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FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1834.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, June 27, 1834.

THE following regulation must be observed by all persons (His Majesty's subjects), upon presentation to the King:

The person being presented is to kneel upon the right knee and kiss His Majesty's hand, then rise, bow and retire.

St. James's-Palace, June 25, 1834.

THE following Petition was this day presented to His Majesty at the Levee, and graciously received:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the British and other Inhabitants of the City of Calcutta,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the trial of disputed matters of fact by means of a jury, which was formerly the peculiar feature of English jurisprudence, has been adopted into the codes of surrounding nations, and is beginning to be regarded as the inseparable characteristic of liberal forms of government:

That jury trial has accompanied English law into all the colonies and settlements founded by Englishmen:

That its introduction into Bengal, in criminal matters, is coeval with the first establishment of a regular tribunal by charter, erecting the Mayor's Court of Calcutta in the Christian year 1726; and that as far as your petitioners can discover, the sole reason for its non-extension to civil cases also, was the want of a body of jurymen sufficiently numerous to ensure attendance and impartiality; the place of a jury in civil cases was, however, in some measure supplied in that Court by the number of its own

members and all practical men selected from the European inhabitants at large:

That the subsequent erection of the Supreme Court of Fort William, by the charter of 1774, was expected by the British inhabitants to have brought with it the extension of jury trial to civil actions, but their hopes were destroyed by a solemn decision and declaration of the judges, in the year 1779, that, "except in criminal cases, they had no authority to try by jury:"

That the British inhabitants of that period, surprised and mortified to find that, instead of acquiring the benefit of a jury, the trial of matters of fact had been transferred from a numerous tribunal of practical men to a limited bench of professional judges, presented petitions, first to the Supreme Court, and afterwards to His Majesty, expressing strongly their concern at such a departure from the maxims of English law, and their alarm at the establishment of a court who were at once judges and jury, judges of common law and judges of equity, and "invested with uncontrolled and indefinite powers, such as no men were to be trusted with:"

That the ill success of those petitions can only be attributed to the conviction of the continued want of a sufficient body of jurymen, and to the silence of the native population of that day upon the matter:

That these adverse circumstances have ceased to operate, and the time has arrived when jury trial in all cases not only is practicable but is ardently desired; that Europeans qualified to serve as jurymen have multiplied tenfold; that qualified Christian inhabitants of other than European birth are become still more numerous; and that the Asiatic population not only has learnt to appreciate trial by jury, but contains many individuals qualified in all respects to exercise the functions of jurymen:

That your Majesty must not suppose the principle of jury trial to be anywise alien to the habits or opinions of the people of Hindoostan who hail it as