MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	Press Mark
Dated	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, from 25th June to 1st July 1850.

Read again Proceedings, 1st to 10th June 1850, Nos. 66 and 67.

Read also the following letters.

No. 22 From J. J. COTTON, Esq., Session Judge of Masulipatam to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort St. George, dated 15th June 1850, No. 226.

In endorsement to my letter of the 3d Instant, No. 218, submitting for the consideration of the Honorable the Governor in Council the case of a Lunatic who was charged with a specific offence before the Court under Section V, Act IV of 1849, I have the honor to report that I have this day received a letter from the Acting Civil Surgeon, reporting that the Lunatic in question has suffered a relapse, and seems to be hopelessly insane; and to request your instructions on the subject.

No. 24 From C. F. CHAMIER, Esq., Register to the Court of Foujdaree Udalut, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated 18th June 1850, No. 13.

Adverting to the letter of the Session Judge of Masulipatam, referred on Proceedings of the Government, dated the 10th Instant to the Foujdaree Udalut, I am directed to state that as but a short period of only fourteen days had elapsed between the commission of the offence by the prisoner, and the date of the Civil Surgeon's report, it appears to the Judges advisable that the prisoner should be detained in custody some time longer, perhaps three months, and his circumstances again reported upon, when the pleasure of the Government respecting him can be declared.

No. 25. Order passed, 25th June 1850, No. 880.

In the Letter of the 3d Instant, the Session Judge of Masulipatam reports to Government, the case of the Sepoy mentioned in Case No. 22 of 1850, in which the prisoner was tried for the murder of his child, but acquitted on the ground of insanity.

2. The act he committed was that of having thrown a woman down a well. He stated that he considered he had done so by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

3. The prisoner is the second Sepoy attached to the Civil Dispensary, and had for some time exhibited symptoms of insanity. His case was known to the Military authorities, and only the day before he committed the act in question, he was placed in charge of two Orderlies.

4. The Civil Surgeon, under whose observation and treatment the prisoner had been placed by the Session Judge, stated, on the 3d Instant, that the prisoner was at that time sane, but suggested that he should be removed to the Presidency, where, in the General Hospital, he would be under more constant observation while doing duty. In a later communication from the Session Judge, the Civil Surgeon is represented as reporting that the Sepoy had suffered a relapse, and seems to be hopelessly insane.

5. The Judges of the Foujdaree Udalut, to whom the first letter only from the Session Judge was referred, remark that a short period, but 14 days, elapsed between the commission of the offence by the prisoner, and the date of the Civil Surgeon's report. They recommend that the prisoner should be kept under Medical observation for a longer period, or for 3 months more.

6. The Government direct that he be kept under observation for the period of 3 months and be reported on at the end of that time.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Pub. P. Consultn.

Judicial.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Public Judicial Proceedings, 1st to 10th June 1859. No. 66 to 67.

Read also the following letters—

From the Puisne Judge of Masulipatam — Dated 13th June 1859. No. 236.

From the Registrar Nellore

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— Order thereon — Copy sent page 1 para

In his letter of the 13th inst. the Puisne Judge of Masulipatam transmitted to Govt. translate of the special verdict given in Case No. 32 of 1859, in which the prisoners named, with two others, stand charged with murder, this case is submitted on the ground of insanity.

2. The only two committed cases that of having [illegible]

stated before the Court that the Irish Police so by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

3. The prisoner is the Head Draper attached to the Civil Dispensary, & had for some time exhibited symptoms of insanity. He was reported to the military authorities, & only the day before the committed the act in question. Previous to being appointed a Dresser he was employed as a Cook.

4. The Civil Surgeon, under whose observation & treatment the prisoner had been placed by the Depot Judge, stated on the trial that the prisoner was at first thought to be insane, but that he was now convalescent. He was of opinion that the prisoner should be removed to the Lunatic Asylum, Richmond, as he was still subject to occasional attacks of insanity.

5. The Depot Judge stated that the Civil Surgeon had communicated to him his opinion that the prisoner was convalescent, & that he was of opinion that he should be removed to the Lunatic Asylum, Richmond, as he was still subject to occasional attacks of insanity.

6. The Judges of the Supreme Court, to whom the first letter only from the Depot Judge was referred, remain to that as short period, but they observe, the interval between the commission of the offence by the prisoner, & the date of the Civil Surgeon's report. They recommend that the prisoner should be kept under medical observation for a longer period, or for 3 months more.

6. The Governor-in-Chief has to request that the Surgeon-General will be pleased to cause the prisoner to be removed to the Lunatic Asylum, Richmond, as recommended by the Civil Surgeon.

Chief Secretary