

- தந்தி -

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டிடமின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அதிக
பலவகை
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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Indiceal DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 191

Press
~~Mis.~~

23-24

Dated 6-2-1918

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 191.

To

THE HONORABLE SIR ADAM BITTLESTON, Kt.,
Actg. Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Madras.

HONORABLE SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the annexed copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, calling for the opinion of the Governor in Council on the recommendation made by the Government of India, in the 17th paragraph of their Despatch of the 7th February 1866 (a copy of which is also enclosed), to the effect that the number of Civilian Judges in the Madras High Court should be reduced from three to two.

2. I am to request that His Excellency in Council may be favored with any remarks the Honorable the Judges may deem it proper to make on the recommendation in question.

I have the honor to be,
 Honorable Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
 6th February 1867.

Chief Secretary.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George; dated India Office, London, 24th December 1866, No. 20.

I have had under my consideration a Despatch from the Government of India, relative to the number of Judges in the three High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

2. I have also had under my consideration some Returns of the amount of business disposed of by the three High Courts.

3. I desire that your Excellency in Council will report to me your opinion upon the recommendation made by the Government of India, in the 17th paragraph of their Despatch of February 7th, 1866 (No. 7), as to the reduction of a Civilian Judge.

Edw. J. H. Burns.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

No. 7 of 1866.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., G. C. B.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Fort William, the 7th February 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your letter in the Judicial Department No. 17, dated 24th March 1865, requesting that our review of the Establishment of Officers of the High Court at Bombay might be reported, we have the honor to state that, the returns of work of the High Courts of the three Presidencies having been obtained after the departure to England of our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Maine, we deferred a reply to your letter till his return.

2. We have now, in our review, the further advantage of the Proceedings which were reported to you by the Government of Madras in their letter No. 17, dated 5th December 1865.

3. We transmit herewith the correspondence with the Government of Bombay noted below, and forward also a list of the Establishments of the High Courts in the three Presidencies on the side of Original Jurisdiction, and in the Appellate Branch, and a return of the Civil work done on each side of the Court in the years 1863 and 1864.

4. The proceedings of the Governments of Bombay and Madras, in revising the salaries and establishments of the High Courts have, as they occurred, been duly reported to you by those Governments. We did not attempt to revise those proceedings where they appeared susceptible of amendment, because the terms of Section 6 of the Letters Patent for constituting the High Courts of Madras and Bombay admit of no other construction than that the Governors in Council of those Presidencies, acting irrespectively of the Government of India, are constituted the final judges of the High Court Establishments for their Presidencies.

5. The following is an abstract of the Returns of Civil work in the High Courts of the three Presidencies in 1863 and 1864 :—

Amount of work received in the High Courts.

	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Original suits instituted under Act. VIII. of 1859 ...	1135	1385	335	369	591	851
Regular appeals instituted ...	595	569	76	83	20	9
Applications for special appeals preferred ...	3659	3830	526	487	870	994
Total of Appellate work ...	4254	4399	602	570	890	1003
Total of Original suits and Appellate work ...	5389	5784	937	939	1481	1854

Work done in the High Courts.

	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Barrister Judges 5		Barrister Judges 2		Barrister Judges 4	
	Civilian Judges *10		Civilian Judges 3		Civilian Judges 4	
	15		5		8	
	* One reduced since.					
Original Suits disposed of ...	1863. 869	1864. 1325	1863. 311	1864. 346	1863. 442	1864. 851
Regular Appeals disposed of ...	1250	716	89	98	15	18
Applications for Special Appeals disposed of ...	4823	4653	826	583	934	1135
	6073	5369	915	681	949	1153
Total of Original Suits and Appeal cases ...	6942	6694	1226	1027	1391	2004

6. We are satisfied from these figures that one Judge may be safely reduced in Madras, and two Judges in Bombay, leaving four in the former, and six in the latter Court; for, if the amount of work done in 1863 and 1864 had been done by this reduced complement, the proportion of work per Court or Bench would still have been less than the proportion attained in Calcutta.

7. In deducing the proportion of work from the total amount of work, the number of suits may be divided on the Original side by the number of Courts, (i. e., one Judge to each Court) and on the Appellate side by the number of Benches of two Judges each, debiting any residual Judges to miscellaneous work.

8. Where more than one Judge per Court is employed on the side of Original Jurisdiction, the proportion may be compared per Judge as well as per Court, in order to appreciate fully the expensiveness of such a distribution of work.

9. The allotment of two Judges to one Court on the side of Original Jurisdiction is peculiar to the High Court of Madras. Such a tribunal as a Bench of Judges is scarcely known on the Original side of the Bengal High Court. Two Original Courts are constantly sitting, each presided over by a single Judge. Occasionally a third Judge comes to hold Sessions, to sit with the two Judges on extremely difficult points, or to sit with one of them on appeals from the other.

10. We have ascertained that on the whole we may assume the Original Jurisdiction at Calcutta to require the time of two Judges and a half.

11. This half Judge is chiefly for Criminal cases; but to make the comparison as favorable as possible to the other Courts we will debit him to the Civil business of the Court.

12. The remaining Judges must be debited to the Appellate side of the Court. The complement of Judges in the Calcutta Court has been lately reduced by one, or to fourteen Judges, but assuming it at what it was during the years to which the statistics refer, viz., fifteen, there remain, after deducting two and a half for the Original side, twelve and a half for the Appellate

Branch. The odd half Judge is represented by the sittings out of Court, which on the part of the Chief Justice are frequent on account of the great amount of administrative business, and by occasional sittings of a single Judge for miscellaneous work.

13. There remain twelve Judges to be accounted for, making six benches. Theoretically six have always been sitting, but owing to the greater liability to illness caused by severe work in the more trying climate of Calcutta, one bench is often unable to sit. The actual proportion of work per bench would therefore be the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of suits on the Appellate side by five benches and a fraction, not the smaller quotient obtained by dividing by six benches. In order however to make the comparison as favorable as possible to the Madras and Bombay Courts, the proportion of work per bench in the Calcutta Court will be reckoned on the footing of six benches.

14. In the Bombay High Court there were seven Judges until 29th August 1863, when an eighth Judge joined the side of Original Jurisdiction, and we have taken the number of Judges for that year at $3\frac{1}{2}$ for three Courts. In 1863 there was one bench in the Appellate Branch, but in 1864 a second bench was formed, and we have debited the fourth Barrister Judge, and the four Civilian Judges for that year to the Appellate side.

15. The proportion of work on the numbers actually employed in 1863 and 1864, and what it would have been for those years on the complement proposed by us, may now be exhibited:—

	Actual Proportion of Work.						The proportion which would have been obtained with 6 Judges for Bombay and 4 for Madras.					
	1863.			1864.			1863.			1864.		
	No. of Courts or Benches.	Proportion of Work.		No. of Courts or Benches.	Proportion of Work.		No. of Courts or Benches.	Proportion of Work.		No. of Courts or Benches.	Proportion of Work.	
		Per Court or Bench.	Per Judge.		Per Court or Bench.	Per Judge.		Per Court or Bench.	Per Judge.		Per Court or Bench.	Per Judge.
Original Jurisdiction.												
Calcutta	2	24	434	347	2	24	662	530	2	24	434	347
Bombay	3	34	149	134	3	3	284	234	2	2	224	224
Madras	1	2	311	156	1	2	346	173	1	1	311	311
Appellate Branch.												
Calcutta	6	12	1012	...	6	12	805	...	6	12	1012	...
Bombay	1	2	949	...	2	4	576	...	2	4	475	...
Madras	1	2	915	...	1	2	681	...	1	2	915	...
Miscellaneous.												
Calcutta	...	04	...	...	04	...	...	04	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total												
Calcutta	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...
Bombay	...	74	...	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	6	...
Madras	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	4	...

16. The main point to be established is that the reduced complement would not be required to give a larger out-turn of work than is given in the Calcutta Court, and the figures show this conclusively.

17. We would accordingly recommend that the vacancy in the Madras High Court, for which the Chief Justice desires a Barrister Judge, and the Madras Government, a Civilian Judge, be not filled up, and that two Judges be reduced in Bombay.

18. And as the reduced complement would still have less work than the Judges of the Calcutta Court, who are not aided by a salaried Officer as Commissioner on the side of Original Jurisdiction for the taking of accounts and making investigations out of Court, we recommend the abolition of this appointment in the Madras and Bombay Courts, at a saving of Rs. 1,100 monthly in the former, and of Rs. 2,700 monthly in the latter Court.

19. The incumbents of this appointment in Madras and Bombay are also Taxing Officers, but it will be shewn presently that the duties of Taxing Officer can be provided for separately without additional expense.

20. The Chief Justice Bombay urged in his letter, dated 26th October 1863, that the Commissioner for taking accounts and making investigations performs, without further remuneration, "the duties of Master and Equity Registrar," in connection with all the undisposed of equity business in the late Supreme Court.

21. This reason was of temporary force only, and it is now inoperative, Sir M. Sausse having in the 16th para. of his subsequent letter, dated 14th May 1864, stated his expectation that all existing equity suits would have been nearly disposed of by 1865 (the beginning of 1865 apparently), and that Act XVIII. of 1863 for speedily putting an end to the appointment of Master in Equity, and transferring its duties to one of the Judges of the High Court, could then be introduced into Bombay.

22. We now proceed to review the remaining Establishments of the High Court, beginning with the side of Original Jurisdiction.

23. The Officers connected with that side of the Court may be classed as those who are maintained for the protection of Government interests or for the administration of details affecting the public generally and not relating to matters before the Court, and 2ndly those who are required for maintaining the regularity and efficiency of procedure in the Court.

24. The expenditure for the first Class of Officers in the three High Courts is as follows:—

	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Advocate General ...	1	3,135	1	2,188	1	1,600
Standing Counsel ...	1	1,333	...	...	...	...
Solicitor to Government ...	1	2,000	1	1,175	1	1,500
Attorney for Paupers ...	...	...	...	...	1	500
Administrator General ...	...	Paid by a Commission of 3 per cent. on the Estates administered.	...	Paid by a commission.	1	650, besides commission at 5 per cent.
Establishment for the Advocate General ...	3	6,468	2	3,363	4	4,250
		314		115		200
		6,782		3,478		4,450

25. Considering the amount of important professional business devolving on the Law Officers in Calcutta from work connected with the Governments

of India and Bengal and with matters which are referred by other Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency, we are so far from thinking that any reduction of the charge for them, either in salaries or strength, is expedient, that we have it in contemplation to incur an increase of charge for the better conduct of Criminal Prosecutions. We shall probably address you on this subject at an early date.

26. The Bombay Government have also lately represented the necessity of giving an increase of salary to the Government Solicitor.

27. The charge for the Attorney for Paupers Bombay is supported by the Chief Justice of the High Court of that Presidency by the remark quoted on the margin. A similar appointment

"The Office was constituted (I believe) in 1815, with the present salary of Rs. 500 per month. Within my own experience it has worked most admirably, and I would be indeed sorry to see the poor deprived of the protection which the Office affords against frequently attempted oppression by the rich. The creation of this Office was, in my opinion, a most creditable act of the then Government of Bombay."

"It is, I think, an under-paid Office."
Paragraphs 54 and 55 of Sir M. Sausse's letter, dated 26th October 1863.

existed formerly, but is not now found necessary in Calcutta, nor is it allowed in Madras; and under the Code of Civil Procedure which is now in force in the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court paupers have to appear in person, while under the Draft Code of Civil Procedure they will be exempted when so appearing from the Stamp duty which according to that Draft Code will supersede the fees now taken in the High Court on the side of Original Jurisdiction. We consider that the appointment may be abolished.

28. The Government of Bombay will be asked whether, having regard to the great advance of Bombay in wealth since the commission of the Administrator General was fixed at five per cent. on the amount of assets collected and distributed by him, the additional sum of Rs. 650 a month which is allowed to him as salary need any longer be continued, no similar payment being made even in Madras.

29. The second class of appointments or offices mentioned in our 21st paragraph is in two Divisions, viz., 1st, those connected with the procedure of the Court, and 2ndly, Officers and Attendants allowed to the Judges personally, and Miscellaneous Court House Servants and Establishments.

30. In the first Division are the following, exclusive of Interpreters and Translators, who will be considered separately:—

	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A. Prothonotary ...	1	2,000	1	1,000	1	2,500
Clerk of the Crown, Registrar ...	1	1,500	1	1,500	1	750
	2	3,500	2	2,500	2	3,250
B. Deputies of the preceding	1	1,000	2	475	2	675
C. Commissioner for taking accounts, and Taxing Officer	...	...	1	1,100	1	2,700
	3	4,500	5	4,075	5	6,625
D. Receiver ...	1	400	...	...	...	...
Sheriff ...	1	97	1	920	1	350
Deputy ...	...	Paid by fees	...	...	1	300
Coroner ...	1	300	1	380	1	425
	...	5,297	...	5,375	...	7,700
Office Establishments.	...	3,472	...	949½	...	1,579
For A. ...	...	528	...	0	...	269
For C. ...	...	1,017	...	669	...	497
For D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	10,314	...	6,993½	...	10,045

31. The first Officer on Rs. 2,000 in Calcutta performs the duties of Registrar on the Criminal side, of Accountant General, and of Taxing Officer; the second in the same Court on Rs. 1,500 performs the office duties which formerly appertained to the Master in Equity; the third on Rs. 1,000 monthly assists the other two, chiefly the second.

32. The second Officer having gone on long leave on Medical Certificate in 1865, his duties were distributed by the Chief Justice among the Clerks on the Office Establishment and the third Officer on Rs. 1,000 monthly, thus shewing that more than two Officers of standing of the class usually paid Rs. 1,000 a month or more are not required for regulating the details of procedure in the High Court on the side of Original Jurisdiction.

33. The inutility of more than two principal Officers for the above mentioned duties will be still more clearly established when, as provided for in the Draft Code of Civil Procedure, Stamp duties shall be substituted for fees in the High Court. The assessing of the fees, and the collection of them and accounting for them, now devolve on the two Officers on Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000, but on the introduction of Stamps, the sufficiency or insufficiency of the Stamp will be determined by the Judge, and cash accounts of collections will not be necessary.

34. The duties of the first and second Officers will thus admit of redistribution, whereby the third Officer will become unnecessary, and the second Officer may hereafter be limited probably to less than Rs. 1,500 a month. The details of this arrangement will have to be settled in communication with the Chief Justice of the High Court, but we may safely assume here that two Officers will be sufficient for the work embraced in the heads A. to C of our 30th para., and that a considerable reduction in the Office Establishments allowed in Calcutta for those divisions will also be feasible.

35. Two Officers will be ample for the same duties in Bombay and Madras, the second Officer at Madras being restricted to a salary of about Rs. 600 or 700 a month. The present charge for this work is Rs. 4,072 in Madras, and Rs. 6,525 in Bombay, so that there will be a reduction of expense, in addition to the saving of the salary of the Commissioner for taking accounts which we have discussed in a former part of this review.

36. The expenditure included in D. of our 30th para., and the fees of the appointments therein detailed, involve difficult questions which will be dealt with separately. All the expenses shewn in class D. of our 30th para. will be embraced in the enquiry.

37. The charges for Officers and Attendants for the Judges and for miscellaneous Court House Establishments are as follow:—

	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Judges' Clerks	1	500	1	550	3	63
Commissioners for taking Affidavits, (appointments held by Judges' Clerks)	...	...	...	...	2	75
Establishment for Ditto	...	745	...	...	...	9
Peons for Judges	...	90	...	...	...	25
Chobdars	...	...	...	Not shewn separately.	16	...
		1,335		550		1,73

38. In Calcutta the Chief Justice is allowed one Clerk, but none of the Puisne Judges, not even those sitting on the side of Original Jurisdiction. We think that the charge for Judges' Clerks, and for Commissioners for taking Affidavits, should be limited to one Officer altogether, and that the Clerk at Madras should receive less pay than the Rs. 550 allowed to the present incumbent.

39. Regarding Chobdars we adhere to the opinion expressed in our letter to the Government of Bombay No. 3823, dated 15th June 1863, that this expense should cease on both sides of the Court, both of Original Jurisdiction and the Appellate Branch.

40. Regarding Establishments on the Appellate side of the Court, we would observe that the Registrar of the Calcutta Court receives Rs. 1,700, whereas the Registrar of the Bombay Court receives Rs. 2,000 a month. The present Registrar of the Madras High Court will also draw during the period of his incumbency a monthly salary of Rs. 2,000, to be afterwards reduced to Rs. 1,600, in accordance with the sanction conveyed in your Despatch No. 1, dated 16th January 1864, addressed to the Government of Fort Saint George.

41. We have recently declined to increase the salary of the Registrar of the Calcutta Court, and we see no reason for continuing the higher salary in Bombay. In all three Courts the character of the Registrar's work is pretty much the same; but in the Calcutta High Court the amount of work performed by the Registrar on the Appellate side is more than double that performed by the Registrars of the other two High Courts put together.

42. The cost of Interpreters and Translators in the High Courts of the three Presidencies is as follows:—

	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Jurisdiction	2,671	1,094	2,804
Appellate Branch	5,595	2,450	...
	8,266	3,544	2,804

43. The charge for Calcutta includes Rs. 1,000 a month for Extra Translations, which is probably not a permanent expense. Inquiries on this point have been made in connection with the Budget Estimate of the High Court for 1866-67, which is now under consideration.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
 " W. R. MANSFIELD.
 " H. S. MAINE.
 " W. GREY.
 " G. N. TAYLOR.
 " W. N. MASSEY.
 " H. M. DURAND.

List of enclosures.

From Bombay, No. 278, dated 9th February 1863, and enclosures.
 From Bombay, No. 277, dated 9th February 1863, and enclosure.
 From Bombay, No. 441, dated 10th March 1863.
 To Bombay, No. 2767, dated 29th April 1863.
 From Bombay, No. 852, dated 18th April 1863.
 From Bombay, No. 962, dated 23rd April 1863, and enclosure.
 To Bombay, No. 3823, dated 15th June 1863.
 From Bombay, No. 2207, dated 25th July 1864, and enclosures.
 From Bombay, No. 2569, dated 26th August 1864, and enclosures.
 To Bombay, No. 5100, dated 1st November 1864.

A Comparative Statement of the cost of the Establishments of the High Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
 Statement of Original Suits, Regular Appeals and Applications for a special appeal instituted and disposed of in the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the years 1863 and 1864.

A Comparative Statement of the cost of the Establishments of the High Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		
	No.	Rupees.	No.	Rupees.	No.	Rupees.	
Chief Justice ...	1	6,000	1	5,000	1	5,000	
Puisne Judges ...	13	54,349	4	16,083	7	26,666	
	14	60,349	5	21,083	8	31,666	
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.							
<i>Salaries.</i>							
Advocate General ...	1	3,135	1	2,188	1	1,600	
Standing Counsel ...	1	1,333	..	..	1	1,200	
Solicitor to Government ...	1	2,000	..	*1,175	1	500	
Attorney for Paupers ...	..	..	..	..	1	(a) 650	
Administrator General ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	6,468	..	3,363	..	3,950	
Receiver ...	1	400	..	..	(c) 1	2,500	
Prothonotary ...	(b) 1	2,000	..	..	1	500	
Deputy ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor ...	..	..	1	1,000	1	750	
Ditto ditto Deputy ...	..	..	1	175	1	175	
Registrar ...	(d) 1	1,500	1	1,500	..	..	
Assistant ...	..	..	1	300	..	..	
Commissioner for taking accounts and Taxing Officer ...	(e) 1	1,000	1	1,100	1	2,700	
Ditto for taking Affidavits ...	..	..	..	..	2	750	
Judges' Clerk ...	1	500	1	550	3	630	
Sheriff ...	1	97	1	920	1	350	
„ Deputy ...	..	..	..	..	1	300	
Coroner ...	1	300	1	380	1	425	
Interpreters and Translators ...	5	2,200	3	886	7	2,230	
Ditto of Foreign Languages ...	..	..	1	158	1	100	
	..	14,465	..	10,332	..	15,360	
<i>Establishments for the preceding.</i>							
Office Establishment of the Registrar ...	..	2,196	..	416½	(f) 1,178	156	
Clerk of the Crown ...	..	(g) 750	..	(g) 533	..	..	
Insolvent Court Establishment ...	..	526	..	..	..	245	
Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer ...	..	(h) 528	..	..	..	269	
Advocate General ...	..	814	..	115	..	200	
Official Assignee ...	..	..	..	..	..	244	
Receiver ...	..	306	..	..	..	..	
Sheriff ...	..	603	..	458	..	132	
Coroner ...	..	108	..	211	..	121	
Clerk to the Chief Justice	..	45	..	..	..	..	
Interpreters and Translators	..	471	..	50	(i) 474	..	
Court House Establishment, including Crier and Miscellaneous	..	192½	..	236½	(j) 407½	..	
Office Servants not included in the above	..	..	..	486	..	..	
Peons for Judges	..	90	..	Not shown separately.	..	84	
Chobdars	..	..	..	..	(k) 424	..	
	..	6,129½	..	2,506	..	3,934½	

* This appointment appears to have been vacant on 1st May 1864.
 (a).—Besides commission at 5 per cent., whereas that of the Administrator General, Calcutta, is 3 per cent.

(b).—Is also Clerk of the Crown, Accountant General, Sealer and Taxing Officer.

(c).—Is also Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar.
 (d).—Is also Keeper of Records and Muniments, and performs the office duties of the former Master in Equity.

(e).—Is styled Chief Clerk and Commissioner for taking accounts.

(f).—For the Prothonotary and Keeper of the Records and Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar.

(g).—Also for the Prothonotary.

(h).—For Taxing Officer.

(i).—Includes two Assistant Translators on Rs. 180.

(j).—Includes Rupees 100 for Swearing Priests who are to be discontinued, and Rupees 200 for a Constable, a Court House-keeper and two Criers.

(k).—viz., 2 Tipstiffs Rs. 200
 14 Chobdars 224

	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	No.	Rupees.	No.	Rupees.	No.	Rupees.
APPELLATE BRANCH.						
<i>Salaries.</i>						
Registrar	1	1,700	..	2,000	..	2,000
Deputy	1	1,000	..	700	..	600
Assistants	4	1,600	..	..	..	400
Law Officers	2	600	..	280	..	(1)
Reporters	(m)3	1,800	..	400	..	..
	..	6,700	..	3,380	..	3,000
<i>Establishments for the preceding.</i>						
English Office	..	(n)6,161	{ ..	1,734	..	1,450
Native Office	..	..	{ ..	361	..	1,112
Interpreters	..	800	..	1,000	..	..
Translators	..	(o)4,795	..	1,450	..	..
Chobdars	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office Servants and Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	428
	..	335	..	337	..	534
	..	12,091	..	4,882	..	3,524

(1).—A Remembrancer for Legal Affairs on Rupees 500 is omitted, the nominally corresponding Office in Calcutta having also been omitted.

(m).—Three on Rupees 2,000 were temporarily sanctioned, but the actual charge is Rupees 1,800 for two Reporters and a Short-hand Writer.

(n).—Not separable as English and Native Offices. A separate detail is appended.

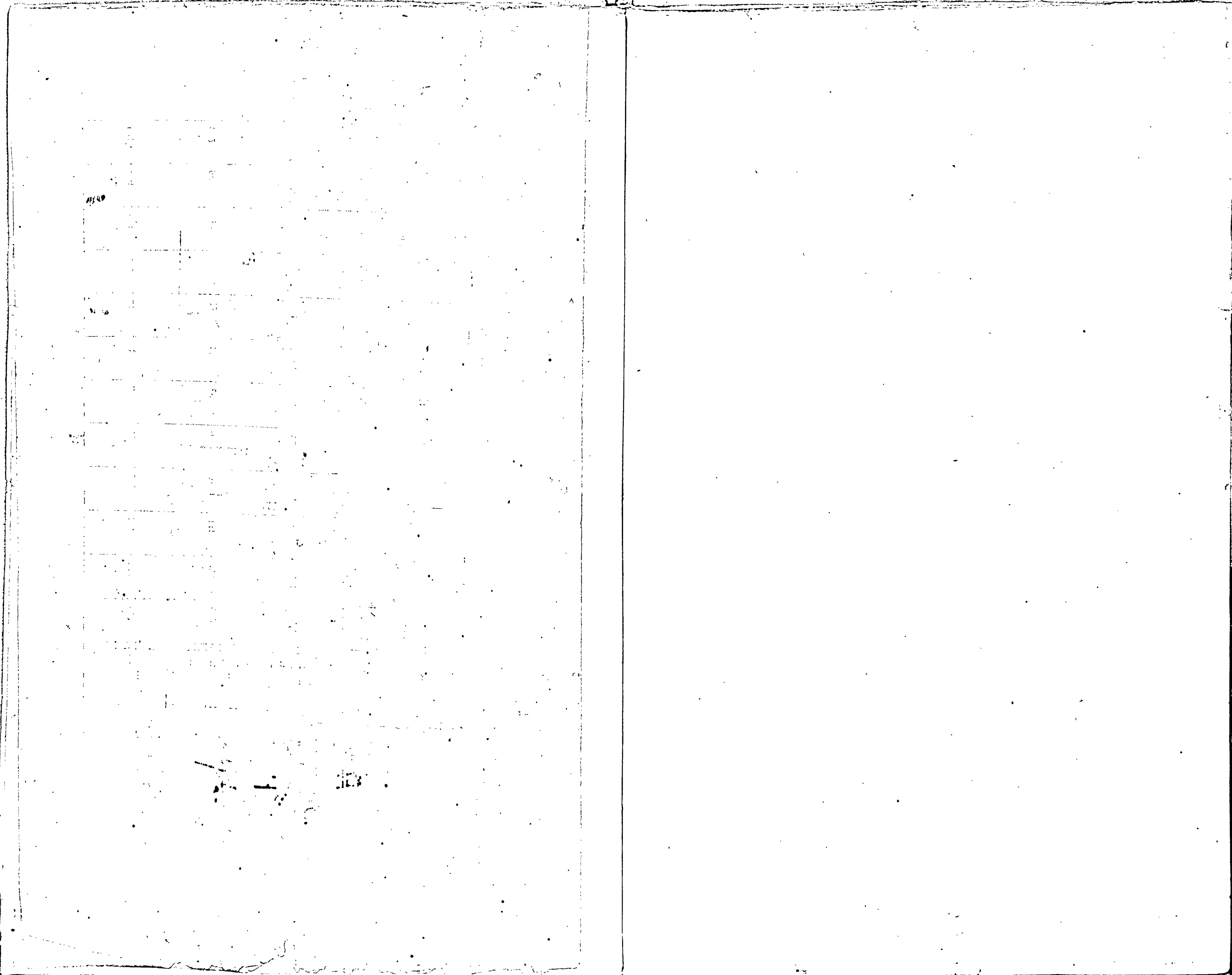
(o).—Includes Rupees 1,000 for extra Translators for one year.

ABSTRACT.

Judges	..	60,349	..	21,083	..	31,666
<i>Original Jurisdiction.</i>						
Salaries	..	14,465	..	10,332	..	15,360
Establishment	..	6,129½	..	2,506	..	3,931½
Total	..	20,594½	..	12,838	..	19,294½
<i>Appellate Branch.</i>						
Salaries	..	6,700	..	3,380	..	3,000
Establishment	..	12,091	..	4,882	..	3,524
	..	18,791	..	8,262	..	6,524
Total of—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salaries, including Judges	..	81,514	..	34,795	..	50,026
Establishment	..	18,222½	..	7,388	..	7,458½
Grand Total	..	99,734½	..	42,183	..	57,484½

State of Original suits, appeals, and applications for a special appeal instituted and disposed of in the years 1863 and 1864.

	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Remarks.
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	
Original suits instituted under Act VIII. of 1859.	1,135	1,335	335	369	591	851	
Original suits disposed of.	869	1,325	311	346	442	851	
Regular Appeals instituted.	595	569	76	83	20	9	
Regular Appeals disposed of.	1,250	716	89	98	15	18	
Applications for Special Appeals preferred.	3,639	3,830	526	497	870	994	
Applications for Special Appeals disposed of.	4,823	4,653	826	583	934	1,135	
Calcutta { Barrister Judges { Civilian	5 10 15 1	..	2 3 5 1	..	4 4 8 1	..	
Madras { Barrister Judges { Civilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay { Barrister Judges { Civilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	



No.

1866.

Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Judicial.

No. 7, DATED THE 7TH FEBRUARY.

(COPY.)

Letter to the Right Honorable the
Secretary of State for India.

With reference to Judicial Despatch No. 17,
dated 24th March, communicate a review of the
Establishment of Officers of the High Courts at
Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

In Ld. 40 490/60.

With copy of the Despatch 27 Feb 1866. Self 2

1891 Judicial Dept.

To
The Honorable Sir S. Biddleston A.
Ag. Chief Justice of the High Court
of Judicature Madras.

Honorable Sir.

I am directed to
transmit to you the annex-
ed copy of a Despatch from
the Right Honorable the
Secy of State calling for the
opinion of the Governor in
Council on the recommenda-
tion made by the Govt of
India in the 17th para of
their Despatch of the 7 Feb
1866 (a copy of which is
also enclosed) to the effect
that the number of Civilian
Judges in the Madras High
Court should be reduced
from three to two.

I am to request that
His

His Excellency in Council
may be favored with any
remarks the Honorable the
Judges may deem it proper
to make on the recommen-
dation in question.

Fort Saint George
6 February 1867.

From 18th March 1866 to 29-28

Richard 1864 Defiant

21-191

And let it be 210th
March 1868 22 5
Sept 25 - 21-10 of 1868

To
The Honorable
The Secy. of the
Treasury of the
United States

March 1868

Exd 6th February 1869