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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	46 A	Press / Mis.
Dated	6 1 1877	196

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 84-A. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th October 1876, No. 2,592 :—

Read the following letter from J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 11th July 1876, No. 312.

I REGRET to have to bring to the special notice of the Board the conduct of C. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Tahsildar of Villapuram, as reported on by Deputy Collector Venkatasubiah while in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's Office, and in connection with his evidence in a civil suit in which he was examined as a witness.

2. The Deputy Collector reports him—

1*st.*—For having sent in a false report to Mr. Kough, while Acting Head Assistant in connection with the appointment of the Monegar of a village.

2*nd.*—For having ordered the preparation of false accounts of shavi in the village of N. Kapper and for ordering the Monegar of that village to sign them, he (the Tahsildar) knowing them to be false.

3*rd.*—Great irregularity in the expenditure of Local Funds entrusted to him for repairing a tank.

4*th.*—For suppressing certain facts in connection with the vacancy in the office of Munsif of Vicravandi.

3. The Tahsildar's misconduct in connection with his giving evidence seems to amount to deliberate perjury.

4. The facts connected with the first charge preferred against the Tahsildar by the Deputy Collector are as follow*:—

* *Vide* Temporary Deputy Collector's letter, No. 205, dated 5th May 1876. Enclosures Nos. 1 to 7 as per accompanying list.

On the Tahsildar's recommendation, Mr. Kough suspended the Monegar of Ariyur, by name Koneri Gownden, for three months, but declined to appoint one Perumal Naick, of another village, (who was recommended by the Tahsildar) to act for Koneri Gownden while under suspension, and ordered the Tahsildar to recommend a resident ryot of Ariyur. The Tahsildar, in recommending Perumal Naick to Mr. Kough, pointed out that the village of Vedampatt where he lived was only half a mile from Ariyur, but Mr. Kough nevertheless objected to him on the ground that he was not a resident ryot. Shortly after the receipt of this order from Mr. Kough's, Koneri Gownden was dismissed, and the Tahsildar was apprised of the fact by a takid on the 20th May 1875. On the 22nd idem the Tahsildar wrote an Arzi† to Mr. Kough recommending one Kristnappa Naick as a successor to Koneri Gownden, stating, as his qualifications for office, that he was a resident of the village and paid more than 100 Rupees to Government for lands in that village. On this Kristnappa Naick was appointed by Mr. Kough. The Tahsildar's fault in connection with this recommendation was that he suppressed the facts that this Kristnappa Naick was the brother of the Perumal Naick whose appointment Mr. Kough had already objected to, and that he lived in the same village. The Deputy Collector also reports

† *Vide* Enclosure No. 4.

that the actual, though not nominal, incumbent is Perumal Naick, who does the duties of the office as Kristnappa Naick himself has admitted*. The Tahsildar's explanation† is a rambling one, at the end of which he says that Kristnappa Naick's father had land in the village of Ariyur paying Rupees 100, and that he was informed that Kristnappa Naick, although residing at Vedampatt, rarely visited the village of Ariyur.

* *Vide* Enclosures Nos. 5 and 6.
† Enclosure No. 7.

5. The facts connected with the second charge,‡ which is by far the most serious one, are as follow:—

‡ Deputy Collector's letter, No. 274, dated 15th June 1876. Enclosures Nos. 8 to 25 as per accompanying list.

The Deputy Collector had a remission statement laid before him at the Jamabandi of the village of N. Kapper, in the Villapuram Taluq, in which nunjah remissions to the amount of about Rupees 700 were entered, and were recommended for remission under the Tahsildar's signature. This sum included remissions for shavi, short crop, and waste. Having previously got information that there had been some foul play in connection with the remissions in this village, the Deputy Collector had held an inquiry but found out nothing. At the Jamabandi he wrote on the remission statement an order granting the remissions, but, then, apparently remembering that this was the village regarding which he had held an inquiry, he impounded the remission statement and dismissed the Monegar. The next day he had to go off to Tindevanum to muster pensioners on the 1st June, and on his return to Villapuram he cancelled his order granting the remissions in N. Kapper. He dismissed the Monegar at the Jamabandi "through the suspicion against him" of having been concerned in making up false accounts, and on the night of the 7th June when examining "some public papers" in company with the Taluq Sheristadar of Villapuram the dismissed Monegar appeared and produced some papers which he appears to have given to the Sheristadar with the remark that they were shavi accounts. On examination these papers proved to be—

(1.) § A second remission account (marked C) for N. Kapper in which remissions to the extent of Rupees 1,374 on cawnies 154-8-2 were entered;

§ Enclosure No. 12.

(2.) ‖ The third sheet of an "Olugu"¶ account (marked B) corresponding with C and apparently initialled by the Tahsildar; and,

‖ Enclosure No. 13.
¶ "Olugu" is a fieldwar account of fields inspected by an Azmaishdar.
** Enclosure No. 14.

(3.) ** "Olugu"** account (marked A) exhibiting the details of shavi on cawnies 148-3-3 in the same village, and also apparently initialled throughout by the Tahsildar. On being examined the Monegar stated†† that the Tahsildar had gone to the village of N. Kapper to make shavi azmaish, and had had with him at the time an "Olugu" account which he (the Monegar) had prepared for him, and that from the Tahsildar's notes on this "Olugu" he had drawn out the "Olugu"‡‡ (marked E) which the Tahsildar took away with him, but on which the remission statement laid

†† Enclosure No. 9.
‡‡ Enclosure No. 11.

before the Deputy Collector at Jamabandi was eventually based. On being questioned as to A, B, and C, he stated that the Tahsildar had given him some days after his inspection of the village, and had asked him to sign it, and that on his refusing to do so, because it did not correspond with the Olagu which he had prepared, the Tahsildar had flung it at him after having torn off the bottom of the last sheet on which some long remarks were written, and that B was inside C. Some days after his refusal to sign C, the Tahsildar produced A, and giving it to him with the remark that it contained entries to a smaller extent than C, told him to prepare a remission statement from it. Ten days afterwards he was summoned by the Tahsildar to the cusbah, and asked why he had not prepared the account, on which he stated that it was a false one, and differed from the real one, and that he refused to sign it because he had enemies in the village. The Tahsildar then asked for the other papers, and on his stating that he had them told him to tear them up and gave him E, from which he prepared the statement presented at the Jamabandi.

6. The Deputy Collector sent the papers up to me with the recommendation that the Tahsildar should be prosecuted under Section 218 of the Indian Penal Code for framing an incorrect record with intent to cause loss to Government, and expressed his opinion that there was no necessity to take any explanation from him, at the same time recommending his transfer to another taluq pending the result of the inquiry into the various cases against him.

7. Nearly a week before the Deputy Collector's report reached me, I got a long Arzi* from the Tahsildar in which he complained of the way in which he had been treated by the Deputy Collector, and explained that the differences between the two sets of accounts were owing to the fact of a plot of 30 or 40 cawnies of nunjah, which he had found green and in ear when he inspected the village, having subsequently been reaped and excluded from the account laid before the Deputy Collector under his (the Tahsilar's) orders, although entered in the shavi statement furnished to him by the Monegar on his going to azmaish the village, and he went on to say that if the Deputy Collector had examined him on the point he would have explained the matter, and he wound up by saying he had heard that the original account had been given up by the Monegar on a promise of restoration made to him by somebody.

* Enclosure No. 15.

8. I considered it advisable to transfer the Tahsildar to another taluq, at any rate as a temporary measure, until the charges against him had been reported on and final orders passed on them, and called on him to come into head-quarters to give his explanation. He arrived on the 3rd instant, and I then examined him. He stated† that he made the azmaish of the village of N. Kapper on the 11th of March, that he had had, according to his custom, a khetwar account of fields to be inspected (Olugu) prepared for him by the village officers, and had made his inspection with it in his hand, and noting 30 or 40 cawnies of green crops which were entered in the account he had ordered that they should be reported to him in the event of their withering, but that he was subsequently informed that they had been reaped, and hence the difference between the extent entered in the original "Olugu" and that entered in the one on which the Jamabandi remission statement

† Enclosure No. 7.

was framed. On being shown A, B, and E, he admitted that the initials in A and E were his, as well as the remarks in pencil therein entered, but was not sure about the initials in B, and he added that he thought A was the original "Olugu," which he had framed with him when he made his azmaish. Now A is a paper in three sheets, and on each side of each sheet is written by the Tahsildar the word "Hazar" in Tamil, which he admits refers to all the entries on each side, and means that in respect of all those fields the crops were withered, and the shavi was present when he saw them. Now if we compare A and E there are several reasons which point very forcibly to the conclusion that E and not A was the original "Olugu," apart from the Monegar's allegation that such was the case.

In the first place, E bears the date on which the azmaish was admittedly carried out, while the Tahsildar's method of accounting for the existence of the date on E, viz., that he copied it from the date on the original account A, is obviously incorrect or false since A bears no date.

In the second place, if A was the original account, how comes it that E is in existence at all? And why was it necessary to have a second "Olugu" prepared, or for the Tahsildar to sign it? The "Olugu," as the Tahsildar has admitted, is not a record, but was only intended to aid him in his inspection, and if the 30 or 40 cawnies which were green were afterwards reaped then the original Olugu should have borne at least some note of the Tahsildar to the effect that these fields were green, and this "Olugu" and not E should have been produced at the Jamabandi, and the difference between the entries in it and the remission statement laid before the Deputy Collector would have proved the fact of the harvesting of the crops on these lands.

In the third place, if E was copied from A, how is it that while A has only the solitary word "Hazar" on each side of each sheet, E has opposite to each field notes in ink and pencil showing "short crop" and numerous instances besides "shavi"? Whence came this information if E was not the original account, it could not possibly have been gathered from A.

In the fourth place, there is no record at all of any green crops existing at the time of the Tahsildar's azmaish, and if there had been any what a singular procedure for a Tahsildar making an azmaish, to record in his own hand-writing of those very fields that they were shavi and that the shavi was present, and to leave it to the village officers to find out whether they afterwards became so, and to ascertain their extent? The only reason which could have justified such neglect in the matter would have been the Tahsildar's personal and accurate knowledge of the extent actually "green," but so far from his possessing any such knowledge he can only talk roughly of "about 30 or 40 cawnies," while the actual difference between the areas in A and E is over 50 cawnies.

In the fifth place, the persons who wrote A have deposed* before the Deputy Collector that they wrote it long after the azmaish of the Tahsildar had taken place and at Villapuram, so that it is impossible that the Tahsildar could have had it with him when making his azmaish. Moreover, these persons are friends of the Tahsildar, and seem to have done all they could to throw discredit on the Monegar's evidence during the inquiry.

* Enclosures Nos. 18 and 19.

Lastly, the two accounts themselves bear on their faces evident proofs that E was prepared in the village and A in the taluq. The paper and ink of A are such as are to be found in a taluq cutcherry and not in a village, while E is written on Goa paper, and is added up wrong.

9. It seems to me, therefore, perfectly clear that the original "Olugu" was E, and that A was subsequently framed, and the fact of its being framed leaves little room for doubt of an intention on the part of the Tahsildar to commit a fraud in connection with the remissions for shavi in the village, since it bears his signature and represents loss of crops to a much larger extent than really existed, and if a false remission account was to be submitted it was, of course, necessary to have a false "Olugu" to support it; hence the obvious necessity for the existence of A irrespective of E.

10. As to the "Olugu" B, I have no doubt myself that the Tahsildar's initials, with which I am familiar, are attached to that document in one place, though in another part of it one of the initials is sufficiently dissimilar to justify the Tahsildar's doubt of their being his, though no such room for doubt seems to me to exist in respect of the other initials, and if they are his initials then he is connected with the false remission statement C to which B evidently relates, B being part of the "Olugu" containing the largest extent of fields (158 cawnies) which the Monegar says was flung with C at him by the Tahsildar. As regards C the bottom part of the last sheet, on which it is usual for the Inspecting Officer and the Tahsildar to write their remarks regarding the inspection of fields, has been torn off,—a circumstance which, to say the least of it, looks suspicious. Moreover, this account is written on blue paper bearing the Government stamp. It must, therefore, have been prepared at the taluq, as no blank paper is given to village officers except at the taluq and for work done there. The man who wrote it has deposed that he did so at the instigation of the Monegar.* The account, however, seems to have been made out from the details in the "Olugu" of which B was a part, in which case it must have been written after B, and if the Tahsildar's initials are attached to B, then the whole responsibility for C seems to rest with him, and he would seem to have prepared, or ordered the preparation of, two accounts of remissions much in excess of the actual facts of the case (as disclosed by the original azmaish account E), and his own inspection, and whoever is responsible for their preparation, there can be little doubt that the object with which they were prepared was dishonest.

* Enclosure No. 24.

11. The Tahsildar seems to have been kept informed, without loss of time, of what was going on in the Deputy Collector's Office and of the drift of that officer's report to me, for he has defended himself unasked in his original explanatory Arzi† and before me in person against the charge of having framed two remission accounts in excess of the real circumstances of the case, and of having *subsequently* substituted one for a smaller amount as stated in the Deputy Collector's letter. But, in reality, the charge against him is that after a correct account of shavi had been prepared, he had false ones prepared in excess of it and with fraudulent intent; and I think the circumstances above set forth show such a strong *prima*

† Enclosure No. 15.

facie case against him in respect of this charge that I request the sanction of Government may be obtained for his being put upon his trial under Section 218, Indian Penal Code.

12. As to the charge of grave irregularity in the manner of dealing with Local Funds* placed at his disposal, the facts disclosed by the Deputy Collector's inquiry are as follow:—

* Deputy Collector's letter, No. 278, dated 19th June 1876. Enclosures Nos. 26 to 75 as per accompanying list.

During 1874-75 a sum of Rupees 867-4-9 was placed at the Tahsildar's disposal for improving a large tank in cusbah Villapuram in the month of June 1874. The then Acting Tahsildar was another officer, who, on receipt of the money, opened a chitta in which† all expenditure incurred was entered under his signature, and when he left the taluq at the end of July 1874 there was an unexpended balance of Rupees 706-14-9 which was handed over to Streenivasa Iyengar on his resuming charge of the taluq. The chitta was written by a Gumastah named Streenivasa Ragavachari, and this account seems to have been kept up to nearly the end of the year 1874-75. The sum to credit of the tank account on the 1st March 1875 seems from this account to have been Rupees 214-11-0, and the last entries made in it on account of expenditure were on the 22nd March, up to which date the total expenditure in that month was Rupees 186-9-0, so that the year ought to have closed with an unexpended balance of Rupees 28-2-0, but the bill submitted by the Tahsildar‡ was for the full amount of the allotment. The chitta kept by Streenivasa Ragavachari§ shows how this balance accrued; two sums of 5 Rupees and 30 Rupees were advanced to a peon and to a stone-cutter, respectively, and the advances were debited in the account, and these men refunded 3 Rupees and Rupees 25-2-0 subsequently, which was duly taken credit for in the chitta, but was omitted to be shown as a balance to credit in the bill sent in by the Tahsildar at the end of the year, so that in preparing that bill the missing sum of Rupees 28-2-0 seems to have been adjusted by increasing some of the items of expenditure *pro tanto*, and so balancing the account. It is worthy of note that the office-copy of the bill‖ for the total expenditure showing all the details is in the Tahsildar's own hand-writing. Another singular circumstance in connection with the expenditure in this chitta kept by Streenivasa Ragavachari is a debit of 15 Rupees for fire-wood tickets on the 27th February 1875, while the Jungle Conservancy Ticket Register¶ shows no corresponding credit on that date, though on the 13th February three entries relative to tickets appear in the register amounting in the whole to Rupees 15, and a note is written in it to the effect that this money was paid to the Kottadi peon by Nagappan. This Nagappan seems to have been a bricklayer employed on the tank-repairs, and as the treasury accounts of Villapuram show no credit to Jungle Conservancy till the 27th February, and then one credit of Rupees 68-2-0, it is to be presumed that Nagappan got his fire-wood tickets on payment on the 13th February, but that this money was not paid into the

† Enclosure No. 27.

‡ Enclosure No. 36.

§ Enclosure No. 27.

‖ Enclosure No. 36.

¶ Enclosure No. 75.

treasury till the 27th, a fortnight afterwards, on which date it was repaid to Nagappan out of the tank-money. Again, in 1875-76 a sum of Rupees 999-0-6 was placed at Streenivasa Iyengar's disposal from Local Funds for expenditure on the same tank, but for no part of this sum is either chitta or voucher forthcoming. A bill for the full amount was, however, submitted by the Tahsildar in December 1875. I questioned him as to the reason for there being no vouchers or chitta, and he said* that a chitta was kept by the Gumastah Streenivasa Ragavachari, and while he was away from July to December 1875 by one Ganapathi Iyer, a batta peon, who had been appointed by the Head Assistant Collector to act for him. This man stated before the Deputy Collector that there were vouchers and a chitta, but that they have been made away with by his enemies while Streenivasa Ragavachari† denies that he had any accounts, and said he prepared the bill submitted in 1875-76 from Ganapathi Iyer's dictation. The Tahsildar throws all the blame on these two men, but admits that he drew the whole sum out of the treasury, and handed it over to the Cutcherry Kottadi peon, who kept it in a box along with stationery and other articles. When the Deputy Collector called on the Tahsildar to submit the accounts in connection with the tank-work he did not send any immediate reply to the order, but five days afterwards (on the 22nd May) sent an order‡ to Streenivasa Ragavachari to "prepare and give" the accounts before going to Tindevanum, to which place he was about to be transferred. On being asked to explain the necessity for ordering "the preparation" of the accounts, the Tahsildar said the word "prepare" was a mistake of the writer of the takid. It is a singular circumstance that when the Deputy Collector called for the office-copy of this takid it was reported to be missing, and as it is Streenivasa Iyengar's practice to write important orders and papers in his own hand-writing, it is not improbable that he wrote this takid himself, and that the use of the word "prepare" was in one sense decidedly a mistake.

Note.—It seems from an examination of the treasury chitta to be the custom in the Villapuram Taluq for various miscellaneous receipts to be credited in the cash chitta only once a month and at the end of it instead of daily as received. The Treasury Deputy Collector's attention has been drawn to the matter.

* Enclosure No. 74.

† *Vide* Enclosures Nos. 61 and 72.

‡ Enclosure No. 65.

I am personally aware that Streenivasa Iyengar has always taken the greatest interest in the repairs of the tank at Villapuram, and I believe that if the work done under his superintendence was to be measured by the Public Works Department the result would be a very fair show of work done for the money expended. Still the Tahsildar's admissions show that he has been exceedingly negligent in his manner of dealing with the Local Fund money, while the matter of the missing takid is by no means devoid of a certain suspicious complexion.

13. In the matter of the appointment of a Munsif in the village of Vicravandi§, the Tahsildar is charged with improper partizanship and with intriguing to get a person into this appointment by sup-

§ Deputy Collector's letter, No. 288, dated 16th June 1876. Enclosures Nos. 76 to 82.

pressing the fact that he held the Monegarship of two other villages. The facts are as follow:—

There were four Monegars and a Munsif in Vicravandi, whom, for brevity's sake, I will call respectively Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The Munsif had a son (No. 6) who was Monegar of two villages, each about three miles from Vicravandi. No. 1 was the Munsif's (No. 5's) nephew. The Munsif died on the 12th February 1875, and on the 20th idem, No. 1 applied for leave and asked that No. 6 might act as his Gumastah. The Tahsildar recommended this appointment to the Head Assistant Collector, who, on the 5th March, and apparently in ignorance of No. 6 holding two other appointments, appointed him to act as Monegar of Vicravandi. The order of appointment reached the Tahsildar on the 8th March, and on the 9th No. 6 put in his application to the Tahsildar for the vacant Munsifship. Previous to this, on the 21st February, two out of the three other Monegars of Vicravandi applied to the Tahsildar to be appointed Munsif, and on the same day that the Head Assistant Collector's order was received appointing No. 6 to act as Monegar *vice* No. 1, came an application from the remaining Monegar for the Munsifship forwarded by the Head Assistant Collector. Thus the late Munsif's son and three out of the four Village Monegars were all eager to be made Munsif, and the Tahsildar recommended* No. 6 in preference to any of the others, because the appointment had been in his family for sixty years, because he had been recently appointed Monegar Gumastah for No. 1, and because the conduct of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 was, he said, suspicious. The Head Assistant Collector accordingly appointed No. 6 to the vacant office, the fact of his holding two other Moniemship being still suppressed. A little more than a month afterwards the Tahsildar recommended† No. 6 for a year's leave "on private affairs" from his office of Monegar of *one* of the two villages three miles from Vicravandi. Nothing was said in the leave statement regarding his being still Monegar and Munsif of Vicravandi and Monegar of a third village, and the Deputy Collector thinks‡ that if the facts had been fairly and openly stated, the leave (which was granted) would not have been given, nor the appointment of Acting Monegar and Munsif of Vicravandi have been made. The Tahsildar says in his explanation§ that No. 6 was fit, that the office had been a very long time in his family, and that though he did not report the fact of his plurality of offices to the Head Assistant Collector that officer knew of it from the applications of the rival Monegars. This, however, is probably only a surmise on his part. I think the Tahsildar's conduct in the matter was improper and deceitful.

* Enclosure No. 79.

† Enclosure No. 80.

‡ Enclosure No. 81.

§ Enclosure No. 82.

14. With respect to the perjury the facts are as follow:—

A piece of ground in the village of Valdavur was ordered by a former Collector Mr. Wood, in 1861, to be reserved for communal purposes. Several durkhasts for it were consequently rejected, and the site was for years used as a cattle-stand and threshing floor. Streenivasa Iyengar, in spite of this order, assigned the land in an under-hand way to the Head Constable of his office in 1873, and got the

man a patta for it. Subsequently, when I was at Valdavur the facts were brought to my notice, and I ordered the land to be vacated, and cancelled the patta as obtained by fraud. The Head Constable then brought a suit* to maintain his title and to set aside my order. The Tahsildar was named as a witness on my behalf, and he has† sworn‡ that there was no rule at the time the Head Constable's durkhast was disposed of by him that the Monegar's signature should be obtained to the Khetwar Memorandum, and also that it was not usual at that time to send notice to a village of a durkhast for land in it having been received, and that orders were subsequently issued that publication should be made.

* *Vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 9th January 1875, No. 38.

† *Vide* accompanying translation of a deposition.

‡ Enclosure No. 83.

Now the whole suit depends on the fact whether the Tahsildar himself had acted fraudulently and contrary to rule in the matter, or according to rule and in good faith, and all the circumstances connected with the assignment showed a fraudulent intent on the part of the Tahsildar to secure this piece of land for his friend, the Head Constable, by a disregard of the rules. His deposition appears to me to be absolutely false in respect of the statement that there was no rule in force at the time the Head Constable's durkhast was disposed of (in February 1873) requiring that the Monegar's signature should be attached to the Khetwar Memorandum, for Rule 3 of the durkhast rules which have been in force in the district since 1864 at least distinctly requires this to be done. It seems also quite false in respect of the statement that it was after the durkhast had been disposed of that orders were issued that publication of the receipt of durkhast should be made, inasmuch as the Revenue Board's Standing Order, No. 150-6, dated 15th August 1872, enjoining this procedure was republished in the *South Arcot District Gazette* on the 14th September 1872, and became the practice of the district nearly five months before the durkhast was disposed of. I have not taken any explanation from the Tahsildar in this matter, because his deposition before the Munsif's Court speaks for itself, but I propose to move the Court for sanction to prosecute him for perjury. His conduct throughout the matter of this durkhast has been, in my opinion highly improper.

15. I have transferred the Tahsildar to Chedambram pending the receipt of final orders on this report, and have not suspended him, because I think he may just as well be doing work until orders are passed on his case, when, if they are adverse, it will be time enough to suspend him.

16. I enclose a list of papers which form enclosures to this letter, and request they may be returned when no longer required.

17. I have not in this report alluded to certain strictures made by the Deputy Magistrate in a preliminary Register on the Tahsildar's conduct in connection with a case which he (the Deputy Magistrate) has committed to the Sessions Court, because until the prisoner, who has been committed, has been convicted, if he is so, there may not be any necessity for me to trouble them with any reference in the matter.

18. Since writing the last paragraph, I have received a copy of the Session Court's judgment in the case referred to therein. The Judge has convicted the

prisoner (the Curnam of Thenpari) under Section 218, Indian Penal Code, and has passed some strictures on the Tahsildar's conduct. I beg to forward the judgment for the perusal and orders of the Board, together with a copy of the Deputy Magistrate's preliminary Register in the case, in which that officer recommends that Streenivasa Iyengar should be prosecuted for having abetted the Curnam. The Board will observe that the Curnam in his defence said he was compelled by the Tahsildar to prepare the account, for preparing which he has been convicted.

19. Streenivasa Iyengar has submitted another explanation to me, but it is substantially the same as that given by him before me. It is also forwarded herewith.

Enclosures Nos. 1 to 7.—Papers connected with first charge.

Enclosures Nos. 8 to 25.—Papers connected with second charge.

Enclosures Nos. 26 to 75.—Papers connected with third charge.

Enclosures Nos. 76 to 82.—Papers connected with fourth charge.

Enclosure No. 83.—Translation of deposition connected with fifth charge.

Enclosures Nos. 84 and 85.—Papers connected with sixth charge.

Enclosure No. 86.—Tahsildar's explanation regarding second charge.

Enclosure No. 87.—List of Enclosures.

Read also Petition No. 1,651 of 1876 presented by C. Streenivasa Iyengar, Tahsildar of Villapuram.

In the foregoing letter the Collector of South Arcot once more brings to the notice of the Board the conduct of Streenivasa Iyengar, Tahsildar of Villapuram, in the discharge of his official duties.

2. The charges made against the Tahsildar are six in number, and are as follow:—

(1.) That in April 1875 he made a false report to the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Kough, in connection with an appointment to the post of Monegar of the village of Ariyur.

(2.) That during the recent Jamabandi he was concerned in the preparation of false account of withered crop in the village of N. Kapper intending to obtain remission in excess of the actual loss sustained.

(3.) That certain Local Fund money entrusted to him was expended in a very irregular manner, and the expenditure was not properly exhibited in the accounts.

(4.) That in February 1875, in making a nomination to the post of Monegar of the village of Vieravandi, he suppressed the fact that his nominee was already Monegar of two other villages.

(5.) That he gave false evidence in a civil suit.

(6.) That he abetted the Curnam of Thenpari in the commission of an offence under Section 218, Indian Penal Code, of which the said Curnam has been convicted by the Sessions Court.

3. *First Charge.*—The facts connected with this charge are briefly summarised by the Collector, and a perusal of the record has satisfied the Board that Mr. Garstin has arrived at the only rational conclusion possible, and that the Tahsildar virtually set the authority of his superior officers at defiance, and by a deliberate suppression of facts which he was bound to disclose induced the Head Assistant Collector to make an appointment which, had he been fully informed, would not have been made. The Tahsildar's so-called explanation contained in his Arzi,* dated 5th May 1876, No. 327,

* Enclosure No. 7.

is, as characterised by the Collector, a "rambling" statement, which so far from traversing the allegation that his nominee did not reside in the village actually admits the fact, and this nomination was made in the face of an order rejecting the candidate's brother for the very reason that he was non-resident.

4. *Third Charge.*—Postponing the second charge which is the most serious of all, the Board will now consider the third which is comparatively unimportant. The irregularity complained of relates to the accounts, and it is possible that the Tahsildar may be able to redeem his position and to submit an explanation which will be satisfactory. It is hardly suggested by the Collector that there has been any embezzlement, but that the accounts have been manipulated to conceal payments made in an informal manner. Upon the information at present before them, the Board are unable to come to any decided opinion regarding this charge.

5. *Fourth Charge.*—The accusation is that the Tahsildar, in reporting to the divisional officer regarding the application of the son of a deceased Monegar to succeed his father, suppressed the fact that the applicant was already the Monegar of two other villages. Streenivasa Iyengar explains that he did not consider that this circumstance was a sufficient reason for refusing his support to the candidate. It may be that this explanation is as sincere is it is simple, but in any case the Tahsildar should have allowed the Head Assistant Collector an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the point.

6. *Fifth Charge.*—The Tahsildar's deposition* given before the Munsif shows either gross ignorance of his most ordinary duties or that the deponent did not speak the truth. The Board agree with Mr Garstin in thinking that an application should be made to the Court to sanction the prosecution of Streenivasa Iyengar for giving false evidence, and request that Government will be pleased to authorise this course to be followed.

* Enclosure No. 83.

7. *Sixth Charge.*—The Tahsildar is accused of complicity with the Curnam in the preparation of a false account of shavi, but the Board cannot concur in the conclusion arrived at by the Deputy Collector as set forth in the final paragraph of the summary in his register.* The Curnum was convicted of writing a false shavi account (B), but nothing was adduced at the trial to connect the Tahsildar with the transaction; on the contrary, the evidence, so far as it affected him at all, was in his favor as showing that he refused to accept the false return (B). Nor do the Board follow the Deputy Collector when he says that by giving back the account the Tahsildar either abetted the offence or attempted to screen the offender. Such an inference would seem to be forced and unfair. The Board are content to accept the opinion of the Session Judge regarding the Tahsildar's conduct in connection with this fraud, viz., "that he displayed such culpable negligence as facilitated its commission;" † further than this it is unnecessary to go.

* Enclosure No. 85.

† Enclosure No. 84, paragraph 7.

8. *Second Charge,*—The Board will now proceed to consider the most grave charge of all, that the Tahsildar directed the preparation of a false account of shavi with the intention of obtaining remission of assessment in excess of the loss actually sustained. The Collector's opinion is that Streenivasa Iyengar after having inspected (azmaished) the withered crop in the village of N. Kapper on the 11th March last, and signed the "azmaished patti" (E), subsequently caused another list (A) to be prepared, purposing that upon it the claim for remission should be based. In the event, however, the Deputy Collector being on the alert, the original list (E) was put in and became the basis of the settlement. The real evidence afforded by the documents is very strong, and is certainly not weakened by the account of those given by the Tahsildar. As to the oral testimony, it is observed that the principal witness is the Monegar who revealed nothing until he was dismissed, and this circumstances, apart from a good many improbabilities in his statement, tends to render his evidence unsatisfactory. There are, however, two other witnesses: Tandal Aranachellaya, who wrote the two lists A and E, says ‡ that he wrote for the Monegar, that A was written *before* E, but neither was written at the time of the Tahsildar's azmaish; and ex-Curnam Seshayya§ who wrote part of A about the 20th March and also the numbers of the puttas, &c., in B. But although the oral evidence is weak, a careful examination of the material papers connected with this charge has satisfied the Board that the conclusion arrived at by the Collector as to the fraudulent intention of the Tahsildar in causing the preparation of the two lists (both of which bear his initials) is thoroughly well founded. Mr. Garstin's argument from the documents and from the conduct of the accused is conclusive, and leaves room for no reasonable doubt regarding the dishonest character of the transaction. Mr. Garstin wishes the Tahsildar to be prosecuted under Section 218, Indian Penal Code, but the Board doubt whether it could be proved that the Tahsildar was "charged with the preparation of the record," or that he "framed it incorrectly with intent, &c." As a matter of fact, the documents were written by some one else; if charged at all,

‡ Enclosure No. 19.

§ Enclosure No. 18.

the Tahsildar ought probably to be indicted as an abettor. In view of the doubts regarding points of law, the Board are not prepared to support the Collector's recommendation that a criminal prosecution should be instituted.

9. The sum of the Board's conclusions upon from the Collector's report is—

(1.) As regards the first charge that the Tahsildar C. Streenivasa Iyengar has been guilty of insubordination and deceit in the matter of his report to the Head Assistant Collector;

(2.) That as to the second charge he has been guilty of conniving at the fraudulent manipulation of accounts with a view to the concoction of a scheme for obtaining undue remission of assessment in the village of N. Kapper;

(3.) That the third charge is "not proven";

(4.) That on the fourth count he has been shown guilty of (at least) remissness in the discharge of his duty;

(5.) That on the fifth there is a *primâ facie* case against him, and if he did not perjure himself, he is grossly ignorant of his work; and,

(6.) That as regards the sixth charge, although he would seem not to have been concerned in the fraud, "his culpable negligence facilitated its commission."

10. It now remains for the Board to advise Government as to the punishment which should be awarded to the Tahsildar for his misconduct. It will be within the recollection of Government that in 1871 upon receipt of a report from the District Magistrate, the Board in their Proceedings, dated 13th April of that year, recommended that Streenivasa Iyengar's Magisterial powers should be curtailed, and by G.O., dated 9th May 1871, No. 609, he was reduced from a Sub-Magistrate of the 1st to be a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd-class. Again, in their Proceedings (Miscellaneous), dated 6th October 1874, No. 7,010, the Board had occasion to reflect upon his conduct as Tahsildar in connection with a durkhast case which afterwards led to the suit against Government in which his evidence referred to above was given. On several other occasions when the Collector has thought fit to report him the Board have given full credit to the defence which has been offered, and have acquitted Streenivasa Iyengar of the offences charged against him. In the present instance, however, the Board, after mature deliberation, have arrived at the conclusion that the explanations offered are altogether insufficient, and the delinquencies are of so grave a character that to retain Streenivasa Iyengar in the public service any longer would be to condone misconduct of a kind which, when brought to light, requires to be punished with the greatest severity. The Board feel it to be their duty to recommend that C. Streenivasa Iyengar (who is at present acting as Tahsildar of Chedambram) be dismissed from the public service and his re-employment under Government forbidden.

11. The following endorsement will be passed upon Petition No. 1,651:—

"The Board's recommendation has been submitted to Government."

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 84-B. ORDER THEREON, 6th January 1877, No. 46-A.

Miscellaneous.

IN their Proceedings above recorded the Board of Revenue advise the dismissal of C. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Tahsildar of Villapuram in South Arcot, from the public service, and that his re-employment under Government should be forbidden.

2. Their recommendations are based on the ground that the delinquencies of which he is proved to have been guilty require to be punished with the greatest severity. The charges brought against the Tahsildar are six in number, of which four may be said to be departmental and two criminal. These last are perjury and abetting a fraudulent manipulation of accounts in view to the concoction of a scheme for obtaining undue remission of assessment in a village in his taluq. After giving the voluminous papers in this case his careful consideration, the Governor in Council is not inclined to think that it is expedient to prosecute the Tahsildar for perjury, for, as the Board themselves observe, if he did not perjure himself, he is grossly ignorant of his work, and in a criminal trial he would probably get the benefit of his stupidity. Nor does he think that the Tahsildar's conduct in connection with the preparation of the fraudulent remission accounts calls for so severe a punishment as dismissal from the service. His Grace considers, however, that there is every reason to believe that the Tahsildar has throughout this matter behaved in a manner which has exposed him to grave suspicion, and that, to take the most favorable view of his conduct, he has been negligent in the performance of his duties.

3. His Grace, therefore, directs that he be reduced to a Deputy Tahsildarship.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

No. 38.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 9th January 1875.

Read the following letter from J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 15th December 1874, No. 654:—

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith translation of a plaint in Original Suit, No. 356 of 1874, on the file of the District Munsif of Villapuram in which the Collector and the Board of Revenue are made 1st and 2nd defendants respectively, and to request sanction for its defence at the public cost.

2. The facts of the case are briefly as follow:—A piece of common land, situated in the middle of the village of Valdour in the Villapuram Taluq, and measuring Cawnies 0-7-3 in extent as detailed in the margin, was improperly assigned by the Tahsildar to one Krishnappa Naick, the Head Constable attached to his Cutchcherry and plaintiff in the suit, on the 5th February 1873, and a putta was issued at the settlement of Fasli 1282. The assignment was complained of to me during the Jamabandy of Fasli 1283 at Valdour and I inspected the spot, and as it appeared that the land in question was required for common purposes, such as "cattle-stand" and "threshing-floor," and as a portion of it had been expressly so reserved by the Collector Mr. Wood, (*vide* annexed translation of his order, dated 20th June 1861, No. 506, to the Tahsildar of Villapuram,) and as the rest was porumboke, I cancelled the Tahsildar's assignment. The circumstances connected with this cancelment are fully set forth in my Proceedings, dated 4th June 1874, No. 11, of which a copy was sent to the Board with my letter, No. 388, dated 4th July last, embodied in their Proceedings of the 27th idem, No. 1,976. This order was confirmed by the Board in appeal in their Proceedings, dated 6th October last, Miscellaneous No. 7,010, and in pursuance of the latter part of paragraph 1 thereof I issued a notice to the plaintiff to vacate the land within seven days on pain of a prohibitory assessment of 200 Rupees being imposed on him for the current fasli. He has since paid the 200 Rupees and brought the present suit.

	Cawnies.			
In field No. 777.	0	3	0	This land is entered in the Paimash as a "Cocoanut Tope Porumboke."
In field No. 778.	0	4	3	In the putta of Chinnatambi Reddi, as entered in the Paimash Register, but specially reserved for communal purposes by Mr. Wood in 1861.
	0	7	3	

3. I enclose a draft answer to be filed in the case for the Board's approval. I think the Court should be moved to include the Tahsildar as a defendant, and that he should be left to defend his action in this matter as he can.

4. The date of hearing is fixed for the 23rd January 1875.

5. The value of the suit as detailed in the plaint amounts to Rupees 264-6-0.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Translation of Plaint.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Translation of Collector's order to Tahsildar of Villapuram, dated 20th June 1861, No. 506.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.—Draft Answer.

THE defence of the suit is sanctioned.

2. So much of the last paragraph of the draft answer as relates to the Tahsildar should be omitted.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

To the Collector of South Arcot.

Copy to the Accountant-General.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

Suit of 1874 against the Board of Revenue.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE, &c., &c., &c.

Dated January 9th, 1875.

Streamyer, Jeswapur, Talookdar of Villapuram in South Arcot District.—Decree, for Rupees 264-6-0 and interest, &c.—to be reduced to a Deputy Talookdar.

JANUARY 1875.

Nos. 34-A—84-B.

Board of Revenue, 1875.

MADRAS.

Received 15 JAN 1875

Proceedings, 9th January 1875, No. 38.

Encl.

JANUARY.

No. 38.

Suit—No. 356 of 1874, on file of Villapuram District Munsif's Court in South Arcot district, regarding certain land improperly assigned to plaintiff by Villapuram Tahsildar and subsequently taken up by Collector as required for common purposes.—*Defence of* — sanctioned. Omission of so much of last paragraph of draft answer as relates to Tahsildar directed.

No. 2,592.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 17th October 1876.

Read the following letter from J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 11th July 1876, No. 312:—

I REGRET to have to bring to the special notice of the Board the conduct of C. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Tahsildar of Villapuram, as reported on by Deputy-Collector Venkatasubiah while in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's Office, and in connection with his evidence in a civil suit in which he was examined as a witness.

2. The Deputy-Collector reports him:—

1*st*.—For having sent in a false report to Mr. Kough while Acting Head Assistant in connection with the appointment of the Monegar of a village.

2*nd*.—For having ordered the preparation of false accounts of shavi in the village of N. Kapper and for ordering the Monegar of that village to sign them, he, the Tahsildar, knowing them to be false.

3*rd*.—Great irregularity in the expenditure of Local Funds entrusted to him for repairing a tank.

4*th*.—For suppressing certain facts in connection with the vacancy in the office of Nmsf of Vicravandi.

3. The Tahsildar's misconduct in connection with his giving evidence seems to amount to deliberate perjury.

4. The facts connected with the first charge preferred against the Tahsildar by the Deputy-Collector are as follows*:—

On the Tahsildar's recommendation, Mr. Kough suspended the Monegar of Ariyur, by name Koneri Gownden, for three months, but declined to appoint one Perumal Naick of another village (who was recommended by the Tahsildar) to act for Koneri Gownden while under suspension, and ordered the Tahsildar to recommend a resident ryot of Ariyur. The Tahsildar in recommending Perumal Naick to Mr. Kough pointed out that the village of Vedampatt where he lived was only half a mile from Ariyur, but Mr. Kough nevertheless objected to him on the ground that he was not a resident ryot. Shortly after the receipt of this order of Mr. Kough's, Koneri Gownden was dismissed and the Tahsildar was apprised of the fact by a takid on the 20th May 1875. On the 22nd idem the Tahsildar wrote an arzi† to Mr. Kough recommending one Kristnappa Naick as a successor to Koneri Gownden, stating, as his qualifications for office, that he was a resident of the village and paid more than 100 Rupees to Government for lands in that village. On this Kristnappa Naick was appointed by Mr. Kough. The Tahsildar's fault in connection with this recommendation was that he suppressed the facts that this Kristnappa Naick was the brother of the Perumal Naick whose appointment Mr. Kough had already objected to, and that he lived in the same village. The Deputy-Collector also reports that the actual, though not nominal, incumbent is Perumal Naick, who does the duties of the office as Kristnappa Naick himself has admitted‡. The Tahsildar's explanation§ is a rambling one,

* *Vide* Temporary Deputy-Collector's letter, No. 205, dated 5th May 1876. Enclosures Nos. 1 to 7 as per accompanying list.

† *Vide* Enclosure No. 4.

‡ *Vide* Enclosure Nos. 5 and 6.

§ Enclosure No. 7.

at the end of which he says that Kristnappa Naick's father had land in the village of Ariyur paying Rupees 100, and that he was informed that Kristnappa Naick, although residing at Vedampatt, daily visited the village of Ariyur.

5. The facts connected with the second charge, which is by far the most serious one, are as follows:—

* Deputy-Collector's letter, No. 274, dated 15th June 1876. Enclosures Nos. 8 to 25 as per accompanying list.

The Deputy-Collector had a remission statement laid before him at the Jamabandi on the village of N. Kapper in the Villapuram Taluq in which nunjah remissions to the amount of about Rupees 700 were entered and were recommended for remission under the Tahsildar's signature. This sum included remissions for shavi, short crop, and waste. Having previously got information that there had been some foul play in connection with the remissions in this village, the Deputy-Collector had held an inquiry but found out nothing. At the Jamabandi he wrote on the remission statement an order granting the remissions, but then, apparently remembering that this was the village regarding which he had held an inquiry, he impounded the remission statement and dismissed the Monegar. The next day he had to go off to Tindevanam to muster pensioners on the 1st June, and on his return to Villapuram he cancelled his order granting the remissions in N. Kapper. He dismissed the Monegar at the Jamabandi "through the suspicion against him" of having been concerned in making up false accounts, and on the night of the 7th June when examining "some public papers" in company with the Taluq Sheristadar of Villapuram the dismissed Monegar appeared and produced some papers which he appears to have given to the Sheristadar with the remark that they were shavi accounts. On examination these papers proved to be—

(1). † A second remission account (marked C) for N. Kapper in which remissions to the extent of Rupees 1,374 on Cawnies 154-8-2 were entered;

† Enclosure No. 12.

(2). ‡ The third sheet of an "Olugu"§ account (marked B) corresponding with C and apparently initialled by the Tahsildar; and,

‡ Enclosure No. 13.

§ An "Olugu" is a fieldwar account of fields inspected by an Azmaishdar.

(3.) An "Olugu"‖ account (marked A) exhibiting the details of shavi on Cawnies 148-3-3 in the same village and also apparently initialled throughout by the Tahsildar. On being examined the Monegar stated¶ that the Tahsildar had gone to the village of N. Kapper to make shavi azmaish, and had had with him at the time an "Olugu" account which he (the Monegar) had prepared for him, and that from the Tahsildar's notes on this "Olugu" he had drawn out the "Olugu"** (marked E) which the Tahsildar took away with him, but on which the remission statement laid before the Deputy-Collector at Jamabandi was eventually based. On being questioned as to A, B, and C he stated that the Tahsildar had given him C some days after his inspection of the village and had asked him to sign it, and that on his refusing to do so, because it did not correspond with the "Olugu" which he had prepared, the Tahsildar had flung it at him after having torn off the bottom of the last sheet on which some long remarks were written, and that B was inside C. Some days after his refusal to sign C, the Tahsildar produced A and giving it to him with the remark that it contained entries to a smaller extent than C, told him to prepare a

‖ Enclosure No. 14.

¶ Enclosure No. 9.

** Enclosure No. 11.

remission statement from it. Ten days afterwards he was summoned by the Tahsildar to the Cusbah and asked why he had not prepared the account, on which he stated that it was a false one and differed from the real one, and that he refused to sign it because he had enemies in the village. The Tahsildar then asked for the other papers, and on his stating that he had them told him to tear them up and gave him E, from which he prepared the statement presented at the Jamabandi.

6. The Deputy-Collector sent the papers up to me with the recommendation that the Tahsildar should be prosecuted under Section 218 of the Indian Penal Code for framing an incorrect record with intent to cause loss to Government, and expressed his opinion that there was no necessity to take any explanation from him, at the same time recommending his transfer to another taluq pending the result of the inquiry into the various cases against him.

7. Nearly a week before the Deputy-Collector's report reached me I got a long arzi* from the Tahsildar in which he complained of the way in which he had been treated by the Deputy-Collector, and explained that the differences between the two sets of accounts were owing to the fact of a plot of 30 or 40 Cawnies of nunjah, which he had found green and in ear when he inspected the village, having subsequently been reaped and excluded from the account laid before the Deputy-Collector under his (the Tahsildar's) orders, although entered in the shavi statement furnished to him by the Monegar on his going to azmaish the village, and he went on to say that if the Deputy-Collector had examined him on the point he would have explained the matter, and he wound up by saying he had heard that the original account had been given up by the Monegar on a promise of restoration made to him by somebody.

* Enclosure No. 15.

8. I considered it advisable to transfer the Tahsildar to another taluq, at any rate as a temporary measure, until the charges against him had been reported on and final orders passed on them, and called on him to come into head-quarters to give his explanation. He arrived on the 3rd instant and I then examined him. He stated† that he made one azmaish of the village of N. Kapper on the 11th of March, that he had had, according to his custom, a khetwar account of fields to be inspected (Olugu) prepared for him by the village officers, and had made his inspection with it in his hand, and noting 30 or 40 Cawnies of green crops which were entered in the account he had ordered that they should be reported to him in the event of their withering, but that he was subsequently informed that they had been reaped, and hence the difference between the extent entered in the original "Olugu" and that entered in the one on which the Jamabandi remission statement was framed. On being shown A, B, and E, he admitted that the initials in A and E were his, as well as the remarks in pencil therein entered, but was not sure about the initials in B, and he added that he thought A was the original "Olugu" which he had had with him when he made his azmaish. Now A is a paper in three sheets, and on each side of each sheet is written by the Tahsildar the word "Hazar" in Tamil, which he admits refers to all the entries on each side and means that in respect of all those fields the crops were withered and the shavi was present when he saw them. Now if we compare A and E there are several reasons which point very forcibly to the conclusion that E and not A was the original "Olugu," apart from the Monegar's allegation that such was the case.

† Enclosure No. 7.

In the first place, E bears the date on which the azmaish was admittedly carried out; while the Tahsildar's method of accounting for the existence of the date on E, viz., that he copied it from the date on the original account A, is obviously incorrect or false since A bears no date.

In the second place, if A was the original account how comes it that E is in existence at all? and why was it necessary to have a second "Olugu" prepared, or for the Tahsildar to sign it? The "Olugu," as the Tahsildar has admitted, is not a record, but was only intended to aid him in his inspection, and if the 30 or 40 Cawnies which were green were afterwards reaped then the original Olugu should have borne at least some note of the Tahsildar to the effect that these fields were green, and this "Olugu" and not E should have been produced at the Jamabandi, and the difference between the entries in it and the remission statement laid before the Deputy-Collector would have proved the fact of the harvesting of the crops on these lands.

In the third place, if E was copied from A, how is it that while A has only the solitary word "Hazar" on each side of each sheet, E has opposite to each field notes in ink and pencil showing "short crop" and numerous instances besides "shavi"? Whence came this information if E was not the original account? It could not possibly have been gathered from A.

In the fourth place, there is no record at all of any green crops existing at the time of the Tahsildar's azmaish, and if there had been any what a singular procedure for a Tahsildar making an azmaish to record in his own handwriting of those very fields that they were shavi and that the shavi was present, and to leave it to the village officers to find out whether they afterwards became so, and to ascertain their extent? The only reason which could have justified such neglect in the matter would have been the Tahsildar's personal and accurate knowledge of the extent actually "green," but so far from his possessing any such knowledge he can only talk roughly of "about 30 or 40 Cawnies," while the actual difference between the areas in A and E is over 50 Cawnies.

In the fifth place, the persons who wrote A have deposed* before the Deputy-Collector that they wrote it long after the azmaish of the Tahsildar had taken place and at Villapuram, so that it is impossible that the Tahsildar could have had it with him when making his azmaish. Moreover, these persons are friends of the Tahsildar, and seem to have done all they could to throw discredit on the Monegar's evidence during the inquiry.

* Enclosures Nos. 18 and 19.

Lastly, the two accounts themselves bear on their faces evident proofs that E was prepared in the village and A in the taluq. The paper and ink of A are such as are to be found in a Taluq Cutcherry and not in a village, while E is written on Goa paper and is added up wrong.

9. It seems to me, therefore, perfectly clear that the original "Olugu" was E and that A was subsequently framed, and the fact of its being framed leaves little room for doubt of an intention on the part of the Tahsildar to commit a fraud in connection with the remissions for shavi in the village, since it bears his signature and represents loss of crops to a much larger extent than really existed, and if a false remission account was to be submitted it was of course necessary to have a false "Olugu" to support it; hence the obvious necessity for the existence of A irrespective of E.

10. As to the "Olugu" B, I have no doubt myself that the Tahsildar's initials, with which I am familiar, are attached to that document in one place, though in another part of it one of the initials is sufficiently dissimilar to justify the Tahsildar's doubt of their being his, though no such room for doubt seems to me to exist in respect of the other initials, and if they are his initials then he is connected with the false remission statement C to which B evidently relates, B being part of the "Olugu" containing the largest extent of fields (158 Cawnies) which the Monegar says was flung with C at him by the Tahsildar. As regards C the bottom part of the last sheet, on which it is usual for the Inspecting Officer and the Tahsildar to write their remarks regarding the inspection of fields, has been torn off, a circumstance which, to say the least of it, looks suspicious. Moreover, this account is written on blue paper bearing the Government stamp. It must, therefore, have been prepared at the taluq, as no blank paper is given to Village Officers except at the taluq and for work done there. The man who wrote it has deposed that he did so at the instigation of the Monegar*. The account, however, seems to have been made out from the details in the "Olugu" of which B was a part, in which case it must have been written after B, and if the Tahsildar's initials are attached to B then the whole responsibility for C seems to rest with him, and he would seem to have prepared, or ordered the preparation of, two accounts of remissions much in excess of the actual facts of the case (as disclosed by the original azmaish account E) and his own inspection, and whoever is responsible for their preparation, there can be little doubt that the object with which they were prepared was dishonest.

* Enclosure No. 24.

11. The Tahsildar seems to have been kept informed without loss of time of what was going on in the Deputy-Collector's Office and of the drift of that officer's report to me, for he has defended himself unasked in his original explanatory arzi†, and before me in person, against the charge of having framed two remission accounts in excess of the real circumstances of the case, and of having *subsequently* substituted one for a smaller amount as stated in the Deputy-Collector's letter. But in reality the charge against him is that after a correct account of shavi had been prepared he had false ones prepared in excess of it and with fraudulent intent, and I think the circumstances above set forth show such a strong *prima facie* case against him in respect of this charge that I request the sanction of Government may be obtained for his being put upon his trial under Section 218, Indian Penal Code.

† Enclosure No. 15.

12. As to the charge of grave irregularity in the manner of dealing with Local Funds‡ placed at his disposal, the facts disclosed by the Deputy-Collector's inquiry are as follows:—

‡ Deputy Collector's letter, No. 278, dated 19th June 1876.—Enclosures Nos. 26 to 75 as per accompanying list.

During 1874-75 a sum of Rupees 867-4-0 was placed at the Tahsildar's disposal for improving a large tank in Cusbah Villapuram in the month of June 1874. The

away from July to December 1875 by one Ganapathi Iyar, a batta peon, who had been appointed by the Head Assistant Collector to act for him. This man stated before the Deputy-Collector that there were vouchers and a chitta, but that they have been made away with by his enemies,

* Vide Enclosure Nos. 61 and 72.

while Sreenivasa Ragavachari* denies that he had any accounts, and said he prepared the bill submitted in 1875-76 from Ganapathi Iyar's dictation. The Tahsildar throws all the blame on these two men, but admits that he drew the whole sum out of the Treasury and handed it over to the Cutcherry Kottadi peon, who kept it in a box along with stationery and other articles. When the Deputy-Collector called on the Tahsildar to submit the accounts in connection with the tank work he did not send any immediate reply to the order, but five days afterwards (on the 22nd May) sent

† Enclosure No. 65.

an order† to Sreenivasa Ragavachari to "prepare and give" the accounts before going to Tinderanum, to which place he was about to be transferred. On being asked to explain the necessity for ordering "the preparation" of the accounts, the Tahsildar said the word "prepare" was a mistake of the writer of the takid. It is a singular circumstance that when the Deputy-Collector called for the office copy of this takid it was reported to be missing, and as it is Sreenivasa Iyengar's practice to write important orders and papers in his own handwriting, it is not improbable that he wrote this takid himself, and that the use of the word "prepare" was in one sense decidedly a mistake.

I am personally aware that Sreenivasa Iyengar has always taken the greatest interest in the repairs of the tank at Villapuram, and I believe that if the work done under his superintendence was to be measured by the Public Works Department the result would be a very fair show of work done for the money expended. Still the Tahsildar's admissions show that he has been exceedingly negligent in his manner of dealing with the Local Fund money, while the matter of the missing takid is by no means devoid of a certain suspicious complexion.

13. In the matter of the appointment of a Munsif in the village of Vieravandi, the Tahsildar is charged with improper partisanship and with intriguing to get a person into this appointment by suppressing the fact that he held the Monegarship of two other villages. The facts are as follows:—

‡ Deputy Collector's letter, No. 288, dated 16th June 1876. Enclosures Nos. 10 to 52.

There were four Monegars and a Munsif in Vieravandi, whom for brevity's sake I will call respectively Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The Munsif had a son (No. 6) who was Monegar of two villages, each about three miles from Vieravandi. No. 1 was the Munsif's (No. 5's) nephew. The Munsif died on the 12th February 1875, and on the 20th idem No. 1 applied for leave and asked that No. 6 might act as his Gumasta. The Tahsildar recommended this appointment to the Head Assistant Collector, who on the 6th March, and apparently in ignorance of No. 6 holding two other appointments, appointed him to act as Monegar of Vieravandi. The order of appointment reached the Tahsildar on the 8th March, and on the 9th No. 6 put in his application to the Tahsildar for the vacant Munsiffship. Previous to this, on the 21st February, two out of the three other Monegars of Vieravandi applied to the Tahsildar to be appointed Munsif, and on the same day that the Head Assistant Collector's order was received appointing No. 6 to act as Monegar (viz. No. 1 came an application from

* Enclosure No. 70.

this being Tahsildar was another officer, who, on receipt of the money, opened a chitta* in which all expenditure incurred was entered under his signature, and when he left the taluq at the end of July 1874 there was an unexpended balance of Rupees 195-11-9 which was handed over to Sreenivasa Iyengar on his assuming charge of the taluq. The chitta was written by a Gumasta named Rajendrama Ragavachari and this account seems to have been kept up to nearly the end of the year 1874-75. The sum to credit of the tank account on the 1st March 1875 seems from this account to have been Rupees 211-11-9, and the last entries made in it or items of account of expenditure were on the 22nd March, up to which date the total expenditure in that month was Rupees 196-3-0, so that the year could be closed with an unexpended balance of Rupees 15-8-9, but the bill submitted by the Tahsildar† was for the full amount of the allotment. The chitta kept by Sreenivasa Ragavachari‡ shows how this balance accrued; two sums of 5 Rupees and 20 Rupees were refunded to a peon and to a stonecutter respectively, and the charges were debited in the account, and these sum refunded 3 Rupees and Rupees 20-2-0 subsequently, which was duly taken credit for in the chitta, but was omitted to be shown as a balance to credit in the bill sent in by the Tahsildar at the end of the year, so that in preparing that bill the missing sum of Rupees 25-2-0 seems to have been adjusted by increasing some of the items of expenditure *pro tanto* and so balancing the account. It is worthy of note that the office copy of the bill for the total expenditure showing all the details is in the Tahsildar's own handwriting. Another singular circumstance in connection with the expenditure in this chitta kept by Sreenivasa Ragavachari is a debit of 12 Rupees for firewood taken on the 27th February 1874, while the Jungle Conservancy Ticket register§ shows no corresponding credit on that date, though on the 13th February three entries relative to tickets appear in the register amounting in the whole to Rupees 15, and a note is written in it to the effect that this money was paid to the Kottadi peon by Nagappan. This Nagappan seems to have been a tank-bigar employed on the tank repairs, and as the Treasury accounts of Villapuram show no credit to Jungle Conservancy till the 27th February, and then one credit of Rupees 15-0-0, it is to be presumed that Nagappan got his firewood tickets on payment on the 13th February, but that this money was not paid into the Treasury till the 27th, a fortnight afterwards, on which date it was repaid to Nagappan out of the tank money. Again, in 1875-76 a sum of Rupees 222-0-0 was placed at Sreenivasa Iyengar's disposal from Local Funds for expenditure on the same tank, but for no part of this sum is either chitta or voucher forthcoming. A bill for the full amount was however submitted by the Tahsildar in December 1875. I questioned him as to the reason for there being no vouchers or chitta, and he said,

Note.—It seems from an examination of the Treasury Chitta for the entire year in the Villapuram Taluq for various miscellaneous receipts to be credited in the cash chitta only once a month and at the end of it instead of daily as usual. The Treasury Deputy Collector's attention has been drawn to the matter.

§ Enclosure No. 74.

that a chitta was kept by the firewood Sreenivasa Ragavachari, and while he was

this acting Tahsildar was another officer, who, on receipt of the money, issued a chitta* in which all expenditure incurred was entered, under his signature, and when he left the taluq at the end of July 1874 there was an unexpended balance of Rupees 701-14-9 which was handed over to Sreenivasa Iyengar on his assuming charge of the taluq. The chitta was written by a Gumasta named Rayalu Naragappah and this account seems to have been kept up to nearly the end of the year 1874-75. The sum to credit of the Tank account on the 1st March 1875 stands from this account to have been Rupees 214-14-9, and the last entries made in it as account of expenditure were on the 22nd March, up to which date the total expenditure in that month was Rupees 186-0-0, so that the year could be closed with an unexpended balance of Rupees 28-14-9, but the bill submitted by the Tahsildar† was for the full amount of the old account. The chitta kept by Sreenivasa Raghavachari shows how this balance accrued; two sums of 9 Rupees and 20 Rupees were advanced as a peon and to a stonecutter respectively, and the charges were debited in the account, and these sum refunded 3 Rupees and Rupees 25-2-0 subsequently, which was duly taken credit for in the chitta, but was omitted to be shown as a balance to credit in the bill sent in by the Tahsildar at the end of the year, so that in preparing that bill the missing sum of Rupees 28-2-0 seems to have been adjusted by increasing some of the items of expenditure *pro tanto* and so balancing the accounts. It is worthy of note that the office copy of the bill‡ for the total expenditure showing all the details is in the Tahsildar's own handwriting. Another singular circumstance in connection with the expenditure in this chitta kept by Sreenivasa Raghavachari is a debit of 15 Rupees for firewood taken on the 27th February 1874, while the Jungle Conservancy Ticket register§ shows no corresponding credit on that date, though on the 13th February three entries relative to tickets appear in the register amounting in the whole to Rupees 15, and a note is written in it to the effect that the money was paid to the Kottalli peon by Nagappah. This Nagappah seems to have been a labourer employed on the tank repairs, and as the Treasury accounts of Villupuram show no credit to Jungle Conservancy till the 27th February, and then one credit of Rupees 65-2-0, it is to be presumed that Nagappah got his firewood tickets on payment on the 13th February, but that this money was not paid into the Treasury till the 27th, a fortnight afterwards, on which date it was repaid to Nagappan out of the tank money. Again, in 1875-76 a sum of Rupees 222-0-0 was placed at Sreenivasa Iyengar's disposal from Local Funds for expenditure on the same tank, but for no part of this sum is either chitta or voucher forthcoming. A bill for the full amount was however rendered by the Tahsildar in December 1875. I questioned him as to the reason for there being no vouchers or chitta, and he said that a chitta was kept by the Gumasta Sreenivasa Raghavachari, and while he was away from July to December 1875 by one Ganapathi Iyar, a batta peon, who had been appointed by the Head Assistant Collector to act for him. This man stated before the Deputy-Collector that there were vouchers and a chitta, but that they have been made away with by his enemies, while Sreenivasa Raghavachari* denies that he had any accounts, and said he prepared the bill submitted in 1875-76 from Ganapathi Iyar's dictation. The Tahsildar throws all the blame on these two men, but admits that he drew the whole sum out of the Treasury and handed it over to the Cutcherry Kottadi peon, who kept it in a box along with stationery and other articles. When the Deputy-Collector called on the Tahsildar to submit the accounts in connection with the tank work he did not send any immediate reply to the order, but five days afterwards (on the 22nd May) sent an order to Sreenivasa Raghavachari to "prepare and give" the accounts before going to Tinderanum, to which place he was about to be transferred. On being asked to explain the necessity for ordering "the preparation" of the accounts, the Tahsildar said the word "prepare" was a mistake of the writer of the taluk. It is a singular circumstance that when the Deputy-Collector called for the office copy of this taluk it was reported to be missing, and as it is Sreenivasa Iyengar's practice to write important orders and papers in his own handwriting, it is not improbable that he wrote this taluk himself, and that the use of the word "prepare" was in one sense decidedly a mistake.

I am personally aware that Sreenivasa Iyengar has always taken the greatest interest in the repairs of the tank at Villupuram, and I believe that if the work done under his superintendence was to be measured by the Public Works Department the result would be a very fair show of work done for the money expended. Still the Tahsildar's admissions show that he has been exceedingly negligent in his manner of dealing with the Local Fund money, while the matter of the missing taluk is by no means devoid of a certain suspicious complexion.

13. In the matter of the appointment of a Munsif in the village of Vieravandi, the Tahsildar is charged with improper partisanship and with intriguing to get a person into this appointment by suppressing the fact that he held the Monegarship of two other villages. The facts are as follows:—

There were four Monegars and a Munsif in Vieravandi, whom for brevity's sake I will call respectively Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The Munsif had a son (No. 6) who was Monegar of two villages, each about three miles from Vieravandi. No. 1 was the Munsif's (No. 5's) nephew. The Munsif died on the 12th February 1875, and on the 20th idem No. 1 applied for leave and asked that No. 6 might act as his Gumasta. The Tahsildar recommended this appointment to the Head Assistant Collector, who on the 6th March, and apparently in ignorance of No. 6 holding two other appointments, appointed him to act as Monegar of Vieravandi. The order of appointment reached the Tahsildar on the 8th March, and on the 9th No. 6 put in his application to the Tahsildar for the vacant Munsifship. Previous to this, on the 21st February, two out of the three other Monegars of Vieravandi applied to the Tahsildar to be appointed Munsif, and on the same day that the Head Assistant Collector's order was received appointing No. 6 to act as Monegar vice No. 1 came an application from

* Enclosure No. 77.

† Enclosure No. 28.

‡ Enclosure No. 27.

Note.—It seems from an examination of the Treasury Chitta for the taluk of Villupuram Taluq for various miscellaneous receipts to be credited in the sum which only came a month and at the end of it instead of daily as credited. The Treasury Deputy Collector's attention has been drawn to the matter.

§ Enclosure No. 24.

* See Enclosures Nos. 61 and 72.

† Enclosure No. 63.

‡ Deputy Collector's letter, No. 288, dated 16th June 1876. Enclosures Nos. 10 to 22.

the remaining Menegar for the Munsifship forwarded by the Head Assistant Collector. Thus the late Munsif's son and three out of the four Village Menegars were all eager to be made Munsif, and the Tahsildar recommended* No. 6 in preference to

* Enclosure No. 19.

any of the others because the appointment had been in his family for sixty years, because he had [illegible] recently appointed Menegar Grimata for No. 1, and because the conduct of Nos. 2, 5, and 4 was, he said, reprehensible. The Head Assistant Collector accordingly appointed No. 6 to the vacant office, the fact of his holding two other Menegarships being still suppressed. A little more than a month afterwards the Tahsildar recommended† No. 6 for a year's leave "on private affairs" from his office of Menegar of one of the two villages three miles from Veeravanalli. Nothing was said in the leave statement regarding his being still Menegar and Munsif of Veeravanalli and Menegar of a third village, and the Deputy-Collector thinks‡ that if the facts had been fairly and openly stated the leave (which was granted) would not have been given, nor the appointment of Acting Menegar and Munsif of Veeravanalli have been made. The Tahsildar says in his explanation§ that No. 6 was fit, that the office had been a very long time in his family, and that though he did not report the fact of his plurality of offices to the Head Assistant Collector that officer knew of it from the application of the rival Menegars. This however is probably only a surmise on his part. I think the Tahsildar's conduct in the matter was improper and deceitful.

† Enclosure No. 20.

‡ Enclosure No. 21.

§ Enclosure No. 22.

11. With respect to the perjury the facts are as follows:—

A piece of ground in the village of Vellalur was ordered by a former Collector, Mr. Wood, in 1861, to be reserved for communal purposes. Several darkhasts for it were consequently rejected, and the site was for years used as a cattle-stand and threshing floor. Sreenivasa Iyengar, in spite of this order, assigned the land in an underhand way to the Head Constable of his office in 1873, and got the matter put through. Subsequently when I was at Vellalur the facts were brought to my notice, and I ordered the land to be resumed, and recorded the pattas obtained by fraud. The Head Constable then brought a suit to maintain his title and to set aside my order. The Tahsildar was named as a witness on my behalf, and he had sworn** that there was a rule at the time the Head Constable's darkhast was disposed of by him that the Menegar's signature should be attached to the Khejwar Memorandum, and also that it was not usual at that time to send notice to a village of a darkhast by beat in it having been received, and that orders were subsequently issued that publication should be substituted.

* This accompanying translation of a deposition.

** Enclosure No. 24.

Now the whole suit depends on the fact whether the Tahsildar himself had acted fraudulently and contrary to rule in the matter, or according to rules and in good faith, and all the circumstances connected with the assignment showed a fraudulent intent on the part of the Tahsildar to secure this piece of land for his friend, the Head Constable, by a disregard of the rules. His deposition appears to me to be absolutely false in respect of the statement that there was no rule in force at the time the Head Constable's darkhast was disposed of (in February 1873) requiring that the Menegar's signature should be attached to the Khejwar Memorandum, for Rule 3 of the darkhast rules which have been in force in the district since 1864 at least distinctly requires this to be done. It seems also quite false in respect of the statement that it was after the darkhast had been disposed of that orders were published that publication of the receipt of darkhast should be made, inasmuch as the Revenue Board's Standing Order, No. 1603, dated 15th August 1872, enjoining this procedure was republished in the *South Arcot District Gazette* on the 14th September 1872, and became the practice of the district nearly five months before the darkhast was disposed of. I have not taken any explanation from the Tahsildar in this matter, because his deposition before the Munsif's Court speaks for itself, but I propose to move the Court for sanction to prosecute him for perjury. His conduct throughout the matter of this darkhast has been, in my opinion, highly improper.

15. I have transferred the Tahsildar to Chedambram pending the receipt of final orders on this report and have not suspended him, because I think he may just as well be doing work until orders are passed on his case, when, if they are adverse, it will be time enough to suspend him.

16. I enclose a list of papers which form enclosures to this letter, and request they may be returned when no longer required.

17. I have not in this report alluded to certain strictures made by the Deputy Magistrate in a Preliminary Register on the Tahsildar's conduct in connection with a case which he (the Deputy Magistrate) has committed to the Sessions Court, because until the prisoner, who has been committed, has been convicted, if he is so, there may not be any necessity for me to trouble them with any reference in the matter.

18. Since writing the last paragraph, I have received a copy of the Session Court's judgment in the case referred to therein. The Judge has convicted the prisoner (the Curnam of Thuppari) under Section 213, Indian Penal Code, and has passed some strictures on the Tahsildar's conduct. I beg to forward the judgment for the perusal and orders of the Board, together with a copy of the Deputy Magistrate's Preliminary Register in the case, in which that officer recommends that Sreenivasa Iyengar should be prosecuted for having abetted the Curnam. The Board will observe that the Curnam in his defence said he was compelled by the Tahsildar to prepare the account, for preparing which he has been convicted.

19. Sreenivasa Iyengar has submitted another explanation to me, but it is substantially the same as that given by him before me. It is also forwarded herewith.

Enclosures Nos. 1 to 7.—Papers connected with 1st charge.

Enclosures Nos. 8 to 25.—Papers connected with 2nd charge.

Enclosures Nos. 26 to 75.—Papers connected with 3rd charge.

Enclosures Nos. 76 to 82.—Papers connected with 4th charge.

Enclosure No. 83.—Translation of deposition connected with 5th charge.

Enclosures Nos. 84 and 85.—Papers connected with 6th charge.

Enclosure No. 86.—Tahsildar's explanation regarding 2nd charge.

Enclosure No. 87.—List of Enclosures.

villages (the exact figure [illegible] be difficult to say) that this circumstance was sufficient reason for nobody to object to the candidate. It may be that this explains the slowness of response to the survey, but the Tahsildar should have [illegible] the Board's Collector an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the point.

6. *Eighth Charge*—The Tahsildar [illegible] given before the [illegible] either of ignorance of [illegible] ordinary duties or that the deponent did not speak the truth. The Board agree with Mr. Gamble in thinking that an application should be made to the Court for sanction to prosecute Sivasubrahmanya Iyengar for giving false evidence, and request that Government will be pleased to authorise this course to be followed.

7. *Sixth Charge*—The Tahsildar is accused of complicity with a Curnam in the [illegible] of a false account of sheep, but the Board cannot concur in the conclusion [illegible] by the Presidency Magistrate in the final paragraph of the summary set out by the Deputy Collector (Exhibit No. 14). The Curnam was convicted of writing a false sheep account (B), but nothing was adduced at the trial to connect the Tahsildar with the transaction; on the contrary the evidence, so far as it affected him at all, was in his favour as showing that he had forbidden the writing of the false account (B). Nor do the Board follow the Deputy-Collector when he says that by producing the account the Tahsildar either abetted the offence or attempted to conceal the offender. Such an inference would seem to be forced and unfair. The Board are unable to accept the opinion of the Sessions Judge regarding the Tahsildar's conduct in connection with this fraud, viz., "that he displayed such culpable negligence as facilitated its commission"; further than this it is unnecessary to go.

8. *Second Charge*—The Board will now proceed to consider the most grave charge of all, that the Tahsildar abetted the preparation of a false account of sheep with the intention of obtaining [illegible] amount in excess of the loss actually sustained. The Collector's report on this charge [illegible] Iyengar after having deposited (exhibit [illegible]) the sheep account (C) [illegible] on the 11th March last and [illegible] the sheep [illegible] only entered in the list (A) to be prepared, [illegible] the amount [illegible] which should be levied. In the event, however, proposed that upon the [illegible] the original list (B) was put in and not, the Deputy-Collector [illegible] the sheep [illegible] the evidence afforded by the documents is [illegible] the Tahsildar. As to the [illegible] that the principal witness in the Tahsildar's favour, Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] who [illegible] and this circumstance, apart from [illegible] tends to render his evidence unsatisfactory. The Board [illegible] the other witnesses, Tahsildar Arumukhaya, who wrote the entries A and D, says that he wrote for the Mottai, that A was written [illegible] the Tahsildar's [illegible]; and expresses [illegible] that the whole part of A [illegible] 9th March, and also the numbers of the cattle, &c., in B. But [illegible] the evidence with a careful examination

† Exhibit No. 13

‡ Exhibit No. 14, paragraph 2.

of the material papers connected with this charge has satisfied the Board that the conclusion arrived at by the Collector as to the fraudulent intention of the Tahsildar in causing the preparation of the two lists (both of which bear his initials) is thoroughly well founded. Mr. Garstin's argument from the documents and from the conduct of the accused is conclusive and leaves room for no reasonable doubt regarding the dishonest character of the transaction. Mr. Garstin wishes the Tahsildar to be prosecuted under Section 218, Indian Penal Code, but the Board doubt whether it could be proved that the Tahsildar was "charged with the preparation of the record" or that he "framed it incorrectly with intent, &c." As a matter of fact the documents were written by some one else; if charged at all, the Tahsildar ought probably to be indicted as an abettor. In view of the doubts regarding points of law, the Board are not prepared to support the Collector's recommendation that a criminal prosecution should be instituted.

9. The sum of the Board's conclusions upon from the Collector's report is:

(1.) As regards the first charge that the Tahsildar C. Streenivasa Iyengar has been guilty of insubordination and deceit in the matter of his report to the Head Assistant Collector;

(2.) That as to the second charge he has been guilty of conniving at the fraudulent manipulation of accounts with a view to the concoction of a scheme for obtaining undue remission of assessment in the village of N. Kapper;

(3). That the third charge is "not proven";

(4). That on the fourth count he has been shown guilty of (at least) remissness in the discharge of his duty;

(5). That on the fifth there is a *primâ facie* case against him, and if he did not perjure himself he is grossly ignorant of his work; and,

(6). That as regards the sixth charge, although he would seem not to have been concerned in the fraud, "his culpable negligence facilitated its commission."

10. It now remains for the Board to advise Government as to the punishment which should be awarded to the Tahsildar for his misconduct. It will be within the recollection of Government that in 1871 upon receipt of a report from the District Magistrate, the Board in their Proceedings, dated 13th April of that year, recommended that Streenivasa Iyengar's Magisterial powers should be curtailed, and by G.O., dated 9th May 1871, No. 609, he was reduced from a Sub-Magistrate of the 1st to be a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd-class. Again, in their Proceedings (Miscellaneous), dated 6th October 1874, No. 7,010, the Board had occasion to reflect upon his conduct as Tahsildar in connection with a darkhast case which afterwards led to the suit against Government in which his evidence referred to above was given. On several other occasions when the Collector has thought fit to report him the Board have given full credit to the defence which has been offered, and have acquitted Streenivasa Iyengar of the offences charged against him. In the present instance, however, the Board after mature deliberation have arrived at the conclusion that the explanations offered are altogether insufficient, and the delinquencies are of so grave a character that to retain Streenivasa Iyengar in the public service any longer would be to condone misconduct of a kind which, when brought to light, requires to be punished with the greatest severity. The Board feel it to be their duty to recommend that C. Streenivasa Iyengar (who is at present Acting as Tahsildar of Chedambram) be dismissed from the public service and his re-employment under Government forbidden.

11. The following endorsement will be passed upon Petition No. 1,651:—

"The Board's recommendation has been submitted to Government."

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with eighty-seven original enclosures to be returned;
copies of Board's Proceedings, dated 6th October 1874,
Miscellaneous No. 7,010, and 9th January 1875, No. 38;
and Petition No. 1,651 of 1876.

Copy to the Collector of South Arcot.
Endorsement to Petitioner.

Exd. W. L. Lewis.

Received 2nd

OCTOBER.

No. 2,592.

Sreenivasa Iyengar—Tahsildar of Villupuram, in South Arcot District.—Recommending that —be dismissed from public service and his re-employment under Government forbidden for misconduct in discharge of his official duties, and that Collector be authorized to take necessary steps to prosecute him for giving false evidence in a civil suit.

Proceedings, 16th October 1876, No. 2,592.

(Despatch Copy)

Under 2nd

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

Dated 6th October 1876.

TESTIMONIALS.

C. Sreenevassa Iyengar served with me as Javabneviss during the 18 months that I was Assistant in the District of Salem. He has to conduct the whole of the business himself, and this he did to my entire satisfaction. I found him intelligent and willing to learn. He is well up in the ordinary routine work in the Magisterial line, and further gave me material assistance while studying for the Head Assistants' Examination.

(Signed) F. C. CARR,
Acting Head Asst. Collector.

TRIPATORE, 18*th November* 1858.

Sreenevassa Iyengar served with me as Javabneviss during 8 months while I was Assistant to the Collector of Salem. He displayed considerable intelligence and activity and was promoted out of my office.

(Signed) W. McQUHAE.

SALEM, 15*th June* 1859.

C. Sreenevassa Iyengar was my Javabneviss for a year and a half in Salem and showed promise of being a useful public servant by his perseverance and desire to learn, he now appears to have reaped the fruits of those good qualities, having a very good knowledge of the various duties of a Collector's Office, and I have had much pleasure in recommending him to the Collector of South Arcot for employment in his office. Had I remained, I should have appointed him Sub-Division Manager.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL.

CUDDALORE, *4th August* 1860.

DEAR DALYELL.

I can highly recommend C. Sreenevassa Iyengar for any post that you may have vacant, and would have answered your letter before, but I wanted to see Mr. H. A. Brett about Pelly's scheme. I will write to you more fully in a day or two. I send this through C. Sreenevassa Iyengar.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH,
Acting Collector of South Arcot.

23*rd August* 1862.

I have known Sreenevassa Iyengar for 18 months. Although I have never had him as my own Moonshee, yet I am well acquainted with his way of doing work, and his general ability. I do not think the foregoing testimonals speak more than is due in his favor. He is, as a Magistrate's Moonshee, very competent and has acquired a very creditable knowledge of the Penal Code. He has my warmest wishes.

(Signed) A. R. HUTCHINS.

CUDDALORE, 3*rd September* 1862.

No. 7,310.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, *dated 8th November* 1864.

Read the following Nomination Roll from C. W. READE, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 26th October 1864, No. 207, of Kadabam Sreenevassa Iyengar, for the post of Tahsildar in the District of South Arcot:—

Establishment.	Date.	Appointment.	Salary.	Period of service in each appointment.		
			RS. A. P.	YS.	MS.	DS.
Salem Collector's Office.	1st October to November 1852 ...	Temporary Writer ...	17 8 0	0	2	0
	1st Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1853... ...	Do. Gomastah	10 8 0	0	3	0
	1st March 1853 to 11th Aug. 1854.	Military Writer ...	12 0 0	1	5	11
	12th Aug. 1854 to 30th Jan. 1856.	Hoozoor Gomastah...	19 0 0	1	5	19
	31st Jan. 1856 to 10th Oct. 1857..	Do. Magistrate's do.	17 8 0	1	8	11
	11th Oct. 1857 to 6th May 1859 ...	Do. Gomastah ...	20 0 0	1	6	27
	7th May 1859 to 16th June 1859.	Do. Javabneviss ...	28 0 0	0	1	10
	17th June 1859 to 31st July 1860.	Writer, Sub-Collector's Office	35 0 0	1	1	4
South Arcot Collector's Office ...	1st Aug. 1860 to 31st Oct. 1864...	Magistrate's Moonshee	50 0 0	4	3	0
	1st Nov. 1864	Tahsildar of Trinamalay	150 0 0	...	...	...
				12	2	2

REMARKS.—This nominee has passed at the late Special Test Examination, and is thus qualified under the Rules—*Vide* "Fort Saint George Gazette" of the 20th September last, No. 22, in the list of Candidates.

Sreenevassa Iyengar is a native of Mysore. He has held the post of Magistrate's Head Clerk for upwards of four years, and for three years under me since my advent to the District. I have a high opinion of his general abilities and his character; and from his experience and thorough acquaintance with the new Criminal Law in all its parts, and his aptitude in other respects, I believe him to be fully fitted for the office of Tahsildar. The post was at first offered to my Head Revenue Clerk, who was Sreenevassa Iyengar's senior by some years, and on his refusal by reason of ill health, I have nominated "Sreenevassa Iyengar."

The Board confirm the Collector's nomination.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

SREENEVASSA IYENGAR,

I heard from Colonel Wilkieson. I was afraid that intervening high reaching ground might upset our project, but it is sometimes to have arrested attention to the water wants of the Trinamalay people, and good will eventually come out of our agitation though we may not immediately accomplish what we had wished. I was very glad to get your Report and the Map. I quite understand both, and your kind explanations in elucidation of your sketch were perfectly intelligible to me. You must never talk to me about making a name. I dislike such things, and please God I don't work for a name, but as a simple service to do what is required of me and what I am bound to do, and in doing our duty, we should ever remember after all that

we are not unprofitable servants of that great and merciful God, whose creatures we are and whose glory and praise should ever be our aim and not our own exaltation. My own thoughts are full of my own shortcomings, and I pray it may always be so. I am very glad to feel that I had such able and energetic Assistants in all good works for the good of the people and country, and as I have ever taken a special interest in you and have placed you where you are, it is particularly gratifying and pleasing to me to find that you have so well acquainted yourself, and that you have proved yourself so fully deserving of the promotion I had it in my power to give you.

I only earnestly hope that you will believe that you are responsible to God for all your acts and doings, and if you ever work in view of that responsibility and ever seek of Him guidance and wisdom, and be humble and diffident of your ownself, I do not fear that you will prove a blessing to those over whom you are placed, and that you will yet rise to fill the highest position open to native gentlemen and public Officers in this country. I shall be glad to receive your further Report about the water supply for the Samoodrum and other tanks, and remember that it is only in kindness that I must forbid you in future ever to say ought as praise or flatter to me, and that you will dismiss from your mind that in any thing I do or am called upon to do I am actuated by any desire for a name to myself.

Always your friend,

(Signed) CHARLES W. READE.

TINDEVANUM, 8*th February* 1865.

TINDEVANUM, 23*rd February* 1865.

C. SREENEVASSA IYENGAR,

Before leaving Tindevanum I write to tell you that I have been exceedingly pleased with you since you became Tahsildar of Trinamalay, and am glad to leave the Taluq in such good hands.

(Signed) J. GROSE.

CUDDALORE, 8*th October* 1865.

SREENEVASSA IYENGAR,

You have been appointed Acting Tahsildar of Tindevanum, vice Dava Naik transferred to Villapoorum.

Vencata Ramaniah succeeds you at Trinamalay.

I shall be at Tindevanum on Wednesday or Thursday. Make over charge of the Taluq to your Sheristadar on Wednesday, and be at Tindevanum on Friday morning.

Your's faithfully,

(Signed) O. B. IRVINE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 31*st March* 1868.

EXTRACT.—From the Memorandum of W. ROBINSON, Esq., Acting Member of the Revenue Board, dated 7th March 1868, No. 566.

* * * * * * * *

The Tahsildar (C. Sreenevassa Iyengar) is a young and energetic man, thoroughly acquainted with the wants of his Taluq and alive to the interests of his people, and will no doubt acquit himself well should any emergency arise.

EXTRACT.—From the (Confidential Report) letter No. 2, dated 9th January 1869 of the Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Lister, to the Magistrate of South Arcot.

C. Sreenevassa Iyengar, the Taluq Magistrate of Trinamalay is an able, intelligent Magistrate, and stands *facile princeps* among the Taluq Magistrates in my Division.

Sreenevassa Iyengar has worked as a Tahsildar in my Division for a year and a half. I have formed a high opinion of him. He is a good Magistrate and an intelligent Revenue Officer. He has ridden 15 and 20 miles a day with me. I consider ability to ride an essential qualification for a Tahsildar.

He is now a first Class Tahsildar, and I tell him that he needs no more testimonials. He was, however, anxious that I should record my opinion about him, as I had peculiar facilities for closely observing his work during the scarcity of last year. I rarely write a testimonial, but as I know more about Sreenevassa Iyengar than about any official others than my own Establishment, I have pleasure in recording that I think he fully deserved the promotion he obtained at the end of last year.

(Signed) A. L. LISTER,
Head Asst. Collector,
South Arcot.

TINDEVANUM, *8th March* 1869.

C. Sreenivasayya is an able and intelligent Revenue Officer and the fact that he was — approved to the duty of 1st Class Tahsildar in the District after less than 20 years service proves that those who were better acquainted with him than I am had a high opinion of his abilities.

Vaneer 27 Jany/74

Signed T. E. Sullivan
Collector

Statement showing the service of C. SREENEVASSA IYENGAR, *Tahsildar of Villapoorum in South Arcot District.*

Establishment.	Date.	Appointment.	Salary. Rs.	A.	P.	Period of service in each appointment. Yrs.	M.	D.
Salem Collector's Office.	1st October to Novr. 1852.	Temporary Writer ...	17	8	0	0	2	0
	1st Decr. 1852 to Febry. 1853.	Do. Gomastah ...	10	8	0	0	3	0
	1st March 1853 to 11th Augt. 1854	Military Writer and doing duty as Magisterial Moonshee under Mr. R. A. Dalyell ...	12	0	0	1	5	11
	12th Augt. 1854 to 30th Jany. 1856	Acting Huzoor Gomastah	19	0	0	1	5	19
	31st Jany. 1856 to 10th Oct. 1857...	Magistrate's Gomastah.	17	8	0	1	8	11
	11th October 1857 to 6th May 1859	Huzoor Gomastah ...	20	0	0	1	6	27
	7th May 1859 to 16th June 1859	Javabneviss...	28	0	0	0	1	10
	17th June 1859 to 31st July 1860	Sub-Collector's Writer.	35	0	0	1	1	4
South Arcot Collector's Office.	1st Augt. 1860 to 31st Oct. 1864	Magistrate's Moonshee of the Collector's Office.	50	0	0	4	3	0
	1st Novr. 1864 to 8th October 1865...	Tahsildar of Trinamalay	150	0	0	0	11	8
	9th Octr. 1865 to 19th July. 1866...	Acting Tahsildar of Tindevanum	225	0	0	0	9	11
	20th July 1866 to 4th April 1867...	Acting Tahsildar of Villapoorum	250	0	0	0	8	27
	5th April 1867 to 30th Novr. 1868...	Reverted to Trinamalay, the permanent incumbent Sreebaliah having returned	150	0	0	1	6	25
	1st Decr. 1868 to 20th Octr. 1869...	Tahsildar of Villapoorum	250	0	0	0	10	20
	21st Octr. 1869 to 20th Augt. 1870...	Tahsildar of Chelumbarum	250	0	0	0	9	21
	21st Augt. 1870 to 14th Augt. 1871...	Tahsildar of Villapoorum	250	0	0	0	11	24
						19	0	26

From 15 Augt/71 to date

5-6-
23-years

TO

HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

MADRAS.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF STREENEVASA IYENGAR TAHSILDAR AND SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE OF VILLAPOORUM NOW OF CHEDEMBERUM TALUQ IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

Having been reported upon as having been guilty of certain charges—which charges your Grace's Memorialist is quite ignorant of, and information of which has not been favoured him though he had twice requested the Collector, and appealed to the Honorable Board of Revenue thrice. Your Grace's humble Memorialist has furnished 2 explanations to the Collector and 3 to the Honorable Board, copy of the last explanation submitted to the Board; Memorialist begs leave to enclose herein. It is not known what orders they have been pleased to pass on it, but from the Endorsement on Board Petition No. 1651 of 1876, Memorialist learns, that his case has been referred to Government.

Enclosure I.

2. The sum total of the recommendation so far as Memorialist has been able to learn is that he should be prosecuted for perjuring himself in certain of his official acts.

The Enclosure I to this Memorial will, Memorialist begs leave to submit amply meet the several charges detailed in the Collector's letter, if they are the same as those mentioned in the explanation. He further begs to state that it is only his being shut out from all information in regard to the charges against him, that his in his way to enable him to clear himself from all the unjust unfounded allegations which he has reason to believe are contained in the Collector's letter. Should a copy of this letter be graciously favoured the Memorialist or should he be indulged in his humble request to represent his case personally before your Grace, it will be seen that Memorialist is not in the least to blame, and that the basis of all that is urged against him is the prejudice that Mr. Garstin entertains from long. It costs Memorialist many a

precious day to reflect on the world of annoyance he is put to, by this disposition of his masters, despite his innocence, and strict discharge of duties. To add to this clique, there is the Temporary Deputy Collector Mr. Vencatasubbier who has long been aspiring to Memorialist permanent Tahsildary of Villapuram, and failing in this attempts as often as they were made. Further he bears Memorialist a grudge, which he has been only waiting for a fair opportunity to feed fat. And having been, as Temporary Deputy Collector, placed in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's Division, he did his best the worst fault he could find in Memorialist—to report him to the Collector for being recommended for prosecution. When seriously considered, this report of his, contains little more than nothing. Memorialist's career as Tahsildar extends over a period of 12 years during all which time, or previously to it, he has not known a single Tahsildar reported on, in this manner. Simply because he looked to fair justice—he did not wish to cause unnecessary loss to Government, or to wrong any individual—and with this in view, directed the revision of an *Olagoo account* (for the preparation of which, not he, but the Village Officers are responsible) on which is based the individual *Shavy Return*, he is reported upon and brought to the notice of the Honorable Board, and of Government. So long as Memorialist has a pure conscience. So long as he knows himself blameless—he believes he may rest assured that your Grace's benign Government will deliver him from every difficulty, the deep rooted prejudice of his official superiors brings him into. He begs, therefore, that his case will be taken into your Grace's benign and favourable consideration, and that his several explanations will be read along with the Collector's, and the Temporary Deputy Collector's letters. The simple fact of so much having been done even without calling for Memorialist's explanation, is in itself enough to show if any incentive other than bringing Memorialist into risk actuated Mr. Garstin and Mr. Venkatasubbier.

3. Your Grace's humble Memorialist has in the enclosed explanation simply urged what arguments his haste pressure of business, and the confusion, and hurry necessarily consequent upon unforeseen, and ungrounded recommendations for prosecution, and dismissal; could for the moment allow him to re-call to his mind. Should he be favoured with a copy of the letter under reference, he may, he is sure, be able to furnish fuller explanation for his conduct. As it is, he has simply to defend himself against what charges common rumour lets abroad. Which may or may not be the truth. Your Grace's humble Memorialist therefore earnestly prays that the veil that is now thrown over the charges may be drawn off, and that he may be allowed his full say on all that may be urged against him.

4. Along with what he had heard, and replied to, Memorialist is given to understand that he is charged with having irregularly spent certain sums of money, entrusted to him by the Local Fund Board in view to the repair of a certain tank in Villapooram, Iynar Koolum by name.

The facts of this case are briefly as follow:—

The repair of the tank was ordered, for which an estimate had to be furnished. The amount of this estimate was Rupees 999-0-6. This sum was sanctioned and placed under Memorialist's disposal. The repair was finished in December 1875. Progress reports were being monthly submitted, and at the close of the work the completion bill containing the measurement and detailed expenditure of the work done was finished (copy of the bill is also enclosed) some months after the final Bill after it was distinctly learnt that the bill had been approved and filed a call came for the voucher from the Temporary Deputy Collector. It was not Memorialists business to keep vouchers and so when Ganapathy Iyer the Taluq Gumastah, who had the charge, was asked, he said, that they along with the Cash Book detailing the several expenditures were missing from the Dufter where he had left them. Thereupon the Memorialist took down a statement from him wherein Ganapathy Iyer said that the missing records should have been fraudulently taken away by some of his enemies in the Taluq Cutcherry. This matter was duly repeated to the Temporary Deputy Collector in Arzy No. 383 dated 11th June 1876.

Enclosure II.

5. It must be here stated, that Mr. Vencatasubbier the Temporary Deputy Collector having ordered the Taluq Head Gumastah Vencata Royer, Dufterbund Vencataramanacharry, and acting Dufterbund Bhima Row, to searched into old records and pick out cases against your Memorialist, and the latter being engaged with the Deputy Collector day and night in the settlement business, he was kept perfectly in the dark as to what was taking place at the Cutcherry, how records were flying and what they were. It was too late when Memorialist learnt all this and he was accordingly embodied these in his Arzies to the Deputy Collector and Collector a translation of which will be submitted in the course of two days or three.

To the Deputy Collector No. 383 dated 11th June 1876.
No. 28 Do.
No. 8 Do.
To the Collector.

Memorialist would here beg leave to give a few of the delails of the private character of the several parties referred to in the preceding para.

A Vencata Row. This individual was in 1874. Magisterial Gumastah, and then he had the boldness to tamper with public documents, and to alter the number of a section quoted in Calendar case No. 167 of that year. The section quoted by Memorialist in the Judgment, Diary, and Calendar book was 22 of the Abkary Act (III of 1864) and he converted it into 21 on Vencata Royer's most pitiable entreaties and then being a want of evidence as to the existence of guilty intent, he was excused, and a remark passed on the papers copy whereof is herein respectfully enclosed.

Enclosure III.

This fact was expressly mentioned in the Takeed of his appointment, as Head Gumastah issued to him by Memorialist. He has always shown himself mischievously inclined and ever ready to carry tales against, and find fault with

his superiors. Memorialist used to check him for his impudence, and mischievous tendencies—all the which he seems to have retained in his heart, simply as to many whetstones to his vice rather than as sincere advices for his good. This person is a pet of the Temporary Deputy Collector and the fact operated against Memorialists doing ought of which he so richly deserves.

Bhima Row is Monegar of Nedy Molianoor. During the Tahsildarship of Kolandavelu Pillay at Villapooram, this individual was for his evil ways and mischievous inclimations by an Order of the Huzur, debarred all access to the Taluq Cutcherry.

No. 189 Dated November 1865.

Again in 1874 when he applied to Mr. Cox for some vacancy in his gift, that gentleman said that it was a favour done him that he was not prosecuted though he well enough deserved it. These records are all in existence and were shown Mr. Venkatasubbier on the occasion of his (Bhima Row's) being appointed to the then Temporarily vacant place of Taluq Duftarbund. His term has expired and he is now simple Monegar, but always with the Deputy Collector for what reason Memorialist is at a loss to know. Just now Mr. Venkatasubbier is here (at Chelembrem) and Bhima Row is with him.

While talking of Bhima Row it may not be out of place to refer to the fact of his place of residence being Villapuram a distance of 15 miles from the village of his Maniyam. This fact when taken into consideration along with the Aryoor case will tend to show how much the allegations against Memorialist are being supported by daily experience.

The Monegar nominated by Memorialist for Aryoor was a resident of the adjoining village and owned lands in Aryoor itself. C. Venkatramana Charry is a kinsman of the Deputy Collector's and a long dependent of his. It will not then be surprising that he should take an active part in running heart when he sees his untiring patron bent upon nothing less.

6. A few words as to who the complainant in the Iyanar Kolam case is, may be of service. He is one. Rama Reddy the Defendants 1st witness in the famous Ramapakum theft case.

His conduct was never good, and rather likely to spread the infection of his evil tendencies. He was therefore in 1872 recommended for giving security to keep the peace.

This man day and night, at all hours and in every place may be seen with Mr. Venkatasubbier whose long cherished hope, the bosom fed desire and ultimate motive has all along been the total annihilation of your Grace's humble Memorialist's prospects character and reputation. Thus after several waking nights of dreadful conference the charge was drawn up, embodied in the Petition, and presented to Mr. Venkatasubbier who with raptures receipted it, and concluded within himself that Memorialist was no more. The representations he has made

in his letter on this subject are, if hear say may be trusted, of a nature quite calculated to warrant the above and much more.

Thus it will be seen that the whole case against the Memorialist was pure "get up" and not a real one. The vouchers said to be missing are the simple component of the completion bill which was approved by those who should do it; and as such were bundled up with old records when in the scrutiny instituted by the Head Gumastah Duftarbands, it is hard to know whether they were fraudulently taken away by Ganapathy Iyer's enemies at the Cutcherry or is otherwise thrown out with useless papers. It must be said, here, that the work was, after its completion, inspected by the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Gibson, the Treasury Deputy Collector, Temporary Deputy Collector, and some officers of the D. P. W. and twice by Mr. Garstin himself. Each then pronounced the work capital and worth twice the sum allotted for it? Indeed, Memorialist took much pains and threw into the work a vast amount of energy morning, and evening he was at the work spot.

Memorialist begs leave to enclose copies of his testimonials and extract from his service Register a perusal of which will convince your Grace of humble Memorialist's worth.

Enclosure IV.

The length of his service (24 years) and the nature of his testimonials given him not by one gentleman, or at the same time but by many on different occasions will go to show that your Grace's humble Memorialist does not deserve the favourable consideration he craves of your Grace. The Honorable W. Robinson c.s.i. of the Council has recorded his opinion on the character and abilities of Memorialist, and the Honorable R. A. Dalyell, it was who deigned to send for him to this District having formerly known him and his merits as his javabnavis.

8. Lastly your Grace's humble Memorialist begs permission to request that your Grace will be most kindly pleased to condescend to order Copy of the Collector's letter to be furnished to your Grace's humble servant, or to direct that he should personally come and explain himself.

For which act of Gracious charity your Grace's humble Memorialist shall ever pray.

(Signed) C. SREENEVASSIENGAR,

Tahsildar of Villapooram now of Chedumberum in S. A.

CHEDUMBERUM,
28th October 1876.

TO

The Honourable the President and Members of the Board of Revenue

HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

MADRAS.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF STREENEVASA IYENGAR TAHSILDAR AND SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE OF VILLAPOORUM NOW OF CHEDEMBERUM TALUQ IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Grace's Memorialist has been serving under Government these last 23 Years, and all along working with the interests of Government ever at heart, and the well being of the Taluq in his charge never absent from his mind. That he begs leave to enclose copies of the Testimonials he had, from time to time, obtained from the several Gentlemen under whom he had the happiness of serving. That a perusal of them will give your Grace a clear insight take Memorialist's character and abilities. That he first entered the service as Magistrate Moonshy under the Honorable R. A. Dalyell, while that Gentleman was in the District of Salem. That subsequently in 1860, he was sent for, and appointed Head Magisterial Clerk in this District; and on his passing the prescribed Special Test Examinations in the year 1864, was appointed Tahsildar of Trinamala, and thence promoted to the First Class Tahsildary of Villapoorum in the year 1868, on Sir William Robinson then acting Member of the Revenue Board's minute, wherein he was graciously pleased to record his opinion, and knowledge of Memorialist's character, and qualifications Vide Government Proceedings Dated 7th March 1868.

2. That during the 15 years he has been in the South Arcot District. service not a single gentleman had reason to find fault with him. That since the advent of the present Collector Mr. Garstin to the District, he has been always recommended to the Board (on 2 occasions he went the length of himself issuing orders of suspension) for suspension, dismissal, transfer, prosecution, or forfeiture of his Magisterial powers; that all only through the misrepresentations of your Grace's humble Memorialist's enemies at the Huzur, and not through any insubordination, inability, or drawback in him or his administration. His several attempts to ruin your Grace's humble Memorialists, prospects have all, however Petitioner is happy to recall with satisfaction, been nullified and rendered fruitless

ence of the Hon—ble Members of the Revenue
roceedings while he will take the liberty of quoting

the succeeding two, find room for making
ve tender to keep Mr. Forstin disposed so

mporary Deputy Collector of this District
Venkatasoo— Memorialists a grudge, which he (the Temporary
Deputy Collector) trying to feed fat, that he took occasion
to do this on his be— in Temporary charge of the Head Assistant
Collector's Division when Mr. Thomson was on leave in April last.

5. That he has accordingly brought a charge of preparing incorrect Olagoo Accounts, falling, as he says, need for the "frontier of section 218 I. P. C."

Vide para of letter to Collector dated 15th June 1876 No. 247 marked B.

6. The charge is that Petitioner prepared, or caused to be prepared certain Olagoos on which are based the Shavy Returns submitted by Tahsildars. That A, an enclosure to his letter, is in itself a complete document and bearing Petitioner's initials, but an incorrect one; that B, also an enclosure, is the third sheet or a portion of an incorrect document likewise bearing Petitioner's initials; That C a complete Shavy Return alleged to have been based in B is incorrect, and that though it does not bear the initials of the Petitioner, its incorrectness is none the less for it. That a third Olagoo was furnished him at the time of his Jamabundy of the village to Kapair enclosure E. That A exhibits Shavy to a very large extent, and that therefore it was prepared with an intent to cause loss to Government.

7. With reference to the above charges Petitioner begs to submit the following:—

Firstly.—Olagoo accounts are not prepared by Tahsildars, but only by village officers. When submitted by them, the Tahsildars check them with the facts collected in their memory, the result of their personal inspections. If they don't tally, as was the case with Olagoo A, they are returned and fresh ones ordered to be submitted.

Secondly.—The Tahsildar can have little to do with Olagoo accounts. He does not know the number of each field, nor its extent and such knowledge is essential to the preparation of Olagoos.

Thirdly.—Such being the case section 218 of the I. P. C. Cannot even in its "frontier" affect Petitioner, being neither charged with the preparation of these accounts, nor responsible for their correctness.

Fourthly.—The Olagoo account no where and Members
not a word of it is mentioned in any part of the Board of Revenue
and is prepared simply as a private guide for the
Return. It contains no information as to IN COUNCIL
irrigated, wet or dry, nor any remarks on
supply in the village tank &c. In a word it ST. SAINT GEORGE,
tion used, may occasionally, to assist the memo— MAY in the
Shavy Return which gives the information is in several
Olagoo. Nay, were Petitioner can show that being no other than
Taluqs left wholly unprepared. As has already
a private note, Kurnums (who prepare these accounts) very often note
the little information contained in the Olagoo in the Adungul chitta itself by
marking out in it the several fields which turned out Shavy. As such then it
can in no way be considered a public document whether or not it bears the
Tahsildar's initials.

Fifthly.—In several Districts nay, in many Taluqs of this self same District, Olagoos are neither prepared, nor kept. Shavy Returns alone are submitted, and no demand for the other is made. Further in several villages of the same Taluq no such Olagoos are kept—in the Taluq of Villapoorum itself no Olagoos were furnished for several villages, (Pully Poodooput Alyore Paukum &c.,) and when the Temporary Deputy Collector asked for them; the Revenue Inspector deposed that he never prepared these accounts. This explanation seemed ample and satisfactory to Mr. Vencatasoobier who for an exactly similar offence (for which Petitioner is not in the least responsible) charges him (the Petitioner.)

Sixthly.—E, the Olagoo submitted at the time of Jamabundy shows a saving on the part of Government and not a loss as Mr. Vencatasoobier would insinuate. Olagoo A not submitted (of course as being incorrect) would, if admitted, require Government to make a remission of a much larger amount than is mentioned in D, which is prepared on E.

Seventhly.—The incorrectness of A is not unknown to the Petitioner. On the contrary it was this very knowledge which enabled him—to discard it and order the preparation of a fresh one. If it were that the Temporary Deputy Collector had found it out himself or any complainant informed him of it, Petitioner might well enough have been suspected, though even then more substantial evidence would be necessary to prove his guilt. As it is, it was Petitioner himself that returned the Olagoo A, in consequence of its being incorrect—its not tallying with Petitioner personal inspection.

Mr. Vencatasoobier seems to think that as simply because Petitioner's initials are found in A (Olagoo) account has been approved by Petitioner. Your Grace's Memorialist would beg to submit that this fact can be neither borne out by truth nor supported by experience. Many a paper passes through a Tahsildar's hands, and he initials them. Each Durkast or other Petition or account is initialled, to show that the paper was produced before him. It cannot at all

be supposed, even for a moment that all such papers meet his approval. Were it so, each Petition on account must needs be admitted and nothing like a refusal or return can be made of it in as much as each bears the Tahsildar's initials. The truth of the statement is too well-known to need additional comment. Should Petitioner have meant to prepare the Shavy Return of the Village according to A (Olagoo) he needed not to, nor would he have produced another Olagoo (E) before the Deputy Collector, as simple common-sense would have convinced him of the impropriety of furnishing contradictory accounts.

Eighthly—Olagoo A is thus accounted for. It was the first note which the villagers prepared and handed over to the Petitioner on his inspection of the village. In going over the fields, it having been discovered that to the South of the Sluice of the village Tank an extent of about 30 or 40 cawnies contained green crops and that it had been included in the Olagoo as falling under withered crops (shavy), Pititioner directed the Monegar and Curnum to duly report on the state of the crops subsequently, and returned to them the Olagoo A with his initial in pencil. Petitioner was engaged with the Temporary Deputy Collector till the end of April on the settlement business and the village officials not appearing nor reporting on the subject as directed, Petitioner summoned them from Vanore. They appeared at Villapoorum reporting that the lands yielded pretty good crops. This extent was therefore ordered to be deducted from that entered in the Olagoo (A). A fresh one was accordingly prepared. It was not possible to make the necessary alteration in A as the above mentioned 40 cawnies comprised of small fields of various numbers, and as it would produce confusion in the accounts. Thus it will be seen that Petitioner acted in the matter only in good faith and that nothing like an intent to cause loss either to Government or to any individual influenced the Petitioner. This statement will be borne out by the fact of the absence of all complaint from any private individual.

8. The enquiry which Mr. Vencatasoobier instituted on the subject did in no wise tend to throw on Petitioner the blame of preparing these false accounts. The Curnum who was at midnight searched for, and found, deposed that he wrote some Shavy account "as yet incomplete after the Monegar's dictation" Vide para 2 of the Temporary Deputy Collector's letter No. 274.

Again the statement of the writers of the accounts in question Aroonachelior, and Sashier confirms what the Curnum said, ("after Manegar's dictation") and yet poor Petitioner is suspected, accused and recommended for prosecution :—

9. Nor is the manner in which the Temporary Deputy Collector pleased himself to take evidences less to be wondered at, Monegar Conda Reddy is dismissed through suspicion, what the suspicion is, the letter does not expressly state.

His first statement was that he prepared the Shavy account with reference to an Olagoo returned by him to the Tahsildar 2 days ago "which is quite consistent with practice"—The confusion into which his mind must needs have been thrown on his sudden, and summary dismissal can have made him say

almost any thing, even go the length of transgressing truth, and uttering bare falsehoods against the Tahsildar to wrong, and among whom, that he knows, was and is, the main object of the Temporary Deputy Collector and for which very purpose he was dismissed. It is not at all surprising then that he should charge his statement. His unforeseen dismissal, and it is much to be suspected that it was attended with a promise of restoration in case he deposed against the Tahsildar, was enough to show what the Deputy Collector wanted, and how he wished that the Monegar should change his words."

For better reference it may be here stated that the Shavy return was prepared according to E, and the revised Olagoo was smoothly passed (vide Temporary Deputy Collector's Diary No. 299 Dated 30th may 1876) after due enquiry without one single complaint against it. Further Conda Reddy is said to have come to him on the night of the 7th June, and furnished to him the enclosures to his letter.

This is certainly not the time when any gentleman would have allowed a Village Officer dismissed by himself to thrust himself into his presence especially in the case of native gentlemen with Doloyets and peons around where any visitor his unless well known or specially invited first, to go through all sorts of teasing questions, before he gets to their presence. There thus seems to have been a preconcerted plan as to how Conda Reddy should produce the papers. It is all very well for a dismissed servant to say aright against his master, and when he knows that his master's official superior is none well disposed towards him, he will not, sure, scruple to say all that his confused brain dizzy imagination and above, all, anxiety for restoration can prompt.

Under such circumstances Petitioner begs to submit that it is reasonable that the evidence of unconcerned third parties should be taken and given the largest wight. In the present case however, this does not seem to have been done, for, if it had, no such charge had been brought, against the Petitioner nor he submitted to unnecessary mental agitation. It is plain that the object—the only object—in view was to annoy your grace's humble Memorialist at his own whim.

10. Mr. Vencatasoobier about the 10th May last ordered Petitioner to submit the Olagoos of all the villages personally inspected by him. The latter accordingly furnished him with those available, on receipt whereof the Temporary Deputy Collector began a "strict scrutiny," and went

1. Songad
2. Rathapoorum
3. Madurapakum
4. Poyupakum
5. Vencatadry Agarem

round to the villages noted in the Margin comprising of both settled and unsettled ones. In the former he sent for each individual to whom remission had been granted and took down statements from him on oath. In the latter he himself personally examined each field but "the strict scrutiny" after all proved of no use. Nothing tended to convince him, nor even so much as suspect that some fraud had been practiced. Not a complaint was presented. None come to inform him; that he was ill-used, or that Shavy remission to a greater amount than was actually due had been made.

Petitioner begs to submit that he was not the only one that inspected Olages on account of Shavy. The Deputy Tahsildar and the Revenue Inspectors of the Taluq likewise did it, but it was poor Petitioner's inspection alone that had the misfortune to be suspected and therefore scrutinized.

11. In further proof of Mr. Vencatasoobier's prejudice against Petitioner, he begs leave to refer your Grace to the expressions contained in his own letter. The following is submitted as being the most prominent "I consider that application may be made for his prosecution without awaiting his explanation." His further suggestion that Petitioner should be transferred to Chedumbarum in order that a successful issue may be brought of the charges against him (in his absence from Villapooram) argues no less. In themselves they are enough to show that the Deputy Collector's only object was to see Petitioner into risk, and safely out of his way so that in case his term of Temporary Deputy Collector ends, he may once again put in his application for the vacancy, that will then be created, as he had done twice before. It will be simply superfluous to ask why Mr. Vencatasoobier should not have directed Petitioner to explain the seeming contradiction in the Olagoos under reference; while he thought fit to direct such explanation on more frevolous occasions.

Vide Tamil Arzy to the Collector No. 28, dated 8th June 1876.

12. It is worthy of mention though that the Mr. Vencatasoobier was fortunate enough to have charge of the Head Assistant Collector's division, twice since he wrote his letter, he has not been able, even after the lapse of so many months after Petitioner's transfer, to find out, and prove any charges against Petitioner as he had therein promised the Collector.

13. Petitioner further begs leave to mention that the Deputy Collector's letter alludes to certain charges against him, but not being in a position to know what they are he is unable to explain them. Conscious of no fault he is fully prepared to meet all the charges that the worst malice may bring against him. Petitioner has applied to both the Collector, and the Revenue Board for information as to what these charges are, but neither has as yet been pleased to furnish it to him. He therefore prays your Grace may benevolently condescend to order the same, that Petitioner may show himself the plain honest character he is.

14. At this stage a few words as to who this Temporary Deputy Collector is, and what his previous character may not be out of place. About 10 years ago he was Tahsildar of Virdhachellum, and then he was suspended by the Honourable Board of Revenue for a period of six months at Mr. Whitesides the then Sub-Collector's instance, and again in 1871 he was degraded from the place of Collector's Head Sheristadar to the fourth class Tahsildary of Culcourchy on Mr. Garstin's recommendation. In 1868 when the Tahsildary of Villapooram fell vacant he requested the then Collector Mr. Reade to cancel the Acting Collector Mr. Arbuthnot's nomination of Petitioner to the place and recommend him for it. His request however was not granted and Petitioner was confirmed.

Again when in 1871 (as charge of bribery had been got up against Petitioner of which however he was fully acquitted as per proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 4460 dated 21st October 1871) Mr. Garstin carried his prejudice against Petitioner to the length of suspending him even without the Boards sanction, and recommended his dismissal from the service and the appointment of Vencatasoobier to the Taluq of Villapooram instead, the Board cancelled the Collector's order of suspension and directed his restoration to office,—thus in other words declining to sanction Vencatasoobier's appointment. The mortification received from these repulses added to his own long cherished desire and founded hope of successfully aspiring to Petitioners position has conspired to implant in Mr. Vencatasoobier's mind a feeling of malice against Petitioner which he takes the present opportunity of gratifying. This self same gentleman has by the self same Mr. Garstin been got appointed the officer he is.

About a few months ago a suit was filed against this gentleman for damages by one Sambaseva Reddy of Mathurupakum for having soiled his reputation by insulting him in the presence of several people, while Mr. Vencatasoobier was conducting the Jamabundy of Villapoorum Taluq. Last month when, he was in Temporary charge of the Head Assistant Collector's Division he expressly went to Villapoorum and there sending for the abovementioned. Sambaseva Reddy told him that all that he wished to do was only against the Tahsildar (poor Petitioner) and that he never meant to insult him, and thus requested him to withdraw the suit, which has accordingly been done.

15. It was also to be said here, that this gentleman while settling the village of N. Kapair instituted very trying enquiries into the state of the weather, the adequacy of the water supply, and such other details pertaining to Shavy. It was only after such procedure (when nobody came to complain of injustice) that he was pleased to grant the remission amount specified in Enclosure D. of the Temporary Deputy Collector's letter. Nevertheless he has thought fit after the lapse of over a week or nearly 10 days, to withdraw the remission granted by himself and this without recording any reasons.

The villagers thereupon appealed to the Collector and in vain urged upon that gentleman the continued inadequacy of the water supply of the village, the scarcity of rain, and such other detracting circumstances as have all along made N. Kapair apply for remissions year after year. On their application to the Collector failing, Petitioner learns the villagers have carried an appeal against the refusal to the Honorable Board. If they are examined they can all depose to the truth of the Olagoo case.

16. Although the Temporary Deputy Collector went the length of suggesting that application may be made for Petitioner's prosecution without awaiting his explanations. Yet Mr. Garstin generously called for Petitioner's explanation, but allowed only 24 hours time for so doing; that entered however, contained only the Temporary Deputy Collector's letter, but not its enclosures. On Petitioner's representation that he could not submit any explanation without perusing

the enclosures. Petitioner was ordered to personally come over to Cuddalore and there have a look at them. Petitioner accordingly went thither, and the moment after he had finished persual of them the gentleman took down statements from him.

Petitioner takes the liberty of making mention of the above simply, because it will serve to show how there has been an attempt to allow Petitioner almost as little time as possible for the preparation while the Petitioner is in a strange Taluq. It is not possible that the minute particulars of a complex case should be ever present to the mind of one whose onerous duties are already too many.

17. Since writing the above Petitioner has come to learn that the following are among the charges preferred against him by the Collector in his covering letter.

A Valdwore case. Hear, it would appear, Petitioner is represented as having perjured himself in the deposition he gave before the District Munsiff of Villapoorum. Although the details of the Valdwore case have already appeared in the Honorable Boards Proceedings, for easier reference Petitioner begs to give out here main details.

One Kristnasawmy Naidoo of Valdwore applied for an assignment of a piece of land in the limits of the village to enable him to build a house on it. On the usual Memorandum being filed and no objection having been urged against it, Kristnasawmy Naik's request was granted. Subsequently some of the villagers addressed an appeal to the then Head Assistant Collector Mr. Chamberlain that the land should be assigned to some other; but that gentleman dismissed the appeal and issued puttа to Kristnasamy Naik. Nor was any complaint (against this assignment) preferred during the time of the Jamabundy which was held in the village for about 8 days. It was after the issue of the third Puttah that one Moottoosawmy Pillay complained against this assignment to the Deputy Collector and the Collector.

Before recording the subsequent procedure in this case few words on the character of this complainant may be found useful. He was Monegar of this very village, numerous complaints were made against him, and Mr. Grose, the then Head Assistant Collector after very deep consideration, long examination and local enquiry dismissed him from the service. He has always been opposed to the interests of the majority of the villagers. The records affecting his character are all extent, and they can be referred to, for confirmation of Petitioner's statement.

The Collector thereupon on the 20th May 1874 asked Petitioner to talk over to Kistnasamy Naik and get him to resign the land on which he had in the meanwhile erected a house and cattle shed. Kristnasamy Naik referred to give up and the Temporary Deputy Collector wrote to the Collector

who cancelled the assignment and his 3 puttah and directed him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 if he did not within a week's time remove the building raised on the land. Kristnasamy Naik paid up the fine and filed a suit in the Civil Court of Villapoorum, and requested that an injunction may be issued to the Collector postponing, till the final disposal of the case, the demolishing of the construction. The Court granted the request and Mr. Garstin then moved the Honorable Board to order that Petitioner should conduct the case at his own expense; but they were pleased to direct that it should be only at Government expense.

Subsequently the Collector ordered the Petitioner to appear before the District Munsiff's Court, where he was examined as 1st Defendant's Witness. It is here that the present case has its origin. On being asked if he know of any rule to the effect that the Curnum and Monegar should both sign the Katewar Memorandum and that notification by beat of tom-tom should be made in the village on the presentation of any Durkast, obtaining in the Revenue Procedure of the day, Petitioner deposed that although the Board's standing order No. *150/A* required that both these rules should be observed in disposing of Durkasts, yet it was not usual to be always guided by them. The rules did exist but were not quite brought into force. It is alleged that they were published in the District Gazette so early as 1872 and that therefore Tahsildars should have seen them followed. Petitioner begs to submit that Gazette volumes are not properly furnished to village officers, only very few of whom subscribe for them, and yet those who do hardly ever take the pains to go through them. Aware of the supply being but short, Collectors used to have, on such occasions, spare copies of rules printed for distribution to the village officers. Nor were the steps forgotten in the present case. Printed copies were supplied, but it was only in 1874 when the Jamabundy was being conducted. Furthur these rules are more often kept in theory, than brought into practice. Nor even now after the lapse of full two years, since the distribution of the copies of these rules, are the rules strictly observed? The enclosed list compiled from the Durkast Memoranda of Chedembrum Taluq, will corroborate Petitioner's statement. Nor is Chedembrum the only Taluq where this practice obtains. In Cuddalore, Tindivanum in almost every Taluq these rules are not always enforced. Petitioner may even go the length of asserting that Mr. Garstin and Mr. Vencatasoobier have, *themselves*, disposed of many Durkast appeals the Memoranda of which contain the Curnums signature only.

While on this subject it must not be omitted to be mentioned that the records relative to this case were handed over to Temporary Deputy Collector before the Collector himself, which will be proved on a reference to the file book, wherein Petitioner has taken care to enter a remark that they were delivered to the Deputy Collector's hands. This was on the 20th May 1874.

Petitioner received a Takeed directing him to send him (Collector) all the records of the case and Petitioner therefore informed Mr. Garstin that they had been

handed over to the Temporary Deputy Collector in his presence. Subsequently Mr. Carstin wrote to the Munsiff's Court that he had a few words to say in Kristnasamy Naik's suit and that he might therefore be examined. He accordingly appeared on the day of hearing and said that the papers relative to the suit were with him and that they were somewhere missed in his office, and desired that his Moonshy Rama Charry might also be examined on the subject. Their depositions were accordingly taken down—that the papers were missed by them.

The gentleman has again sent Petitioner a Takeed No. 82, dated 9th October 1876 asking him what became of the records relative to this case, and missing in the Taluq Cutcherry of Villapoorum. A translation of this order and of Petitioner's reply thereto is herewith submitted. Thus it will be seen that the fact of papers that form the subject of long correspondence between himself and the Honorable Board of Revenue, between himself, the Deputy Collector and their hands been missed by him in his office. As deposed before the District Munsiff has either been wholly forgotten or intentionally omitted to bring upon the Petitioner the blame of the loss. If it could be that correspondence yet pending disposal on a subject that touched upon a very important point might be forgotten, might not a poor Tahsildar, your Grace's humble Memorialist, be excused for forgetting and *ordinary* notification in a District Gazette. Mr. Garstin's extraordinary interest in the case is further evidenced by the fact of his writing to the Deputy Collector to fine Kristnasamy Naik Rupees 200 once again during his Jamabundy. This fine however was not levied as the injunction issued by the court pointed out against it.

It may also be added that the piece of land, the Assessment of which was cancelled by the Collector as forming part of the village common was, after due investigation by the Court, pronounced to be a quite a different piece. It is neither the village common nor part of it. Petitioner begs that these circumstances may be taken that consideration along with the Collector's remark on this case.

B. The Aryoro Moniem case. The facts of this case are as follow. The Monegar of this village was dismissed from the service and convicted for the offence of "breach of trust" when the case against him was pending, the villagers including the Moonsiff conspired together and refused to produce the receipts granted by him. Petitioner therefore recommended the appointment of an outsider, to the vacancy trusting that the above reason satisfactorily accounted for his conduct. Case was taken to see that the nominee was worth the trust. He owns lands in the village paying to Government an annual kist of about Rupees 100. The Arzy on recommendation was submitted to the then Head Assistant Collector Mr. Kough who approved of the nomination and sanctioned his appointment. This Nominee was however dismissed by Mr. Venkatasoobier and the village Munsiff appointed instead on Petitioner's representations, he was expressly asked on the subject, his permanent appointment was converted into Protem.

C. The Vikravandy Munsiff case. This Village had 4 Monegars against 3 of whom, charges of embezzlement were brought. The 4th was a leper and he therefore requested that his nephew may be appointed his gumastah which request Mr. Thomson kindly sanctioned. Just on this occasion the village Munsiff died and his place fell vacant. The son of the deceased who was the newly appointed Maniam gumastah applied for the place, and considering that there were charges against 3 Monigars, they have since been convicted; Petitioner recommended the young man as the proper claimant. His appointment was sanctioned by Mr. Kough. But Mr. Venkatasoobiar acting under authority, Petitioner is at a loss to know, cancelled the order and dismissed him on the 28th May 1876, for the reasons that, that individual had fraudulently obtained the place and that the Tahsildar had furnished a wrong report. With submission Petitioner begs leave to ask if the reasons above recorded are not satisfactory ones, and if under the circumstances he was not authorized to proceed as he had. If it is said that this set aside and that the dismissed person owns the Moniam Meerasy of two other villages, the objection is easily enough answered he has only the Meerasy and does his duty through gumastahs as his deceased father was doing.

But what is most to be wondered at is that the dismissed Munsiff was within the lapse of a full month 28th June 1876 after the date of his dismissal restored to his place. On what grounds it is not recorded. Nevertheless Petitioner must needs undergo the misfortune of being reported upon as having furnished an incorrect report.

D. The Tindivanum choultry case.

Petitioner bought in new Agraharm Street Tindivanum, a certain piece of land 60 feet by 120 on which he has erected a choultry for public use. The Collector asks why as required by the Honorable Boards standing order the fact of land having been bought, should not have been reported to him. The answer is contained in the order quoted for the question. There is an express Proviso in it to the effect, that the order applies not to lands taken up for building purposes.

18. It is not unknown to the Honorable Board that since the advent of Mr. Garstin to this District, Petitioner is always unjustly brought into risk. This the Honorable Board are well aware of. The Collector's prejudice, against Petitioner is great, and knows no limit. But on this occasion as the copies of the charges have not been favored him which done your Memorialist would be in a position to clear himself of those charges and prove to the Honorable Board and they would not have submitted their recommendation to your Grace. The Petitioner received an endorsement from the Honorable Board to the said effect and copies of the charges from the Collector so long after. Had the latter been sent to the Petitioner for explanations when the Collector's report was in the Board, the Petitioner's case would not have been brought to your Grace's consideration.

Year after year he pleases himself by reporting him to the Honorable Board whose justice, and kindness have up till now borne up poor Petitioner to which he clings with unfailing hope.

"In 1871 as has already been hinted a charge of bribery was got up, and the Petitioner put upon his trial before the Court of Session, Mr. Hodgson the Session's Judge pronounced that "the case was false," and accordingly granted to your humble Petitioner a fair acquittal."

But Mr. Garstin however would not be satisfied, and he must needs write to the Board and ask them to dismiss Petitioner from the service for though he was acquitted by the Session Judge there was strong ground of suspicion against him. The Honorable Board viewing on the matter without the prejudice which led the Collector astray, declined to sanction his request and directed Petitioner's restoration to office from which he had been suspended by Mr. Garstin. It is in the Proceedings No. 4,160 dated 21st October 1871 that the Honorable Members of the Board were pleased to record that Petitioner's testimonials are very satisfactory, and his explanations regarding the alleged delays and irregularities a sufficient defence. Further in the Collector's letter published with these Proceedings that gentleman avows that he "personally knows nothing of Streenevassa Ayangar."

Again in 1874 he applied "for sanction to prosecute Streenevassa Ayangar (poor Petitioner) Tahsildar of Villapooram on the charge of having caused a false entry to be made in a public document in 1869 and made away with the record of an investigation held with regard to the Petition in the same year." The Honorable Board however, found out that at the bottom of the application there was the "*Apriori* conviction which seems to be entertained of Streenevassa Ayangar's comfitness." And accordingly declined to sanction his request. In this application Mr. Garstin again harped on the old story of the bribery case and the Honorable Board were again pleased to express that they considered the Assessor's reasons "extremely cogent" and that "they hold the Tahsildar to be fully acquitted." They were most graciously pleased to declare that the Collector's letter affords ample evidence that his prejudice against Streenevassa Ayengar (however acquired, and even if justly acquired) is so strong as to make it very difficult for him to form a trustworthy judgment on the Tahsildar's conduct."

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 1970 of the 27th July 1874.

Again in 1875, the Collector pleased himself to request the Board to suspend Petitioner for not punctually sending in the Cholera reports. Trifling as the matter is and while the Petitioner had full reasons to urge in his defence, Mr. Garstin prejudice against Petitioner was so great that he thought fit to refer him to the Honorable Board's severe notice even without affording him an opportunity to offer his explanation. This explanation was, therefore, submitted direct to your Honorable Board and then "the Collector withdrew his explanation."

Again in this very year, Mr. Garstin recommended Petitioner to the Board for withdrawal from him the powers of a second class Magistrate. On Petitioner's explanation being furnished, the Honorable Board were pleased to accept it and to declare that "there was nothing in his (Petitioner's) conduct to lead to the inference that he was actuated by improper motives."

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 2008 dated 8th August 1876.

And now there is the present case before your Grace. Petitioner is thus ever and anon based out of his spirits and put to a world of annoyance.

In further illustration of Mr. Garstin's intent to ruin Petitioner's prospects, he begs have to mention that the gentleman has not yet been pleased to hand over, to Petitioner, the printed copy of his testimonials with the original testimonials he had obtained from Mr. Sullivon and Mr. Kough and his service. Register, forwarded by the Honorable Board to the Collector for distribution to Petitioner, though he had applied, more than once for the same.

Meanwhile Petitioner trusts that his frequent Memorials will not be misconstrued. The incessant troubles and annoyance he is put to, render it imperative that he should appear before your gracious presence as often as he does. As yet the copies of the charges preferred against Petitioner have not been favored him, which done, he would be in a position to clear himself of those charges and prove to your Grace that he has all along been wronged.

In conclusion, he prays that your Grace may be pleased to call upon him to explain himself or direct him to appear before your Grace personally and that your Grace may design to look on him with that justice and benevolence which have all along been Petitioner's chief—nay his only trust.

And as in duty bound, your Petitioner,

Shall ever Pray,

(Signed) C. STREENEVASA IYENGAR,

Tahsildar of Villapoorum now of Chedemberum.

November 1876.

Miscellaneous No. 700.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Dated 6th October 1874.

Read Petition No. 2263 of 1874 from
Kuttnasamy Naick of Paladavoor in
Vilupuram Taluq, South Arcot Distr.
complaining of Collector's order dated
June 1874, directing removal of the comp.
wall raised by him on a piece of la
made over to him on dark last fo
building.

Considering that previous dark
had been formally rejected - that fo
had been inflicted upon a natived
-ciab for assigning the very land to
certain applicant; and that the e
-dence adduced shows that the se
wa

was used for common purposes, the Board agree with the Collector that the Vilapuram Schoolhouse delivery of the land was altogether improper. The Board however granted the Collectors power to throw down the wall erected on the land. The imposition of prohibitive assessment would appear to be the best course. This will probably result in the site being vacated and the wall removed.

2. Petitioner will be informed that the Board decline to interfere with the Collectors order.

True Extract

(Sd) C. A. Gallwey

Sy. Sub Secretary

To

The Collector of South Arcot.

True Copy

Sy. Sub Secretary

Copied

To His Excellency the Governor in Council
Fort St. George
Madras

The humble Memorial of Ishamunsingen

Sabaseeven, and Seven others Inhabitants

of Pollicatcoon in Tuttucorin District,

who wishes to Lay before His Majesty

the Governor in Council, the following

a few lines with the hope that His

Majesty in Council will take into

his

His Gracious Consideration and thereupon pass an order which His Majesty may deem proper and just.

Kimbly Shewette.

Ld appears that the acting Head Aputchy Inspector of Police wrote to the District Court against the Petitioner upon Complaint No 44 of 1875 in Criminal Case No 141 of 1875 against the Sentence in Calendar No 141 of 78 on the Petitioners file in which the Delinquency of Attendance in this Delinquency Falling has been

Convicted and Sentenced to find Fifty Rupees Costs or 20 Rattans being Trees Value at about 100 Rs stolen the Property of Pembroke Tank Bund. The Charge against the Delinquent was for Theft of Trees belonging to Government.

The Petitioner on receipt of a Complaint and Examination of the Prosecutor and after ascertaining the truth by personal inspection of the spot, came to a Conclusion that the trees in question were on Govt Land

upon

upon this the Petitioner applied to
the Stern Steward Appt under Jrm Knight
for sanction to prosecute the Delay
& Neglect Criminally, both the Lords that
no sanction was required as the Vessel
was Theft which was not Committed
by the accused in the Capacity of
Public Officials —

The Petitioner therm
tried the case in Calcutta on 14 & 15 Feb
and found therm guilty of the Charge,
and Sentenced therm to pay a fine of
10 Rs Each —

On

On their appeal the French
Acting Steward Appt by Mr Gibson
reversed the Sentence and passed a
remark that "in the French mistake
the irregularities of procedure are
so gross, and in that account about
the justice of the appellants
have been prejudiced in their defence
on the merits"

Further the Steward Appt by
dated in his appeal judgment a
question that the Procedure followed
by the Petitioner as well as the Court
of

of recording Procedure is irregular and
Contrary to the first principles of
Elements of Criminal Procedure Code -
Her Majesty in Council will find
that it will not be the case of all
the records are called for and perused
The Charge is one
triable under Chap. XVII of the Cr. Code.
In the sections 214 of the Procedure
Code it is stated that sections 190 to 194
are applicable to this Case. The sections
190 to 194 show that the Complainant
and witnesses there see examined in

in the presence of the accused
The Stat. Apt. Dept. is of opinion that
the reading of depositions of Complainant
which were taken in the absence of the
accused, to the accused after their
attendance on process before the
Petitioner, was afterwards allowing
the accused to cross Examine the
witnesses are not legal - In this the
accused were fairly allowed to
Examine the witnesses for Prosecution
and then the defence of the accused
were taken - The

7. The records and measurements
of the land will shew that the Elm
where the alleged Banian Tree stood
is not Tank bund, the first accused
the Village Head stated, as the trees were
cut during his absence from the Village,
and as he was not able to find out who
cut the Tree in question, he did not
report the matter. The 2nd accused
Veerayan stated the trees were cut by
Lower Regd number the order of Land
accused, he did not report the matter.
The 3 accused denied the charge, and said
that

Ex ... the Standard

that the Tree stood near Eyean
Kovil land.

By the measurements according
to the Surveyors account with the
help of neighbouring Curnums / visits in
the case / it was ascertained that the
Tree stood in Perumbokai field No 379
which forms Tank bund and Tank bed.

The Asst. Supt. Huddleston
remarked that the accused cut the
Tree in question, in good faith, as a
permission was granted by Collector
in 1873 in their report these certain

of fallen branch for the Lyman Koon Case.

Q. If the trees really belong to the Govt.
what authority should they apply for Petitioner
in permission to use the fallen branch
the Govt. — The accused clearly
understood in their Report of 73 that
all the trees belong to Govt Govt. —
Can Mrs Petitioner would not have
(by Statute) such permission but the
the accused (being Govt) represented
to them Petitioner that the tree for which
the permission applied for belong to
The Govt Govt.

There is another thing to be
taken into Consideration that is,
the same bill of Mrs (accused)
two years ago was allowed Trustee
Q. Serroonaw Koon each same bundy
loads of branches from the Tree in
question on the payment of Seignorage.
Govt not the tree belong to Govt why
Govt the duty or Seignorage should be
remitted into the Govt Treasury —
If the tree belong to Govt the
Secretary should have been addressed
for the Govt use.

If all these facts were taken
into consideration there would be no necessity
for Petitioners being remanded, and
recommended for reduction of Magisterial
powers.

On the remarks heard in Appeal
decision the High Court have also
called for the records of the case
in question, which were forwarded thro
the District Magistrate - It appears
no final result has as yet been
received - while such is the case the Dt
Magte, the Petitioners heard has written
against the Petitioners before —. Before

Sault Brus - Sheriff

Before any final orders is
passed, the Petitioner requests the
Court would be pleased to call for the
records of the case, and further, and
full explanation from the Petitioners,
which will prove that no irregularities
or prejudice exist on the part of the
Petitioner, and that the accused were
convicted on clear evidence.

Petitioners whose service
Extends more than 23 years, also
begs to enclose his service Register,
and Copies of Testimonials for

Grimsby Sir William Robinson

Honorable R. A. Dalyell and Lucas

Hon. H. L. Sullivan Mu. Fle

Testimonial Grimsby Jun. Lister as well

as his Confidential Spirit will shew

the Testators ability and Preserence

in his Majesterial work.

As his duty Pleases

Thereunto Signed

Dalhousie

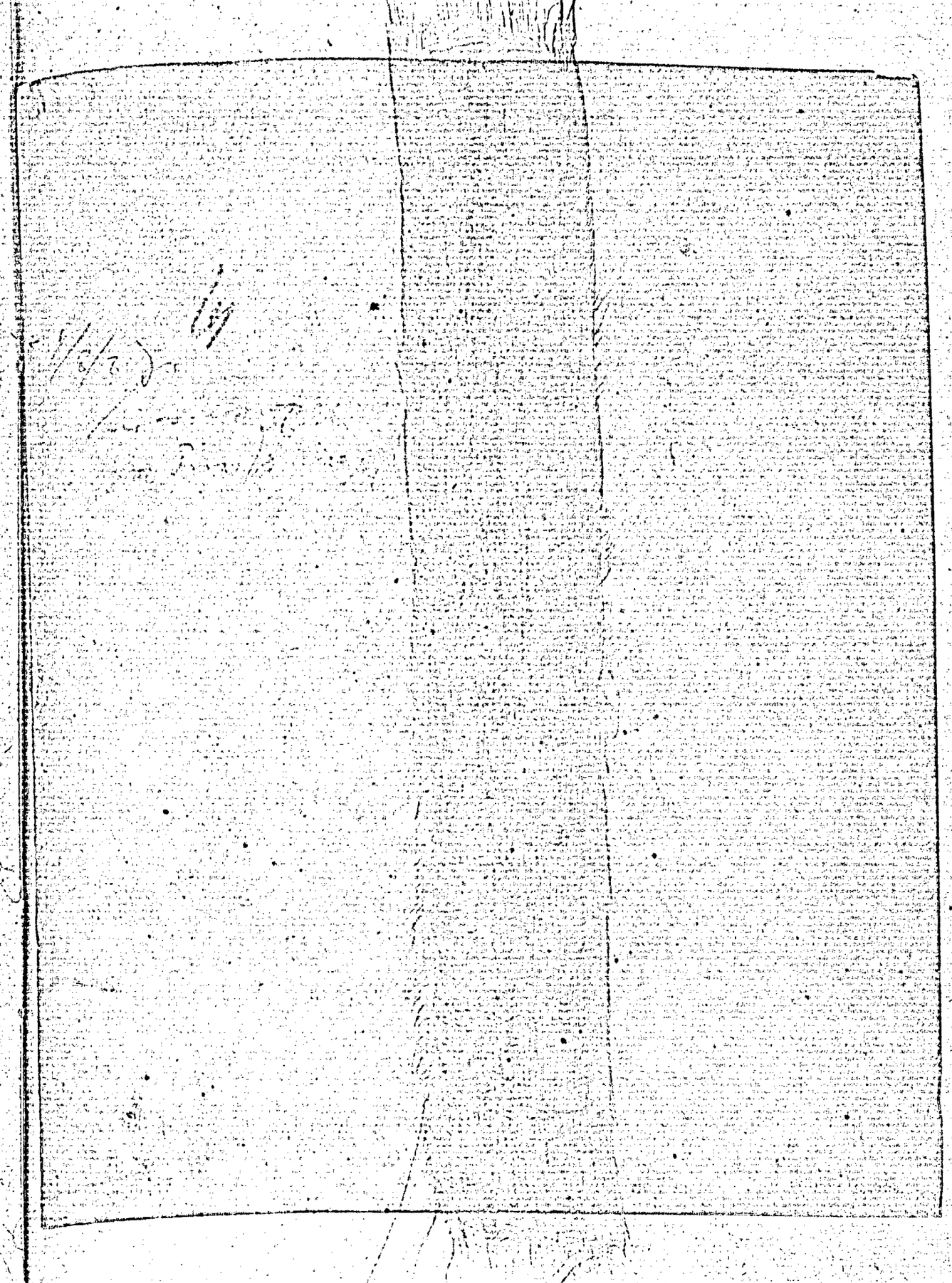
28 February 1876

Thos and Seems Closh Lucas

H. Dalhousie Sanderson

Sault Brus

Shere



Government of Madras.

Rev. DEPARTMENT.

Petition No. 865 of 1876.

From C Sreenevasa Iyengar

Occupation Jaheildar and 2nd Class Magistrate

Village of

Talook Villupooram

District South Arcot

Dated 28th Feby

Received 11th April 1876

Enclosures.

ABSTRACT.

States that the Assistant Magistrate has written against him to the District Magistrate that he was guilty of irregularities of procedure in a theft case tried by him. That the District Magistrate has he hears written to Govt against him.

Prays that before passing final Orders the Govt may call for the records of the case and receive full explanation from petr.

Submits his petn for perusal.

To His Grace the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Saint George Pierce Earl of Clancarty Baron of Tracton Viscount Valentia Baron of Mountcashell and Viscount Kilmaine in the Peerage of Ireland Knight of the most Illustrious Order of St Patrick Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Presidency of Fort Saint George and Vice Admiral of the same &c &c &c

The humble Memorial of Chinneyan Iyengar of Villupooram in the District of South Arcot Taluq &c

Most Respectfully Sheweth—

That all due deference and submission to Your Grace's Government induces me to approach Your Grace's Feet with the following few lines and place before Your Grace the Transactions of the Papers referred to in the 5th para of the Memorial of the 28th Inst. Dr for Commencing the most humbly begs to bow down the head of liberty he takes on this frequently troubling himself into Your Graces august presence but only when Necessity compels him to do

2 To also begs permission to enclose
the original Testimonials of Mr Sullivan Esqr
of Charles Hugh Esqr and the printed copy of
the Memorialists other Testimonials while his
service Register must kindly send to him Sanction
by the Hon Board of Ctrl for distribution with Despatch 2008
to him and returned by the Gentleman dated 8th Augt/76
the Memorialists application / afterwards &c

The Memorialist here craves the attention
of Their Grace the Right Honble Lords Commrs
of Admiralty to the highest opinion of his
(Lieutenancy) ability as an Officer and
to believe that his ability would shew itself
to better advantage were he not hampered by
the necessary and obstructiveness of many
of the Subordinates with whom he has to deal.
" Had I remained in the Destructive whose very bad
" determination to carry out wise Reforms in the
" Office as I became more thoroughly convinced

of

" of the necessity for them & the best and
" as I deemed which I conducted. He begs
these lines as marking a special reference to the
dishonesty and mischievous tendencies of
his Subordinates (at Deptford) some of whom
have been censured and in the 6 years of his last
Memorial —

3 The Memorialist submitted in his last
Memorial Memorialists character has been
fairly with copies of the correspondence on
the subject of the charges against him and
all opportunity of hearing them of defending
himself in leaving both — and he also queried
Chance of being most heartily with
can be fairly decided —

The Memorialist submitted to the Hon.
Board three Declarations — for the first the
copy herein enclosed
note original Ld[illegible]
obtained an Extract of the Speech that the Board
Accounts [illegible] have been submitted to —

The second has been returned with this Endt. Herewith submitted

The following Memorandum has been submitted

by* — But the third and the most detailed Printed Copy

Declaration has neither for him any Endt. attached

nor so far as the Board has been taken into Consideration.

He therefore humbly begs & requests that Your

Grace will be most graciously pleased to obtain

from the Hon. Board an Expression of their

Opinion on it — by the Points therein specified

are the only ones that the Temporary Sysalms

and Color have, in their several Reports, dealt with

he may be sure of his best Exertion of every

full Satisfaction as far as to Your Grace and

the Hon. Board — But he is not in a Position

to perform as much — Placed as he is perfectly

in the dark as to what the Charges refer to

and guided as he is solely by the Rumours

that are afloat against him — the truth of which

unwilled Conscience and unfounded Distribution

of Justice and Conduct in the Discharge of the Duties

of his Office — he therefore begs & requests that

Your

to the Collectors late instructions that the same
should be submitted in the manner required
by the Board's standing order. Substantial
Statements of a very similar case are herewith
respectfully enclosed. The memorialist begs leave
to state as illustrative of the slow operation the
above order has been given. Even after the
Collector had issued and distributed copies of
it and a Tabacconist had been brought
into Court by a Revenue summons &c.
their regulation. This it is, if the memorialist is
not mistaken, which has so much limited
the quantity claimed, and it is only hearing stated that
these orders did exist but were not enforced
which he says amounts to perjury the memorialist
would fain ask of the Board for Information
on these matters and whether it was not the
Courts express province before and that any
party that perjured themselves before it

De

But at any rate the charge has been brought
and defendants defence is to be found in daily
Reports received from above said Tobacconist
5. The memorialist begs that from Position
has again written referring to the Colony of
the Hampshire The case wherein the memorialist
had recommended the award for Enhanced
Quantity for which he was thought (by Inspector)
unfit to hold the powers of a Decent Clerk
Inspector & therefore recommended their withdrawal
from them. The Hon Board were however pleased
to take another view of the matter and said
that they had arrived at a very decided opinion
that Even supposing that the Statements of the memorialist
had been strictly in the Recommendation he must
which however the Board do not admit there
was nothing in the procedure to show that he
was actuated by improper motives and
have declined to sanction the Collectors suggestion

If after such a deliberate Expression
of the Board's views Mr Gaston should be
disposed to take the steps he has taken against
Memorialists what can the from prevent do -
This will Memorialists trust afford additional
evidence of the prejudice entertained against him
& on the part of Chairman & discarded - Lastly
because the higher Authority is justly disposed
to take a view of the case different from this -
The Explanation offered to the to the Hon Board
on these calls for it / in the case under reference
is now with them and should they feel entertain
any doubts it may be sent for and Memorialists
just procedure fully witnessed - the Board
Endorsement &c thereto is enclosed in original -
6 Your Graces humble Memorialists
does not wish to tax too much upon your
Graces Kindness and hope therefore enclosed
herewith humbly entreating Your Graces forgiveness
and

3

and Kind and benevolent consideration
of his unfortunate Case for which nothing
but his bad stars can account —
And as in duty bound Memorialist
shall ever pray for Your Graces long life
Continued prosperity and eternal happiness

Chelmsford 15th March 1876

(Signed) Charles Thompson

/ Copy /

2260

To His Grace the Governor in Council

Fort Saint George

The Humble Memorial of Seemunpagy

Valiapoorum in the District of Salem

Great

Most Respectfully Sheweth

That having been reported

upon as having been guilty of certain

Charges & which Charges your Memo-

rialist is quite ignorant of, and

upon Information of which Charges your

Memorialist through the Hon^ble Agent

Collector, as appointed by the Honorable
Board of Revenue three — Your Grace's
Humble Memorialist has furnished 2
Explanation to the Collector and 3 — the
Honorable Board's Copy of the Cash
Explanation submitted to the Board
Memorialist begs leave to enclose herein
Extract from Khasra which alone Memorialist
begs pleased to Compare with Cash
Memo of 1876 Memorialist begs that his case
has been referred by Government —

2 — The Summary of the Recommendation
so far as Memorialist has been able
to learn is that he should be prosecuted
for perjury Summary in certain of his
Official acts —

The Enclosure I to this
Memorial

Memorialist begs leave
the several charges detailed
to submit, carefully
Memorialist in the Collector's
Letter — Copy of these are the same as those mentioned
in the Collector's Letter — Memorialist
begs to state that being thus
called upon to furnish all information in regard to
the charges against them — Memorialist begs
leave to Submit
Memorialist begs to state that is wrong
allegations which the Memorialist
begs to Submit
herein are contained in the Collector's
Letter — Should a Copy of this Letter
be graciously favored the Memorialist
would thereby be enabled to his humble
request to represent his case personally
before Your Grace as will be seen that
Memorialist is not in the least to blame
and that he begs all that is urged
against him in the premises

Sarat

Lieutenant Lieutenant from Lieut. Lt
Costo Remonstrating against
Lieut Peshek in the Words of Lieut
the Words by the Disposition of his Master
desiste his innocence, and strict discharge
of duties — To add to this plague there
is the Temporary Ly Collector Venkatsoobiah
who has long been acting to Remonstrants
Remonstrants Subordinate Lieutenants, and
frustrating in his attempts as often as they
were made. — Further the Lieut Remonstrant
a Sircar which he has been only waiting
for a favourable opportunity to send him
this Charge has been as Temporary Ly Calm
placed in temporary Charge of the Stud
Post Comm Ly the Collector — The
worst fault the Lieut found in Remonstrant —
before them to the Collector for having
recommended for prosecution — which

Lieut seriously considered that part of his
Conduct Letter more than sufficient
Remonstrant to cause Lieut Costo
over a period of 12 years during which
time or previously he has not known
a single Instance reported against him
Lieut Costo be brought before Justice —
the death which became necessary for
dispute or to wrong any individual — and
with this in view directed the Revenue
Lieut Costo account for the preparation
of which not the but the Village Officers
are responsible / on which a Bond the
Lieut Costo Security returned is executed
upon and brought to the notice of the
Honourable Board and Government —
So long as Remonstrant has a part
Conscience — so long as he shows
Lieut Costo

humbly to Cancelor — the Petitioner hereby
most assured that your Grace's benign
Grace will be pleased to Grant him permission
to defend by the Accustomed Forms before
his Special Superior Judges Limits — The
Petitioner therefore trust this case will be
taken into your Grace's benign and
favorable consideration and that his
several Defalcations will be read along
with the Collectors and the Temporary Deputy
Letters — The simple fact of so much Money
been due will be sufficient Ground for Petitioners
Defalcation as in itself ought to shew
if any Incentive or Item Remaining
Petitioner to be actuated from fair
and from Motives only —

3 Your Grace's Humble Petitioner
has in the Enclosed Defalcation simply
urged

urged to that arguments he could prepare
of Business and the confused and hurry
necessarily Concurrent with the Progress
and imprisonment accompanying
prosecution and Defence could not
Petitioner allow him to recollect
more — Hence the favor to return
Copy of the Letter under reference, that
may there if Cure be able to furnish
further Defalcations from his Conduct
As it is the has humbly to observe that
against that Charges Common Rumour
to abroad — which may or not be
the truth — Your Grace's Humble
Petitioner therefore earnestly prays
that the said Item be not thrown over
the Charges in order drawn that
he may be allowed his full Defence
all that may be urged against him

[illegible] charge for the work the Memorialists
and Petitioners the Memorialists prefer to
answer that they charge with knowingly
wrongfully & fraudulently & against Law and
Equity made by the Local Fund Board
in relation to the repair of a certain Road
in Bellapoorie Upper Malleswaly by name
The facts of this case are briefly as follow -
The repair of the Road was ordered from
which an Estimate was to be furnished
the account of this Estimate was Rs. 999-0-6
This account was sanctioned and Plaee
under Memorialists disposal - The
repair was finished in December 1875.
Progress Reports were duly submitted
and at the close of the work the Completion
Bill - Contract the Measurement Book and
detailed Description of the work done
Some months after the final Bill
Report was duly received that the
bill has been Audited and Paid -
A Call came for the Memorialists from
the Temporary Deputy Collector of
with the Memorialists business to Explain
and to whom Complainants & the Talug
Peons who had the charge, were
asked, he said that they along with
the Cash book detailing the several
Measurements were missing from the Office
where he has left them - Thereupon
the Memorialists took down a statement
from him - wherein Complainants said
that the missing Records should have
been fraudulently taken away by
some of the Peons in the Talug
Cutcherry - Misconduct was duly
reported to the Temporary Collector in
Report No 383 dated 11th June 1876 -

5 It must be here stated that Mr
Devereux obtain the Dy Com having ordered
the Deputy Nazir to furnish Devereux Law
Draftsman and Devereux Emmanuel Chary
and acting Draftsman and Ardhanareeswara
Mudaliar the old records and pleadings
Cases against four Vakeels which
the latter being engaged with the Dy Colrs
day and night in the settlement business
he was kept perfectly in the dark as
to which records were flying and which
they were — It was too late when
Vakeels learnt all this — and
Devereux obeyed Rule as ordered thereon in No 383 dated
his Orders to the Dy Colr and Collector 11th June 1876
a translation of which he will be submitted
in the course of two days or three —
Vakeels would Lordships
leave to give a few of the details of
the private character of the several

parties referred to in the preceding
para —

a Devereux Law — This was in 1876
was in 1876 Magisterial functionary and
then he had the boldness to tamper
with public documents and to alter
the number of a Section quoted in
Calendar Case No 167 of that Year — the
Section quoted by Vakeels in the
Section quoted by Vakeels in the
Judgment Decay and Calendar Book
was 22 of the Abkary Act III of 1864
and he converted it into 21 — One
of Devereux Orders most detestable Extracts
Devereux Orders most detestable Extracts
and there being a want of good Faith
as to the Execution of Civil Orders
Devereux Decrees and a remark passed
thereon by Vakeels — Copy whereof is herein
on the papers — Copy whereof is herein
respectfully submitted Encl III

Thus Such was expressly directed
in the Rules of the appointment as

as Steer Jemima tak escaed bhumby
bruncialish — He has always shewn
himself mischievously inclined and
even ready to carry tales against and
fond fault to the his superiors —
Brincialish can be cheeb him for
his unfaithfulness and mischievous tendencies
all the which he seems to have retained
in his breast deeply as so many white stones
but all the better than as amere arrear
for his fault — This person is a part of
the Temporary Lay Camp and the fault
offended against Brincialish during
night of which he so richly deserves —

Bhreemsaw is Dungan of
Lay pushcaud during the Tasildarship
of Kolindaya Taluk Killery at Belgaum,
the memorandum was for his evil ways
and mischievous inclinations by and
order of the Dungan debarred acc
accep

Exs 189 dated
Brown 1865

accep to the Talug Cutchery — Office
in 1874 when he applied to Bm Cos
for some vacancy in his office
Gentleman said that it was against
Dungan that there was not provided
Thugh he well enough deserved it — Then
records and all documents
were shewn Bm Executive officer in the
occasion of his Bhreemsaw's plans
abomber to the Town temporarily vacant
place of Talug Cutcherry — He
term thus served and he is now employed
Dungan but always with the Temporary
Dy Calm for which reason Brincialish
is at a loss to know — that now Bree
brincialish obtain is there at Belgaum
and Bhreemsaw is with him —
While talking of Bheemsaw it may
not be out of place to refer to the fact
of his plan of residence being Belgaum

a distance of 15 miles from the dwelling
of his Lawful Son. This fact when taken
but consideration along with the Fryse
Case will shew how much the
allegations against Innocent are
likely exploded by daily experience.
The Lawyer reminded by Innocent
for Fryse was a neighbour of the adjoining
Village and owned Lands in Fryse
Village.

C. Secondly Remains Harry as a Witness
of the Ly Calvo and as long as he is with him
he will not think he is forsaking that he
should be an actual part in proving
Innocent when he sees his suffering
Nature sunk upon nothing less.

6 A few words as who the Lord Cornish
in the Lyons Nature Case is maybe
of service. He is one Rumour by the Depts
Lizzie

furze witness in the famous Hampshire
Theft case. His conduct was uniform
and he therefore likely to spread the infection
of his evil practices. He was therefore
in 1859 recommended for Long security
to keep the peace.

Monday and Night at all hours
and in every place may be recognized
from Acquaintance whose long cherished
Love the bosom for closure and likewise
nature has all along been the libel
annihilation of your fancies Sensible
Innocent's prospects Character and
Reputation. This after has not working
rights of dreadful Compassion the
Charge was drawn up & submitted in
the petition and presented by Mr Kennedy
Lordship & he with raptures received
it and Concluded written Immediately
that Innocent was no more

The

Verification: the two vicars of his
Letters on this subject are of such a
nature as may be trusted as a testimony quite calculated
to warrant the above and much more.
Thus it will be seen that the whole
Case of which Burmicleish was a
pure fabrication and without a reason
The vouchers said to be missing are
the result of the Complete bill
which was approved by those who chose
to do it and as such were handed in to
with all records wherein the deficiency
was detected by the Storekeeper Luffenburg
if is hard to know whether they were
fraudulently taken away by some persons
Interested at the Tuileries or otherwise
Stroman exhibit the useless papers
It must be said here that the whole
work after its Completion was passed by

by the Acting Head of the Commissariat
the Treasury Com[missa]r J. Dyson and one
Officer of the Ordnance Storekeeper
Garrison Clerk of Works Foreman
Foreman of the work Carpenter and Wood turner the
the work Carpenter and Wood turner
Cum allatus for each Cudrey
Burmicleish took much pains and
time in the work and each answered
for energy - two months and seventy hours
at the work each
Burmicleish left leave to
7 Burmicleish left copies of his Testimonials
Encl IV Enclosed Copies of his Testimonials
and extracts from his Service Register
Certificates of which will convince
Your Grace of Burmicleish
+24 years worth The length of his service and
the nature of his Testimonials shew
him not by one Gentleman or at the
same time, but by many on different
occasions

because unless he knows that Your
Grace's Humble Memorialist does not
like deserve the favorable Consideration
& the Favours of Your Grace — The Honorable
Sir William Robinson CSI of the Council
has recorded his opinion on the Memorialist
and Abettors of Memorialist and the
Honorable R. F. Dalyell it was to be
desired Read for him to the District
having formerly known them and his
merits as his fellow servants in the Salem
District —

Lastly Your Grace's Humble
Memorialist begs permission Respectfully
that Your Grace will graciously
please to endeavour to order Colby
& the Collectors Letter to be furnished
to Your Grace's Humble Servants on to
Church

Church that he should personally
come and Salaam Himself —

For which act &c. &c.

Your Grace's Humble & Memorialist
shall ever pray —

Secundabergum

Charlemont
28th October 1876

Jaudeem Your Grace's Obt
Servt & Salaampoon new
Charlemont to Sa

No 2200 of 1876 dt 28th Oct 76

Recd 2nd Novr

From C. Sreenivasengar,
late Tahsildar of Villupuram
& now of Chellumbaram,
South Arcot Distt.

2200

Learning that the Collector
and the Board of Revenue
have written to Government
that he should be prosecuted
for perjury in his official
acts, states that the charges
have been got up against him
by the Collector and the Dy Collr
his enemy, simply because
he did not wish to cause un-
necessary loss to Govt or to wrong
any person as have directed
the

The Pln is upheld &
the Collector who has
received notice &
his Ans can
be
11.12.76

the revision of an Account on which is based the Sharp return; that he has also been charged with having irregularly spent certain sums of money entrusted to him by the L. F. Board for the repair of the Iyanarkolam tank; that it was not the business of the petr. to keep vouchers and that the Gramastaks who had charge of them reported that they were missing from the record; that petitioner is innocent -

Prays that a Copy of the Collector's letter may be furnished to him or that he may be allowed to explain his case in person -

Government of Madras.

56

Rev DEPARTMENT.

Petition No. 2200 of 1876.

From C Sreenevasiengar

Occupation late Tahsildar of Villupuram and now of

Village

Talook Chellumbrum

District South Arcot

Dated 28th Oct 1876

Received 2nd Nov

Enclosures.

ABSTRACT.

Learning that the Collector and the Board of Revenue have written

to Govt that he should be prosecuted for perjury in his official capacity, stating that the charges have been got up against him by the Collector and the Dy. Collector, his enemy, simply because he did not finish a cause unnecessarily long & Govt. wrote wrongly of person in having directed the revision of an old 200 account on which is based the heavy retrenchment that Chandrabhan charged with having unjustly spent certain sums of money entrusted to him by the Ly. Board for the repair of the Iyyanthoppu tank, that it was not the intention of the Govt to keep memorandum

the Commissioner who had charge of them reports that they were missing from the record, that Petitioner is innocent.

Prays that a copy of the collective letter may be furnished to him & that he may be allowed to explain his case in person.

C.R. 1057/76.

9

Order

The Govt. in view to believe that the Talukdar is untrustworthy - They will be pleased to consider a recommendation for his reduction & employment in a post where he could find less opportunity of doing wrong than in a Talukdarship

A. 21.12.76

J.W.G.

The Cases against the Talookdars are two administrative irregularities - probably deceptions (1st 4th) Charges) in respect to nomination to Village appointments. I certainly would convict of both, but they are not Criminal, and under ordinary circumstances would be met by Secret reprimand or fine.

In respect to 3rd 6th charges the verdict is "Not proved" (3rd) and "Culpable negligence" (6th) and I think the right

Conclusions are arrived at.

The graver charges are (1) Perjury (5th) – preparation of fraudulent remission. Statement and both are Criminal charges.

As regards the charge of Perjury – always a very difficult one to sustain in a Criminal Court – the Sabsildar probably did and as an administrative officer he failed in his duty. But the defence – viz that the Board's order notwithstanding the very usual

medical practice of the District exists to dispense with the formalities which were in this case not followed, would certainly be fatal to a prosecution in a Criminal Court. And if it be true that the formalities directed by the Board's order are frequently dispensed with in practice by some the higher officers of the District, the charge of administrative irregularity and partiality is enfeebled. Under ordinary circumstances fraud or representation would be the punishment for the

this offence I conceive
Circumstances connected
with the Charge II certainly
suggests Criminal intention
in the Earlier Stages of the
transaction, but however
thwarted, the fraud was
not perpetrated, and
the Tahsildar on which the
Accused by the Courts
to be a party to the final
settlement - which is
admitted to have been
right - on the basis of
the original Plaint E.
Be this as it may, I
Conceive that the only
charge that could be
substantiated would
be directing the preparation
of Plaint A, which came
to

to nothing; & I certainly
do not see - however
Correct the Collectors
Conjectures maybe -
what a Criminal Court
could do with such
a Case, even if a
Magistrate Committed
it. Under these circum-
stances I should be
unwilling to occupy
public time with further
formal preliminary
trial which, it appears
to me, would end in
failure.

I do not think that
on the whole there is
a Case for Summary
disposal

dismissal of a
Sub-Collector of some
12 years standing, on
the papers -
I would tell the Board
that the Government
see reason to believe
that the Sub-Collector
is untrustworthy,
and that they will
be prepared to consider
a Recommendation
for his reduction &
Employment in a post
where he would find
less opportunity of
doing wrong than
in a Sub-Collectorship

4457/76

Whilst my humble
Colleague has arrived
at a correct conclusion
on the case - and I
agree in his recom-
-mendation

20/12

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1388

From B^r. Rev. & P^r. N^o. 2202

Dated 17th October 1876.

FOR ORDERS.

The Board forward for orders
of Govt. with their remarks, a
letter from the Collector of S.
Canara, bringing to notice certain
acts of misconduct on the part
of C. Shivaswamy Iyengar,
Sub-Collector of Udupi -
The Board enumerate the
distinct charges against him,
but the question of dismissal
being from Govt. Service hinges,
in the main, upon charge
No 2 (the perpetration of false
accounts of withheld cash)
No. 1 charge I — the
history of the transaction is
given concisely by Mr. Forbes
in para 5 — 11 of his letter,
and the circumstances
do facilely warrant a criminal
prosecution, & he asks Govt
to take their steps — The

Board do not concur
with the Collector in the
ground taken in refusal
to pay the Tithes
on charges made by the
preservation of the record —
It is however submitted
that positively the charges
could not stand as it seems
to the custom of the district for Tithes
to bear proportion of charges
when ordinary occasions
this case the appears to
have been the sole cause
attended with extraordinary
circumstances & expence of
having been sealed from
an official record. he
demands two claims
to ignore them, & treat
them as private persons,
with which the Board unable
to do — The Board however
agree that he might
be charged as an abatter —
This Board take leave
it would in every way
be proper to be received
to order a regular demand
in writing; for the parties
in this case are sufficiently
complicated, & otherwise further

If Solomon Levi & Hayward take
place - and the persons
suffered the tithes stated
that the rates to agent to
pay the proportion.

as case to pay the record,
the Tithes are refused &
all letters to this consideration
yet it comes to mind that
he should be able to urge the
last case to pay and in this form
to your court — there are
so many great charges
against the claim, that public
justice seems to demand
something more than dispatch
in this application —
The 1st charge is for search
by Collector of parishes
in village an appointment
to a village post seems
fully substantiated — also
the 4th connected with
this appointment —
The 3rd charge however has
not been substantiated by
what has been taken away
nor has the Post taken any
notice of it in his letter which
states (tho' he disputes
himself in regard to the
future by the words
in another case
Board find money & also
as for this latter part

FOR ORDERS.

C. Shenavara Iyengar
case -

Schedules Sixth Circt

Enclosures 84 & 85

As to the 5th charge - the
expediency of complying with
the Bs request that application
should be made to the Court
to prosecute for giving false
evidence was very doubtful -
In respect to the 6th charge
it is submitted that the Dispt
Collector's view of the transac-
tion is the correct one - the
Bs assertion, that he was guilty
of culpable negligence & yet
did his duty by refusing to
accept the false returns is
very illogical - It was
subsequently proved that the
false statement had
been made to the Taluk for
2 months, & that after
the interference of the complainant
& the police
the daily reports were known,
& after the D. Collr was known
to be looking into the case.
So far from his refusing to
accept a false return as
stated & the Board - it
initially was accepted
the Commissioner regularized
by his enquiries at the
spot - The Municipality
is almost entirely Hindu

The Court found in their favour
& [illegible]

Mr. Commissioner Stokes
Mr. Collector
Mr. Cotton
Mr. Collector
Mr. Cotton

In charge No 2 - and Mr. Cotton's letter dated
the Court & prosecution can be ordered on the
contrary - It is submitted that
a conviction - on the grounds under
Section 193 I.P.C. would be quashed -
it would perhaps be wise to withdraw the
charge - as to Mr. Cotton's case as well -
Mr. Cotton's case as to Mr. Collector it is submitted
that no action should be taken in the Court -
Mr. Cotton's views should be laid in the Court -
It is communicated to Mr. Cotton

For Orders

C. Sheevaraz Iyengar

Case -

Inhabitant S. Arcot

Sections 84 & 85 -

L.R.S.T

C.

It is submitted that the only way of clearing up the intricacies of this case, into justice to the accused, is for the Bd to summon him to Madras, & hear his explanations in person. If the Collr. thinks him to had, why not he retained him on duty in the responsible post of Tahsildar

L. H. 11/96.

Bd see the object of this. The Pr. Govt. arrived at Conclusions: but cannot ask him & reopen the inquiry & possibly strike by themselves their conclusion appear sound -

L. 12-96. Bd 21-12-96

Revenue Department.

No. 467

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 6th January 1897.

READ the following

H. E. Letter 7th Oct. 96. No. 2592

In this Pro: above Board of Revenue advise the dismissal of C. Sheevaraz Iyengar Tahsildar of Villupuram for habitual neglect of duty & corruption in his public service & that he be declared ineligible under Sec. 84 & 85 Madras Civil Service Regulation for employment under Govt. in any capacity whatever.

The charge brought against
Ld Talbot an 6 numbers
of which it might be said
the departmental or
criminal - Does
Lordship perjury and
plotting a fraudulent
manufacture of accounts
in order to the procuring of
a reward for obtaining
under sanction of
a commission in a
village in this Colony.
After giving the volumin-
ous papers in the case their
careful consideration
the Govr in Council
is of opinion that
it is expedient
that the Chief Justice
of this Province
should be
requested to observe if
he did not appear
to be grossly ignorant of
his work, & in a criminal
trial he could probably
get the benefit of his
stupidity - Nor does
it strike them that
Ld Talbot conducted
himself with the

preparation of the
accounts as
for to form a
or demand from the
Govr, that there
them to believe that

Ld Talbot

Ld Talbot

Ld Talbot

841-84B