

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1085	Press Mis.
79-81	
Dated 9.7.1882	18/18

Not to be folded or roughly handled

10-29

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
9th July 1862.*

Read the following papers :-

No. 79. From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam ; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 3rd June 1862, No. 181.

I have the honor to forward to Government a petition, which has been handed to me for that purpose, from the "Merchants, Traders and residents of the town of Bimlipatam."

2. Adverting to the increasing importance of the town and to certain inconveniences which they are now put to, the Petitioners pray for a Resident Magistrate, possessing full powers.

3. I am of opinion that the applicants somewhat overrate the importance of Bimlipatam. It is an excellent roadstead, and for some years past European enterprise has fostered a brisk trade in oil seeds and jaggery for export to the French and English markets. This trade, the petition remarks, is three times that of Vizagapatam, the Head Quarters of the District: but on the other hand the population of Vizagapatam is far greater (26,000 against 5,000 by the census of 1856) and in point of social advancement, there is no comparison between the two places.

4. Premising thus much, I willingly concede that Bimlipatam has exceedingly good claims of its own, but looking to the size of the District, I do not see my way to a fairer allocation of the superior Magistracy than the present one, which is as follows:—

Governor's Agent and Magistrate of the District	Vizagapatam.
Principal Assistant	Nursipatam.
Senior Assistant	Vizianagaram, to be shortly moved to Settanagaram.
Junior Assistant	Jeypore.

5. Besides, it occurs to remark, that, while asking for a Magistrate, the wants indicated in paragraph 2 of the petition, can be remedied only by the establishment of a tribunal of Civil Justice. These wants no doubt exist, and in a thriving commercial town must be highly inconvenient. I would beg to propose that a District Munsiff's Court be established at Bimlipatam, the cost to be met in the manner stated in paragraph 5 of my separate letter of this date, No. 183.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, Madras, dated Bimlipatam, 19th May 1862.

The petition of the undersigned Merchants, Traders and residents of the town of Bimlipatam very respectfully sheweth.

1. That the population and commercial importance of Bimlipatam are on the increase, and that it is most essential to the welfare of the inhabitants that a gentleman possessing full Magisterial authority be appointed to reside in it.

2. That at the present moment if any one of your Petitioners has to get a document attested, or bring a civil suit, or enter an action for breach of contract, he has to travel a distance of 16 miles; and when it is considered that the trade of the town according to the official returns of the year 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 22,10,820, your Petitioners feel confident their wishes will be complied with.

3. That at Vizagapatam, the trade returns for the same period shewed Rupees 6,41,086 only; yet Vizagapatam is made the Head Quarters not only of the Collector but of his Principal Assistant†.

† This is an error. Mr. Longley is in from Nursipatam just now, owing to a family event.
(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Agent.

*of the original and
Assistant*

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4. Your Petitioners therefore pray that a Magistrate be appointed to reside in Bindlipatam: that their petition may be laid before Government, and that Government may take it into its gracious consideration at the earliest possible date.

5. And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) GEORGE RIPLEY,
(") R. ASHTON,
Commander S. S. Montmeir
and 55 others.

No. 80. From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam: to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 3rd June 1862, No. 183.

Cautioned by the state of things in the Subordinate Court at this place, I took an early opportunity, after assuming charge of my present Office, to enquire into the condition of the Judicial work of this Agency. I regret to say that it is as bad as can be. I take the last two years, and I find the following result.

	A. D. 1861.		A. D. 1862.	
	Decrees in original suits.	Decrees in appeals.	Decrees in original suits.	Decrees in appeals.
By the Agent.....	9	28	8	27
By the Assistants.....	8	10	21	36

And it is not from the want of a sufficient Subordinate Judicial Establishment, for we have an enormous one, costing with the Criminal side more than 1,000 Rupees a month; nor, on the other hand, from any prolixity of procedure, for in original suits the Record consists of the Judge's notes only, and in appeals, it is competent for the Judge, without summoning the Respondent, to dismiss the same, if he see no ground to alter the decision, with a simple endorsement on the petition of appeal, that it has been so dismissed.

2. The fact is that there is an almost total want of supervision. From every other tribunal in the Presidency, the Sudder Court require a monthly Return of progress. This Return, if it be not, as I have lately shown that it is not, thoroughly searching, is at least a great check. And, in revising in 1860* the Agency Rules for Civil Justice, the XXVIIIth Rule was enacted by the Sudder Court as follows: "The Agent

* Registrar to Government, 13th July 1860, No. 64.

"will submit to the Sudder Court half yearly statements of the number of causes filed, and disposed of by himself and his Assistants and the Moonsiffs, prepared in such form as may be by them prescribed." Unhappily, this latter clause has been lost sight of in the Registrar's Office, and we go on with our old annual accounts, made up in the first month of every year, as before.

3. I have adverted only to the rate of progress. If it be asked how our files stand at present, I beg to state that on the files of the Agent and his Assistants, there are 545 original suits, 206 appeal suits, and 548 extra cases; these last, involving claims to attached property and matters of that nature, often proving as tedious as an original suit itself. The three Moonsiffs are also heavily burthened. Each has on an average 1,550 suits on his file, and 720 extra cases.

4. And besides all this, when it is remembered that the wild and troublesome territory of the Jeypore Rajá, measuring some 8,000 square miles, has just been added to the jurisdiction of the Governor's Agent, it is obvious that, with this additional charge on his hands, things must go on from bad to worse. Whether the Judicial functions of this Agency have heretofore been discharged with all possible diligence may be a question, but that one man can no longer perform the duties of Collector, Magistrate, Civil and Sessions Judge in this overgrown province, I humbly conceive admits of no question. And I beg to submit the following proposal accordingly.

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5. Let the country on this side of the Ghauts, comprising the Zamindaris of Bobbili and Vizianagrum and the Palcondah Estate, now, and for many years past, leased to the Firm of Arbuthnot and Co., be made over to the Regular Courts, in both Civil and Criminal matters. The

Judicial Establishment would be the present Agency Moonsiffs,† three in number, the present Sub-Court, and the Civil and Sessions

Court of Chicacole. I would beg also for a fourth Moonsiff's Court at Bindlipatam, in reference to a petition from the residents of that thriving sea port, which I this day submit in a separate cover. The cost of this and perhaps also of an additional Court or two, would readily be met by the reductions of which the Agency Establishment would, under these circumstances, be susceptible. If the Government approve generally of this scheme, I would suggest that the Civil Judge of Chicacole and the Principal Sudr Amin of Vizagapatam be formed with myself into a Committee, to report at an early date on all matters of detail.

6. Shorn of the dimensions above specified, the Vizagapatam Agency would consist of the Hill Zemindaris of the District, including the forfeited Hill estate of Golcondah. And the Agent should be directed to visit every estate yearly, and to report his having done so. For many years both before and after the Establishment of the Agency in 1839, an Annual Report on the Hill Tracts was required from the Agent. This has been allowed to fall into desuetude, but, I submit, with doubtful policy, for the Agent should be by all means stimulated to visit those important portions of his District. I would press for the revival of the old order, or at least that an annual tour of the Hills may be enjoined and enforced.

7. For a change in the limits of the Agency, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is required (Vide Act XXIV of 1839.) In conclusion, I would respectfully point out that, from the very first, an expectation was conveniently expressed, by the Commissioner deputed by Government to the Northern Circars for the suppression of the disorders which preceded the establishment of the

† One is at Vizianagrum, one at Waltah in the Vizianagrum Zemindari, and the 3rd at Sitanagrum near Bobbili.

Agency "that a good and vigorous administration for a few years will bring all classes

"into habits of order and obedience to the laws." Of the three divisions which it is now proposed to restore to the regular administration, the Chief of Palcondah alone took part in any seditious movements. When the insurgents were put down, the Zemindari was declared for ever forfeited, and, as I said before, it is now and has been for the last sixteen years, rented by Government to a great Madras firm. The spear and the sword have literally been turned into reaping knives for the sugar cane. Nor are the estates of Vizianagrum and Bobbili less advanced. Last year from this District we exported no less than 33 lacs of agricultural produce. In 1839, the year the Agency was established, we exported 11 lacs only. It is this happy development of commerce, no less than the "good and vigorous administration," which the Special Commissioner looked forward to, that enables me now to recommend that the trammels of the "Patriarchal system" should be removed from a portion of this province. The remoter and less civilized tracts of country may still, probably for many years, be left with advantage under "Non Regulation."

No. 81. ORDER THEREON, 9th July 1862, No. 1,085.

The Acting Agent in Vizagapatam who has recently assumed charge of that office has brought to notice in his letter of the 3rd ultimo, No. 183 the state of the Civil file of the Agency which he shows to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. In the year 1861, the number of original suits disposed of by the Agent and his Assistants was only 17, and the number of appeals 38, while on the files of the Agent and his Assistants there are now pending 545 original suits, 206 appeal suits, and 548 extra cases; "these last involving claims to attached property and matters of that nature often proving as tedious as an original suit itself." Each of the three Moonsiffs has on an average 1,550 suits on his file and 720 extra cases. Mr. Carmichael attributes this lamentable state of things in a great measure to the want of supervision on the

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9th July 1862.*

part of the Sudder Court. That Court apparently has exercised little or no supervision over the operations of the Agencies. In the 28th Section of the revised rules, sanctioned in 1860, it was ordered that the Agent should submit to the Sudder Court half yearly statements of the number of causes filed and disposed of by himself and his Assistants and the Moonsiffs, *prepared in such form as may be by them prescribed.* This latter clause however appears to have been altogether lost sight of, and during the period of very nearly two years which has elapsed since the rules were sanctioned, nothing whatever has been done by the Sudder Court towards bringing into operation this important rule.

2. It is obvious that the amount of civil business which devolves upon the Agent and his Assistants in Vizagapatam would, if it were properly attended to, prove a most serious addition to their other important duties as Magistrates, Criminal Judges and Officers of Revenue. Moreover the wild and troublesome Hill Tracts belonging to the Zamindary of Jeypore have just been brought under the Agent's jurisdiction, and will doubtless entail on him much additional work.

3. The remedy which Mr. Carmichael suggests, is that the whole of the Agency Tracts below the Ghauts, comprising the Zemindaries of Bobili and Vizianagram and the Palcondah Estate be transferred to the jurisdiction of the regular Courts; the Moonsiffs at present employed under the Agent being made subordinate to the Civil Court at Chicacole, and all the judicial business of the District both Civil and Criminal excepting in the Hill Tracts, being transacted by that Court and the Courts subordinate to it, to which for reasons stated in another letter, No. 181, Mr. Carmichael recommends the addition of a Moonsiff's Court at Bimlipatam, to settle the details of the scheme, he proposes the appointment of a Committee consisting of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Chicacole, the Principal Sudder Ameen at Vizagapatam and himself.

4. The Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Carmichael as to the urgent necessity which exists for placing the judicial administration of the Agency Tracts on a more efficient footing, and agrees with him generally as to the nature of the remedy which should be applied. The reasons which in 1839 were considered to render it necessary that in these tracts the functions of Judges, as well as those of Magistrate and Collector should be united in a single officer, have long since ceased to exist in those parts of the District, which are situated below the Ghauts. The habits of the people in no way differ from those of the inhabitants of other lowland Districts of the Telugu country. Order has been fully restored, cultivation has increased, commerce has been largely developed, education is gradually extending, and with this improved state of civilization have come its natural accompaniments;—a large increase of litigation and the necessity for a more regular system of judicial administration and for fixed local judicatories.

5. Although it is probable that the present state of the Agent's file is in some measure attributable to remissness on the part of Mr. Carmichael's predecessors and to want of supervision on the part of the Sudder Court, it is clear that the Agent's duties are more than one man can get through, and that the time has come for relieving him of judicial work in all but the Hill tracts of his District.

6. In the latter tracts the people are still comparatively uncivilized and it is still necessary that they should be dealt with by a more summary mode of procedure than would be compatible with their being placed under the regular Courts. In the Hill Tracts of Jeypore the introduction of the new Police is the first attempt that has yet been made by the Government to exercise anything like a close rule over the inhabitants of those tracts; and under present circumstances to place them under the regular Courts would be a hazardous and unwise experiment.

7. The Governor in Council approves of Mr. Carmichael's suggestion that the details of the arrangement which he has proposed should be considered by a Committee; but he thinks it desirable that a similar change should be made in the District of Ganjam, and that there also the judicial administration in all but the Hill Tracts should be transferred to the regular Courts.

Mr. Forbes, it is observed* is in favor of this measure. In order to carry it out, it will be necessary that the Chicacole Court should be

* Letter dated 2nd June 1862, No. 62.

removed to Berhampore and that a new Civil and Sessions Court should be established at Viza-

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gapatam. The expense may be met by abolishing one of the two Courts of this grade now in operation in the Kistna District, in both of which, the work, it is observed is comparatively light. The present Subordinate Court at Vizagapatam will not be required in addition to a Civil and Sessions Court and in its stead two Small Cause Courts might be established under Officers on salaries of Rupees 700 per mensem, one of which Courts in the event of the Masulipatam Civil and Sessions Court being retained might be located at Guntoor, the Judges being invested under Act XII of 1861 with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen and Magistrate.

8. The Sudder Court will be requested to give their opinion on the measures suggested in the preceding paragraph, and the Civil and Session Judge of Chicacole with the Agents in Ganjam and Vizagapatam will form themselves into a Committee and furnish Government with the details of the arrangements they would propose for placing the lowland tracts of their respective Agencies under the regular Courts. They will meet at Chicacole, and will furnish their report with as little delay as possible, accompanying it by a list of the tracts to be transferred to the Courts in each District, in order that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained under Section VIII, Act XXIV of 1839. They will, if necessary, consult the Principal Sudr Ameen of Vizagapatam and any others of the subordinate Judicial or Agency Officers whose advice may be deemed useful. It is possible that in adjusting the territorial jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs' Courts it may be found desirable that some of them should comprise Taluqs belonging to both Districts.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Assistants

The anomalous condition of these non
regulation Districts has been pressed
upon my attention more than once & I
was but waiting till I could visit them
and confer with the Agents to call the
attention of the Govt to the urgent &
fully concern in the new statute by
Mr. McKend of the advisability of
dealing with the Districts at once
than circumstances are the same & for
at all events the Saloon on the Coast
and then does not appear to be any
ground for excepting Sanyam from
his rule about to be applied to
Nagapattam -
The mode proposed by Mr. McKend
of deciding on the details of the
scheme has my full approval

AP

The oil pointed out by Mr.
Lamont, is a serious
one - & one that has been
allowed to grow to this -

Notwithstanding suggested
by Mr. Cal. - is in my opinion
the only one that can be
adopted - Indeed the
transfer of the Seminars
removal to the jurisdic-
tion of the Regular
Courts - I have been led

In some time past to
consider to be a meadow
land - but because of
the water being of the country
necessary -

to it and there no other
shrub or garden exist - the
people in the place are
of the same class as the
people of the other (but
deeper & the rest of the

They are healthy -

The country is the

Grants - however how ever
be left under the

that will - We know
nothing of the people

that they are a rough

some time - and the people

at the shore of the beach

is on the shore to

exceeding any other

like

a close rule over them
to attempt at freedom
hence to do more work
than he can do, & more
being a serious responsibility
which we ^{ought} not
to, & need not ^{do}
effect the good work
which ^{is} ~~is~~

I approve of the work
advised by Mr. C. &
would have a very little

such as the pictures, in
para 5 of his letter. in which
the committee to
the fact, & submit to Lord
the details of the same
proposed by Mr. C. &
Michael -
I consider further that
it would be a mistake
& a serious mistake
reference to the fact &
again distinct, the
fact

2 towns of it, that is still
located on the plains. The
same towns of Kansas
District - now under a
consideration for the
bigaj District - the
residents in the plains
are in habits, &c. in
both Districts identi-
cal. It would be
wise in respect to
the same, even District

that Mr. Fisher had
been associated with the
same matter already
named by Mr. Fisher
and it is
not impossible that he
is adjusting the Dis-
trict. However, both
it might be possible
that some of the points
may be with advantage
be for most of the

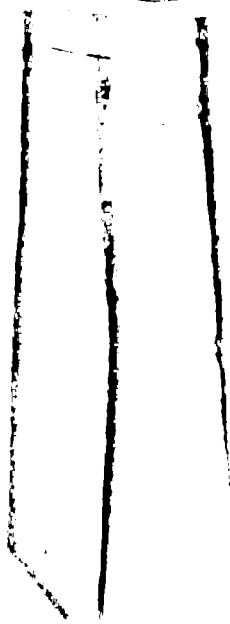
N. de

I have both District
 Courts necessary
 especially to carry
 out the provisions of the
 statute in the rule & manner
 of the District Court
 of the District of Columbia
 District - a new District
 Court at Chicago and
 to transfer to Chicago
 from the Civil Court now
 situated at Chicago.

To provide for the District
 Court of the District of Columbia
 to be held in the District
 Court - one of its Civil
 Courts - on this point
 the District Court
 must be consulted -
 I have the Civil Court is
 Districted at Chicago
 the subordinate point
 now there will be no
 more

H. de

needed - It has been
before recommended to me
that either the Judge's
place, or that of the
Chief Justice must be
filled with advantage
either by two or three
Lawyers - to be
resided only two
years - at \$10,000
or salaries - of 1000



650 square feet - It
can be decided here
after which the Court
will be seated - The
Commission might be
asked - if they considered
one such Court, would
be used by them with
benefit - in the forma-
tion of the new courts
& that we have called
upon them to prepare

H. de

alterations in the County of Franklin
 the letter sent to the Hon. Sec. of War

for the better working
the Civil Service in the
two Agencies.

The first thing I
 of the heart, the
 Genuinities is not
 not a pure - ² - application
 more under charge Mac
 of 29 - must be made
 to the purpose - to be
 shown all to effect - for
 same - the I - G - must
 always applied to
 in respect to the proposed

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letters
from the Acting Agent,
Vizagapatam.

Specimen 3. June 62 20.2 1814
1503)

Order thereon 9th July 1862 No. 1085.

The Acting Agent in
Veraparam who has
recently assumed charge of
that office has brought to
notice in his letter of the
3rd ultimo 1853 the
state of the Civil file of
the Agency which he showed
to be in a most unsat-
isfactory condition.
In the year 1851 the num-
ber of original suits
disposed of by the
Agent and his Assis-
tants was only 14, &
the number of appeals
was 28 while on the files
of the Agent & his
assistants

H. de

12^a
Assistants. There are now
pending 545 original and
206 appeal suits and 54
extra cases; these last
involving claims to
attached property and
matters of that nature
often proving as tedious
as an original suit
itself. Each of the
Munsiffs has on an
average 1550 suits on the
file, and 420 extra cases.
Mr. Jamicharl attributes
this lamentable state
of things in a great
measure to the want
of supervision on the
part of the Sudder Court.
That Court apparently
has exercised little or
no supervision over the
operations of the Agents.
In the 28 section of the
revised rules, sanctioned
in 1860, it was ordered
that the Agent should
submit to the Sudder
Court half yearly state-
ments of the number
of cases filed and
disposed

disposed of by himself
and his Assistants, and
the Munsiffs prepared in
such form as may be
by them presented.
This latter clause how-
ever, appears to have
been altogether lost
sight of, and during the
period of very nearly
two years which has
elapsed since the Rules
were sanctioned, nothing
whatever has been done
by the Sudder Court to-
wards bringing in to
operation this import-
ant rule.

2. It is obvious that
the amount of Civil
business which devolves
upon the Agent and
his Assistants in Vi-
sagapatam would,
if it were properly at-
tended to, prove a
most serious addition
to their other import-
ant duties as Magis-
trates, Criminal Judges
and Officers of Revenue.
However

Moreover
~~under~~ the wild and how.
blameable Bill Tracts
belonging to the famin-
-dary of Jussone have
just been brought
under the Agents juris-
-diction and will doubt-
-less entail on him
much additional work.

3. The remedy which
Mr. Carmichael suggests
is, that the whole of
the Agency Tracts below
the Agents comprising
the hereditary lands of
Babili and Vizianagaram
and the Palcondah Estate
be transferred to the
jurisdiction of the re-
-gular Courts, the Moon-
-siffs at present employed
under the Agent being
made subordinate to
the Civil Court at
Chicacole and all the
judicial business of
the District both civil
and criminal excepting
in the Bill Tracts being
transacted by that
Court and the Courts
subordinate

13
subordinate to it, to
which for reasons stated
in another letter No.
181, Mr. Carmichael re-
-commends the addition
of a Mooniffs Court
at ^{Babilipatnam} ~~Vizianagaram~~.
To settle the details
of the scheme, he pro-
-poses the appointment
of a committee consist-
-ing of the Civil and
Sessions Judge of Chi-
-cacole, the Principal
Sudder Ameen at Vizag-
-apatnam and himself.
4. The Governor's Coun-
-cil concurs with Mr.
Carmichael as to the
urgent necessity which
exists for placing the
judicial administra-
-tion of the Agency
Tracts on a more ef-
-ficient footing and
agrees with him ge-
-nerally as to the na-
-ture of the remedy
which should be ap-
-plied. The reasons
which in 1839 were
considered

considered to render it
necessary that in these
tracts the functions of
Magistrate as well as those
of Magistrate and
Collector should be con-
sidered in a single
officer, have long since
ceased to exist in these
parts of the District
which are situated be-
low the Ghats. The
habits of the people
in no way differ from
those of the inhabi-
tants of other lowland
Districts of the Telugu
country. Order has
been fully restored, cul-
tivation has in-
creased, commerce
has been largely de-
veloped, education is
gradually extending
and with this im-
proved state of civili-
zation have come
its natural accompa-
niments, - a large in-
crease of litigation
and the necessity
for a more regular
system

142 13
system of judicial ad-
ministration, and for
fixed local judicatories.
5 Although it is probable
that the present state
of the Agent's file is
in some measure ad-
justable, the mismanage-
ment on the part of Mr. Ar-
michael's predecessors
and the want of su-
pervision on the part
of the Sudder Court,
it is clear that the
Agent's duties are more
than one ^{man} can get
through and that no
time has come for
relieving him of ju-
dicial work in all
but the Hill Tracts
of his District.

In the latter
tracts the people
are still compara-
tively uncivilized &
it is still necessary
that they should be
dealt with by a
more summary mode
of procedure than
would be compatible
with

with their heretofore place
under the regular Courts.
In the Will Thackeray
report the introduction
of new Police is the
first attempt that
has yet been made
by the Govt. to ex-
ercise anything like
a close rule over the
inhabitants of these
tracts, and under pre-
sent circumstances
to place them under
the regular Courts would
be a hazardous and
unwise experiment.
The Governor in
Council approves of
Mr. Carmichael's sug-
gestion that the
details of the ar-
rangement which he
has proposed should
be considered by a
Committee; but
he thinks it desir-
able that a si-
milar change
should be made in
the District of
Ganjam

* Letter dated 21 June 1871 No. 62.

154
Ganjam and that
there also the ju-
dicial administra-
tion in all but the
Will Thackeray should
be transferred to the
regular Courts. Mr.
Forbes, it is observed
is in favor of this
measure. In order
to carry it out it
will be necessary
that the District
Court should be
removed to Berhan-
spore, and that a
new Civil and
Sessions Court
should be establi-
shed at Vizagapa-
tam - the expense
may be met by
abolishing one
of the two Courts
of this grade now
in operation in
the Nicobar District
in both of which,
it is observed

observed is comparatively light. The present subordinate court at Vizagapatam will not be required in addition to a Civil and Sessions Court and in its stead two small pure Courts might be established under Officers on salaries of Rs. 700 per annum, one of which Courts in the event of the Masulipatam Civil and Sessions Court being retained might be located at Guntur, the Judges being invested under Act VII of 1851 with the ~~former~~ powers of a Principal Sudder Magistrate.

18th June

The

8 The Sudder Court will be requested to give their opinion on the measures suggested in the preceding paragraph and the Civil and Sessions Judge, Chicacole with the Agents in Sanjam and Vizagapatam will form themselves into a committee and furnish Government with the details of the arrangements they would ~~suggest~~^{propose} for placing the lowland tracts of their respective agencies under the regular Courts. They will meet at Chicacole and will furnish their report with as little delay as possible, accompanying it by a list of the tracts to be transferred to the Courts in each District in order that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained under Section VIII Act XXIV of 1839. They will if necessary consult the Principal Sudder Ameen of Vizagapatam and

20-3-1862
 17-3-16
 23/8/21
 S. 3. 205

Ind. 1862. Department.

No. 1085

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Dated 9th July 1852

1852.
 1953.

Respecting the Judicial
 Arrangements in the
 Vizagapatnam and
 Ganjam Districts.

7083] Madras—Printed at the Government Press.

19-81.

and any others of the Subor-
 dinate Judicial or Cjuncy
 officers whose advice may
 be deemed useful. It is pos-
 sible that in adjusting
 the territorial jurisdiction
 of the District Magistrate's
 Courts it may be found
 desirable that some of
 them should comprise
 Taluqs belonging to both
 Districts.

Yr.

The Judges of the Superior Courts }
 Civil Sessions Judge of }
 Chittoor }
 District of Vizagapatnam }
 " of Ganjam }

C. 2nd July
 R. H.