

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2242

DATED 4th May

[Despatch Abstract.]

Petition from B. Moir, late Asst. Supdt
of Sea Customs, Trinidad, appealing against the
order of suspension passed on him - recorded
pending receipt of the original petition.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3596

From

B. Morris.
Late Asst. Supt. of
Sea Customs
No. Sinnerelly.

Misc no. 2242 of 4th May 97.
Order
Recorded pending
receipt of the original
petition.

11/11/97

Dated 26th April 1897
Received 30th April 1897
Registered 2nd May 1897
Enclosures 1
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Appealing against the
order of suspension passed
by the Collr. of Sinnerelly
and confirmed by the
Board.

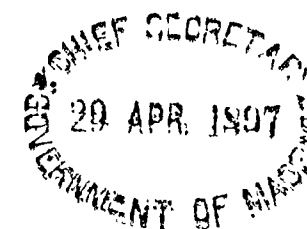
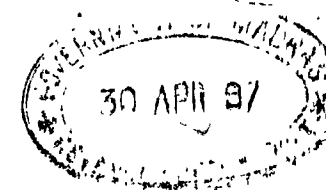
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BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date



To,

The Honourable Commissioner of

The Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue) Madras.

Through,

The Collector of Tinnevely.

Copies of the progs and the two tabular statements connected therewith, are enclosed.

The humble appeal petition of B. Morais, late Asst. Supt. of sea customs Kulaptn. against the Progs of the Collector of Tinnevely, dated 23rd October 96, suspending him for six months and transferring him to a ministerial position on the same pay of Rupees thirty,

Most respectfully sheweth:—

1. That the charges with which the petitioner has been accused of by the Collector are:—

(a) Laxity in the method of making remittance into the treasury.

(b) Allowing his clerk to keep over time fees.

(c) Failure to report the misconduct of his clerk as long as he and the clerk remained on good terms.

2 (a) Laxity in the method of making remittance. The chief Collections in the office were Port dues, Import duty and Over time fees. Of these, Port dues were remitted into the try then and there. *Import duties* were generally remitted into the try on the very same day or on the day next. On very rare occasions, when the work of preparing returns was exceedingly heavy, the remittance was made on the 3rd or 4th day. For as soon as a remittance of duty was made, Import trade return was to be prepared for the same and sent to the Try Dy. Collector's Office with a copy of

Daily duty collection statement. It was customary in this office to submit this statement and return for every remittance, separately, so that the amount shown in the return might tally with the amount remitted on any one day. The delay, if any, of making prompt remittance was owing to the preparation and submission of the return and the statement for the money already remitted; and the collections, if any, at the interval were put into the try after then, with a view to avoid confusion. In the meantime, a circular order of the Collector in Mis: No. $\frac{394}{acc}$ dated 16th May 96 was received to the effect that all remittances should be made on the very same day or on the day next, if unavoidable. From the date of the receipt of the said order, the remittance was made then and there; and the returns were prepared and sent, not for every remittance separately as before but for 3 or 4 remittances together. From the subsequent arrangement, the amount shown in the return, would not tally with the total of every remittance separately, but with the aggregate totals of 3 or 4 remittances together. The delay complained of, against your honour's humble petitioner was attributable to the following of a certain principle

3. *As for overtime fees*, the collection did not exceed 10 or 12 Rs a month. This collection was not made in a lump, but in a small pittance, ie, 6 as 7 p, 13 as 2 p. and so on at a time. It was from the time of my predecessors customary to see that all these bit collections were put in a brass vessel called chemboo which was kept in the office under lock and key. These collections when accumulated would not exceed 10 or 12 Rs and they were remitted into the try once or twice in a month. This procedure was all along carried out in this office for facility sake. By the bye the poor petitioner begs to add that the Sea Customs Office is

something like a try office in point of safety as long as it is always guarded by any one of the office peons day and night according to the rules. Ever since the receipt of the circular order, above referred to, this collection was as well remitted into the try then and there. So the petitioner humbly begs to state that the delay was simply owing to the following of a certain principle with regard to the remittance of import duty, and to the sake of facility in the case of that of overtime fees and to nothing else. Even the Clerk that was working against the petitioner, did not allege in any way that the delay was owing to any other motive. The Collector also was pleased to admit that there was no fraud of any kind.

4. The Asst. Commissioner stated in his letter No 2274 dated 1st May 96, that on a reference made by him to the Supt. of Sea Customs Tuticorin, the latter reported in his letter No. 74 dated 30th April 96, that it was not customary to retain any cash in hand for days together, on the contrary it should be remitted into the try daily and there was no order of the superior authority that the overtime fees need not be credited into the try till the end of each month. To this, your honour's poor petitioner humbly begs to state that the very same officer who was ready to give this authoritative information used to come and inspect the Kulasakaram Sea Customs Office often. And a mere hint of the said description by the said checking officer at any time of his several inspections would have put the matter all right long ago, ie, at the very commencement of the petitioner's failure. In 1894 when he came for inspection, he exd the try and the records for 2 days together. Notwithstanding, he asked the Sub Collector that all the duty applications and other connected papers for that year should be ordered to be sent to him for being exd at leisure as the

two days were insufficient for thorough inspection. So all the papers were sent to him who returned them only after about 4 months. Such scrutinising examinations were made by the checking officer at different times. Even the slightest shortcomings were remarked by him and brought to notice. If he had made any suggestion regarding the remittance, it would have long ago been rectified. The petitioner therefore begs to state that his failure was, as shown above, owing to nothing but his bonafide view of the matter which appeals to your honour's mercy and kind consideration.

5. [b] Allowing his clerk to keep overtime fees. It was customary in this office hitherto that all the collections were entrusted to the clerk; and the petitioner also allowed the same to continue. During the time of the petitioner there were under him four clerks one after another including the present one. The former three, the petitioner found to be equally good and reliable and there was therefore no reason for him to disbelieve the fourth. In like manner, the petitioner entrusted all the collections to the fourth clerk as usual; but in course of time, the petitioner found it unsafe to entrust the clerk with all the collections and took charge from him, of all the collections except the over time fees. Those among other reasons for allowing the overtime fees collection with the Clerk, were that the said collection was very small, that the Clerk had an equal interest in it as the petitioner, and that the petitioner had been overburdened with the charge of several other collections, viz, import duty, port dues, cost of printed forms and cargo boat license fees &c. These over time fees collections were first credited into the try and then redrawn for being distributed to the petitioner, the clerk, and the two peons of the office. Of the fees distributed to the clerk and the [peons, no deductions were

made for being credited to the Government whereas the petitioner had under the rules to give to the Government a moiety of the fees obtained by him. From this, it would be seen that your honour's humble petitioner's view in allowing the over time fees with the clerk was in addition to its being customary, bonafide as long as there was no chance of temptation for the clerk to keep behind, any fees collected without being credited into the try. Again it was more advisable for the petitioner to leave the over time fees with the clerk than with the petitioner. For the method of leaving with the clerk gives no room for scandal against the petitioner, whereas that of leaving with the petitioner will give the petitioner's clerk at a critical time like this a fair chance of at least accusing the petitioner of keeping behind with self interest, any fees collected without being credited into the try, and, of thereby defrauding the shares which would otherwise go to the clerk, the peons and the Government. In this connection, the petitioner was considered to have been in a safe side. From the foregoing it would be seen that how cautiously your honour's humble petitioner made improvements to the then existing practice, by taking charge of all the collections except overtime fees, and that how good and innocent was his intention that led him to leave the overtime fees with the clerk, until he actually found out the clerk's temporary misappropriation. Petitioner begs to add that the clerk's taking away with him while leaving the place, the overtime fees of Rs-1-10-4 [which would be explained hereunder] was considered accidental and did not in itself prove any bad intention of temporary misappropriation or the like; but subsequently his non-production of Rs 5-5-1 when called upon, was sufficient proof of misappropriation which was at once reported to the Sub Collector; and no money was entrusted to him from

that time. Further, the Sub Collector would customarily put the clerk in charge of the try and other works when the petitioner was at times absent on casual leave &c. The try would ordinarily contain cash for about Rs 6000 and stamps for Rs 2000. When compared with the responsibility thus entrusted to the clerk by the Sub Collector with the above-said heavy amount, your honour's humble petitioner begs to state that his entrusting of Rs 10 or 12 to the same clerk, was too insignificant and did not strike the mind of the poor petitioner to be out-of-the-way.

6. Failure to report the misconduct of the clerk. The Collector in his progress was pleased to state that what seemed to his mind more important was the petitioner's failure to report the misconduct of the clerk in various matters for over a month ie, as long as he and the clerk remained on good terms. The misconduct of the clerk consisted of his absence without leave, his taking away with him overtime fees of Rs 1-10-4, his request to borrow for him Rs 50 and his proposal to see that he did not lose overtime fees during his absence. All these offences took place at one and the same time and not one after another at different times. The short story of the matter was this:— According to the Sub Collector's order, the petitioner sent the clerk on the 22nd Decr 95, to relieve the Assistant Superintendant of Sea Customs Kayalpatnam who wanted to go on leave for 2 days. He went there and the Assistant Superintendant was not just then prepared to avail himself of the leave. The clerk instead of returning and attending the office at Kulasakarapatam on the 25th morning the latest, went away from Kayalpatnam without petitioner's permission to Tuticorin where he remained until 31st December. From there, he wrote to

the petitioner to get from one of the application writers and credit into the try, Rs 1-10-4 being the overtime fees and which he took away along with him. He also wrote to the petitioner that arrangement should be so made that he might not lose holidays over time fees during the days of absence. Further he requested the petitioner either to lend him or borrow for him Rs 50 from any of the merchants. All these facts were contained in the two letters sent to the petitioner by the clerk from Tuticorin.

7. Petitioner begs to state that the days of clerk's absence were xmas holidays. Again, when he left Kulasakarapatam, it did not appear that he had any idea of going to Tuticorin. It was only after his arrival at Kayalpatnam and upon the refusal of the Assistant Superintendant of that place to go on leave, that the clerk made up his mind to go to Tuticorin. His going to Tuticorin appeared to be merely accidental. No office work was allowed to suffer on account of his absence as the petitioner took sufficient trouble of doing the work himself. The clerk's going away during holidays though without permission, did not appear to the petitioner to be of bad motive and wantonly disobedient. All those reasons being supported by the main point that the days of absence were xmas holidays, strongly persuaded your honour's humble petitioner to pass over the matter. As to the over time fees of Rs 1-10-4, arrangements were somehow or other made by the clerk for the immediate payment when wanted for being credited into the try along with other money on the 28th December. Regarding the clerk's request to get a loan of Rs 50, and the proposal of collecting fees for him during absence, the petitioner did not either mind or choose to comply with, as absurd as they were. Thus it would be seen that your honour's humble petitioner took the clerk's faults in a palliative view as the days

of absence were xmas holidays, and as immediate payment of Rs 1-10-4 was arranged to be made when required and as his requests were not complied with; but however he personally admonished the clerk with sufficient verbal scolding to rectify his conduct in future. All these, the petitioner did in good faith and it was his subjective view of it. He was not aware of, at the time, that the clerk cherished some vengeance at his heart, because the petitioner did not comply with his illegal requests. Any how, he showed it out, when he was unnecessarily kicking up a row with the application writers with whom he had no business to interfere. For there was a specific order of the Sub Collector in No. 1500 dated 14-11-93 that the Copyists should sit in the front room of the office. Contrary to this order the clerk vehemently insisted that they should go out of the office and sit without the office building. To this, your honour's humble petitioner begs to state that how impertinent and out of the way the action of the clerk was. On the previous occasion the clerk was obedient and promised to rectify his conduct. In the present instance, he was disobedient and would not care either the order of the Sub Collector or the words of the petitioner. It was this insubordination that led the poor petitioner to submit his report No 10 dated 4-2-96 for the transfer of the clerk. In so doing, he was also obliged to set forth the causes that how he was troublesome and dissatisfied.

8. In order to prove the causes of dissatisfaction in a more clear way, the petitioner had to produce the clerk's two letters above referred to, explaining the different facts contained therein; that is, as to how the petitioner had once overlooked the faults of the clerk and warned him, how the clerk promised to rectify his conduct in future and how he subsequently turned

out revengeful and insubordinate, because the petitioner did not comply with his illegal requests. The petitioner clearly said that he had overlooked his faults for reasons shown above; but in the report No 10 dated 4-2-96, he did not renew and accuse him of the said faults, but simply explained them and accused the clerk only of having been dissatisfied and revengeful, which dissatisfaction and revengefulness unreasonably came off from the petitioner's non-compliance with his illegal requests. When the clerk made the said requests at the close of December 95, your honour's humble petitioner took him to be silly as it were and thought that the mere non-compliance being followed with verbal scolding would be a sufficient remedy. But the clerk's inward dissatisfaction was made known to the petitioner only at the time, ie, in the beginning of February 96, when he and the application writers fell out with each other. Hence the version that the petitioner failed to report the misconduct of the clerk for over a month ie, as long as he and the clerk remained on good terms or until February when the petitioner and the clerk fell out with each other was one that was to the petitioner's great misfortune based upon misapprehension of the facts. For the misconduct of the clerk's absence &c, had already been overlooked by the petitioner for reasons shown above; the said misconduct did not at all form a part of accusation against the clerk in the petitioner's report No 10 submitted on the 4th February 96; but the clerk's unnecessary interference with the application writers and the consequent insubordination to the petitioner and to the specific order of the Sub Collector on the matter, were the items of charges against the clerk. With these, the causes of clerk's dissatisfaction as explained above, were added by the petitioner and which dissatisfaction was only made known to the petitioner simultaneously

with the clerk's interference with the application writers and the consequent insubordination. Only some days after the submission of his report No 10 dated 4-2-96, the clerk began to impute the petitioner with several grave charges which the circle inspector of Kayalpatnam after due enquiry rejected to be false and malicious. Thus it would be seen that the clerk's misconduct of absence &c had already been overlooked by the petitioner; but his misconduct of revengefulness and troublesome character was without prejudice, reported by the petitioner in due course of business, & that the submission of the petitioner's report against the clerk was, when the clerk and the application writers fell out with each other and not when the petitioner and the clerk did so as alleged.

9. The petitioner humbly begs to state that the collector was pleased to award an equal punishment to the petitioner and the clerk, which equality in itself is a matter for consideration. Further he begs to state that although the punishment is apparently equal, it is not so in reality. The punishment inflicted upon the petitioner is more serious than it is really meant to be by the Collector. For the clerk is punished once whereas the petitioner thrice. Apparently both are suspended for six months and transferred on equal pay. The petitioner as a port conservator, was getting Rs 10 as a maximum commission of port dues collection besides some allowance in the shape of overtime fees. The aggregate amount that the petitioner was getting, was Rs 40 & odd. Hence the petitioner is considered to have been punished thrice, ie, with reduction of pay, suspension, and transfer from independent to ministerial position. Upon these and other grounds, the petitioner gave a Review Petition to the Collector who was graciously pleased to give a verbal order to the effect that he was not going to reconsider his order

but would make some consideration as to the increase of the petitioner's pay at the time of joining duty after suspension. No written endorsement has yet been received by the petitioner.

10. For not reporting the misconduct of the clerk, the Collector in the Tabular Statement against charge No VI was pleased to remark that the petitioner had not sufficient moral sense for an independent position. It being the first time that the clerk committed these faults and there being found some extenuating circumstances under which the commission of the said faults could be passed over, your honour's humble petitioner thought that some verbal scolding would be sufficient at the time to put him all right. There was no other reason or motive, real or apparent for the poor petitioner to keep silent without making an immediate report. Had the petitioner had any bad motive or had he been overkind to the clerk as presumed by the Collector, he could have at all events, borrowed for the clerk Rs 50 as desired, and could have made arrangements to collect overtime fees for him during his absence. For which action, the clerk heartily promised that he would not forget the petitioner until his life, time &c. &c. Vide his 2nd letter dated 25-12-95. If the petitioner had complied with his illegal requests [which the petitioner would never do under any circumstances] no complaints would have been made by the clerk, no trouble would have been schemed out against the petitioner and no punishment would have thus been inflicted upon him by the Collector. It should otherwise be said that the unshaken moral sense which your honour's humble petitioner naturally had, was the cause of these troubles to him. Again, the clerk is of different caste and creed, and claims no previous acquaintance with the petitioner. Had the petitioner known that

he had no power to pass over the matter, except that he should at once send a formal report under the rules, the petitioner humbly begs to state that he would have never failed to do so. All what the petitioner could do to the best of his good conscience under the circumstances, he did on the matter without prejudice to his position. He again begs to state that the failure to report might be an error of Judgment or want of discretion which he humbly begs to leave for your honour's better Judgment and mercy for its excuse.

11. The petitioner most submissively begs to state after all that the charges with which the petitioner stands accused of, was owing to nothing but customs and want of timely suggestion regarding the remittance of money, owing to the long standing practice and the advisability in a certain view anent his allowing the clerk to keep overtime fees, and owing to an error of Judgment in the case of his failure to report the misconduct of the clerk.

12. *Appeal time.* The Progs of the Collector dated 23rd October 96, was not communicated to the petitioner. An arrangement list was received from the Sub Collector on the 4th November 96, stating that the Assistant Superintendant of Kayalpatnem was appointed to act as Assistant Superintendant of Sea Customs Kulasekarapatnam vice B. Morais [the petitioner] suspended. The petitioner was waiting for the receipt of a copy of the progs in the ordinary course of business; and there was no hope of getting one. He was relieved on the 16th November afternoon, and as the road was bad on account of continual rain and terrible storm just about that time the petitioner's journey was somewhat delayed and he was only able to reach Tinnevely on the 25th November, when he presented a petition for copy of the progs dealing with his case. Copy of the progs was

sent by tapal on the 4th December and received by the petitioner on the 5th December 96, from which date, the appeal time of 40 days runs. Vide Board's Progs No 131 dated 18th March 95. Separate Revenue.

13. Your honour's poor petitioner most humbly begs to state that he has been in the Government service for the last 15 years; of which period, he worked 5 years in the Tuticorin Dy Tahsildar's Office 6 years in the Sub Collector's Office and 4 years in the Kulasekarapatnam Sea Customs office. While in the Sub Collector's office, he was for the most part taken as a confidential clerk for doing Incometax work. In which duty he gave full satisfaction to Mr J Hewetson the then Sub Collector, chiefly in point of honesty or moral sense. For instance, the said Sub Collector in 92 had to dispose of an incometax case against one Chinnathambi Fernando of Tuticorin, solely upon the strength of the petitioner's information. The party appealed to the Collector, strongly alleging that the petitioner's information was false and wanton. Upon further proof, the Collector was satisfied that the information was quite correct; and the assessment was therefore confirmed. The very same Sub Collector who was satisfied with the petitioner's honesty or moral sense, in many points, had the kindness to send the petitioner to the Kulasekarapatnam Sea Custom office though the petitioner did not pass the Sea customs test at that time, overlooking the claim of others who had then passed the test, and overlooking the recommendation of the present Sea Customs Superintendant of Tuticorin in favour of other candidates for the said appointment. The Sub Collectors Mr W M Thorburn and Mr Holmes had also remarked in the office conduct register when finally leaving the place that your honour's humble petitioner was well fitted for promotions in the Sea Customs line. In 1890 Mr T H Baker, Port

Officer and Supdt of Pearl Fisheries of Tuticorin requested the then Sub Collector Mr Thompson to lend the service of a reliable clerk for doing duty on Rs 50 as Head clerk in the Tuticorin Pearl Fishery Camp where the money responsibility was, among others, considered most important. Then your honour's poor petitioner was selected and sent for the work; and the port officer was satisfied with the petitioner and made remarks to that effect in the petitioner's service Register. Further your honour's poor petitioner begs to add that the clerk working under the petitioner tried all possible means to criminate the petitioner with charges of all kinds. A better chance for verifying the petitioner's conduct, could not be expected. As a try officer who had under him about Rupees six to ten thousand, and as a Sea Customs Supt who had to check and pass goods of different value and to come in contact with works of trying nature the petitioner's responsibility &c had been great and numerous. If any thing were really wanted in him in point of responsibility, honesty or moral sense there had been various chances for testing them; and the clerk did test so at leisure and in secret. The petitioner's thus-tried-and tested responsibility, honesty, and moral sense were all sunk into oblivion, while your honour's poor petitioner's bonafide actions were at present coloured well and framed as formidable charges of which he was found guilty. Under the circumstances your honour's poor petitioner most suppliantly appeals to your honour's gracious mercy that his suspension may be cancelled and he be reinstated in his former appointment. For which act of kindness and charity, petitioner shall as in duty bound ever pray,

Tuticorin. S. S. S.
9.1.97
(True Copy)

Chinnai
16.4.97

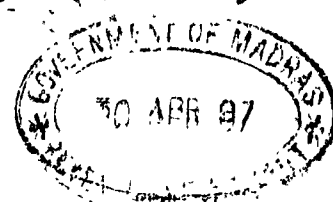
Exhibit C

Copy of appeal filed to the Board
of 9-1-97

To

His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor in Council
Fort St George
Madras

May it please your Lordship



PETITION

1867

REVENUE DEPT

The humble petition of B Morais,
late assistant Secy of Sea Customs at
Chariapatnam, against the proceedings
of the collector of Sinnerelly, dated 23rd
October 1896, suspending him for six
months and transferring him to a
ministerial position on the same pay of Rs 300.

Most respectfully sheweth:—

- 2 That the charges with which your Lordship's humble petitioner has been accused by the collector are—
(a) Laxity in the method of making remittance into the Treasury
(b) Allowing his clerk to keep overtime fees
(c) Failure to report the misconduct of the clerk as long as he and the clerk remained on good terms.
- 3 That your Lordship's poor petitioner may humbly beg to state that an appeal was made by him on the 9th January 97 to the Honourable Commissioner of the Board of Revenue, who was to the petitioner's great misfortune, pleased to pass an order, declining to interfere on behalf of the petitioner. Vide Board's Progs No 401 dated 27-1-97. Your Lordship's

2071, ... explanation in extenuation in the said appeal petition, a copy of it is herewith attached for your Lordship's kind perusal. It would show that how innocent and bona-fide, the action of the petitioner was all along. There was alleged no bad motive in the part of the petitioner in any of the charges against him. The punishment of the petitioner is severe and disproportionate when compared with that of the clerk. No fault of any kind was ever before found with him & neither any fine imposed upon him.

Further your Lordship's humble petitioner who is a poor native Christian begs to add that it is now 15 years since he has been entertained in the Government service; of which period he worked 11 years in the office of the Sub Commissioner and the Sub Collector and 4 years in the office of Sea Customs. He has therefore little or no experience in the work of the Salt department.

Immediately after the disposal of the Board's appeal, the petitioner has received an appointment memo from the Dy. Commissioner, appointing your Lordship's petitioner as Sub-Inspector 5. Grade 2. Sedaraniam Circle, and ordering

is not a ...
...
...
...

... the ...
... 16 May 1897 ...
... your Lordship's humble ...
... to state that the petitioner's ...
... was first enquired into by the Sub- ...
... Collector Mr. Campbell. Upon the ...
... receipt of the Board's order, amalgamating ...
... the Customs Dept with the Salt Dept ...
... the petitioner was connected with the case, were ...
... sent to the Salt Dept. Commissioner for ...
... disposal. While under enquiry there, ...
... another order from the Board in No. 2596 ...
... Separate Review, was received, and with ...
... reference to the instructions contained ...
... therein, the papers were finally sent to ...
... the Collector, as would be seen in the ...
... endorsement of the Dy. Commissioner in ...
... No. 2282, herewith submitted. Then ...
... the Salt Dept. disposed of the case, ordering ...
... the poor petitioner to be transferred to ...
... a marginal position on the same pay ...
... of Rs. 30, and further upon the peti- ...
... tioner's review petition the Collector ...
... was pleased to order that the petitioner ...
... should get an increased pay. In so doing ...
... the Collector clearly meant that the petitioner ...
... should get the transfer in the Land Revenue ...
... Department. Transfers and promotions ...
... in the Sea Customs Dept are until now ...
... being made in the Land Revenue Dept and ...
... not in the Salt Dept. Taking the

Lordship's humble petitioners beg to state that
the transfer to the Salt Dept. is to the peti-
tioner's great misfortune, an exceptional
case with the petitioner alone.

Under the circumstances your Lordship's
humble petitioners must
satisfy themselves that your Lordship
may be graciously pleased to cancel
the suspension and transfer the
petitioners to the Land Revenue Dept.
instead of to the Salt Dept. For which
act of kindness and charity, petitioners
shall ever be duty bound ever pray.

The following exhibits are herewith
submitted for your Lordship's review

A Copy of Collector's Progs dated 23-10-96

B Copies of Collector's Tabular Statements

* C Copy of appeal petition to the Collector dated

D Copy of Collector's endorsement upon the
appeal petition dated 16-1-97.

E Board's Memo Progs to the Collector dated 27-1-97

F Copy of endorsement of the Dy Commissioner

G Dy Commissioner's appointment order
dated 18-2-97.

Submitted

26 April 1897

B. M. M. M.

* Exhibit C alone is
submitted herewith, the
rest being submitted through
the collector.

Submitted
for the Collector's review
and for the Collector's
order.

Submitted
for the Collector's review
and for the Collector's
order.

Duplicate
 The humble appeal
 Petn of B. Morais, late
 Asst. Supt. of Sea Customs
 Kalakhorapatnam.

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____ DATED _____
 189

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO G. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

H.B.—

A = Copy in full.
 B = Not to be copied.
 P = Copy abstract only.
 Q = Copy heading only