M.R.O. 1—39,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 782 Press ~~Mis.~~

168-169

Dated 21.5.1863 ~~19~~ .

16/17

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B.7.30

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 21*st May* 1863.

No. 168 Read the following letter from THOMAS WILKINS, Esq., Acting Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 9th May 1863, No. 50.

I am directed to forward, with reference to the Orders of Government, dated 16th August and 21st October 1862, a Tabular Statement, containing the questions which have arisen respecting the Indian Penal Code and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, the views of the Officers by whom the questions were submitted, and the constructions of the late Sudder Court nd High Court. The Statement includes every question of any importance that has been raised from the dates on which the Codes respectively came into operation to the 31st December 1862.

No. 169. ORDER THEREON, 21st May 1863, No. 782.

It does not appear whether or not the Statement submitted with the foregoing letter from the Acting Deputy Registrar of the High Court, (Appellate side) includes questions which may have arisen on the Original side of the Court regarding the Codes referred to.

2. The Honorable the Judges will be requested to furnish information on this point; and if, as is probable, the Statement has reference only to the Appellate side of the Court and to the Courts in the Provinces, they will be good enough to furnish a Supplemental Statement with reference to the Original side of the Court.

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

Exd. T. McMootry.

Section.	Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
9	When a separate trial is ordered under section 9, is a fresh plaint to be preferred as regards the cause of action ordered to be so tried? If so, is institution fee to be paid on such plaint?	"	" Where two or more causes of action have been joined in the same plaint and a separate trial of each is ordered under section 9 of the Code, fresh plaints are to be taken to render the record of each case complete, but of the original stamp be sufficient to cover the whole claim, such additional plaints may be written on plain paper.
	As regards the verification required by section 27, must it be made before the Court, in which the Plaint is filed? or may it be made before any Magistrate or District Moonsiffs Court? or may it be simply subscribed by the Plaintiff at his village? In the latter case, it can easily be repudiated.	"	The verification of the plaint need not be made by the Plaintiff in Court.

Section.	Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
28.	What persons may be deemed competent for the purpose of subscribing and verifying plaints on behalf of Plaintiffs, who are unable to do so themselves, and are such persons to perform those acts by permission of the Court previously obtained.-	"	Persons competent to subscribe and verify plaints on behalf of Plaintiffs, under Section 28 of the Code, are those who are able to depose to the facts of the case and have a knowledge of the circumstances forming the ground of action which the plaintiff does not possess; as, for instance, shopmen employed in the sales of the goods of their employers, and the like, not Mookteears, or other such agents. The plaint in such cases may be brought already subscribed and verified, but will be liable to rejection, if there should be no cause for allowing any person other than the plaintiff to perform those acts, or if the person by whom they may have been performed should not be considered competent for the purpose.

m.	Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
	Whether copies of documents left in place of the originals under Section 39 must be made upon stamps.	The copies would have to be certified as true by the proper officer, and certified copies must usually be on stamps.-	The copies of documents referred to in Section 39 of the Code are not those authenticated copies to which the stamp act relates. Being lodged merely in the interval between the institution of the suit, and its hearing, when the originals by Section 128 are to be produced, if not already filed, they may be made on plain paper.
	When a document is unstamped and a copy of it is put in under Section 39, is penalty to be levied on the original &c.	"	Where an Exhibit is one required to be stamped, but bears no stamp or an insufficient stamp, no copy of it can be received under Section 39 of the Code until the penalty due on the original has been paid.
	Should not a Government Pleader be appointed in each of the District Moonsiffs Courts - and if so, what allowance from Government would he be entitled to &c.	"	Where a suit is instituted in a District Moonsiffs Court against the Government, the summons should be served under Section 52 of the Code on the Government Pleader of the Civil Court.

Section	Nature of the Question	Opinion of the Lower Court	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court
54	Is the serving officer to be required to prove such process in the presence of any witness?	"	As a general rule no attestation should be required, but it will be in the discretion of the Court in any particular case to require it, as, for example, where a second summons has to be issued, under section 112, in consequence of there being no satisfactory proof of the first having been duly served.
54	By what means is a Court to satisfy itself that a Defendant has refused to acknowledge the service of a summons, or that a summons has actually been served on him?	"	The evidence of the serving officer, if clear and positive, will generally be sufficient proof of service to justify the Court in proceeding to hear the suit ex parte, under section 111 of the Code, but where it may leave a doubt on the mind of the Court whether the service was really effected, the Court may direct a second summons to be issued under the following section.
59	May a District Moonsiff serve and process to the Civil Courts of another Zillah for service without the intervention of the Civil Judge to whom he is subordinate?	"	District Moonsiffs may transmit processes direct to any District Court, and also to any other Court, without the intervention of any Civil Court. — Where, however, a

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			District Moonsiff has to procure service of a process on an officer or soldier, or on a person residing within the limits of the ordinary original Jurisdiction of the High Court, he is to forward the process through the Civil Judge.
73	When a party is directed to be made a Plaintiff or Defendant by the appellate Court, is the supplemental plaint to be filed in the appellate or the lower Court? — and if the former, is it to be drawn up on plain paper where the original suit has been instituted in a District Moonsiff's Court, or upon stamped paper?	"	The Code does not admit of any supplemental plaint. It will be sufficient for the Court, where there is a defect of parties, to state in its order the name and description of the person to be made a party, and to direct that a notice be issued to him accordingly.
73	Is the Court to confine its investigation and Judgment entirely to the Plaintiff's claim brought	The Civil Judge was of opinion that as this Section was enacted to shorten litigation, it was intended	Section 73 requires no more than that those persons should be joined as defendants, whose claims

The Court should not call upon a plaintiff to include as defendants other claimants to the property sued for, the bringing in of fresh parties being entirely an act of the Court.

Section.	Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
	forward, or is it required to go into and determine (in case the Plaintiff's claim should not be allowed) the various and adverse claims of the several Defendants or having determined the Plaintiff's claim, with preference to those of the Defendants, if not good, it leave the Defendants to bring separate actions to establish any claim they may have to the estate?	that the right and title of the whole of the parties to the suit, whether Plaintiff or Defendants, title. It is the latter should be once, and only which will form for all, adjudicated on and determined.	are necessary to be taken into consideration before deciding on the plaintiff's title. It is the subject of the decree. —
92	At what rate is a Receiver to be remunerated and what course is to be pursued as to the demand of security?	"	Receivers appointed under section 92 should be remunerated by a percentage on the income of the property placed under their charge. No provision is made in the Code for security being taken from a receiver. —
138	Can a District Moonsiff under section 138 require without application to the Col. lector, the production of public document by a Talook servant, named by him as witness?	Section 138 of Act VIII of 1859 in allowing Courts to send for public documents does not lay down the course or channel whether direct or otherwise through which the documents should be procured. —	Subordinates in public offices cannot be summoned to produce official papers; application should be made under section 138 of the Code, to the head of the Department to which such papers appertain, requesting him to send them for the Courts inspection. Application

Section.	Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
213.	Is it obligatory on the Revenue authorities to furnish Extracts from the Register of lands to parties so applying for them without preference to the ownership of the estate, or is it discretionary with them to refuse the same where their issue may be found objectionable or doubtful?	An authenticated Extract of the kind cannot under the enactment quoted, be passed where the property sought to be attached is a land paying Revenue to Government, and no enquiry need be made by the Revenue officers.	for revenue purposes must in all cases be made to the Collector of the district. Where an authenticated Extract of the Register, as it exists, which is alone required under section 213 of the Code, and it is not competent to the revenue authorities to refuse to grant the same notwithstanding that such Register may not indicate the present owner of the land. —
225	Is this Section applicable to Malabar where no rules are in force for the partition of an estate paying revenue to Government?	"	Section 225 is not applicable to Malabar, or any other district under a ryotwary settlement. —
229 230	Must the claim and application, which are required by Sections 229 and 230, to be numbered and registered as suits, be written on the stamp prescribed for plaints?	"	If delivery of immoveable property be ordered, and the decree-holder contest the right of a person, other than the Defendant, claiming to be in independent possession of such property, his petition under Section 229 of the Code need not be

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			written on the stamp required for a plaint. Also, if a person dispossessed of immoveable property, disputes the right of the decreeholder to be put in possession of such property, his application under section 230 of the Code may be on a stamp of the value required for petitions.
233.	Is the officer deputed to attach property consisting of goods, chattels, or other moveable property, precluded by Section 233 from placing such property after attachment in the possession of a surety offered by either party, according to the practice hitherto observed? and if it is intended by the provision of the said section that such property should after attachment be invariably brought to Court for the purpose of being kept in the custody of the Nazir or other officer, what is to be done in cases where the property attached is situated at a great distance from the Court and consists of cattle or other articles of such a description as renders	"	Moveable property found in the defendant's possession, and attached by actual seizure under Section 233 of the Code, cannot be left in the charge of a surety. But where such property may be at a distance from the Court and of a description difficult to remove, the Ameen deputed to attach it may keep the same in his custody upon the spot, and on the receipt of his report the Court may at once proceed under Section 242 to order the sale of the property so attached.

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	their conveyance to Court difficult and expensive?		
237.	Is it lawful to take security or attach property, or to use other means beforehand to ensure due payments by the defendant in cases of decrees for maintenance?	"	Where a separate maintenance is decreed and the defendant habitually neglects to pay it, let it be competent to the Court to demand security from the defendant, or attach his property, to ensure the future payments being duly made.
246	When a claim to property under attachment is disallowed after investigation under Section 246, is the Court to keep the property in abeyance for the period of one year, in expectation of a regular suit being brought by the claimant? and if a suit be brought by him within that period, is the property to be continued under attachment till the final disposal of that suit in original, appeal, and special appeal? or may the Court sell the property immediately upon the claim being disallowed, if it sees no other objection so to do?	"	The object of the concluding clause of section 246 is not to keep the attachment open for the claimant, but to limit the period within which he may bring a suit to establish his right to the property attached. The order disallowing the claim not being subject to appeal, the Court may in its discretion proceed to sell the property.

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259	Are certificates granted to purchasers under this section required to be written on stamped paper?	As this certificate must be signed and sealed by the Court from which it issues, no stamp is requisite, and it should be classed under the head of papers described in the exemption clause to section 24 schedule A.	Certificates granted to purchasers at a Court sale, under section 259 should be on stamped papers.
280.	Is the application made by a person for his discharge from confinement, under section 280 to be made to the Zillah Court, or to the Court which has cognizance of the Jail, or to that which passed the decree? and, if to the latter, is such application to pass through the Court which has cognizance of the Jail, or to be made direct to the Court which passed the decree? and in the latter case how is it to be conveyed?	"	The application of a party for his discharge, under Section 280 of the Code, should be prepared to the address of the Court under whose orders the person may be in confinement in execution of the decree, and should be received and forwarded if necessary to such Court, post free, by the Judge in charge of the Jail.
284.	Whether since the transfer to the Crown of the Territories of the East India Company, a decree of the Colombo Court	"	The decrees of the Courts in Ceylon cannot be executed under the provisions of Section 284 et seq.

Section	Nature of the Question	Opinion of the Lower Court	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court
	cannot be executed within the limits of the District Courts on application in the usual form?		of the Code, but cannot be treated as foreign judgments.
288.	Is the "application" referred to in Section 288 intended to mean the letter of the Court which transmits the decree to that Court in whose jurisdiction execution is intended to be made, or does it signify an application for execution on the part of the judgment creditor in the usual way in person or by Vakeel?	"	The application under Section 288 of the Code must be made by the decree holder, either in person or by a pleader, to the Court to which the copy of the decree and Certificate may have been transmitted for execution.
348.	Are the objections which a respondent may, under section 348, take to the decision of the Lower Court upon the hearing of an appeal, to be filed by him on stamped paper, or are such objections to be taken down in writing by the appellate Court in the form of an examination?	"	Objections cannot be received in writing from Respondents under section 348 of the Code; they must be urged orally at the hearing and should be noted down by the Judge and set forth in the judgment among the points for determination in the appeal.

Section.	Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
354	If it appear to the appellate Court on the hearing of an appeal, that a person or persons interested in the subject matter of the suit, have not been made parties to it by the Lower Court, and that the original decree has in consequence become so defective that a satisfactory judgment cannot be pronounced in appeal without such person or persons being included in the suit either as plaintiffs or defendants, what course is the appellate Court to adopt to remedy the defect, it being precluded by section 352 from remanding the suit to the Lower Court in such cases?		Where there is defect of parties it is competent to the appellate Court, under Section 354 of the Code, to direct that any person having an interest in the subject matter of the suit, inseparable from that of either of the parties, be made a plaintiff or defendant, and to frame an issue accordingly and refer the same for trial by the lower Court.

Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the H. C.

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Code of Criminal Procedure.

In cases of Theft and Cattle killing by what rules, as to the value of the property stolen or injured, should Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st and 2d classes respectively be guided in disposing of cases themselves or in committing them to superior Courts &c

As in cases of theft the amount or value of property stolen is no where defined a specific rule would appear to be called for. —

As a general rule, complaints of theft of property to any amount not exceeding 50 rupees preferred to Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class, and those not exceeding 10 rupees preferred to Subordinate Magistrates of the 2d class, may be tried and determined by those officers; or if the terms of imprisonment which they are empowered to award may not appear to be a sufficient punishment for the offence proved, they may record a finding and submit their proceedings to a Magistrate with full powers, under section 357. But where the property stolen may be valued at more than the sums abovementioned the Subordinate Magistrate should at once refer the case for the orders of a Magistrate with full powers under section 356, or commit the accused for trial before the Subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen, as the case may be. —

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43	Are the Subordinate Magistrate to examine complainants and witnesses upon oath?	"	Subordinate Magistrates are required by Section 43 to examine complainants and witnesses on oath or affirmation.
43.	Would a Subordinate Magistrate be authorized to take an oath from a European witness?	"	When a Christian witness is to be examined before a Hindu Subordinate Magistrate, it will be sufficient for such witness to read the oath from a printed form, and it will not be necessary for him to repeat it after the Subordinate Magistrate.
43.	Are the native Subordinate Magistrates to be sworn, in the same manner as the European Magistrates and their Deputies?	"	There is no provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or of any other law that requires Uncovenanted Subordinate Magistrates of the second class to be sworn.
61.	Are damages awarded under Section XIV Act III of 1857 to be collected by sale of property or to be committed to imprisonment?	The proper course to pursue when a fine or damages are awarded to be paid under Section XIV Act III of 1857 is, on failure of the fine or damages being paid, to levy the amount by distress and sale of property and when there is no property then imprisonment as laid down in Section 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Damages may be recovered in the same manner as fines under Section 61 by distress and sale of defendant's goods.

Section	Nature of the Question	Opinion of the Lower Court	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
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195 199 205.	Are Deponents required to sign their depositions?	It is highly desirable that every deponent should affix his signature or mark to his deposition in proof of his having given it.	The Court does not require that depositions shall be signed by the deponents, but it is expedient that their signatures should be taken, though not to any other record of the evidence than depositions taken down in their own language.
276.	Whether a Magistrate vested with full powers, to whom a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2d. class has sent up prisoners charged under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code with an offence not triable by such Subordinate Magistrate, can dismiss the case on perusal of the Subordinate Magistrate's Proceedings without trying the case himself?	The Magistrate was not competent to do so but was bound to hear the evidence, the case not being referred to him under Section 357. Section 357 includes only cases in which the Subordinate Magistrate referring the case would have been competent to have passed a sentence, had he considered the amount of punishment to which he is limited, sufficient to meet the justice of the case.	A Magistrate exercising full powers is not competent to dispose of a case referred for his orders by a Subordinate Magistrate, upon a perusal of the proceedings of the Subordinate Magistrate, but if he considers that no legal proof has been adduced, he must try the case before he can acquit the accused.
277	Whether it is competent to the Magistrate of a District to prefer to a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st. Class	Section 273 which speaks of Criminal cases and Section 277 of only offences and punishments, are not applicable to	Cases in which it may appear to require security for good behaviour under Section 295 or 296, cannot be referred to a Subordinate

Section.	Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
	for adjudication or eventual reference to himself (under section 277) cases in which it may appear necessary to take security under section 295 or 296?	cases, the procedure in which is laid down in Sections 295 and 297 - the demand of security under Sections 295 and 296 not being intended as a punishment for any offence, but as a measure of precaution. -	Magistrate, but must be enquired into and disposed of by an officer exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.
295.	Can security for conduct and appearance be demanded from a Prisoner, at the close of Trial, in cases of strong suspicion not amounting to conviction, or, after Prisoners in such cases to be released unconditionally?	"	The Code contains no provision for the demand of security for good behaviour from a prisoner at the close of the trial, in cases where there is strong suspicion, but no legal proof, of his guilt. -
318	Can disputes relating to the possession of land or the right of use of any land or water be disposed of by Magistrates of the second class, or with reference to Chapter XXII should they be decided by the Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate?	Such disputes must now be decided by the Magistrate of the district or an officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and cannot be disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2d class. -	Disputes relating to the possession of land, or the right of use of any land or water, cannot be disposed of by any other authority than an officer exercising the full powers of a Magistrate. -

Section.	Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
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			Pleaders are not incapable of serving as assessors or Jurors, but it is inexpedient that their names should be included in the Collectors list of persons qualified to serve in these capacities, if a sufficient number of other persons are available. -
334	Are Vakeels of the Court (saving the Government Vakeel) disqualified under Section 334 for serving as assessors in trials before the Court of Session? -	"	
343	Are Jurors and assessors required to take any oath or declaration, and in what form? -	"	No provision is made in the Code for assessors or Jurors being sworn. -
358.	Is a Principal Sudder Ameen competent to commit at once without further examination to the Session Court, a case triable by him concurrently with the Session Court, where a perusal of the evidence recorded by the Subordinate Magistrate shows that the accused person has been guilty of an offence calling for a more severe punishment than he is authorized to adjudge? -	It is desirable that such a practice should be adopted to prevent repeated examinations of the same case. -	A Subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen may commit to the Session Court without further investigation any case triable by him concurrently with the Court of Session, notwithstanding a perusal of the evidence shows that the accused has been guilty of an offence calling for a more severe punishment than he is authorized to adjudge. -

Section.	Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
359.	(1st) Whether the Session Court is not bound to examine all cases committed by the Subordinate Magistracy though the record will not sustain the particular indictment laid &c. (2d) Whether it can remand a case once committed to it by the Subordinate Magistrate &c. (3d) If it has this power, whether the case should be committed to the Divisional or District Magistrate to dispose of or to the Subordinate Court &c.	A Court of Session may try an offence, entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate, but it is left to the discretion of the Court to do so, or not, as it thinks fit according to the circumstance of each case. To lay down that the Court of Session is bound to investigate every case, which a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2d Class through ignorance, or to shirk responsibility, chooses to commit, is just to reverse the order of things, and make the Session Court subservient to the Subordinate Magistrates. The Subordinate Magistrates are only authorized to commit to the Court of Session persons charged with offences triable exclusively by that Court.	A Session Judge cannot remand to the Magistrate or refer to the Subordinate Judge a case once committed to the Session Court; but where the evidence does not support the charge the Session Judge should either direct the release of the prisoner or amend the charge, and at the same time under Section 244 et seq: point out to the Magistrate any error or that may be committed by his Subordinates.
366.	Can a Subordinate Judge receive in evidence a confession of guilt made before a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st or 2d Class.	Except in the case specified in Section 366 which is a trial before a Session Court, no confession made before a Court not competent to convict and punish him should be received as evidence by a superior Court to which his case may be committed for final disposal.	The examination of the accused person before the Subordinate Magistrate may be before the Subordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Ameen, in cases committed to those officers.

Section.	Nature of the Question.	Opinion of the Lower Court.	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.
	Is the period of imprisonment to be calculated from the date of sentence or from the date of arrival of the accused person at the Jail &c.	The sentence can only commence to take effect from the date of the accused person's arrival at the Jail and not from the date on which the sentence is passed, unless the locality admits of the accused being lodged in the Prison on the date the sentence itself is recorded.	The period of imprisonment, under the sentence of a Criminal Court, is to be calculated from the date on which such sentence was passed.
421.	Is the period during which the prisoner remains out of the Jail (though still in custody) to be reckoned as partly of his sentence &c.	〃	The period during which a sentence may be suspended, pending appeal, is not to be reckoned in calculating the term of imprisonment, if the appeal be rejected.
438.	Can a Magistrate order the payment by Government of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before him &c.	The Magistrate has no such authority vested in him by the Code, though of course it would be competent for the local Government on a representation from a Magistrate to grant him authority to pay such expenses.	A Magistrate has no authority to order the payment by Government of the reasonable expense of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before him.

Section	Nature of the Question	Opinion of the Lower Courts	Ruling of the late Sudder Court or the High Court.

Indian Penal Code.

71	Whether it is necessary with reference to the principle contained in Section 71 that a prisoner convicted of housebreaking and theft should receive two punishments, one under Section 457, and the other under Section 380 of the Code?	Section 71 is not applicable to the case, and it is not necessary that a person convicted at the same time of housebreaking and theft should receive two punishments, one under Section 457, and the other under Section 380; because the latter part of Section 457 provides a higher punishment in the case of the housebreaking being attended with the commission of theft.	Where the housebreaking and theft with which a Prisoner is charged are parts of one continuous transaction, the offender cannot be punished for both separately, but should be sentenced under Section 454 or 457 as the case may be.
228	Whether persons who are guilty of premeditated variation in a Court of Justice can be punished under Section 228?	"	Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code does not refer to premeditated variation in giving evidence.

426	"	"	A prisoner charged with the theft, and killing of 2 sheep under the value of 10 Rupees can only be dealt with under Section 426.

High Court of Judicature, Madras, 9th May, 1863.

Jno Brunton
Actg Dy Registrar.

S.P. Wandlawen

Judicial Department.

In a letter from the
Actg Dy Registrar of the
High Court of Judicature
at Madras dated the 9th
May 1862 No 50.

Pros. 21st May/63 No 782.

Jud 903
No 98

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dated the [illegible]

Letter from the Acting Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

(Here enter 9th May 1863. No. 50.)

Order thereon 21st May 1863. No. 1782.

It does not appear whether or not the statement submitted with the foregoing letter from the Acting Deputy Registrar of the High Court (Appellate Side) includes questions which may have arisen on the original side of the Court regarding the Codes referred to.

2. The Honorable the Judges will be requested to furnish information on this point, and if as is probable

probable, the Statement
has reference only to the
Appellate side of the Court
and to the Courts in the
Provinces, I shall not
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a supplemental Statement
with reference to the original
side of the Court.

L. R.

dist. 28 May

Pro. May

Judicial 1863. Department.

No. 782.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT,

Dated 21 May 63.

Ltr. 1248.
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