

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 282	Press ~~Mis~~
Dated 27-2-1866	

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1866.*

No. 218. Read the following letter from the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 24th January 1866, No. 4.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 7th of October last, No. 1435, requesting the High Court to call for Reports on the working of the Jury System, and as to the expediency of the Legislature providing for the detention of the Jury when a trial is adjourned, and for the trial of particular offences by Special Juries.

2. The System of Trial by Jury was first introduced, by way of experiment, into the Zillahs of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, and Rajahmundry. The Masulipatam Zillah was shortly after abolished; but, on the application of the Session Judges, the experiment was subsequently extended to the Zillahs of Tanjore, Tranquebar, and Cuddalore, and to the Vizagapatam Agency. It was, however, confined, in the first instance, to theft (Penal Code, Sections 379, 380, and 382), robbery and gang robbery (Sections 392—5, 397—402) and house-breaking (Sections 451—9), and the only offences to which it has since been made applicable are those of receiving or concealing stolen property, and of breaking open a receptacle for property (Sections 411, 412, 414, and 461). It is to this careful selection of offences that the measure of success attained is chiefly attributable.

3. There does not appear to have been any great difficulty in finding, within 10 miles of the Court station, a sufficient number of qualified persons, except in the Zillah of Chittoor. Chittoor itself is a small station, and there are no large villages in its immediate neighbourhood. The radius of the circle from which Jurors may be selected has therefore been increased in the case of the Chittoor Zillah from 10 to 15 miles. In Bengal the radius appears to be never less than 15, and in some Districts as much as 20 miles.

4. In some Zillahs, the first lists of Jurors appear to have been prepared somewhat carelessly. In November 1864, a notable failure of justice in the Tanjore District was attributed by the Judge to the fact of a convicted felon having been empanelled on the Jury. This case was brought to the notice of Government, who at once impressed upon Collectors the great importance of themselves scrutinizing and carefully revising the lists. No complaint of the kind has since been received, and the improved character of the Juries in one Zillah (Chittoor) is ascribed by the Judge to the great care with which the last list was prepared.

5. An abstract of Reports on the general subject was submitted to Government with my letter of the 3rd of August 1864. The Reports called for, on receipt of your letter under acknowledgment, afford very little further information. The Session Judge of Chittoor, as before remarked, is better satisfied with his Juries; but he still deprecates any extension of the System to other offences. In Cuddalore the people are still reluctant to serve as Jurors, but when actually empanelled they evince greater interest in the progress of the trial. Mr. Child reiterates his

entire satisfaction with the Juries of Cuddapah; but he is not prepared to recommend that all offences should be tried by Jury—at all events not murder, perjury, or forgery. The Agent of Vizagapatam holds the same opinion in regard to cases of murder, forgery, &c. The former complaints of the Session Judge of Tanjore, of the way in which the Jury List had been prepared, have already been noticed. He now thinks that the final decision on facts is best left to a Jury. On the other hand the Session Judge of Rajahmundry, Mr. J. R. Kindersley, who formerly reported in favor of the System, has on further experience altered his opinion. Once or twice he has had to sentence prisoners whom he believed to be innocent; but more frequently the Jury have shrunk from the responsibility of convicting the guilty. He remarks, that “they are afraid of afterwards meeting those who may hold a contrary opinion of the case, and perhaps of the vengeance, or even of the curses, of the accused, or of the friends of the accused.” “A conflict of evidence” also “seems always to puzzle a Jury.” Mr. Kindersley does not, however, recommend that Trial by Jury should be abandoned, or even suspended.

6. It will be observed, that no Judge recommends that the Jury System should be made applicable to any other offences, and the High Court are opposed to any such extension at present. In many cases of murder, forgery, and some other serious offences, it would, in their opinion, be extremely difficult with the clearest evidence to get a Jury to convict.

7. With regard to the proposal to form a separate Panel of Special Jurors, only three Judges have submitted a favorable opinion. In most Districts, there is the difficulty of the want of a sufficient number of qualified persons. In the Tanjore District, however, this objection is not urged, and both the Judges think Special Juries very desirable. The Session Judge of Tranquebar expects much help in this way from the European non-official population. The Session Judge of Tanjore would try all dacoity and robbery cases with Special Juries. The Session Judge of Chittoor is of opinion that the difficulty may be also got over in the North Arcot district. He suggests, that Government servants and Vakeels, “of whom there are some 30 practically exempted from service on Common Juries,” should be enrolled as Special Jurors, and that admission on the Roll should be made a matter of compliment.

8. It appears to the High Court, that in the present state of Native society in the interior the proposal to introduce Special Juries would be impracticable. Just now, the great object should be to add to the intelligence of Juries in every case triable by Jury, and, as satisfactory progress in that respect takes place, to extend the Jury System to a greater number of offences. Looking simply to the interests of justice, the formation of a select class of Jurors, on the ground of superior intelligence for the trial of particular offences, is open to several objections even where the community is large and composed of persons differing widely in education and social status. There can be little doubt that at most of the stations in the Mofussil the immediate effect of the experiment would be to denude the Common Jury of its intelligence.

9. It only remains to notice the question of the expediency of legalizing the detention of the Jury when a trial is adjourned. In such cases, Juries have been locked up in Cuddapah for some time past, and Mr. Child reports that upon his application the Government sanctioned the employment of a Brahmin cook in every

Zillah where the Jury System prevails. In Chittoor also, since the Order of Government was received, the Session Judge detained the Jury whenever necessary. He observes, that the expediency of preventing access to the Jury is admitted in England and is much greater in this country. In Cuddalore, long trials are stated to be of very rare occurrence. It seems that the Judge wishes to provide accommodation in the New Court House for the Vakeels, and he suggests that the Vakeels' room would be available, when required, for the Jury. It is presumed, however, that if extra accommodation is considered necessary, a separate application will be submitted in the usual course. The Session Judges of Rajahmundry and Tranquebar think it very desirable that the Judge should be empowered to detain the Jury, and the Session Judge of Tanjore is of the same opinion, but thinks that the power should be most sparingly used. The Session Judge of Tranquebar considers that the services of a European Head Constable will be necessary, but he does not anticipate any difficulty from caste prejudices. Mr. Bird, however, points out that several classes of Brahmins will only eat food prepared by one of their own class, and that two or three cooks will therefore be necessary, unless the Jury be specially selected beforehand. In Bengal, it is observed, the proposal is to allow food to be brought to the Jurors by their own servants under surveillance.

10. The Agent of Vizagapatam is most earnestly opposed to any attempt to detain Juries. A copy of his remarks is enclosed for the perusal of Government. The Chief Justice and Judges are disposed to adopt the same view. At the utmost, in their opinion, the proposed Enactment should allow the Judge to detain the Jury in extraordinary cases when he has good grounds for believing that there are special circumstances in the case which render it a necessary precaution against bribery or the fear of serious threats. Even a measure of this description would be open to the very grave objection that in some Zillahs the power would probably be exercised very freely in others not at all.

Proceedings of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 3rd August 1864.

Read the following Replies to letter, dated 11th of March 1864, calling for Reports on the working of the Jury System:—

From the Session Judge of Chittoor, (6th May 1864).
“ “ of Cuddalore, (21st March 1864).
“ “ of Cuddapah, (14th March 1864).
“ “ of Rajahmundry, (24th March 1864).
“ “ of Tanjore, (14th March 1864).
“ “ of Tranquebar, (8th April 1864).
Agent at Vizagapatam, (17th March 1864).

The two points upon which information was called for by the letter dated 11th March last were; firstly, whether the Jury System had been found to work satisfactorily; and secondly, whether any difficulty had been experienced in obtaining the services of a sufficient number of qualified persons.

2. The Jury System is in partial operation in the Zillahs of Chittoor, Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Tanjore, Tranquebar, and Rajahmundry, and in the Agency of Vizagapatam. The Reports of the Session Judges are generally in favor of the Jury System so far as it has yet been applied; but with one exception they do not recommend its further application, at present, to those classes of cases to which it is not now applied. The Session Judges of Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Rajah

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1866.

mundry, and Tanjore, and the Agent of Vizagapatam, all state that they are satisfied with its working. The Session Judge of Chittoor though convinced that its extension to all cases would not conduce to the ends of justice is far "from thinking that it should be abandoned." The Session Judge of Tranquebar is of opinion that the Form of Trial with Assessors reserving the right of appeal is safer than the Jury System; but he is unable to state that the latter has not worked satisfactorily.

3. The only Judge who proposes an extension of the System is the Session Judge of Cud-dapah, who thinks that it should be extended "to other offences, such as hurt and offences relating to coin." This recommendation is obviously too indefinite to be acted upon.

4. No difficulty appears to have occurred in finding a sufficient number of qualified Jurors, except in the Zillah of Chittoor. The List for the present year, prepared by the Collector of North Arcot, includes only 88 persons, of whom 33 are on his own establishment, and 12 in other Departments of the Public Service. To relieve the Revenue Department by bringing more villages within the Circle from which Jurors may be selected, the Session Judge proposes to extend the radius from 10 to 15 miles.

5. The Judges approve of this proposal, and resolve to recommend Government to modify their former Order, under Section 329 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, by declaring all persons residing within 15 miles of the Court House to be liable to serve as Jurors and Assessors, provided they be otherwise qualified.

(True Extract).

(Signed) T. WILKINS,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1866.

ABSTRACT of Replies to the High Court's letter, dated 11th March 1864, calling for information on the two following points on the System of Trial by Jury.

Station.	Whether the System has worked satisfactorily.	Whether any difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of a sufficient number of qualified Jurors.
Chittoor.....	The Session Judge reports that though it is not in his power to say that the System of Trial by Jury has worked satisfactorily, he is far from thinking that it should be abandoned, every year adding to the number of the educated classes, and consequently to the number of persons qualified to sit as Jurors. He is, however, convinced that the extension of the Jury System to all cases would not in India be conducive to the interests of justice.	The Magistrate reports that considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of a sufficient number of persons, willing and qualified by birth and education, to serve as Jurors; that of the 88 persons entered in the list as eligible to serve as Jurors, 33 belong to his Cutcherry, 8 are attached to the Small Cause Court, and 4 are connected with the Public Works, and Educational Departments, leaving only 43 to represent the non-official and general community of the place, and that of the 88 persons some 25, if not more, are, he learns, from old age, bad health and continued absenteeism, seldom able to take their turn of duty, that the drain on his establishment is most disproportionately heavy and calculated to interfere most seriously with the despatch of business in his office, and he thinks that as there are no means of relieving the official element in the list out of the resident community in and around Chittoor, the area should be extended so as to embrace Vellore, and Wallajahpet, distant 22 and 30 miles respectively. He also suggests that to all Jurors summoned beyond existing limits travelling expenses and batta be paid during such time as their services might be required. The Session Judge reports that though 20 persons are summoned for each Session not more than 15 attend, and sometimes not so many, and that the same persons are invariably summoned every three months. To relieve the Revenue Department, and the community generally from this heavy tax upon their time, he thinks it practicable to obtain a larger number by extending the radius to 15 miles, by which there would be a better prospect of obtaining the requisite number without calling for aid from Vellore and Wallajahpet, distant respectively 23 and 30 miles from Chittoor, and at the same time lessening the number to be contributed by the Collector's office. The Session Judge concurs with the Magistrate in thinking that Jurors leaving their villages ought to be paid their expenses, as was originally contemplated in Regulation X of 1827.

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27th February 1866.*

ABSTRACT of Replies to the High Court's letter, dated 11th March 1864, &c.,—(Continued).

Station.	Whether the System has worked satisfactorily.	Whether any difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of a sufficient number of qualified Jurors.
Cuddalore.....	The Session Judge reports that the system of Trial by Jury has, so far as it has been applied in this District, on the whole worked satisfactorily.	The Session Judge believes that persons whose attendance has been required as Jurors have a great repugnance to the duty, but that an average number of intelligent Jurors has from time to time been collected who take more interest in the Proceedings of the Criminal trials than was the case on the first introduction of the System.
Cuddapah.....	The Session Judge reports that the System has worked most satisfactorily; in only two cases their verdicts of acquittal having been considered by the Session Judge to be contrary to evidence, while there has been no case in which the Session Judge did not concur in their verdict against the prisoner. The Session Judge thinks that the System might be extended to other offences, such as hurt and offences relating to coin.	The Session Judge states that there was no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of respectable men to form a Jury.
Rajahmundry.....	The Acting Session Judge states that during his short experience the System has worked satisfactorily.	The Session Judge is not aware that there was any difficulty in obtaining the services of a sufficient number of competent persons as Jurors.
Tanjore.....	The Session Judge states that he had every reason to be satisfied with the care and judgment manifested by the Jurors; that in the majority of cases the Juries have returned verdicts which he fully approved, and he recollects only one case where justice was defeated by the acquittal of the parties in the teeth of the strongest proof.	The Session Judge states that no difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of a sufficient number of persons, qualified by birth and education, to serve as Jurors; that he has heard of no real objection being urged by parties summoned, although if left to themselves they would not be willing to serve gratuitously even once a year.
Tranquebar....	The Session Judge states that the System has, on the whole, not worked unsatisfactorily. He is of opinion that under existing circumstances and practice no reliance can,	The Session Judge states that the Jury list contains a sufficiently large number of certified respectable Natives to prevent difficulty being experienced in procuring, at any time, the services of the aggregate number required.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th February 1866.*

ABSTRACT of Replies to the High Court's letter, dated 11th March 1864, &c.,—(Concluded).

Station.	Whether the System has worked satisfactorily.	Whether any difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of a sufficient number of qualified Jurors.
	with safety, be placed on the impartial, independent judgment of a Native Jury, and that until the moral tone of Hindu Character is more decidedly elevated under the influence of sound education, and the Jury System practice can be in all respects more closely assimilated to English usage, the old form of trial conducted with the aid of 2 or 3 Assessors, from whose verdict there is a right of appeal, appears to be the more safe mode of securing substantial justice to all parties.	
Vizagapatam....	The Agent states that he has found the System work satisfactorily; but he deprecates its extension to all offences; the present selection exactly comprising those cases in which Native Jurymen are likely to act dispassionately.	The Session Judge states he found no difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of competent Juries.

(True Copy).

(Signed) T. WILKINS,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

From the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras; dated Vizagapatam, 1st November 1865, No. 346.

I have the honor to acknowledge the Proceedings of the High Court, dated 24th October, ultimo, desiring an expression of opinion on certain proposals made by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in regard to the Jury System.

2. I earnestly deprecate the adoption of the measures proposed by his Honor. I know not what classes of offences are declared triable by Juries in Bengal. As observed in a former letter, recorded in the High Court's Proceedings of the 3rd August 1864, I consider that a very excellent selection has been made in Madras. I should be extremely reluctant to see Trial by Jury in murder cases; in indictments for forgery; and for many other offences, because I think that for one reason or another justice would seldom reach the guilty. But carefully selected as Jury cases have been in Madras, being generally cases of offences against property, I have found the Jury strictly impartial; very acute in sifting the evidence of the complainant, the Constables, and other witnesses for the Prosecution; and withal very unhesitating with a verdict of guilty when they are satisfied that the case is not a concocted one.

3. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has alluded to rumours and conjectures out of Court connected with the case under trial. I remember in Muller's case, the Chief Baron stated that he rejoiced to think that every one of the Jury had read and re-read all the news-

paper details of the crime, because then each of them came with a determination to fix his attention on the two or three important links in the chain of evidence; whereas a Jury quite new to the case would less clearly see the principal points which should be proved to their satisfaction. It would seem therefore to be the Chief Baron's opinion that a Juryman may hear a good deal out of Court, and yet not be biased by it, but on the contrary be made the fitter for his duty. I see no reason to lament that the Jury should occasionally reject "any amount of evidence taken on oath before the Court." Of course, if they came into Court confident that they had got hold of the real story out of doors, and resolved to remain inattentive to the words and demeanour of all who might come before them, nothing could be worse; but it does not occur to me how an *a priori* conclusion of this kind would be mitigated by the inaccessibility of the Jury after the trial commences.

4. In England every offence that comes before a Judge is tried by Jury. In his ulogy on the Jury System, Blackstone tells us that its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity; but the adjournment of the trial, and the removal of the Jury, in the charge of Bailiffs, to a tavern appear to be of very modern origin. I take the liberty of enclosing copy of a letter I lately sent to Government, on the occasion of an Order in the Judicial Department directing Courts of Session to render the Jury inaccessible in the event of the trial not being concluded in one day. I have every hope the Government will re-call that Order, it being, I apprehend, clearly an illegal one.

5. The learned Judge, whose letter led Government to pass the Order just referred to, stated that in the absence of such precaution he is prepared immediately to recommend that Trial by Jury should cease. I should be prepared, on the other hand, to make a similar recommendation were any such measure legalized. Conceive, and we may easily conceive, a trial which should last as long as that of Palmer in the strychnine case. That trial began on a Monday and lasted, without intermission, till the middle of the following week. On the Sunday, the Jury petitioned for a little fresh air, being tired of the zephyrs that fan the London Coffee House, Lord Campbell said there would be no objection to take them all to Epping. A van was procured, Messrs. Moses and Levi, who had had *their* Sabbath the day before, were placed in charge, and a pleasant day was passed in the old forest of Hainault. A Jury of Hindoos could not be shut up in this way and preserve equal good temper. One night of absence from house, locked up as if he were a criminal, with half a dozen people of different castes, would disgust a respectable Hindoo for ever with the system. It would be no argument in its favor with him, that that is the usage in England. The inconveniences are a hundred fold to a Native of India, and, I have no doubt whatever, that it would be widely believed that an attack on caste and ceremonial observances was intended. The wealthy would pay the fine provided for non-attendance, and the rest would show their resentment in a manner which would soon settle the question of a Jury System.

6. Hindoos are not Anglo Saxons. To contribute in any way to the furtherance of public justice is, in the eyes of an Englishman, a sacred duty which has come down to him from the days of Alfred; he rather prides himself than otherwise on the discomforts and inconveniences he undergoes in it. A Hindoo has nothing of this spirit. It remains to develop it in him. Legislation, such as has been proposed, harsh and injurious as the Hindoo of the present day will conceive it, will not bring it about. It will retard, rather than hasten the time when we may hope for a change in the feelings of the higher classes of the country.

(True Copy).

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Registrar, Appellate Side.

No. 219. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
dated Fort Saint George, 27th February 1866, No. 282.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th August last, No. 846,
calling for the opinion of the Madras Government on the proposals made by the

Government of Bengal in paragraphs 8 to 10 of Mr. A. Eden's letter of the 13th June last for improving the System of Trial by Jury, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the annexed copy of a letter from the Registrar of the High Court, and to state that the Governor in Council agrees in the opinion expressed by the Honorable the Judges as to the inexpediency of extending the Jury System to other offences than those to which it is at present restricted in those Districts in which the System has been put in force in this Presidency, or of forming a separate Panel of Special Jurors; but that he is in favor of the proposal made by the Lieutenant Governor for preventing access to the Jury during the progress of a trial: being of opinion that this precaution is essential to the satisfactory working of the System.

2. A copy of the letter from the Registrar of the High Court, under date the 3rd August 1864, to which reference is made in the 5th paragraph of Mr. Hutchins' letter, is enclosed.

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

Feb. 27. 1866.

My dear Mr. Lupton

It was intended that
a copy of the Combs' Rev.
dated the 3^d August 1866
together with the Abstract of
Reports relating to the Free
System should have ^{accom-}panied
the letter to you but
as you say they had not
been received, it must
have apparently been over-
looked by the Manager's
Department. I am sorry
I have no spare printed
copies of these, to send you,
but I have directed Manuscript

again to be prepared
which I shall send to
you tomorrow.

Yrs friend

Geo. Sullivan

W. J. Sullivan the papers
you sent me.

Just Dept.

N: 164

From

The Registrar of the High Court of
Judicature at Madras.

Dated 24th January 1866.

For Orders.

I am disposed to concur with the
High Court in the opinion which
they have given in para 6. 8 & 10
of their letter on all the points
referred to them. JH

The seven Judges who are working the
jury system as to application to the six
offences against which it operates,
do not advise its extension: - neither
do the Judges of the High Court. - All are
content to stay as they are, and I am
glad it is so, for, holding the opinion
now taken by Mr. Renssley, who, as Judge
of Nagamangal, must have had much to do

with jury trials, I should be averse to
applying the system to Courts additional
to the several in question.

As regards the establishment of "Special"
juries, I do not believe in the practicability
of such an arrangement for the Presidency
unless we brought in the Jury test of the
Cutcherry and Court of Sessions - a measure
of doubtful propriety. -

As regards means being taken to prevent
outside communication with our Courts,
I differ altogether from the High Court and
the Court at Vizagapatam. - Since God
have been pleased to sanction a very meagre
quantity of jury trial for the Courts as Presid.
and have so affirmed the jury system
as a whole, they ought, in my opinion,
as a necessary consequence, to adopt in
the several Districts in question,
the obviously proper precautions which are
taken in England. As our Legislature,
will deny that those precautions are

as much if not more, required in this
country, than in England. If, however, on
grounds of policy, it appears undesirable
to tack on to the approved parent system,
those sensible additions which every Englishman
acknowledges are necessary in his own country,
the imitation, as being a defective imitation,
should I think be abandoned until
India is better prepared to appropriate the
copy. 22. 2. 66

I am disposed to concur in the views taken by Mr Phillips
as regards the isolation of Jurymen from external
influence - my impression is that the jury system
endeared as it is to Englishmen, can hardly be expected
to thrive well in India.

Nov. 7th October 1865 ch. 37-38.
 " 21st February 1862 ch. 280.
 " 15th 99. reb. " ch. 124-135
 " 16th c. 1, mil. " ch. 90-97
 " 1st c. August " ch. 1-2
 " 13th May " ch. 98-99
 " 25th July " ch. 264-265
 " 24th Dec. " ch. 254-255
 " 21st Dec. 1864 ch. 240-241.
 " 9th Aug. " ch. 60-61.

Wm
 J. C.

22. 26.
 21/8.

Recd. 27th in M.
by the Steamer
"Delhi"

7
Judicial Department.

No. 282

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India,

Home Department.

Sir,

In acknowledging the
receipt of your letter of the 9th August
last No 846 calling for the opinion
of the Madras Government on
the proposals made by the
Government of Bengal in para-
graphs 8 to 10 of Mr. A. Eden's
letter of the 13th June last for
improving the system of trial by
jury, I am directed to submit,
for the consideration of His
Excellency the Viceroy and Governor
General in Council, the annexed
copy of a letter from the Re-
gistrar of the High Court and
to state that the Governor in
Council agrees in the opinion
expressed by the Honorable
the Judges as to the ⁱⁿexpediency
of

JP

W.D.U.

of extending the jury system to
other offences than those for which
it is at present restricted in
those Districts, in which the
system has been put in force
in this Presidency; or of forming
a separate panel of special jurors;
but that he is in favor of the
proposal made by the Lieut.
Governor for preventing access
to the jury during the progress
of a trial, being of opinion that
this precaution is essential to the
satisfactory working of the
system.

2 A copy of the letter from
the Registrar of the High Court
under date the 3rd August 1864
to which reference is made
in the 5th para of Mr. Hutchins
letter is enclosed.

[Signature]

For S. Sec. 3
27 July 1865

Forwarded on the 5/3
by docket & under
Hans K. B.

No 4 with 3 enclosures
to follow - 10/6

7948

Judicial Robt. Lepentt.

N^o 282.

To
The Secretary to the Govt
of India

Dated 27th February 1865.

July 8 1865

218-219

Enclosure from to
Mr. J. F. M. M. M. M.
12 6 22 1/2

