

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1832	Press
		~~Mis.~~
Dated	13. 11.	1918

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
13th November 1867.*

No. 169. Read the following letter from the Inspector General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 4th October 1867, No. 1778.

General Department.

I have the honor to submit the report of the Superintendent of Police, Tanjore, on a recent case of robbery by poisoning.

2. The prisoner was a professional, and took an opportunity of pressing his acquaintance on a railway traveller at Needamungalum, who was in charge of a bag of 600 Rupees intended for a merchant at Tranquebar. The traveller was drugged with Datura and robbed, and he reached Tranquebar in a condition that necessitated the Police to take charge of him. He recovered in Hospital.

3. The druggier was traced with great ability by Inspector Krishnasawmy Naidoo, under the immediate direction of Captain Rolland, and committed to the Session Court at Tranquebar, where he was convicted of simple theft. The Judge's decision accompanies this report.

4. There is not the smallest doubt that this case is one of the most serious crimes of robbery by drugging with Datura that has occurred, and, so far as the Police was concerned, was treated with much ability. I was myself in the District about this time, and made full inquiry. The crime is not uncommon, and it is most important to stimulate its detection. I, therefore, beg that a reward of 50 Rupees may be granted to Inspector Krishnasawmy Naidoo; the other I will reward under G. O., No. 1380, dated 23rd August 1862.

NEEDAMUNGALUM DRUGGING CASE.

In continuation of the original report communicating the occurrence of the Needamungalum Drugging Case, with its attendant circumstances, I beg now to furnish particulars of the tracing up of the case by the Police to its final disposal in the Session Court at Tranquebar.

I will, in the first place, give a history of the Police working and tracing up the case, and then give a brief account of the evidence as it stood: to do this it will be necessary to go over again, shortly, the main facts of the original report; the case will thus appear clearly as a whole.

The Druggier was, no doubt, on the look out for a victim; the unfortunate Chetty appearing on the railway platform at Needamungalum with a large bag of Rupees supplied the opportunity. He had been entrusted by his master with six hundred Rupees, with directions to proceed to Negapatam and pay the money over to a merchant; he is a young and apparently an inexperienced man, and the druggier must at once have seen that he would afford him an easy prey, which subsequent events proved. Soon after his (the Chetty's) arrival, he was accosted by a stranger whom he had never seen before, but who claimed his acquaintance, insisting that he had once before travelled with him to Negapatam; the stranger, having thus introduced himself, shortly afterwards pressed the Chetty to drink some butter-milk, which offer the Chetty refused. The stranger then left his newly-made friend, but shortly returned; this time, he brought the butter-milk from a butter-milk woman on the platform, and persuaded the Chetty, who observed him put something into it, to drink it. In a few minutes, the Chetty got very drowsy and lay down on the platform, using the bag of Rupees as a pillow.

The train for which he had been waiting at last came up; on its arrival, he got up and staggered towards a carriage, leaving his bag of Rupees behind him; on turning, however, to get it, he saw that his self-introduced friend had picked it up; the latter helped the Chetty in, and got in along with him. After the train had moved on, the Chetty became so insensible that he recollected nothing further till his recovery in the Hospital at Negapatam.

The Guard of the train, the Railway Constable, and some Railway Porters at Trivalore observed the state of the Chetty, and proposed to put him in another compartment; but the stranger who

passed himself off as the Chetty's friend would not hear of this, saying that his friend had probably been affected by the heat, and that he would take care of him as far as Negapatam.

The Police present on the railway platform at Negapatam found the Chetty quite incapable, and, not knowing what was the matter with him, at once sent him to the Hospital. The stranger was not noticed; he had disappeared in the crowd with his booty, leaving his victim to his fate.

On his arrival at the Hospital, the Apothecary found that he was laboring under the effect of some vegetable narcotic poison, and treated him accordingly. By the following evening he had so far recovered as to be able to give an account of what had happened, and to describe the stranger.

This description, meagre as it was, was at once circulated throughout the District.

This was all we had to start with; the prospect of our being able to track the poisoner was indeed small, and when, after some days, all our endeavours to do so had failed, our hopes of detection fell still lower, although we did not yet altogether despair. I at last determined to put an Officer specially on the case; for this purpose, I selected Inspector Krishnasawmy Naidoo, an intelligent and good Policeman. I had, of course, to relieve him from all other work. I met him at Needamungalam and gave him instructions. From Needamungalam he travelled eastwards, visiting all the railway stations beyond Trivalore, endeavouring to discover if any one had alighted at any of them without a ticket and had paid excess fare, or with a ticket for another station beyond where he had alighted. From the Kevalore Station Master, he learnt that a passenger had alighted on the day in question at his station from Needamungalam, and that he had no ticket; that, next morning, the same individual had returned to Tanjore, paying for a ticket by the morning train. As the description given by the Station Master tallied in some points with that already obtained from the Chetty, the Inspector at once retraced his steps and came to Tanjore; here nearly a week was spent, but without success. It may easily be imagined the difficulties the Inspector found: he had to work the case without a single clue, but a description of a man which might suit 50 per cent. of the people he met. It certainly appeared a hopeless task, but he never flagged.

At this time, from certain information received, the Inspector was led to suspect one Appasawmy, a suspicious and bad character: this man belongs to Tanjore, but we learnt, on inquiry, that he had gone to Needamungalam a few days previously. He was followed up by the Inspector and found in Needamungalam, but he was not the man we wanted. Another week was spent in trying to obtain some information which might give us the clue we wanted, but none could be gained. The butter-milk woman who sells butter-milk on the railway platform, and from whom the stranger had bought the butter-milk which he gave to the Chetty to drink, was closely watched, with a view to discover if she had been in collusion with the supposed poisoner, but nothing could be found against her.

The Inspector's next step was to Combaconum. It was from a village called Tirubavanum, near Combaconum, that the Chetty had arrived in Needamungalam, on his way to Negapatam, with his master's money, which, as already stated, amounted to 600 Rupees—this was kept in a bag, marked with the initials of the Chetty's master.

Ten days were here spent by the Inspector, who devoted the whole of that time and all his attention to this case alone; he left no stone unturned.

While so engaged, he learnt that this was by no means a solitary instance of drugging; that similar cases had occurred in Combaconum, Trivalore, Kullitallai in Trichinopoly District, and other places; and that in all of them, one man, and one man only, was suspected, and that his name was Vasutheven, and that he belonged to Combaconum. At last we had got something tangible; the Inspector's efforts and hard work deserved to be crowned with success. It was now our object to make the pursuit as hot and as sharp as possible, as most probably the man himself had got wind of the inquiries that were being made in every direction. The Inspector at once set about his task with renewed energy: inquiries were made in Combaconum and its adjacent villages, but he could not find his man. He did, however, discover that this Vasutheven, almost a year previously, finding he was getting too well known, had suddenly disappeared, and had not

since been heard of. The Inspector did hear a rumour that Vasutheven had on one or two occasions revisited his native place to meet a pal of his (one Veerasawmy), who also it was found had, two or three months previously, gone off to the Mauritius; but these visits were always made as quietly as possible. The description of this Vasutheven given by the parties who tendered the above information agreed in all respects with that given by the Chetty and others on the railway: he was evidently the man we wanted, but we were almost despairing of being able to lay our hands on him; he had laid his plans so well and so cleverly as not to leave a trace behind. One evening, rather late, the Inspector, as he was going to sleep on the pial of the house he was putting up in, received information that Vasutheven had sent a message from Streerungum to his pal Veerasawmy through a Combaconum man, being evidently ignorant of his friend's departure to the Mauritius. The person who tendered this information offered to come to Streerungum with the Inspector and point out Vasutheven; he had learnt from the man who had brought down the message for Veerasawmy that Vasutheven was living in a prostitute's house in Streerungum. The Inspector, with the man who had given the last information, arrived in Streerungum on the 30th of May; the prostitute's house was soon found, and, on their repairing to it with some of the Streerungum Police and one or two of the inhabitants, Vasutheven was discovered inside, and he was pointed out by the man who accompanied the Inspector as the Vasutheven. On being questioned, he at once gave his name as Vasutheven, and stated that he was an inhabitant of Combaconum, which he had left about 18 months ago and had come to live in Streerungum; that he formerly kept a snuff bazaar in Combaconum. Since he had taken up his residence in Streerungum, he had passed himself off as one Veerasawmy Naidoo, and that he was the son of a rich merchant of Combaconum. The Police and the people about, as well as the prostitute herself at once informed the Inspector of this. He also discovered that Vasutheven, alias Veerasawmy Naidoo, had always been in the habit of quitting Streerungum once in every month or two, and, on his return, which was always in about a week or ten days, he was invariably flushed with money, which he spent in the most lavish manner. In fact, at this time when the Inspector saw him, he was most extravagantly dressed with lace cloths, and wore a mass of rings and jewels; his paramour, the prostitute in whose house he was found, was also expensively got up; money to him was apparently no object. These suspicious circumstances, coupled with the fact that the man's appearance tallied with the description already given to us, at once determined the Inspector to search the house; here the bag with the initials of the Chetty's master was found: the Inspector had at last got the right man—this bag was a most damning fact against him. He was at once arrested and conveyed to Negapatam, where he was eventually identified by the man he poisoned, the Railway Guard, the Trivalore Platform Constable, the Trivalore Railway Porters, and one of the passengers who had travelled in the same carriage with the Chetty and the prisoner.

Vasutheven was placed before the Town Sub-Magistrate of Negapatam, charged under Sections 328 and 379 of the Penal Code. The evidence against him was clear and full; in fact, I cannot imagine a more complete case against a man: there was not a single loop-hole through which he could escape.

I omitted to mention that the bag which was found in the prostitute's house was taken out of a box, the key of which was with the prisoner; this box contained a number of small drawers—five or six—all of which were easily opened but one. Most of the people present at the search tried to open this drawer, but failed, and no further attempt was made at the time, as the drawer, on the box being shaken, contained apparently nothing. The bag itself was considered as sufficiently strong evidence against the prisoner, in so far that it convicted him with the poisoning and the theft.

The box was kept sealed in custody of the Head Constable who conducted the search, and by him produced in the Magistrate's Court where the seal was broken. The Magistrate conducting the preliminary inquiry also tried to open the drawer, but did not succeed in doing so; he then made the prisoner try, and he opened it at once. In it, among a number of other things, was found a paper containing a darkish brown powder, which the Apothecary pronounced to

be Datura. On its being submitted to the Chemical Examiner for analysis and report, it was reported not to be Datura.

The odds and ends that were in the drawer were so tightly rammed in, that they made no noise on the box being shaken.

The prisoner displayed very great alarm when this powder was found in the drawer.

The evidence against the prisoner, and on which he was committed for trial, stood as follows:—

The Chetty deposed to the facts as stated in the original report, viz., the prisoner's accosting him on the Needamungalum railway platform and claiming his acquaintance; his denial of the acquaintance; his being pressed by the prisoner to partake of butter-milk and his refusal; to the prisoner disappearing for a short time, and on his return again pressing the butter-milk, and, at the same time, bringing it from a butter-milk woman on the platform; of his drinking it, and of the drowsiness which followed the draught. He spoke also to the fact that he observed the prisoner drop something into the butter-milk which he thought was salt (this most probably is an exaggeration). He deposed also to the fact of his having laid down on the platform with the bag under his head; that, on the arrival of the train shortly afterwards, he got up and staggered towards the carriages, leaving his bag of money behind him, and, on his recollecting it, to his turning round to fetch it, when he saw that the prisoner had got it and was coming towards him, and to his being helped by the prisoner into the carriage; that, very soon after the train had started, he lost all consciousness, and recollected nothing further till he found himself in the Hospital at Negapatam. The last time he saw the bag of money it was in the possession of the prisoner.

This man's statement was clear and lucid and was perfectly credible, and was moreover borne out by all the circumstances connected with the case, as well as by the other evidence.

The Guard of the Train, the Railway Constable at Trivalore and one of the Railway Porters at Trivalore, all distinctly swore to the prisoner as the man who accompanied the Chetty on the day in question; mentioned also that they observed a bundle on the prisoner's left shoulder; described the condition in which the Chetty was—as that of a mad man; and, imagining that the prisoner was his friend, spoke of their proposal to him to put the man in another compartment, which he (the prisoner) would not allow, saying that probably his friend had got giddy from the heat, and that he would take care of him as far as Negapatam.

A passenger, who travelled in the same train and in the same carriage as the Chetty and prisoner, also identified both, and gave much the same evidence as above.

The Chetty's master deposed to his having sent his agent (the Chetty) with six hundred Rupees on a certain date to Negapatam, via Needamungalum, from Tirubavanam, with instructions to pay it to a merchant in Negapatam; he distinctly identified the bag as his, and swore to the initials as his, that he himself had written them on the bag.

The prostitute with whom the prisoner had been living deposed that he had been living with her in her house under the name of Veerasawmy Naidoo for some time, and of his having given out that he was the son of a rich merchant of Combaconum; of his lavish expenditure of money; of his having been in the habit of absenting himself occasionally for a week at a time; and of the finding of the bag in the house by the Police. A Head Constable gave evidence of the search, finding of the bag, and arrest of the prisoner.

The Apothecary deposed before the Magistrate that he saw the Chetty when he was brought to the Hospital; observed that he was laboring under the effects of poison and treated him accordingly; that it was his opinion that some vegetable narcotic poison had been administered.

The powder found in the drawer in the presence of the Magistrate was shown to the Apothecary, who tried some experiments with it and pronounced it to be Datura; the same powder was reported by Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey, for the Chemical Examiner, not to be Datura.

The above were the main facts as taken and read in the Session Court. There were some other witnesses, but they were not examined; they spoke chiefly to collateral points, such as the false names assumed by the prisoner, his lavish expenditure of money, &c., &c.

The prisoner was convicted of theft and acquitted of the charge of poisoning.

I was not present in Court during the trial; but the Assistant Superintendent, who was, remarks in his diary—"It seems to me that the proof of the poisoning was complete, and sorry as I am that we failed to obtain a conviction under Section 328, I am quite satisfied that it was neither my fault or the Inspector's."

The prisoner's motive was, of course, theft; that this was accomplished, the conviction proves most conclusively. The means by which he accomplished his motive was the administering of poison. That some poison was administered by the prisoner, and by no one else, is just as positively to be presumed, not only from the prisoner's conduct on the railway platform at Needamungalum, but also from his subsequent conduct and sudden disappearance. The Chetty's deposition also fully proved these facts; there was no apparent cause to discredit him, and the prisoner did not rebut a particle of the evidence against him. If the evidence of the plaintiff was sufficiently credible to obtain a conviction for theft, it surely was just as credible to prove the poisoning.

The Chetty was in perfect health till he drank the butter-milk.

In such cases, it would be impossible for us to get any other evidence but the plaintiff's; unless, indeed, the poisoner was at once arrested on the spot.

The evidence of the other witnesses went to bear out the statement of the Chetty.

The poisoning was the means by which the theft was accomplished; and these two were, in this case, so closely connected, that I cannot see how they can be separated.

We were all most anxious about the case; but, at the same time, the facts were so clear against the prisoner that we were most sanguine of a conviction on both counts. The acquittal under Section 328 was indeed a great disappointment. Should another similar case occur, I cannot tell how we could possibly get better and clearer evidence.

In conclusion, I would beg to state that the highest praise is due to Inspector Krishnasawmy Naidoo for the able way he worked up the case. He had to contend with very great difficulties indeed; starting on it without a single clue, he worked steadily at it with a will and zeal that deserve all credit. Head Constable Bheema Row, and Constable No. 1212, Saminadan, were also working under the Inspector, and did right well.

I would suggest that if no reward be given to the Inspector, his expenses, at least, for the six weeks he was employed on the case, be disbursed to him.

I would also recommend Head Constable Bheema Row for a reward of Rupees 30, and promotion to the rank of Deputy Head Constable to the Constable.

As the Inspector General had given instructions that no expense was to be spared in the tracing up of the case, I would recommend that a reward of 100 Rupees be given to the man who gave the information to the Inspector which led to the arrest of the prisoner: in fact, it was the hope of a handsome reward promised by the Inspector that induced the man to give the information; without this we could have done nothing. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that a reward be given as above to this man: his name is Veeramuttu.

(Signed) A. T. ROLLAND, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Police.

From Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. HARVEY, for Chemical Examiner, to Assistant Apothecary D. CALLAGHAN, Negapatam; dated Madras, 19th July 1867, No. 154.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 80, dated 12th July 1867, together with the parcel therein referred to.

2. The parcel was received by me with the seals unbroken. The suspected substance appeared to be of a vegetable nature. It was passed through fine gauze, and the coarse particles left in the gauze carefully examined under the microscope. No trace of broken up Stramonium seeds was observed, nor anything resembling the smallest fragment of a leaf.

3. A portion of the powder was examined for mineral poison; none was discovered. An extract of the remaining portion was carefully prepared in the usual way. Three drops of a rather concentrated solution of this extract was dropped into the eye of a kitten; no dilatation of the pupil resulted. Dropped into the eye of a pup, the dilatation of the pupil that followed was very slight. What was left of the extract, mixed with rice and given to a dog, did not produce any ill effect on the animal.

4. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to concur in the opinion expressed by you as to the nature of the suspected substance, viz. "the powder was that of the leaves of the Datura plant".

SESSION CASE No. 35 of 1867.

Prosecutor.
Karuppan Chetty

versus

Prisoner.
Vasudeva Naicken.

Finding and Sentence.

The Jury are unanimous in finding that the prisoner Vasudeva Naicken is guilty of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, viz., that he has committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said prisoner Vasudeva Naicken be kept to rigorous imprisonment for a period of (3) three years.

The Jury are unanimous in finding that the prisoner Vasudeva Naicken is not guilty of the offence specified in the second head of the charge, viz., that he administered some intoxicating drug to the 1st witness Karuppan Chetty with intent to commit theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said prisoner, Vasudeva Naicken, be discharged.

TRANQUEBAR,
16th August 1867.

(Signed) E. F. ELIOTT,
Acting Session Judge.

Statement of the evidence and grounds of conviction.

Foreman and Jurors—The story of the 1st witness runs as follows:—

One day, 4 months ago, while he was waiting for the evening train on the platform of the Needamungalum station with a bag containing 600 Rupees in his possession, which he intended to take to Negapatam, the prisoner came up to him, and after thrusting his companionship upon him by asking him if they had not travelled together before and being negatived, and after asking him to rice and being refused, and to take some butter-milk which was also refused, the prisoner got some butter-milk, squeezed a portion of a lime into it, and sprinkled something in appearance like salt over it, and, without allowing the 1st witness to mix it, told him to drink it, which he did, and in about ten minutes after began to get giddy and slightly unconscious, and by the time the train arrived wholly so, so that he was led into the carriage by the prisoner, who had previously relieved him of his bag of money; that he remained in this helpless senseless state till 20 nalgays on the following day, when he found himself on the pial of a Chetty's house in Vallipaliam, where he saw the Head Constable to whom he reported his loss, and gave a description of the offender and of the bag in which the money had been tied up, which had inscribed upon it the Tamil letters "Te" "Pe", which were the shop marks of the owner of the money (5th witness) who had entrusted him to convey it to Negapatam about 2½ months ago. The prisoner was arrested on suspicion at Streerungum by the Head Constable, 7th witness, in the house of a dancing girl, 9th witness, where he was living; and, on a search of the house, a box was found, the key of which was in the possession of prisoner, and in which was discovered the bag No. 1, which has been identified by 1st witness as the same in which the money that was stolen from him was contained, in which he is corroborated by 5th and 6th witnesses and the marks "Te" "Pe" upon it. The 7th and 8th witnesses and 9th witness clearly depose to the arrest of the prisoner and search of the house, and the bag being discovered in his box. This is the only portion of the property recovered, but is at the same time strong presumptive proof of the theft having been committed by prisoner. The prisoner, although he pleads not guilty, owns to the box and the key before the Court being in his possession, and disclaims the bag No. 1 as his, and does not in any way rebut this presumptive evidence against him, which by

law he is required to do, or, otherwise, it may be used against him. As to the second head of the charge there is no evidence to support it. The evidence of the 1st witness alone, and unsupported, is the only direct evidence that an intoxicating drug was administered to him by the prisoner, which is totally insufficient, and, therefore, this should be dismissed against him. There is the evidence of his being in an insensible state in the railway carriage, as shown by the evidence of the railway and other officials, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th witnesses, and the fellow passenger, 4th witness, and to prisoner having been in close proximity to 1st witness and claiming to be responsible for his safely reaching Negapatam, all which will go as evidence of the best description against him on the count of theft. You have heard the deposition of the Apothecary regarding the state of the prisoner when brought before him for examination, which proves, with the other evidence, that foul play was, no doubt, practised upon the 1st witness; but the law will not hold the presumption good against the prisoner in the absence of proof as to the administering of the said drug by the said prisoner, which there is not. There is little or nothing in this case to detain you in arriving speedily at a verdict: the 1st head of the charge has been distinctly proved to you, and on the 2nd head, bearing in mind what I have told you, and that the powders which have been produced before the Court, as found in the box with the bag, are pronounced by the letter of the Chemical Examiner, which has been read out to you, not to be deleterious, you ought to reject this charge.

(Signed) E. F. ELIOTT,
Acting Session Judge.

No. 170. ORDER THEREON, 13th November 1867, No. 1832.

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of a reward of Rupees (50) fifty to Inspector Krishnasawmy Naidoo, of the Tanjore Police, for the services rendered by him in tracing and apprehending the prisoner in the case reported in the foregoing letter.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to direct the Magistrate of Tanjore to grant a reward of Rupees (50) fifty to Veeramuttu, who gave the Inspector of Police information which led to the apprehension of the prisoner.

3. The Government feel doubtful whether it was competent to the Acting Session Judge to try the charge of poisoning with the aid of a Jury; trial by Jury being, under the Notification issued in accordance with the Proceedings of Government, dated 21st February 1862, limited to the offences marginally noted.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Honorable the Judges of the High Court.

„ Inspector General of Police.

„ Magistrate of Tanjore.

„ Accountant General.

Exd. J. H. Burns.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1778.

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

MADRAS, 4th October, 1867.

From

W. ROBINSON, Esq., C. S. I.
Inspector General of Police.

To

THE HONORABLE A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Superintendent of Police, Tanjore, on a recent case of Robbery by poisoning.

2. The prisoner was a professional, and took an opportunity of pressing his acquaintance on a Railway traveller at Needamungalum, who was in charge of a bag of 600 Rupees intended for a Merchant at Tranquebar. The traveller was drugged with Datura and robbed, and he reached Tranquebar in a condition that necessitated the Police to take charge of him. He recovered in Hospital.

3. The druggist was traced with great ability by Inspector Krishnasawmi Nayudu, under the immediate direction of Captain Rolland, and committed to the Sessions Court at Tranquebar, where he was convicted of simple theft. The Judge's decision accompanies this Report.

4. There is not the smallest doubt that this case is one of the most serious crimes of Robbery by drugging with Datura that has occurred, and so far as the Police was concerned was treated with much ability. I was myself in the District about this time and made full enquiry. The crime is not uncommon, and it is most important to stimulate its detection. I therefore beg that a reward of 50 Rupees may be granted to Inspector Krishnasawmi Nayudu. The other I will reward under G. O., No. 1380, dated 23rd August 1862.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. ROBINSON,

for Inspector General of Police.

to be made, now
thinking about
we have at the
time. - It is another
of our friends.

I would, however, say something about the irregularity of trying the person Case { ~~there be~~ a jury otherwise it will be amplified as a precedent relied on for the future in similar cases.

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19/11 *WJ*
 Theft. Sections 379-380-382. of the Penal Code
 Robbery _____, sections 392-393
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 House Burglary - sections 451-452-453-454-455-
 456-457-458-459.

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Yrs
 W. H.

John D.
1867. Department.

No. 1852

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

W. H. P.
Dated 18th Dec 1867

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