madras till his troubles were over. Mr Crole replies that Sami Naidoo asked for such a permission but that he refused it. The Board believe Mr Crole.

19 Nevertheless the false statement whether made with the intention of deceiving, or not could do no harm and was palliated by the circumstances.

20 On the other hand the Board had long been aware of Sami Naidoo's frequent visits to Madras and attempts to get the deliberate recommendations of the local officers set aside by canvassing gentlemen who knew nothing of the facts of the case, and substituting their

their coreless sympathy in his
behalf. As for the fact that
this ^{last} unauthorized visit was on
a Sunday the Board think

that a most dangerous precedent
will be created if it is re-
cognized that a Tahsildar and
Sub. Magistrate is allowed to
quit his talook without leave
even on a Sunday.

21 The fact of Sami Saidloo's re-
peated unauthorized visits to
Madras had been brought to the
notice of the Board by Mr.
Cramb, Mr. Burnell and
Mr. Thornhill. ^{as well as Mr. Blair.} They marked
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^{careful}
"Dangerous"
"Should have
been in con-
sistent." The
14th and 15th
Sunday is a
Disorderly - but
a Tahsildar
cannot quit
his talook
without leave.
L. D.

22 It is possible however that Govern-
ment may dissent from this view and it is
at all events a serious matter if the order
in which Mr. Fane recalled his accusation
of falsehood was concealed from Mr. Blair.
The Board resolve therefore to direct Mr. Blair
to make immediate enquiry, and report
how the concealment or oversight occurred
and who is responsible for it. He will
state also whether any further enquiry
resulted from the Official Memorandum of
the 4th August 1865, which threw considerable
blame on the Superintendent Sub Magistrate,
now, the Board believe, the Super-
intendent, and if so what came of it.

/ True Extract /

J. G. B.
Acting Secretary

To

The Acting Secretary to
Government
Revenue Department
with 2 Petitions & 1 Enquiry: returned
& with Copies of Correspondence

20 Febry/71 No 110 CL
12 June/71 - 125-127

Rev: 1871 Sept
No 1970

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue.

of 20 June/71

Ref 21

Desp 20 June/71

encl
No 1552 3 September 1871

Submitting their

observations in
regard to transfer
of Mr. Sami Rauda
late Tahsildar of
Conjeveram Talug
to Madurai Taluq
in Chingleput
District.

No 92

c 24 June/71
P. 31 June/71

His Excellency
The Right Honorable
Lord: Napier
Governor of Madras
My Lord

As I hear that the Board on the
receipt by them of my petition to Government
expressed prejudicial opinion as to my official
conduct as Tahsildar, on the reports of
two or three out of 20 European Revenue officers
under whom I have served, and as I am ignorant
as to the particular grounds on which that opinion
has been formed, I consider it due to myself
with a view to prevent any bad impression
being created in the mind of your Lordship
to submit a short history of my official life
from the period I held the position of Tahsildar
in Conjeveram Talug.

I was sent to Conjeveram Talug
on promotion by the Honorable R. Ellis in 1860
who

who was then officiating Collector of the District. This gentleman was not unaware that I had a Shetrum village in Cojjeram when he appointed me to that place, and he observed at the same time that he saw no objection to my having possession of it. The question of Shetrum which was made a ground to ask for my transfer from Cojjeram by Mr. J. L. S. in 1863 and the report of the Acting Sub Collector Mr. Hooper who was for a very short time in the District has been fully explained in my first and second Petitions dated 29 May and 2 June 1871 respectively to Government. It is however necessary distinctly to state that I have nothing to do with the proprietary right of the Shetrum village which belongs to the Alwaras and I only receive the land assessment and that too from the leaseholder to whom the Shetrum was leased out in 1864 in accordance to the advice of Mr. Clarke one of the late members of the Board of Revenue. This Shetrum is an ordinary common village, and with the exception of this I have not got and wish

13
of ground, and still I am sorry it was said to have been represented that I possess extensive landed property which is not at all a fact. There was a question of boundary dispute in connection with this Shetrum village which was finally settled by the officers of the Demarcation Department in favor of the Alwaras ^{of that village} as was twice decided by the ^{Revenue} authorities and with which I had literally nothing to do. In July 1863 a separate Sub Magistrate was appointed to Cojjeram Town and I was thus relieved of the charge of the Town and of all interference with the sectarian religious disputes of its Brahmins. This Sub Magistrate is also a Deputy Magistrate of Cojjeram Town and its suburbs and therefore I have no either Magisterial or Revenue jurisdiction over the Sub Magistrate's Division to which the Shetrum village belongs, and consequently I have neither direct or indirect official influence over the Revenue or Magisterial affairs of that village. It is therefore quite clear that things were altogether altered from the state in which

which they were found when Mr. Miliffe first wrote to the Board asking my transfer from Coimbatore in 1862 and I was remaining there as Tahsildar for the last 10 years and my official conduct was in no way impeached.

Mr. Hooper the Acting Sub Collector in writing to Mr. Miliffe in 1862 I recollect observed among other things that I was unpopular at Coimbatore and not liked by the people; that I contracted debts from many people; and that I was remiss in the collection of Revenue. With reference to this I beg to state that that was the first year in which Income Tax Act was brought to operation and it is true that I was not liked by the rich Merchants and Ryots who were assessed by me as was the fate of all Income Tax Assessors in almost all Taluqs of the District where there are such troublesome towns as that of Coimbatore. I have contracted no debts either in 1862 or in any subsequent years. As Mr. Hooper and other gentlemen purchased articles of consumption for their domestic purposes and paid for

for them at the end of the month in one or the month of their pay I did not which I viewed as objectionable. With regard to collections in 1862 I do not suppose that my Taluq had a larger balance against it than other Taluqs of the District. In subsequent years there was no such remark against my Taluq. To my knowledge I was the first in collections in most years than other Taluqs. Mr. Hooper in that year remarked to me in person that I was unsuccessful during the festival times and that in a certain case I rendered myself open to censure. I beg to submit that the presence at the grand festivals of Coimbatore was hailed with great joy and satisfaction by all classes of people and pilgrims who attended them because it tended partly for the prevention of and partly for the diminution of crimes, and quarrels and disputes, on the part of the people and because it also helped the regulating and improving sanitary arrangements conducive to

to the health of the people in proof of my
popularity. I beg to refer to the testimonials
of Mr. Lane who was about 17 years in the District
and Mr. Burnell which are already before Go-
vernment. It should be remembered here
that Mr. Hooper was a short time Acting Sub-
Collector in 1862 and that Messrs Lane and
Burnell were subsequently in the District
for a long time. Whether or not the favorable
opinion expressed by Messrs Lane and Burnell
should have preference to Mr. Hooper's letter
of 1862 I leave it for your Lordships consider-
ation. As regards the sanitary improvement
I will allow the letter dated 28 May 1864 of
the Honorable Mr. Ellis to speak for itself.
I am much obliged to you for your efforts
in respect of the conservation of the Town of
Conjeveram during the late year.
I hope next year we shall be able
to make methodical arrangements.
It was a good beginning this year
and

and your assistance has been of great use
and in subsequent years my conduct was
considered worthy of the thanks of Government
for my exertions in improving the sanitation
in my command and will be seen from the
official records. It is an extraordinary fact
that the best of Judges and Magistrates per-
form it would be unusual to expect that a
Sub Magistrate could be free from such
errors. Irregularities in procedure and errors of
judgment are common to both European and
Native Magistrates. It is an ordinary thing
with Session Judges and District Magistrates
to point out the errors or faults of their subordi-
nate officers with instructions for their future
guidance and any such remarks or instructions
which may have been given to me for my
guidance in connection with any case or cases
in 1862 cannot in fairness and justice be now
made a point for the purpose of multiplying
grounds

to transfer my request to be transferred
to Coysceeram.

In 1868 certain complaints alleging
that I received some presents were preferred
against me through the intrigues of the late
District Officer and his son-in-law; they
were investigated into; the intrigues were found
out, one of them authors committed to and
punished by the Session Court, and I was
honorably acquitted, but the Collector thought
it proper to recommend me to be transferred
from Coysceeram.

Thus it will be seen on two occa-
sions that in 1862 and 1868 my transfer
from Coysceeram was asked not for any
misconduct on my part.

My transfer to Madanhatum
is not only tending to the real loss of Regis-
tration Fees amounting to nearly 50 Rupees
and

and bodily ill health, which requires Euro-
pean Medical treatment, but also the loss
of my daughter and son and therefore the
transfer which the Board call promotion is
no promotion in point of emoluments nor
attended with comfort of any kind as the
climate of Madanhatum proved to be des-
tructive to my health and on the contrary
in Coysceeram not only I would not sustain
loss in the Registration fees but also enjoy
the benefit of European Medical treatment
which is indispensably necessary for the security
of my health, and I am therefore naturally
anxious to be allowed to remain there another
one year and few months to complete a service
of 25 years which entitles me for pension.

I implore that your Lordship will be
pleased to take into your fatherly and impartial
consideration the facts above enumerated in
connection.

connection with my 3. Petitions presented
to Government which contain full explanation
particularly with regard to my being a story
teller in which my suspension for one month
was funded, and also the medical Certificate
that was produced, and mercifully grant my
prayer to be transferred to Cojaveeram
back again.

I beg to remain

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient
humble and dutiful servant
/Signed/ M. Saveny Naidoo

Indd. S. 3
July 1871

/A true Copy/

M. Saveny Naidoo
Thendoo

Honored Sir

17
I beg most respectfully to submit
the enclosed copy of a Petition which I address
to His Excellency the Governor, for your
kind & patient perusal & consideration,
& pray that you will be pleased to see
that simple justice is done to my case,
& character, for I regret & deeply regret
that my official conduct has been
brought into question, without as I
consider, that fairness & justice which
I fully expected at the hands of the Board.
Your honor will see from the
enclosed, that the Board's objection
to my transfer to Cojaveeram is not
based on any particular charge, or
misconduct, & I am not conscious
of having done any thing during
the 10 years that I was Sahildar

Geo. House

17th July 1871

My dear General

On Saturday last I
received the accompanying
letter from the Man
formerly Tahiti at
Cape Horn & who has been
applied to be sent back

there —
He does want to see
Lord Napier but there
is not any use in
that today —

1808 "Sept 17/1871
No. 92

Geo. House

1808 "Sept 17/1871

1808 "Sept 17/1871

1808 "Sept 17/1871

1808 "Sept 17/1871

his doing so -

Lord Nelson told me
after the Council Day
that his case had been
considered - that

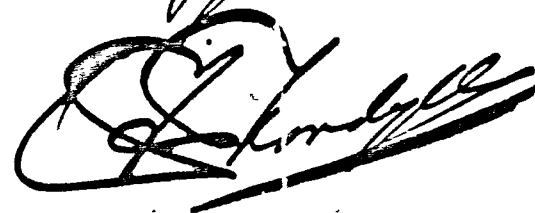
Mr. Puri was opposed
to his being allowed to
return to Congress
because of his having
property there -
but that it had

been decided Not
to oblige him to return
to the States where he
lost two of his children
& has himself been so
ill - so that he would
be sent to another
Station -

Pardon me for again
troubling you about him.
but it seems the only
thing to do - I

I hope for granted you
will be able to find him
the proper answer -

Sincerely yours



Leg.
Colonel F. D. Jones.

My dear Colonel,

I know you
are sick tired of
"Lawny Naidos", and his
importunities - yet, for
the last time, do I ask
you once again to do
the poor a favor, if in
your power -

His case is in a nutshell.
He was removed from
"Conjeveram" to a place
called "Madrauthakun",
where he nearly died of
Cholera, losing a son and
daughter - He prayed
to be sent back to
"Conjeveram" on trial for
six months - failing in

102
this, he has been appointed
to "Livabore" - and the
favor he asks is that
the order appointing
him to Livabore may
be worded temporarily
as a temporary resident
to Livabore -

Then done for him,
his happiness here &
hereafter, would
appear to be secured

Trusting you will
forgive me thus
troubling you -

Believe me
Yours sincerely
J. May Jr

103
The Luz
24. July. 1871

P.S. Pray do not trouble
the trouble to reply to
this - I know how very
busy you always are.
(M.D.)

Read Petition from Mr. Sawney [unclear]
Tahildar of Madrautikam in
Ching Lepet -

Praying that in
consideration of the death
of two of his children at
Madrautikam since his
transfer to that place, and
the impaired state of his
own health as certified by
Medical Certificates accom-
panying: - he may be app-
Tahildar of Travellore [unclear]
on a lower grade & inferior
rate of pay, if his retransfer to Cuperam is deemed
unadvisable.

Read also G. O. 12 a June last,
No 1032.

* But there was
an answer to this
S. O from the
Board. It was accordingly
the answer is with
his view, but we cannot
ignore it in proposing
this order & can we
direct the [unclear] transfer to
Travellore? The [unclear] in [unclear] of the
present [unclear] [unclear]

of the Institute
I have been thinking of
writing you for some time
but have been so busy that I
could not find time.

A. A.

I am aware of
being out of the
ordinary course in
the case of this letter
because I know the
law has pertaining
every member of
the Institute.

in the case of this letter
the ordinary course in
the case of this letter
because I know the
law has pertaining
every member of
the Institute.

I should be much
pleased to hear from
you again.

I would be much
pleased to hear from
you again.

I would be much
pleased to hear from
you again.

I would be much
pleased to hear from
you again.

I would be much
pleased to hear from
you again.

I would be much
pleased to hear from
you again.

A. A.

It is a pleasure to
hear from you and
I hope you are well.

I am very glad to hear
from you and I hope you
are well. I am very glad
to hear from you and I
hope you are well.

I am very glad to hear
from you and I hope you
are well. I am very glad
to hear from you and I
hope you are well.

I am very glad to hear
from you and I hope you
are well. I am very glad
to hear from you and I
hope you are well.

G. A.
Regarding the
of the Board of Directors

Pro. 1st Rev. of 1905 June 5/1.

When the papers
were first circu-
lated I was told
that the committee
which I thought
should be purchased
which was a la-
rence of the 18th

It is shown that the Tahildar's
request for retransfer to Conjeeveram
was declared by Govt a matter
for the disposal of the 1st of Rev.
Great part of the 18th's present
Proceedings appears to have been
written without reference to his
fact. This portion therefore of

I have no terms plotted
an order being placed
in the terms of the
secretary's letter in
much of which I do
not concur and which

these Proceedings calls for no remarks,
beyond an expression of regret
on the part of #2 in C - which he
is confident will be shared by the
1st on reflection, that in the
appreciating the Tahildar's testi-

by I think the placed
in a place position been betrayed into the insinuation
I have known a laudatory observable in Para 15 & five highly
quid pro quo for honourable officers - one of them
with the name of the lately their own colleague - being
lowest every Colly & 1st
Colly however can be specified by name.

in a long from the same, I. In regard to the Tahildar's dis-
pension from office, the accusation
was summed up by the Colly as follows

Pro. 19th Aug 170
No 5,383

and a not long efficient

Tahildan - and urged his transfer. "This being the second time that his Tahildan has been connected to some other Taluk, of the very serious offence of stating it is perfectly what is not true in official returns. It is a matter, I think that he should not be again allowed to escape punishment, & I therefore beg to recommend that he be suspended for 6 months" and the order of the Bd was conveyed in two lines, viz "Considering all the circumstances of the case the Bd resolve to suspend Sami Tahildar for one month. This punishment will sufficiently mark her disapproval of his conduct". It has now been made clear that Mr. Blair was misinformed of the facts of the earlier alleged case of falsehood, and regarding the second case, there is nothing to be added to the remarks recorded by Govt. In Para 6 of their Progs marginally noted. The suspension is therefore cancelled.

12 June/71
No 1032
Pers: I have thought they have treated him in the best manner possible. I have not been able to find out any more. I have not been able to find out any more.

pass any order on these persons. Enclosed the put accordingly the further information which the Bd have called for.

J. D. P.
A. V.

Mr. Blair has been informed of the same. Dated 18th June 1871. is now circulated.

23/6/71

C. N. 2379

N^o 1552

8 Sept 71

Send again for 12 June 71

N^o 1032

Kind also 20 June & 18 July 71

N^o 2488

Under the circumstances stated by the B. in paras. 21. & 22. of this Dec. of 20 June last, the Govt. took action before further in the matter of leaving Kaid's suspension for a month in August 1871.

As regards his prayer for leave from Madras: I am sorry to hear that his children by Cholan, the Govt. are not satisfied with the B. - from whom they are satisfied that he will receive every consideration.

Adm. that

A. H.
J. O. S.
N.

His is a perfect
 to God the Son
 his prayer like Father
 every consideration
 L. J.

14. To the Board of Oversees.
1. The Children only with Bakes