

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. <i>287</i>	Press
<i>24-25</i>	~~Mis.~~
Dated <i>2.3.1861</i>	<i>19</i>

*15/15*Not to be folded or roughly handled*ms*

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
2nd March 1861.*

No. 21. Read the following letter from C. F. CHAMIER Esq., Registrar of the Sudder Court, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 4th February 1861, No. 11.

1. I am directed by the Judges to offer the following suggestions respecting the establishment of Courts of Small Causes in the provinces, with reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 30th October last.

2. Before forming any opinion on the subject, they made a reference to the several Civil Judges, and called for returns of the number of causes which would probably come before such Courts, if established.

3. The Judges consider that it would not be expedient for the present to create Courts of Small Causes at any other than the following places, viz., Calicut, Combaconum, Honore, Mangalore, Salem, Tellicherry and Tranquebar.

4. They are of opinion that the salary of the Judges of these Courts should not be less than Rupees 600 per mensem, as a lower salary would fail to attract men possessing the ability and social status requisite for so responsible an office.

5. The Judges do not consider it desirable that these Courts should be held at more places than one. They would recommend that jurisdiction over a radius of about twenty miles from the head station in all directions, be assigned to each Court, the precise limits of which can be fixed by the local Civil Judges.

1 Head Clerk.....	75
1 Clerk (Goomastah) attached to him.....	20
1 Record-keeper.....	24
2 Under Clerks (Goomastahs).....	24
3 Messengers (Peons).....	18
1 Sweeper.....	163

6. The establishment which the Judges think should be allowed is shown in the margin. They observe that the Head Clerk would have to prepare cases for hearing, issue all processes, including warrants of execution, and manage the receipt and payment of money; and that Rupees 75 will not be more than a suitable salary for these services.

7. As the causes to be decided by these Courts would tend to relieve the files of the District Moonsiffs, the number of these latter Judicatories might be proportionally reduced; but the Judges think that no such reduction should be made till the new system shall have been in operation some months, and the Civil Judges shall have reported upon its working.

No. 25. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort Saint George, 2nd March 1861, No. 287.

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to state for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that on the passing, on the 6th October last, of Act XLII, 1860, or "an Act for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature, established by Royal Charter," the Judges of the Sudder Court at Madras were, on the 30th of the same month, requested to advise this Government of the arrangements which they would propose for giving effect to the enactment in the Madras Presidency.

2. The Judges have returned a reply of which a copy accompanies.

3. It will be seen from this, that the Judges recommend that, for the present, such Courts be created only at the following stations:—

Calicut,	Salem,
Combaconum,	Tellicherry,
Honore,	Tranquebar.
Mangalore,	

4. They propose that the jurisdiction of each Court should extend over a circle with a radius of about 20 miles from the head station.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
2nd March 1861.*

5. They consider that the salary of the Judges of these Courts, should not be less than 600 Rupees a month—i. e., 100 Rupees more than the pay of a Principal Sudder Ameen—and that they should have establishments of Rupees 165 per mensem.

6. On this footing the proposed seven Small Cause Courts would cost Rupees 3,355 per mensem or Rupees 64,260 per annum.

7. The Sudder Judges do not suggest any reduction in the existing Courts, to compensate for this increase of charge, until the new system shall have been for some months in operation, and the Civil Judges shall have reported upon its working.

8. In forwarding this letter I am instructed to state, that this Government are not prepared, in the present condition of the Indian finances, to recommend, even temporarily, such an outlay as would be involved in the scheme of the Sudder Court for the introduction of the Small Cause Court Act into the Madras Provinces. They desire me however to submit for the consideration of the Supreme Government some observations connected with the provisions of this Act, and their effect as regards the Madras Presidency.

9. The two first Sections of the Bill for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes in the

1st. It shall be lawful for the Executive Government of any of the said Presidencies or of any place, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute Courts of Small Causes, with the required establishment of Officers, at any place within the limits of their respective Governments, for the trial of the suits under this Act. Whenever any such Court may be so constituted, the Executive Government shall fix the territorial jurisdiction of such Court, and may, from time to time, alter the same as may appear proper.

2nd. It shall also be lawful for any such Executive Government to invest any Court, subordinate to a District Court, now existing or which may hereafter be established within the limits of their respective Governments, with Small Cause jurisdiction for the trial of suits made cognizable by Courts of Small Causes constituted under this Act.

10. In Section XII of the Bill it was provided that, in suits tried under it, the decision of the Court should be final, if the amount or value of the property in dispute did not exceed the sum of fifty Rupees; but that if it exceeded that sum, an appeal should lie from the decision to the District Court, and the decision of the District Court upon the appeal, if any, should be final.

11. On Mr. Harrington's Bill being forwarded to this Government by their Member in the Legislative Council, they in reply informed him, that in their opinion final jurisdiction up to Rupees 50 might (as provided by Section XII of it) "be safely entrusted to District Moonsiffs at once, while a little experience would prove that it might properly be extended in their hands. The Rupees 500 jurisdiction, they added, they would vest in the present Civil Judges, whose Courts were situated generally in the chief town of the District. Thus the system would have a fair trial, and without any charge on the finances." This opinion was repeated in a Despatch addressed by them to the Home Government, under date 31st May 1859.

12. In the Bill as settled by a Committee of the whole Council and published under date the 30th April 1859, the second of the Sections of the original Bill, above quoted in paragraph

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2nd March 1861.*

9, was omitted. The limit of final jurisdiction for Courts subordinate to a District Court was also by Section XIX. reduced from Rupees 50 to Rupees 20.

13. The Bill, as republished on the 30th April 1859, to be reconsidered after two months seems to have laid over until the 29th September last, and it appears from the printed Proceedings of the Council, that on its being then brought forward, a proviso was attached to the first Section "that no Judge of any Court constituted under this Act shall exercise any Civil jurisdiction except under the provisions of this Act." The Section XIX, under which final jurisdiction in suits as far as Rupees 20 was conferred upon Courts subordinate to District Courts was struck out, and the jurisdiction conferred by the Act was made final to the full amount Rupees 500 cognizable under it. The Bill as thus altered received the assent of the Governor General a week afterwards, and this Government were unaware of these alterations until they read them in the passed and published Bill. Their Member was absent on account of illness from the meetings of the Council of the 29th September and 6th October.

14. The proceedings of the Council do not show with what object the above restriction and changes were introduced. They may have had reference to the circumstances of the Bengal Presidency, and particularly to those of the Indigo Districts in which it is understood the first Small Cause Courts for the Bengal Presidency were intended to be established. But, however that may be, the alterations are not called for by the circumstances of this Presidency and are not adapted to them.

15. By the Act as it now stands this Government cannot confer the powers of a Small Cause Court on any of the existing Courts—District Moonsiff, Sudder Ameen, Principal Sudder Ameen, Subordinate or Assistant Judge, or Civil Judge. They can only, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, create new and Special Courts whose decrees are to be final up to Rupees 500, but which cannot try by the ordinary Civil Procedure any suits for personalities beyond that limit, nor any suits for real property of a value however small. The expense attendant, at least in the first instance, on the Establishment of these Courts even at a few stations may be learnt from the letter of the Sudder Judges now under submission. Considering how large a sum Rupees 500 is to most natives, and that the jurisdiction conferred by the Act is final and without appeal, the Government fully agree with the Judges that the salary proposed to be assigned to the Officers who are to preside in such Courts should be at least that suggested or Rupees 600 per mensem. Indeed it may be doubted whether that is a sufficiently high rate.

16. It must further be doubtful whether such reduction of existing Judicial Establishments can eventually be made, as will fully compensate for the increased charge that would be occasioned by these Courts of purely Small Cause Jurisdiction, inasmuch as at stations where such Courts may be set up, it will still be necessary to maintain Courts of other jurisdiction, for the disposal of suits for real property, and for personal property of a value exceeding Rupees 500.

17. The establishment of Small Cause Courts in the Provinces has, as shown by the quotation made in the margin of paragraph 11 been before the Legislative Council during the whole period of their existence, having devolved on them from the Legislature which obtained prior to 1854. The Madras Government cannot but regret that the result of this protracted consideration has not been of greater practical value, as respects this Presidency. What they would desire to have conceded to them would be such power as that contemplated in Mr. Harrington's Bill of 1853, viz., authority, to create new Small Cause Courts, but without bar to the exercise of other Civil jurisdiction by such Courts in personalities above Rupees 500 or in suits for real property—and

authority to invest with Small Cause powers any of the existing Courts. They would give to the District Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens' Courts so invested, a final jurisdiction as far as 50 Rupees, and to those of Subordinate or Assistant Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens as far as 300 Rupees. In cases between those several limits, and Rupees 500, an appeal should lie to the District Moonsiff, but, no further. The jurisdiction of the Civil Judges whom it might be deemed advisable to invest with Small Cause powers should be final to the full extent cognizable or Rupees 500.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
2nd March 1861.

18. The discretion to invest existing Courts with these powers would, I am instructed to observe, be analogous to that now possessed by this Government of conferring summary powers in cases of breach of Contract under Act XIII* 1859, or in the case of disputes between workmen on Railways and their employers Civil Judges with Small Cause powers in addition to their ordinary jurisdiction in Civil Suits not cognizable under the Small Cause Court Act, an analogy may be found in the provision made for the trial of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns by the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court by Section XI. Act IV, 1850.
19. Should the Supreme Government concur in these views, I am to request that a copy of this letter may be furnished to the Member for Madras of the Legislative Council, in view to his bringing into the Council a Bill for the accomplishment of the desired object. The Madras Government cannot but think that the consequence of the measure would be a diminution of the cost of the Judicial establishment of this Presidency, while it would have the yet more important result of providing for the bulk of the people cheaper and more speedy administration of Justice.
20. I have further to request that should such a Bill as is here proposed be brought into the Council, such a condition as that contained in Act XLII, 1860, whereby the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is necessary to the establishment of a Court of Small Causes may be dispensed with. References on such points, it is submitted, are merely productive of delay and correspondence, and are quite incompatible with the enlightened principles which it is hoped will henceforth regulate the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments. Cases in which any additional expense would have to be incurred, would be sufficiently provided for by the new Budget rules.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

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 Court - in exercise of
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W. H.
 J. H.

The Supreme Court,
 as called on by the order
 of the Court dated 30
 Oct last, submitted their
 views as to the steps proper
 to be taken for the establishment
 of the Court - under the
 provisions of the Act of 1860
 under Act 42 of 1860

2. They recommend
 that for the present such
 Courts be created only
 at the following Stations:

- Calicut -
- Combrconam -
- Honore -
- Mangalore -
- Salem -
- Telicherry -
- Travancore -

3. They recommend that
the jurisdiction of such
Court extend over a
radius (i.e. a circle
with a radius) of about
20 miles from the head
Station.

4. They consider that
the salary of the Judge of
such Court should not
be less than Rs 600
a month - i.e. 100 Rs more
than the pay of a Principal
Sark Ahmed - and that
they should have extra
-high monthly Rs 165
per month -

5. Then the proposed
seven SC Courts would
cost - $765 \times 7 = 5355$
per month or Rs 64260
per annum.

6. On the other hand they
do not propose any
reduction in the existing
Courts - to compensate for
the increase of charge -
until the new system shall

have been in force 6
months in operation, &
the Civil Judges shall
have reported upon
its working -

7. It is one of all probability
- viz. that, in the existing
state of the finances, any
such outlay as this of
Rs 5355 per month
in kind an expenditure
will be authorized by
the Government - unless
there for the fact can be
worked on other lines
than these, it must
in the Indian Budget
- by which a dead
weight is added.

8. It is very much to be
regretted that the fact
should be hampered
with the existing
- posed by the first section
of the Act - And they bear
a liability with the
other work on the
on which is proposed.

On many points in
much of contract cases
may be confirmed under Act
XIII. 1854 - or in the case
of disputes between work-
men on a railway and
their employers under
Act IX. 1860 - By Stat XI
Act IX. 1850 the Judges of the
Supreme Courts as well as
Presiding Judges may
exercise a power of Judges
of Courts of Sessions in
addition to their ordinary
jurisdiction -

a local matter, to give them
small Courts powers, con-
-currently with other powers
on Court already existing
in any case in which
they could be so bestowed
with advantage - The
measure, than which none
is more important for
the right administration
of justice, might have
been carried out phre-
-nically & without any atten-
-tion of expense -

if it is, it should appear
that we can be made
of the Act in this Presidency
at all.

24. 8. 25
25. 8. 25
26. 8. 25

The Case of the Judges - Should be
forwarded - I should not see one man in
adoption - as our finances would not admit of it -
I think we should as to have the act as it is
applied to this Presidency, amended as to be
quite open Govt system as it now is - any of the
proposed Civil Courts, Subordinate & as well
as the like powers of a Madras Court, as

of the Government
of the Presidency
of the Government
of the Presidency

Dec 2/3

8

Judicial Depart^t

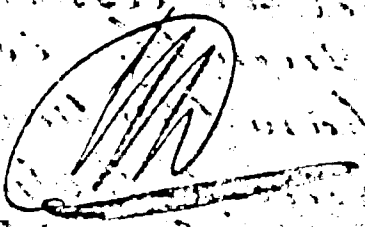
No 287

The Secretary to the
Government of India
Home Depart^t

Sir,
I am directed by
the Hon^{ble} the Governor
in Council to state for
the information of the
Most Hon^{ble} the Governor
General in Council, that,
the passing, on the 6th October
last of Act ~~XXIV~~ 1860, or "an
act for the reestablishment
of Courts of Small Causes
beyond the local limits
of the jurisdiction of the
Supreme Courts of Judicature
established by Royal Charter
the Judges of the ~~Courts~~
of And^r ~~Provinces~~ ^{at present} were, on
the 30th of the same month,
requested to advise this
Gov^t of the arrangements
which they would propose
for giving effect to the
enactment in the Madras
Presidency.

The

Indrajit Singh
Well



21-11-13

Judicial 1861 Department

No 287

To the Secretary
to the Government
of India
Dated 2 March 1861.

No 533

Respecting the
Establishment of Courts
of small causes in the
Province

24 & 25

2. The Judges have returned a reply of which a copy accompanied this.

3. It will be seen ^{from this} that the Judges recommend that, for the present, such Courts be created only at the following stations:

Calicut -

Combaconum -

Honore -

Mangalore -

Salem -

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4. They propose that the jurisdiction of each Court should extend over a circle with a radius of about 20 miles from the chief station -

5. They consider that the salary of the Judges of these Courts should not be less than 600 Rs. a month - i.e. 100 Rs. more than the pay of a Principal Indr Ameen - and that they should have establishments of Rs 165 per mensem -

6. On this footing the proposed seven Small Cause Courts would cost Rs 5355 per mensem or Rs 64260 per annum.

The

7. The Sudder Judges do not suggest any reduction in the existing Courts to compensate for the increase of charges until the new system shall have been for some months in operation, and the Civil Judges shall have reported upon its working -

8. In forwarding this letter I am instructed to state, that this Govt. are not prepared, in the present condition of the Indian finances, to recommend, even temporarily, such an outlay as would be involved in the scheme of the Sudder Judges for the introduction of the Small Cause Court Act into the Madras Provinces. They desire me however to submit for the consideration of the Supreme Government some observations connected with the provisions of this Act, and their effect as regards the Madras Presidency -

The

be annexed to the Bill. Statement of object and reasons. Mr. Harington explained that his bill was founded on one which had been before the Legislative Council from the time of its establishment, in 1854, being one of the bills transferred to it from the former Legislature. That the Select Committee on such earlier bill had recommended that every Home Office Court in each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay should be constituted a Court of Small Causes for the trial of summary actions, and should exercise summary jurisdiction. This recommendation had not however met with general approval, and accordingly on framing his present bill he had reverted to the original proposition, and had provided for the gradual introduction of a system of Courts of Small Causes by the establishment of separate Courts when the nature of judicial business, which would fall within the cognizance of Courts of that description, promised to afford sufficient employment for the judges who would be appointed to them, and where such was not the case, by investing with small cause jurisdiction the Judges of any of the existing Courts subordinate to the District or Zillah Courts, who might be considered by the Legislature to be qualified in all respects to be intrusted with it.

9. The two first Sections of the Bill for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil, as brought into the Legislative Council by the Honorable Member for the North West Provinces, on the 30th October 1858 - ran as follows -

"1st. It shall be lawful for the Executive Govt. of any of the said Presidencies, or of any place, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute Courts of small Causes, with the required establishment of officers, at any place within the limits of their respective Governments, for the trial of suits under this Act. Whenever any such Court may be so constituted, the Executive Govt. shall fix the territorial jurisdiction of such Court, and may, from time to time, alter

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alter the same, as may appear proper.

2nd. It shall also be lawful for any such Executive Govt. to invest any Court subordinate to a District Court, now existing, or which may hereafter be established within the limits of their respective Govts., with a small cause jurisdiction for the trial of suits made cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, constituted under this Act."

10. In Section XII of the Bill it was provided that, in suits tried under it, the decision of the Court should be final, if the amount or value of the property in dispute, shall not exceed the sum of fifty Rupees; but if it exceed that sum, an appeal, ^{but} shall be from the decision to the District Court, and the decision of the District Court upon the appeal, if any, should be final.

Am

Letter to Members of the Legislative Council
8th February 1859. No. 164.
published in papers printed
by order of the Legislative
Council.

11. On Mr. Harington's bill being forwarded to this Government by their Member in the Legislative Council, they in reply informed him, that in their opinion final jurisdiction up to Rupees 50 might (as provided by Section XII of it) be safely entrusted to District Magistrates at once, while a little experience would prove that it might properly be extended in their hands. The Rupees 500 jurisdiction, they added, they would vest in the present Civil Judges, whose Courts were situated generally in the Chief town of the District.

District. Thus the system would have a fair trial, and without any charge on the finances. This opinion was repeated in a despatch addressed by them to the Home Government under date 31st May 1859. 12. In the bill as settled by a committee of the whole Council and published under date the 30th April 1859 ~~was~~ the second of the sections of the original bill above quoted in para. 9. was omitted. The limit of final jurisdiction for Courts subordinate to a District Court was also

also by section
~~LIX~~ reduced from
Rupees 50 to Rupees
20.—

13.— The bill, as
republished on the
30th April, ¹⁸⁵⁹ to be
reconsidered after
two months, seems
to have laid over
until the 29th Sep-
tember last, and
it appears from
the printed proceed-
ings of the Council
that on its being
brought forward,

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12
a proviso was attached to the
first section that no Judge of
any Court constituted under
this Act shall exercise any Civil
jurisdiction except under the
provisions of this Act. The
section ~~LIX~~ under which final
jurisdiction in suits as far
as Rs. 20 was conferred upon
Courts subordinate to District
Courts was struck out and
the jurisdiction conferred by
the Act was made final to
~~the full amount~~ the full amount
Rs. 500 cognizable under it.
The bill as thus altered received
the assent of the Governor
General a week afterwards,
and this took place unaware
of the restriction ^{these alterations} and the ^{from} ~~unpublished~~
until they read it in the printed
and published Bill. Their
Member was absent on account
of illness from the meetings
of the Council of the 29th September
and 6th October.

14. The proceedings of the
Council do not show with what
object the above restriction
and changes were introduced.
They may have had reference
to the circumstances of the
Bengal

Bengal Presidency, and particularly to those of the Indigo Districts in which it is understood the first Small Cause Courts for the Bengal Presidency were intended to be established. But however that may be the alterations are not called for by the circumstances of this Presidency and are not adapted to them.

15. By the Act as it now stands this Govt cannot confer the powers of a Small Cause Court on any of the existing Courts. District Munsiff. Sud. der Ameen. Principal Sud. der Ameen. Subordinate or Assistant Judge or Civil Judge. They can only, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, create new and special Courts whose decrees are to be final up to Rs 500; but which cannot try by the ordinary Civil Procedure any suits for personalities beyond that limit. nor any suits for real property of a value however small. The expense attendant

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attendant, at least in the first instance, on the establishment of these Courts even at a few Stations may be learnt from the letter of the Sudder Judges now under submission. Considering how large a sum Rs 500 is to most natives, and that the jurisdiction conferred by the Act is final and without appeal, the Govt. fully agree with the Judges that the salary proposed to be assigned to the Officers who are to preside in such Courts should be at least that suggested or Rs 600 per mensem. Indeed, it may be doubted whether that is a sufficiently high rate.

16. It must further be doubtful whether such reduction of existing judicial establishments can eventually be made, as will fully compensate for the increased charge that would be occasioned by these Courts of purely Small Cause jurisdiction. inasmuch as at Stations where such Courts may be set

17. The establishment of Small Cause Courts in the Provinces has, as shown by the quotation made in the margin of para 11 been before the Legislative Council during the whole period of their existence, having devolved on them from the Legislature which obtained prior to 1854. The Madras Govt cannot but regret that the result of this protracted consideration has not been of greater practical value, as respects this Presidency. What they would desire to have conceded to them would be such power as that contemplated in Mr Harrington's bill of 1858. viz authority to create new Small Cause Courts, but without bar to the exercise of other Civil jurisdiction by such Courts in personalties above Rs 500

Note
By Mr Harrington's Bill. Section II the Courts
to be so invested are only Courts subordinate
to a District (i.e. a Zillah) Court. But this
part, &c no reason for this limitation and
as they said at the time. vide supra para
12- would confer those powers on the
Civil Judge.

or in suits for real property -
and authority to invest with
Small Cause powers any of
the existing Courts. They would
give to the District Munsiffs
 ~~Courts~~ ^{several} ~~Courts~~ ^{Judges} any ~~Courts~~
jurisdiction as far as Rs. 300 -
to the Courts of ~~District Munsiffs~~
 ~~as far as Rs. 300 -~~ and to those
of Subordinate or Assistant
Judges and Principal Sudder
Amcins. as far as 300 - In
cases beyond ^{these} those several limits,
an Appeal should lie to the
Zillah Court, but no further.
The jurisdiction of the Civil
Judges whom it might be
deemed advisable to invest
with Small Cause powers
should be final to the full
extent cognizable or Rs. 500.

17. The discretion to invest existing Courts with these powers would, I am instructed to observe, be analogous to that now possessed by this Govt of conferring summary powers in cases of breach of Contract under Act ^x XIII. 1859, or in the case of disputes between workmen on Railways and their employers.

The summary powers to be exercised under this Act may be conferred on any Officers - Magis-
terial or others - specially appointed by Govt.
for the purpose. The Govt. would invest
with jurisdiction under the Small Cause
Court Act only regular Judicial Officers - Tri-
bunals, Munsiffs and higher grades. —

*The Judges of the Supreme Court may, it is believed, try Causes under Rs. 500 either by the Small Cause Court procedure or by regular procedure at the option of the parties. The Govt. would maintain the provision of Section VI. Act XII. 1860 and would not allow a suit cognizable by a Small Cause Court to be tried by any other Tribunal, or by any other mode of procedure.

employers under Act XX. 1860.
For the proposal to invest Civil Judges with Small Cause powers, in addition to their ordinary jurisdiction in Civil Suits not cognizable under the Small Cause Court Act, an analogy may be found in the provision made for the trial of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns by the Judges of H. M's Supreme Court by Section XI. Act IV. 1851.

18. Should the Supreme Govt. concur in these views I am to request that a copy of this letter may be furnished to the Member for Madras of the Legislative Council, in view to his bringing into the Council a bill for the accomplishment of the desired object. The Madras Govt. cannot but think that the consequence of the measure would be a diminution of the cost of the judicial establishment of the Presidency, while it would have the yet more important result of providing for the bulk of the people cheaper and more speedy administration of justice.

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19. I have further to request that should such a Bill as is here proposed be brought into the Council, such a condition as that contained in Act XXII. 1860 whereby the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is necessary to the establishment of a Court of Small Causes may be dispensed with. References on such points, it is submitted, are merely productive of delay and correspondence and are quite incompatible with the enlightened principles which it is hoped will henceforth regulate the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments. Cases in which any additional expense would have to be incurred, would be sufficiently provided for by the new Budget rules.

Forb. H. George, }
Per March 1861. }

JF