

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 4-6
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 9th June-93
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 2

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Judicial துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	1264-65 (153-155)	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	26-5-1980	-198-

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

26th May 1880, No. 1264.

Coroner of Madras.

Read the following paper:—

No. 153. From W. MORGAN, Esq., Acting Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th March 1880, No. 525.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, dated the 3rd March 1880, No. 490, and, in reply thereto, to transmit transcripts of the minutes recorded by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Kernan, Mr. Justice Kindersley, and Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar on the proposal therein stated.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

MINUTES.

The Chief Justice.—Reading Sections 3 and 8 of the Coroner's Act, IV of 1871, I am of opinion that the Government cannot curtail the limits of the jurisdiction of the Coroner without an alteration of the Coroner's Act or the passing of a law altering the local limits of the ordinary civil original jurisdiction of the High Court with which the limits of the Coroner's jurisdiction are co-extensive.

I presume the Legislative Council in 1871 saw no reason to think that, with the improved administration of the Police, there was no longer any necessity for the office of Coroner, and, assuming then that it is the opinion of the Government the office is to be maintained, it seems difficult to draw any line within the local limits of the High Court which would not include some of the aggregate of villages making up the City of Madras similar in their circumstances to those which by such lines would be excluded. On the other hand, although the inconveniences to which the Coroner called attention might be lessened by the curtailment of the area of his jurisdiction, they would not be altogether removed. He states in his letter, No. 70, dated 24th May 1878, No. 15-A, that bodies of persons dying unnatural deaths lie exposed in the public thoroughfare and that the Hindus and their children who reside in the street are obliged to starve till the matter is disposed of by the Coroner and an order made for the removal of the body.

Decent respect for the dead and regard for the public health calls for an alteration of this practice and a system might be devised which, while securing these ends, would at the same time obviate the inconvenience arising from the extensive area of the present jurisdiction of the Coroner.

It is suggested that the Municipality should be required to construct three mortuary-houses in different parts of the city,—say one near the Monegar Choultry, another near the General Hospital, and another near the Royapettah Dispensary,—to which the bodies of all persons dying unnatural deaths within the districts assigned to each centre should be conveyed for inquest. These houses might be constructed of iron pillars carrying ventilating roofs and walled with mats. For the conveyance of corpses corpse-doolies should be kept at police stations. On the occasion of an unnatural death a constable might be deputed to warn the Coroner and secure the attendance of witnesses, while another would take charge of the conveyance of the corpse to the mortuary-house. Proper arrangements might be made at the mortuary-house to respect caste prejudices. In few cases would it be necessary for the Coroner and the Jury to inspect the place where the death occurred. The system would, it is true, involve some little initial expenditure, but no more than the continuance of the Coroner's jurisdiction within curtailed limits demands, and if the limits be curtailed, some provision involving expense must be made for the inspection of corpses by Civil Surgeons where the bodies are found in the places excluded by an alteration of the existing jurisdiction of the Coroner.

Should the Government not see fit to approve of such or some similar improvements of the existing practice, the Court would, I presume, agree that the great distance which the Coroner may have to traverse in the discharge of his duties, by causing unavoidable delay in the holding of inquests, aggravate the evils arising from the present practice, and, seeing that the exclusive area is not of an urban character, would, as an alternative, not oppose an alteration of the law to facilitate a curtailment of the local area of the Coroner's jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Kernan.—Yes. I think that what the Government wish can only be done by alteration of the Coroner's Act.

Mr. Justice Kindersley.—There can be no doubt that the limits of the Coroner's jurisdiction cannot be restricted without an alteration of Act IV of 1871. If the inquests are too numerous for one Coroner, I do not think that much would be gained by cutting off the outlying villages where the population is not dense and inquests must be few. But the papers show that the number of inquests in 1878, the latest year for which a return is given, was 227, not reaching the ratio of two in three days. Probably the number may be increasing every year; but, seeing that most of the deaths must occur in the more thickly-populated parts of the town, I should have thought that one Coroner with the occasional assistance of a Deputy could discharge the duty. The office of Coroner is a very important one, and I should be sorry if any portion of the population of this town were deprived of the services of such an officer on account of the expense attending their increasing use of those services. The transportation of bodies to dead-houses would, I should think, be very inconvenient to friends of the deceased and be unfavorable to local inquiry.

Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar.—I think it is not desirable to exclude any part of Madras from the Coroner's jurisdiction. I fear that dead-houses would be inconvenient to relatives and friends of the deceased. It would be difficult to manage them without offending caste prejudices, and much inconvenience would be felt in arranging for a funeral in accordance with native usage at a distance from home and in a public place. If extra expenditure must be avoided, I would rather amend the Coroner's Act and exclude the rural portion of the city from his jurisdiction by empowering the local Government to define its area and to alter it from time to time. I would, however, arrange for the inspection of corpses by Civil Surgeons in the places which may be exempted from the Coroner's jurisdiction and thereby secure to the public the benefit of medical opinion in the cases of suspicious deaths.

No. 154.

ORDER THEREON, 26th May 1880, No. 1264.

Ordered that the following letter be addressed to the Government of India:—

[Here enter No. 1265, dated 26th May 1880.]

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Acting Registrar of the High Court.

Ed. J. W. Fischer.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Coroner of Madras.

No. 1265.

FROM

R. DAVIDSON, Esq., C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL).

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 20th February 1880, No. 212, requesting that it may be ascertained from the High Court at Madras whether the Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges have any objection to the proposed reduction of the Coroner's jurisdiction, and that the result of the inquiry may be communicated to the Government of India, and, in reply thereto, to forward a transcript of the minutes recorded on the subject by the Honorable the Judges of the High Court.

2. As regards the suggestion of the Chief Justice, I am to observe that it is objectionable from two points of view—that of Mr. Kindersley speaking as a Judge, and that of Mr. Muttusami Aiyar speaking as a native of the country.

3. This alternative proposal being therefore negatived, it only remains for His Grace the Governor in Council to repeat his application for the reduction of the limits of the Coroner's territorial jurisdiction.

4. With reference to Mr. Justice Kindersley's remark as to the *ratio* of inquests leaving the Coroner idle one day out of three, and giving him only one inquest per diem on the two other days, I am to say that inquests (whatever the ratio) will very often be required two or three together in a day without taking into account any adjournments there may be; these average twenty-five a year.

5. It may be brought to more prominent notice, what has been already urged and is noted by the Chief Justice at the end of his minute, viz., that a great part of the city is really entirely non-urban in character, and that, as the Civil Surgeons even now are called in by the Coroner to make *post mortem* examinations, it would equally be their business to attend to similar Police requisitions in the area which might be excluded under the powers proposed to be taken by the suggested Act.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chief Secretary.

OORACAMUND,
26th May 1880.

Ed. J. W. Fischer.

Govt. of 118801 Madras.

JUDICIAL.

To

THE ACTING REGISTRAR OF THE
HIGH COURT.

Dated May, 26th.

Isabel

Reed.

Indi.

G.O. 26th May 1880, No. 1261.

MAY.

Nos. 153-155.

Coroner of Madras.—Letter addressed to the
Government of India on the subject of the proposed
reduction of the Coroner's jurisdiction.

43

Regr. No.

HOME 1880 DEPT.

[]

From the Government of
Port St. George.

Dated 26th May 1880. No.
Issued Enclosures
Recd. Spare copies

D. No. Progs.
L. No. 1265. No.

Coroner of Madras - Forwarding transcript of
the minutes recorded by the Honorable the Judges
of the High Court on the subject of the proposed
reduction of the Coroner's jurisdiction.

Statement showing the number of Adjourned Inquests
held in Madras from the year 1840 to 1880 (upto date).

Years	No. of adjourned Inquests	Years	No. of adjourned Inquests	Years	No. of adjourned Inquests
1840	9	1854	7	1868	23
1841	12	1855	29	1869	34
1842	11	1856	39	1870	51
1843	7	1857	49	1871	46
1844	6	1858	51	1872	28
1845	12	1859	30	1873	10
1846	10	1860	26	1874	9
1847	9	1861	29	1875	4
1848	14	1862	32	1876	23
1849	19	1863	33	1877	55
1850	9	1864	36	1878	10
1851	8	1865	35	1879	9
1852	4	1866	39	1880 2 upto date	5
1853	11	1867	25		

Madras
Coroner's Office
12th May 1880.

James Norton.
Acting Coroner.

12. 5. 80

No. 16

From

Cardley Norton Esq^r
Acting Coroner of Madras

To

J. A. Davies Esq^r
Assistant Secretary to Government
Judicial Department

Sir,

With reference to your Official
Memorandum dated the 10th Instant,
I have the honor to enclose herein a
Statement showing the number of
adjourned Inquests held in Madras
from the year 1840 up to date and to
inform you that there is no record in
my Office prior to 1840 from which I
can trace out the number of adjourned
Inquests held from the year 1800.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Madras } Your Most Obedient Serv^t,
Coroner's Office } Cardley Norton
12th May 1880 } Acting Coroner

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of Govt. addressing a
letter to the Govt of India on the
subject of limiting the jurisdiction
of the Madras Coroner

Recirculated, together with a list
showing the annual number of
adjourned inquests.

FOR ORDERS.

His Grace the Governor
ordered this list (which
was missing from the papers,
to be supplied.
The delay is due to references
backwards & forwards, in order
to find it. A list has
now been obtained from the
Coroner's Office per
13/5/80

Judicial Department.

From
The Secy to Govt of Madras

The Secy to Govt of India

Dated 12th May 1880

(Bucknere (one))

Forwarded a statement to
showing the annual number of
adjourned inquests to H.E.
will be as from the
year 1840 up to 1879 and
inform that there is no
record in his Office
prior to 1840.

Circulars

Draft to the -

FOR ORDERS

! In dia. ng...

9 Notes -

Submitted with reference to
Hrs. D.F. (Crawichell's) remarks
that a note of 13th May by
the Asst. Secy. explains the
delay - The fresh draft
it was ordered by the
Chief Secy. was prepared
immediately on the return
of the papers from Madras -

7th July 1850
C. D. 11/50
21/50

10. 10. 1260-65 of 26. 5-2

10. 10. 1260-65 of 26. 5-2

cc 1/5
R 22/5

Please have the business
of the meeting made known
to the meeting by the time the
to present to the meeting of the
to the meeting and it will be
to the meeting by the time the
to the meeting by the time the
to the meeting by the time the

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

No. 1019

From the Dy Registrar of the High Court of
Judicature at Madras, dated 20th
March 1880, N° 525-

From the H. Ct. copy.

Say that, as requested the Chief J's suggestion -
in the first place, the construction in respect of
these duties would involve extraordinary expenses
not fall on the Imperial fisc - Memorandum
Ct on us need be charged with them -
2nd - that the suggestion is objectionable
from two points of view - Kindley's FOR ORDERS.
as an Imperial judge - & Mr. Cairns
as a Hindu.

Then repeat our appeal - may
Magistrate rate will be in, Judge
Kindley's remarks as to the
ratio of requests leaving the former
idle one day out of three, & only
doing him one request on two
two other days.

Repeat that, as allowed by C.J.
about of his note, a great part of
the City is really non-urban in
character; & that as the Civil
Surgeons even now are called in
by Coroner to make post-mortems -
they will have to attend to similar
Police inquiries in the area
we may be excluded, under the
proposed Bill taken of India
by the suggested Act.

27. April '80.

The proposal made
by this Government that in
order that the duties of the
Coroner may be performed
by him efficiently without
much ^{additional} expense, his territorial
jurisdiction should be con-
fined to the Town area of
Madras as distinguished
from its rural area was
desired by the Government
referred (G.O. 3rd March 1880, N° 490)
to the High Court for opinion.

All.

All the judges but the Honble Mr. Justice Innes have recorded Minutes on the subject.

The Chief Justice suggests the construction of dead houses, ^{or keeping} ~~burying~~ of corpses ~~down~~ at Police stations and the employment of Police to give notice of unnatural deaths to the Coroner and witnesses. This is a course preferable to the continuation of the Coroner's jurisdiction and adds that if the improvements suggested ^{by the Court} ~~by the Court~~ would ^{not} ~~be~~ opposed the proposals made by Govt. ^{as to jurisdiction of the Coroner} ~~as to jurisdiction of the Coroner~~ Kern J. is of the same opinion.

Kindersley J. is against the proposal and considers that the transportation of dead bodies to dead houses &c. would be a source of inconvenience to friends and unfavorable to local enquiry.

Muthuswami Aiyar J. is of opinion that it is not desirable to exclude any part of Madras from the Coroner's jurisdiction. He agrees with Mr. Kindersley in thinking that dead houses would be inconvenient to friends and relatives and adds that it would be difficult to manage them without offending caste prejudices. If extra expenditure must be avoided he would suggest that the Coroner's Act be amended and the local Government be empowered to define the Coroner's jurisdiction from time to time and that in those parts which may be excluded from the Coroner's jurisdiction Civil Surgeons be directed to inspect corpses in cases ^{in which} ~~in which~~ ^{where} ~~where~~ present a Coroner's inquest may be necessary.

similar to those in which inquest is held

AK 28/3

FOR ORDERS

1890. 1st 12th 4. 6. 5 of 26. 5. 00

1890

230/3

R 5/4

To the Secy & Gov: of India - Home Dep.

Sir -

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in letter of 20th Feb 1880 No. 212 from the Secy to Govt of India, I am directed to forward copies of Minutes recorded by the Hon. the Chief Justice & Judges of the High Court on the subject of the proposed enlargement of the limits of the jurisdiction of the former of such cases - It will be seen that although the Judges would prefer that no alteration should be made and that certain suggestions for modifying existing provisions, they are not strongly opposed to the legislation which is desired by the Govt.

2. The proposal of the Chief Justice

9/11/80 No. 1565-1880
No. 490-2-26-1880

25.04.1880. 697/26-5-80

Recd. 1880. Department
of the Secy to Govt
of India, Home
Department
at Madras.

To the Chief Secretary
& Government

25.04.1880. 697/26-5-80

25.04.1880. 697/26-5-80

Transmitting herewith

the Minutes recorded by
the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice
Srinivas, Mr. Justice Srinivas
and Mr. Justice Srinivas
on the proposed
alter in the jurisdiction
of the former of such
cases - It will be seen
that although the
Judges would prefer
that no alteration
should be made and
that certain
suggestions for
modifying existing
provisions, they are
not strongly
opposed to the
legislation which
is desired by the
Govt.

3. With regard to the artist's tendency
remains as to the average number
of inquiries held, it is observed
that in a matter of this kind
an average affords a very
imperfect criterion of the work
to be done - It between the ratio
of days & inquiries being
it is an all-around fall then
the Bureau is often required
to attend two or three inquiries
on the same day and these
inquiries are of a kind which

1871
 1872
 1873
 1874
 1875
 1876
 1877
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 1899
 1900

precludes delay.

4. After fully considering the proposals and objections made by the High Court, H. E. the Gov. in Council remains still of opinion, that, unless increased expenditure be incurred, it is essential to the proper discharge of his duties that the limits of the Provincial jurisdiction should be reduced & I am accordingly instructed to report the application of this Govt. that the necessary legislative action may be taken by the Govt. of India - As allowed by the Chief Justice in his Minute a great part of the City is really extrajurisdictional in character - and, as even now the District Civil Surgeons are called in by the Govt. to make post-mortem examinations, it would equally be their duty to attend to similar requisitions by the Police in the area wh. might be excluded under the powers

proposed to be taken by
the suggested act -

18/5/80

12 12 64

18/5/80

Nº 525

From

W. Morgan Esquire,
Acting Registrar of the
High Court of Judicature
at Madras.

To

R. Davidson Esquire C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary
to Government.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge
the receipt of the Proceedings of
Government, dated the 3rd March
1880, Nº 490, and in reply thereto
to transmit transcripts of the
Minutes recorded by the Chief Justice,
Mr. Justice Hernan, Mr. Justice
Hindley and Mr. Justice
Muttasami Rajar on the proposal
therein stated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

W. Morgan

Acting Registrar,
Appellate Side.

High Court of Judicature -
Madras 20th March 1880

W. Davidson

19/5

Minutes

28

The Chief Justice:- Reading Section 3 and 8 of the Coroners' Act IV of 1871, I am of opinion that the Government cannot curtail the limits of the jurisdiction of the Coroner without an alteration of the Coroners' Act or the passing of a law altering the local limits of the ordinary Civil original jurisdiction of the High Court with which the limits of the Coroner's jurisdiction are co-extensive.

conducting
we asked
spoke and

I presume the Legislative Council in 1871 saw no reason to think that with the improved administration of the Police, there was no longer any necessity for the Office of Coroner and assuming then that it is the opinion of the Government the Office is to be maintained, it seems difficult to draw any line within the local limits of the High Court which would not include some of the aggregate of villages

This for the time being
I think they could
not do without a
Coroner unless
some other person
in the Party may
conduct the inquests

villages making up the City of Madras similar in their circumstances to those which by such lines would be excluded. On the other hand although the inconveniences to which the Coroner, called attention might be lessened by the curtailment of the area of his jurisdiction, they would not be altogether removed. He states in his letter N^o. 70, 24th May 1878, N^o. 15 A, that bodies of persons dying unnatural deaths lie exposed in the public thoroughfare and that the Hindus and their children who reside in the street are obliged to stare till the matter is disposed of by the Coroner and an order made for the removal of the body.

Decent respects for the dead and regard for the public health calls for an alteration of this practice and a system might be devised which, while securing these

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ends, would at the same time obviate the inconvenience arising from the extensive area of the present jurisdiction of the Coroner.

It is suggested that the Municipality should be required to construct three mortuary houses in different parts of the City - say one near the Monagar Choultry - another near the General Hospital - and another near the Royapettah Dispensary, to which the bodies of all persons dying unnatural deaths within the District assigned to each centre should be conveyed for inquest. These houses might be constructed of iron pillars carrying ventilating roofs and walled with mats. For the conveyance of corpses, corpse doolies should be kept at Police Stations. On the occasion of an unnatural death, a constable might be deputed to warn the Coroner and secure the attendance of witnesses, while another would take charge of the conveyance

conveyance of the corpse to the mortuary
house. Proper arrangements might
be made at the mortuary house to
respect caste prejudices. In few cases
would it be necessary for the coroner
and the jury to inspect the place where
the death occurred. The system would,
it is true, involve some little initial
expenditure, but no more than the
continuance of the coroner's jurisdiction
within curtailed limits demands, and
if the limits be curtailed, some pro-
vision involving expense must be
made for the inspection of corpses by
Civil Surgeons where the bodies are
found in the places excluded by an
alteration of the existing jurisdiction
of the coroner.

Should the Government
not see fit to approve of such or
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I presume, agree that the great distance
which the coroner may have to traverse
in

in the discharge of his duties, by
causing unavoidable delay in the
holding of inquests, aggravate the
evils arising from the present practice,
and seeing that the exclusive area is not
of an urban character, would as an
alternative not oppose an alteration
of the law to facilitate a curtailment
of the local area of the coroner's
jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Herman:— Yes, I think
that what the Government wish can only
be done by alteration of the Coroner's
Act.

Mr. Justice Hindersley:— There can
be no doubt that the limits of the
coroner's jurisdiction cannot be
restricted without an alteration of
Act IV. of 1871. If the inquests are too
numerous for one coroner, I do not
think that much would be gained
by putting off the out-lying villages
where the population is not dense
and inquests must be few but
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the papers shew that the number of inquests in 1878 - the latest year for which a return is given - was 227, not reaching the ratio of two in three days. Probably the number may be increasing every year, but seeing that most of the deaths must occur in the more thickly populated parts of the town, I should have thought that one coroner with the occasional assistance of a deputy could discharge the duty. The Office of Coroner is a very important one, and I should be sorry if any portion of the population of this town were deprived of the services of such an officer on account of the expense attending their increasing use of those services.

The transportation of bodies to dead houses would, I should think, be very inconvenient to friends of the deceased, and be unfavorable to local inquiry.

Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar. I think it

it is not desirable to exclude any part of Madras from the coroner's jurisdiction. I fear that dead houses would be inconvenient to relatives and friends of the deceased. It would be difficult to manage them without offending caste prejudices and much inconvenience would be felt in arranging for a funeral in accordance with native usage at a distance from home and in a public place. If extra expenditure must be avoided, I would rather amend the coroner's act and exclude the rural portion of the city from his jurisdiction by empowering the local government to define its area and to alter it from time to time. I would, however, arrange for the inspection of corpses by Civil Surgeons in the places which may be exempted from the coroner's jurisdiction and thereby secure to the public the benefit of medical opinion in

coroner's jurisdiction
to exclude
the rural
portion of the
city from his
jurisdiction
by empowering
the local government
to define its area
and to alter it
from time to time

1879/80

to the sq. R4 areas of the } 1000 ft. R1000
- high canal } 576 ft. R576
40 ft. R40

12/2/80 No 2125
 Secy to the Govt of India
 Home Revenue & Agricultural Department
 (Judicial)

Secretary to the Government of India
 Home Revenue & Agricultural Department
 (Judicial)

Sir

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 20th February 1880, No. 212, requesting that it may be ascertained from the High Court at Madras whether the Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges have any objection to the proposed reduction of the Coroner's jurisdiction, and that the result of the inquiry may be communicated to the Government of India, and in reply thereto, to forward a transcript of the minutes recorded on the subject by the Honorable the Judges of the High Court.

2. As regards the suggestion of the Chief Justice, I am to observe [in the first place, I would point out that the construction & upkeep of these deadhouses with all their attendant expenses is not all on the Government -

MC

12/2/80
 Secy to the Govt of India
 Home Revenue & Agricultural Department
 (Judicial)

12/2/80
 Secy to the Govt of India
 Home Revenue & Agricultural Department
 (Judicial)

The number of adjournments in the return of the Court is not to be taken into account -

subsidary expenses, would have to be a charge on Provincial Funds, the Municipal Council on no account be charged with them; and secondly that the suggestion is objectionable from two points of view, that of Mr. Kindsley, as an English Judge, and that of Mr. Muttiahawamy Iyer, as a Hindu. 3. This alternative proposal of being therefore negatived, it only remains only for His Grace the Governor in Council to repeat his application for the reduction of the limits of the Coroner's jurisdiction. 4. With reference to Mr. Justice Kindsley's remark as to the ratio of inquests leaving the Coroner idle one day out of three, and giving him only one inquest per diem on the two other days, I am to say that inquests (whatever the ratio will be) are often (come) two or three together in a day, without taking into account the adjournments there may be. 5. It may be brought to more

25-2-80

prominent notice, what has
 been already urged, & is
 allowed by the Chief Justice
 at the end of his note that
 a great part of the City is
 really non-urban in character,
 & that as the Civil Surgeons
 even now are called upon in
 by the Coroner to make
 post-mortems, they would have
 to attend to similar Police
 requisitions in the area, which
 might be excluded under the
 powers proposed to be taken
 by the suggested Act.

18/4/80. J. V.

Recommended.
 26 May 1880

1266/5

Recd.
 dated

Nos.

187. No.

Obol. of 187 1 311 adms.

1111

20/5/80

210/4

11-4

2-8-18

Govt. of Madras.

11-1-18

15-7-18

28-7-18

J. E.

G. O. 7th May 1880, No. 1264
1265
Nos. 153-155

Comr of the Rev.

For a translation
of the minutes recorded
by the Honble the Judges
of the High Court on the
subject of the proposed
reduction of the
Comr's jurisdiction

letter addressed to the
Honble the Comr on the
subject of the proposed
reduction of the Comr's
jurisdiction.