

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Inspection DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 627	Press
10-11	Misc.
Dated 30-7-1948	

Not to be folded or roughly handled*Rep
Inde*

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
from 30th July to 5th August 1859.*

No. 10. Read the following letter from G. F. FULLERTON, Esq., Deputy Register to the Court of Sudder Udalut; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated 18th July 1859, No. 58.

1. I have the honor by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Udalut to submit for the information and orders of Government, the accompanying letter from the Civil Judge of Telli-cherry, regarding a defalcation discovered by him to exist in the Treasury of his Court.

2. The inquiry into the origin of the defalcation and the period at which it must have occurred being still in progress, and Mr. Frere having stated that its result will be communicated as early as possible, it will be only necessary for the Judges at present to show briefly how the matter stands, and the grounds on which a reference to Government at this stage of the proceedings is rendered necessary.

3. Mr. Frere states that in November 1857, with a view to compare the amount of funds available in the Court's Treasury with the aggregate of claims for which it was liable, he directed a strict scrutiny of the accounts for past years. The result of this showed a deficiency of assets to meet claims of Rupees 10,026-5-5.

4. This deficiency exists under the head of "parties money," i. e., sums realized on account of judgments of Court, either paid in by parties or realized by execution.

5. Mr. Frere shows by a statement (A) accompanying his letter that, at the close of the year 1857, the total claims on account of "parties money" for all past years, for which the Treasury was liable, amounted to Rupees 13,925-6-2, while the amount deposited under that head was Rupees 3,899-0-9, showing a deficiency of Rupees 10,026-5-5.

6. With a view to discover the date at which this defalcation occurred, Mr. Frere proceeded to examine the accounts for the 12 preceding years and from the statement B, it appears that, while the claims against the Treasury in the year 1845, amounted to Rupees 12,120-11-10, the sum deposited in the Treasury to meet those claims was but Rupees 2,086-15-4, or a deficiency of Rupees 10,033-12-6.

7. This deficiency being so similar in amount with that existing in 1857, leads Mr. Frere to suppose, in which opinion the Judges concur, that it must have proceeded from one and the same origin.

8. Mr. Frere now proposes to examine the accounts for the year previous to 1845, and hopes to discover from them the circumstances under which the defalcation took place. As this, however, will be a work of some time and difficulty, owing to the irregular and incomplete manner in which the accounts extending from the year 1812 have been kept, he, in the mean while, states some facts in the past history of the Courts, established from time to time at Telli-cherry, which would appear to indicate that the deficiency originated in the time of the late Zillah Court of North Malabar.

9. It appears that in the year 1815 a deficiency of Rupees 11,956, was detected in the accounts of the then Zillah Court of Malabar; that a suit was brought in the same year by the Zillah Judge to recover the money from the Shroff of his Court and his security; that a judgment was obtained for the amount; and that a sum in the aggregate of Rupees 9,743 5 10 was levied at various times on account of this decree, and finally transferred to the credit of Government by the auxiliary Court, as noted in the margin.

10. Mr. Frere remarks that it would appear from the decree in this suit that the deficiency had occurred in the general current account of judicial receipts; and further observes that unfortunately the record does not afford any facilities for ascertaining the exact amount, which, when recovered, should have been credited under each head of "Government" and "Parties' money." The Judges, however, agree with Mr. Frere in thinking that unless it be found on an examination of the accounts that the transfer of so large a sum from the credit of the auxiliary

Deficiency.	
In 1845.....	10,033 12 6
In 1857.....	10,026 5 5
Difference.....	7 7 1

31st March 1830.....	1075 3 7
29th June 1833.....	7765 10 3
8th Jan'y 1835.....	202 6 0
Total Rs.	9,743 5 10

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
from 30th July to 5th August 1859.*

Court to that of Government, left the Court in a solvent state, it is clear that the amount so recovered should have been applied to the credit of the Court under the head of "parties money," and that any deficit found to exist under that head should have been made up before any portion was carried to the credit of Government.

Deficit.
In 1845.....10,033 12 6
In 1857.....10,026 5 5
Amount carried to the credit of Government in Rs. As. P.
1850-55-56...9,743 5 10

11. From these facts and the near correspondence of the amounts, the Judges agree with Mr. Frere in thinking that there is every reason to suppose that the deficit originated under the circumstances showed above, and that it has been owing to there having for many years been no regular accounts of assets and liabilities kept, that the error in paying over this sum to Government has remained so long undiscovered. But pending the result of the further enquiries of Mr. Frere and the receipt of his supplementary Report, the Judges will defer entering more minutely into the subject. It only remains for them to notice the suggestion contained in the last para. of the Civil Judge's letter.

12. Mr. Frere remarks that, owing to the greater expedition now used in the execution of decrees, the disbursement of monies levied by process of Court to the parties interested, has materially diminished the balance of Cash in deposit, and that unless some measures be taken to the prevent such necessity, the Court, owing to the deficiency now showed to exist, may during the course of the year be compelled to suspend its payments.

13. With a view therefore to obviate the inconvenience that would be thereby caused to the suitors, the Civil Judge suggests that out of the sum of Rupees 9,743 5 10, formerly carried to the credit of Government a sum of Rupees 5,000 be replaced to the credit of the Court with the Collector, this amount to be regarded as a temporary advance, to be accounted for on the completion of his supplementary report. The Judges direct me to state that this proposal meets with their approval, and that they recommend that it be complied with by Government.

No. 11. ORDER THEREON, 30th July 1859, No. 1027.

Under the circumstances represented by the Court of Sudder Udalt in the above letter, from their Deputy Register, relative to the inquiry now in progress into the deficiency which has been discovered in the Treasury of the Tellicherry Civil Court, the Honorable the Governor in Council accedes to their recommendation that a sum of (Rupees 5,000) five thousand Rupees, out of the amount of Rupees 9,743-5-10, formerly carried to the credit of Government, be replaced to the credit of the Court with the Collector, to meet the claims of suitors. This amount will be regarded as a temporary advance to be accounted for on the completion of the supplementary report, which has to be furnished by the Civil Judge.

2. In submitting that report, the Court of Sudder Udalt will state, whether there are at present any, and if any, what regulations in force to ascertain the correctness of the accounts and balances of the sums of money or other property deposited in the Judicial Treasuries; and how it was that a large deficiency could exist in the Court of Tellicherry for apparently a long series of years, during which there must have been frequent changes in the Officers in the charge of the Court, without the fact having been reported.

3. They will also ascertain, what is the state of the other Civil Courts—Civil, Subordinate and Principal Sudder Ameen's—in this respect, whether there are deficiencies in any of their Treasuries—and if so, they will report what they are, and what measures are being taken for their investigation and for bringing the persons who have been guilty of such acts of embezzlement, to justice.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

2
Tellicherry 30th June 1859.

N^o 264.

From H. Freese Esq^r

Civil Judge of Tellicherry

To C. F. Chamier Esq^r

Register to the Court of Sudder Adalat
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Judges of the Court of Sudder Adalat the following report on the Judicial Treasury of this Court, the state of which, I have been for some time anxious to bring to the notice of the Superior Court with as little delay as possible.

2. Upwards of three years ago the condition of the Accounts attracted my attention with reference to the apparent difficulty of obtaining even any approximate estimate of the total liabilities; but being aware that my Predecessor who held office here for upwards of six years had during this period exercised a more than usually careful supervision in this department of

of his duty, and that the Account Current had for a much longer series of years been kept with due accuracy, and examined periodically by the presiding Judge, I entertained at that time no suspicion with regard to the actual solvency of the Treasury, having no *prima facie* grounds for doing so, and was unwilling at first to suppose a state of the Accounts so unfavorable as that which has now been ascertained.

3. On my return from England in November 1857 I however felt it my duty to direct an exact and rigid scrutiny of the Accounts of past years, with the view of comparing the amount of funds available in the Court Treasury with the aggregate of claims for past years, for which the Treasury was liable, and of thus determining the question whether the Treasury were capable of meeting all demands which might be made upon it. Owing to the fact that no such Comparative statement of Assets and liabilities appears to have been at any time prepared either in this Court or in the late Dillah and Auxiliary Courts which preceded it, this examination has occupied much time and

and labour, and has only now been completed.

4. Two Statements A and B have thus been prepared, shewing the state of the Accounts on the 31st December 1857, and also at a period twelve years earlier, on the 31st December 1845; for it appeared to me to be highly desirable that a simultaneous examination of the Accounts of the latter date should be carried on, with a view of obtaining some indication as regards the time at which the existing deficit, which, as the examination progressed became more and more apparent, had actually originated.

5. An examination of these two Statements A and B which are appended to the present Report will shew that I have not yet succeeded in ascertaining the exact date to which the deficiency is to be attributed, although it is clear that it arose at some date prior to that specified in the Statement B, or to the 31st December 1845.

6. The Statement A shews that at the close of the year 1857, the total claims on account of Parties' money for all past years, for

for which the Treasury is liable, amounted to Rupees 13,925-6-2 while the amount in deposit in the Court under that head was Rupees 3,899-0-9 only, the result of a comparison between these two sums being a deficiency to the amount of no less than Rupees 10,026-5-5.

Rupees 13,925-6-2
 3,899-0-9
 Deficiency - 10,026-5-5

On reference to statement B it will also be observed that at the date to which that statement relates, or on the 31st December 1845, a similar deficiency existed, the amount of cash in the Treasury being Rupees 2,086-15-4, and the grand total of all claims outstanding at that date being Rupees 12,120-11-10 leaving a deficiency of Rupees 10,033-12-6. The difference of Rupees 7-7-1 between these two statements has probably been occasioned by trivial clerical error or omissions, such as it was not possible wholly to avoid in examining a series of multifarious accounts in detail for so many years.

Deficiency in
 1845. Rupees 10,033-12-6
 Ditto 1857 - 10,026-5-5
 7-7-1

It has thus become apparent that the deficiency of rather more than Rupees 10,000 which has been ascertained to exist, has not originated in the present Civil Court which was established in September 1843, at a date almost immediately anterior to that referred

referred to in the statement B, but that it is to be ascribed either to the late Auxiliary Court, which was established in July 1827 and abolished in September 1843, or to the still earlier Sillah Court of North Malabar which was abolished in 1823. The funds and liabilities of this latter Court were it is to be observed transferred in the year 1827 to the account of the then recently established Auxiliary Court, and in the same manner the present Civil Court succeeded to those of the former Auxiliary Court upon the abolition of the latter in 1843.

I have already intimated that time has as yet only allowed me to examine the state of the funds in 1845 and 1857, and that the result of this enquiry has only established the fact that the deficiency originated at some time prior to the year 1845, but that it has not enabled me to determine the exact time at which it occurred during that earlier period.

There are however some facts in the past history of the Courts established from time to time at this station which would seem to indicate that the deficiency originated in the

time of the Lillah Court of North Malabar,
rather ^{than} in that of the Auxiliary Court which suc-
ceeded it. I will proceed to state the grounds
on which I have formed this hypothesis which
however can only be verified by further enquiries.

11. So far back as the year 1815
a deficiency of Rupees 11,956-14-1 was detected in
the Accounts of the then existing Lillah Court
of North Malabar, and a Civil suit No 51 of 1815
was instituted in consequence by the Lillah
Judge who succeeded Mr. Baber, against
Rungun the Sheriff of the Court, to whose de-
falcations the deficiency was found to be attributable,
and his security the late Paracha Cursetjee
a well known Parsee Gentleman of the Coast,
whose Grandson and heir is still in the en-
joyment of a Pension from Government to the
amount of Rupees 300 monthly. Judgment
was obtained in the Provincial Court of the
Western Division for the sum above mentioned,
and an amount of Rupees 9,743-5-10 in the
aggregate levied at different times on account
of the Decree, chiefly from the security the
P. Defendant, and finally transferred by the
late Auxiliary Court to the Credit of Government
as noted in the margin.

20 a. 1.
31 March 1830 - 1075-3-7
29 June 1833 - 7765-16-3
8 January 1835 - 912-8-
Total Rupees 9743-5-10

It

12.

It is however to be remarked that
the deficiency detected in 1815 appears, from the
Decree in the suit above mentioned, to have oc-
curred in the general current judicial receipts
of the Court Treasury from 12th July 1812 to
May 1815, not in those of Government money
only. Unfortunately the record of that suit
does not afford any facilities for ascertaining
the exact amount which when recovered should
have been credited under each head, that of
Government and of Parties money respectively.
In a letter under date 21st March 1833 from
the Assistant Judge Mr. Strange to the
address of the Provincial Court Western
Division, that Officer reported that even at
that time "No regular Account of Receipts
and Disbursements such as is now kept, was
to be found among the records of the Case." It
is not probable, therefore that the strictest search
would at this distance of time enable me to pro-
cure any further information on this point.

13.

Unless however it were found on
examination of the Court Accounts, that the
transfer of so large a sum from the Credit of the
late Auxiliary Court to that of Government left
the

the Court in a solvent state, it is clear that the amount recovered should have been applied to the credit of the Court under the head of 'Parties' Money' in the first instance; and that any deficiency found to exist under that head, should have been replaced, before any portion were carried to the credit of Government. So far as the records of the Court enable me to judge, it does not appear that this point was at that time determined.

14. I shall now therefore proceed to a further examination of the Accounts, with the view of applying to those of 1835 at a date immediately following the above transfer, the same test which has been already employed with reference to the Accounts of 1845 and 1857. If it should be found on enquiry that the same deficiency as now exists appears in the Accounts of 1835, it will become clear that the present deficiency is wholly attributable to the above transfer.

15. The near correspondence of the amount tends to favor the above inference, and the character of the Judges who presided over the late Auxiliary Court

* Amount transferred from the credit of the Auxiliary Court to that of Government in 1830, 1833 and 1835 as noted in para. 11	9743 5 10
Ditto of present deficiency	10026 5 5
Difference	282 15 7

6.
Court from 1833 when the chief transfer took place, to 1845, precludes the supposition that so large a deficiency could have occurred from any unobserved malpractices on the part of their subordinates, while the Accounts of the Court were under their supervision. It may be remarked however that the frequent changes which took place in the personnel of the Court during the above period from 1833 to 1845 must have operated as a serious impediment to any such careful examination of the Accounts of prior years as was necessary for the detection of the deficiency, if it was occasioned by the act of the Court itself in the manner above supposed, and in the years 1833 to 1835. During the absence of the Assistant Judge for the time being from illness or other causes, the charge of the Court appears to have devolved on no less than eleven different officers successively, during the above period of twelve years.

16. I would here advert further to other causes to which is to be ascribed the fact of so large a deficit having remained undiscovered for so many years; and in so doing I would beg

they have to offer a few remarks on the system of Accounts hitherto followed in this Court and in those which have preceded it; a system which is I believe identical with that observed by other Courts in the Provinces.

17. I have already mentioned in para. 2 of the present Report that the Rules and Orders promulgated from ^{to time} by Government and the Court of Sudder Adalat on this subject have been duly observed in this Court. Each item of daily receipt and expenditure is entered in the Cash Book, and a separate Account is also kept under each head with a Debtor and Creditor side, in conformity with the orders of Government under date 7th November 1834 and the Circular Order of the Court of Sudder Adalat No. 7.

18. It appears to me however that even the system indicated in those orders is itself imperfect, unless the Accounts are further prepared in such a form as to render it easy at any time to institute a comparison between the assets and liabilities of the Court Treasury, and thus to ascertain its true financial state. No Cash Book or Current Account however

carefully

carefully kept is sufficient for this purpose; on the same principle that no calculation founded on dead reckoning only would justify the Commander of a Vessel navigating the high seas, in dispensing with regular scientific observation, in order to ascertain his position from time to time. The orders of Government above mentioned although perfectly consistent with a system such as is above recommended, do not expressly enjoin it; and I have already mentioned that owing to this defect in the mode of keeping the Court accounts hitherto the preparation of such a comparative statement has in the present instance occupied my establishment for nearly eighteen months.

19. The schedule of Monies submitted periodically by the Courts under the Circular orders of the Court of Sudder Adalat Nos 95 A and 110 B exhibits the amount in deposit under each separate head of Government and of Private money; but fails to shew the amount of claims outstanding under the latter head, so as to admit of such a comparison being instituted.

The

The receipts of a Court Treasury may as the Judges are aware be classified under five general heads. I The sums received in payment of the salaries of the Court, exclusive of the Fixed Jail Establishment; II Those for Contingent Charges incurred by the Court and those of the Extra Jail Guard; III Fees, fines, and penalties; IV Batta received for serving processes, and for subsistence of Civil Debtors; and V sums levied by auction sale or otherwise, and paid into Court in execution of Decrees. The amount received monthly under the two first heads is disbursed immediately on receipt; and that paid into Court under the third head is forwarded monthly to the Collector for the purpose of being placed to the credit of Government under the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 4th December 1832. The sums paid for Batta under the fourth head are also disbursed monthly to the Peons employed by the Court, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Circular Order of the Court of Sudder Adalat No 132 C, and to the Nazir for the benefit of the Civil Debtors. There remains therefore only the fifth but very important head, that of sums paid into Court

in execution of Decrees. Under this item of Account, owing to the death or nonattendance of the parties entitled to payment and other causes, large balances often remain unclaimed for months or even years, although much progress has been made of late years in the Court in expediting such payments, in conformity with the orders of the superior Court. It is under this head of 'Parties Money' or 'Debtors Fund', as it is termed in England, that the outstanding claims constituting the present deficiency have accrued.

In order therefore to enable the Court readily to institute a comparison at any given time between the liabilities of the Treasury and the amount of funds in deposit, it appears to me to be only necessary that the Accounts kept under the orders of Government dated 7th November 1834 and the Circular Order of the Court of Sudder Adalat No 78 should be distributed among five separate Subsidiary Books, comprising the receipts and disbursements under each of the five heads specified in the preceding para; each series of books containing the Accounts of one year.

Every

Every item of receipt should be classified under one or other of three heads, according to its nature, and entered in order of date not only in the ordinary Cash Book or General Current Account of receipt and expenditure, but also in one or the other of these subsidiary Books. At the end of the year the total amount of the receipts should be calculated, and a corresponding entry made at the close of each Book on the debit side; the amount of disbursements written off on the Credit side during the year under the similar order of the Court of Sudder Udabut No. 1 above mentioned should be similarly appended. The difference between these two sums it is clear would constitute the amount of outstanding claims of that year, for the payment of which the Court would be liable in following years. A similar Memorandum of the amount thus paid in each successive year on account of these claims should be added at foot in the same book, at the close of each year, until the whole were liquidated; and with regard to "Parties money" it might be suggested that an Index showing the number and year of each suit in execution of which payments were received and made during

9
during the year in question might also be added with advantage for the purpose of facilitating reference.

22. It will be apparent from what has been stated in para 20 that of the sum received by a Court in any given year under the first four heads there specified, a comparatively small balance only will remain unpaid at the close of the year, and that the whole of this balance will in most cases be disbursed and adjudicated immediately at the commencement of the following year. And with regard to "Parties money" under which head delay of payment is in many instances unavoidable owing to causes beyond the control of a Court, it will be obvious that if subsidiary Accounts, or as it may be termed, a Ledger divided into as many different parts were kept in the manner above stated, it will be easy at any time to calculate the total amount of outstanding claims by a reference to the Abstract Memorandums appended to each corresponding part of the Ledger for former years; and to ascertain the general state of

of the accounts, by comparing the total of the outstanding claims thus calculated, with the amount of funds which may be at the time to the Credit of the Court.

23. A brief general balance sheet for each year might also without difficulty be prepared from accounts kept on this system, showing the total receipts and disbursements during the year under each general head, together with the amount of claims for past years still outstanding at the close of the year.

24. A careful observation of such a system as that above described, while it would entail ^{little} additional work on the English Department of a Court, would effectually and at once lead to the detection of any deficiency in the accounts such as that which I have now to report; and I have no hesitation in affirming that a fraction only of the time and labour which have been employed in the preparation of the two Comparative Statements A and B now submitted, would if distributed over a series of years, have been amply sufficient for the above purpose.

In

25. In conclusion, the result of the examination made into the accounts of this Court, so far as it has as yet proceeded, may be thus briefly stated. It has been shown conclusively that the existing deficit occurred at some time prior to the 31st December 1845; and I have added some facts which tend to indicate that it took its rise at a much earlier period, and is attributable to two causes; 1st That the accounts of the late Lillah Court of North Malabar, which was abolished in 1823, were never systematically adjusted after the notable deficiency, which occurred in that Court so far back as the years 1812 to 1815; and 2^d That the sums recovered by process of Court in after years for the purpose of replacing this deficiency, were transferred to the Credit of Government, in lieu of being retained in the Court Treasury to meet outstanding claims. To test the correctness of this hypothesis by an accurate examination of the accounts of 1835 will I hope only occupy a few months longer; but, advertent to the serious amount of this deficit, it appears to me that it is my duty to report its existence in the first instance.

instance, together with the progress which has been made towards tracing its origin. The results of such further enquiries as are now proposed will be stated hereafter in a supplementary Report, which will be submitted with as little delay as possible.

26. I have however in the mean time to observe that owing to the greater expedition now used as already noticed, with regard to the execution of Decrees, as compared with former years, the disbursement of the sums levied by process of Court to the Parties entitled to their receipt has already materially diminished the balance of Cash in deposit; and it may be anticipated that in the course of the ensuing year, the deficiency which has been shown to have existed for a long period, will compel the Court to suspend these payments, unless some remedy is provided. The total deficiency as already explained amounts to Rupees 10,026-5-5, but many of the claims being now obsolete, it may be estimated that not more than a moiety of this sum would be required, in order to re-establish the solvency of the Court for all practical purposes.

27. With the view therefore of obviating

Para: 20.

11
obviating inconveniences to the parties interested, and the delay of justice which would ensue from any actual suspension of such payments on the part of the Court, I have the honor to request that out of the sum of Rupees 9748-5-10 formerly carried to the credit of Government as already noticed in para 11, a portion amounting to Rupees 5000 may be replaced to the credit of the Court in the Accounts of the Collector, pending such orders as may be passed on the subject by Government and the Superior Court; this sum may be regarded as a temporary advance, to be accounted for when time may permit the completion of a supplementary Report on the Accounts of 1835 as above suggested in para 25, or whenever the subject may be finally disposed of by the Judges and Government.

Tellicherry
Civil Court
30th June 1854.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
A. Freere,
Civil Judge.

J. C. F. Chamier Esq^r
Register to the Court of Sudder Adalat,
Fort St. George.

Nov 1854
 Judicial Department
 At the Court House
 of Albany
 do the Judge to the
 Court of Sessions hold
 at Albany
 Ordered 30 June 1854
 Remanded to the
 next term 1854
 No 264
 Endorsement

Departing on the
state of the financial
Treasury of the Civil Court
of Williams, with a re-
quest that the sum of
\$10000 may be there-
for paid, retained in the
Account of the Collector
at the disposal of the
Comptroller of a sum, say-
ing to the credit of
Government in 1830, 1835
and 1835, and in 1835, 1835
and 1835, and in 1835, 1835

A. Freere
Civil Judge

100-3-12-6
100-26-5
100-7-7

No. 1027 - 30 July 1859

Under the circumstances represented by the Court of Sudder Elders, but in the above letter from their Deputy Register, relative to the inquiry now in progress into the deficiency which has been discovered in the Treasury of the Tellicherry Civil Court - the Honble the Governor in Council accedes to their recommendation that a sum of Rs. 5,000 Five Thousand Rupees, out of the amount of Rs. 9,743.5.10, formerly carried to the credit of Govt., be placed to the credit of the Court with the Collector, to meet the claims of suitors. This amount will be regarded as a temporary advance to be accounted for on the completion of the supplementary report.

may
gl
No

Enc. 3.

above letter from the
Deputy Register
dated 18 July 1859

In No. 1524/59.

Enclosure 2.

above letter from the
Civil Judge of Bellary
relating to the Deputy
Register of the Court of Sudder
Elders, dated 13 June
1859.

Do. 5th Aug 1859

Dec 10

Statement B.

For 6/9/59

report, which has to be furnished
by the Civil Judge.

2. In submitting that report, the Court of Sudder Udalet will give their opinion upon the mode of keeping the accounts of Civil Courts, suggested by Mr. Storer, in view to prevent such deficiencies for the future.

3. They will also ascertain what is the state of the other lowly Courts — Civil, Subordinate, & Principal Sudder Ameen's — in this respect, whether there are ~~any~~^{any or} deficiencies in their Treasuries — & if so, they will report what they are, & what measures are being taken for them.

their investigation and for bringing the
Persons who have been guilty of such acts of ^{the} employment
to justice.

states whether there are at present
any, and if any what regulations
in force to ascertain the correctness of
the accounts and balances ~~connected~~
of the sums of money or other property
deposited in the Judicial Treasuries; and
how it ~~happened~~ was that a large
deficiency could exist in the Court
of Tellicherry for apparently a long
series of years. Such there must have
been frequent changes in the ~~Judges~~
Officers in charge of the Court,
without the fact ~~having~~ having
been reported.

The Judges of the
Sudder Adalat:
" Collyer, Malabar
" Cuthbert, Tellicherry.
" Asst. General.

Depth

Recd of Govt 3 August.

Aug 2 1859

N^o.

From Deputy Register
the above record.

The Deputy Register

to Government.

June 18th July 1859

File 3 sub 2000.

At 58th 1100

Ordering for the

information of record of

Government after from the

Chief Judge of the County

regarding a delegation

discovered by him to

occur in the Treasury

of his Court.

with an Order

10-4-11.

22584
1859.