M.R.O. 1—38,060—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1127 Press Mis.
73.74
Dated 1—9— 1873

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 73. Read the following letter from W. DOWDESWELL, Esq., Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857 ; to E. MALTBY, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Chingleput, 19th August 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the record of a trial held before me under Act XIV of 1857, Government, *versus* Syed Hamed Jellal.

1. The evidence in this case appears to me to be so ample as to require but little comment.

2. Considering it desirable that the word " Sedition " should be clearly explained, so that it might be seen what acts of the Prisoner come strictly within the definitions of that crime, I referred to Deacon's Digest of the Criminal Law, and find under the Head of

" What acts amount to sedition, "

"all contemptuous, indecent, or malicious observations upon the person of the King, or his Government, whether by writing or speaking, or by tokens, calculated to lessen him in the esteem of his subjects, to weaken his Government, or to raise jealousies of him amongst the people, will fall under the notion of sedition." It is clear, then, that several of the acts of the Prisoner were of such a nature, as are classed under the head of sedition.

3. When this Prisoner was first examined before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 27th July, he stated he did not know the Jemadar Shaik Boodun, *alias* Boodun Saib, or any of the Sepoys of the Detachment stationed here. In his defence before the Court, he has tried to qualify this assertion, by explaining that he meant to say, he was not on *intimate* terms with any of them ; but this amounts simply to prevarication. It has been proved he knew them well, and moreover used to expound the Mohemedan Scriptures to them.

4. On the same day he wished to make it appear that his enemies must have put that manuscript, relative to the *greased* cartridges, among his papers ; but as no one could have supposed his house would be searched, no person could have had any object in so doing ; even the Head Assistant Magistrate himself did not know that it would be advisable to search this Prisoner's house, till a few minutes before the search was made, and it was done simply because there was reason to suppose the Prisoner had attended a meeting at night, where Sultan Bux, and a party from Madras had been present.

5. It has been clearly proved no person had access to the papers after they were seized, until they were examined in the presence of the Head Assistant Magistrate, therefore there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement made by the Prisoner.

6. The reason why these papers were deposited in a room in the Rai Mahal, was that they might be placed in perfect security, there being at present no Cutcherry for the Head Assistant Magistrate at this station. The key, also, having been delivered to the European Jailor, prevents the possibility of any persons getting access to the papers ; and the seals were all perfect the next morning.

7. The contents of the manuscript marked A, appear to form the basis of many of the seditious reports spread by Prisoner, which he doubtless embellished with much additional matter of his own invention.

8. It appears to me, that the object of the Prisoner in spreading these seditious and treason-

able reports, was to create a feeling of disaffection towards the British Government; so that if a disturbance should take place, the Sepoys and others might decline to assist in quelling it.

9. The Prisoner was repeatedly warned against criminating himself, and recommended to consider well the questions he put to the witnesses, as his irritability led him several times to make remarks which were so unguarded, that they would have criminated himself unless instantly retracted; such parts of the evidence as bore against the Prisoner, were pointed out, and he was informed, that he might offer any explanation he thought proper, and at the same time cautioned to avoid criminating himself. He therefore had every opportunity of making a defence, could he have done so.

10. It will be seen, that after having denied that he had ever read any paper in the Court room of the Principal Sudr Ameen, he voluntarily stated that as those persons did not understand the Persian language, he interpreted the news to them.

11. Before the Head Assistant Magistrate, after having denied every thing, he put the following questions to the witness, Shaik Hamed, Sepoy.

Q.—Did I tell this voluntarily, or on being asked?

A.—You told it to any persons who asked you for news.

Q.—Did I not tell it with sorrow?

A.—No you told it, as if you were very glad.

12. In conclusion, I consider it my duty to bring to the notice of Government that the improper conduct of this Prisoner was at once brought to my notice by the Principal Sudr Ameen, and that the Sheristadar of my Court has, in addition to his own heavy duties, spared no exertions in assisting the Head Assistant Magistrate in conducting the investigation.

13. I must further point out that the conduct of the Jemadar of the Detachment, Khadar Khan, a Mussulman, appears to entitle him to much praise, as he evidently took measures to stop the seeds of sedition being spread among the men by their own Moulavee.

(Signed) W. DOWDESWELL,
Commissioner.

Charge, Treason.

Government, *versus* Syed Homed Zellal.

1st. For having from time to time, within the last two months, with a treasonable and seditious design, wilfully spread false, and scandalous reports among the Detachment of Veteran Sepoys quartered at Chingleput, such reports accusing the Bengal Government of having *ordered* the Sepoys of the Bengal Army to bite cartridges greased with the fat of cows and pigs, thereby insulting their prejudices of religion and caste, and by these means causing the mutiny in the Bengal Army.

2nd. For having on the 26th July 1857, a seditious manuscript paper in his possession, referring to the issue of the above described greased cartridges to the Bengal Sepoys, as being the cause of the mutiny throughout the Bengal Army.

3rdly. For having seditiously and wilfully informed the Veteran Sepoys of the Detachment at Chingleput, from time to time, within the last two months, that it was the intention of the

Madras Government to cause the Sepoys of the Madras Army to use cartridges greased similarly to those, which, he had before informed them, were the cause of the mutiny in Bengal: thereby endeavouring to seduce them from their allegiance to the British Government, and duty to the East India Company, and to incite them to mutiny and disobedience.

Question put to the Prisoner.—You have heard the three charges read over to you; do you perfectly understand them all?

Answer.—I perfectly understand them.

Q.—Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

A.—I plead not guilty.

Nullamootoo, Havildar of the detachment of Invalids stationed at Chingleput.

I know the Prisoner Syed Hamed Zellal; he passes through the Sepoy lines morning and evening, as he goes to and returns from Court. He frequently speaks to the Sepoys. I have seen him speaking with the Havildar Sheik Boodun, *alias* Boodun Sahib, as he was passing in the street, at different times when they happened to meet. I therefore know they are acquainted with each other.

The Prisoner states he has no questions to ask.

Jemadar Khadur Khan.

I know the Prisoner Syed Homed Zellal, he occasionally talks to different Sepoys. I know that the Havildar Sheik Boodun is acquainted with the Prisoner. I heard from Havildar Sheik Boodun, *alias* Boodun Sahib, that Prisoner had read the newspapers to him. It was currently reported that the Prisoner used to read newspapers to different persons. The Havildar Sheik Boodun, *alias* Boodun Sahib, informed me, the Prisoner Syed Hamed Zellal had received news, that five Regiments of the Bengal Army had revolted, or mutinied, and had killed their Officers, and robbed the Treasury, and had gone to Delhi, and joined the opposite party (meaning persons opposed to Government). There was a report in the lines, that this mutiny had been caused by the Sepoys being told to bite cartridges greased with the fat of cows and pigs. This report was also current in the Town, and I reported this to the Commanding Officer. There was a rumour in the Bazar that the two Native Battalions at Trichinopoly were prepared to mutiny. I do not know how this report got into circulation, but suspect the Prisoner spread it.

The Prisoner states he has no questions to ask.

Sheik Homed, a Sepoy.

I know the Prisoner Syed Hamed Zellal, he is a resident of Chingleput, I have seen him at different times bring newspapers to the Sepoy lines, and read the news openly. I have seen him talking to Sheik Boodun, *alias* Boodun Sahib, the Havildar, and reading the newspaper to him. I heard the Prisoner mention that cartridges greased with the fat of the forbidden animal (pig) and the cow, had been given to the Bengal Sepoys, who had refused to put them to their mouths, (*i. e.* to bite them); and on the Officers endeavoring to make them do so, the Sepoys had turned against their Officers, and killed them; that five Regiments had thus mutinied, and plundered the

Treasury, and had gone to join the Mogaly army, *i. e.* that of the King of Delhi ; and that the same description of cartridges were about to be given to the Madras troops. I heard him say this 2 or 3 times. The Havildar Boodun Sahib used to ask Prisoner for the news, and the Prisoner used to stop, and if he had a newspaper he would read it, if not he would verbally report the news. The Sepoys were frightened at the report that those cartridges were to be given to the Madras Army, as, if that were done, they would be obliged to leave the Army. This Prisoner explains religion to the Sepoys, or any person who seeks information. He mentioned about the greased cartridges a few days (it may be about ten, I do not remember exactly) before Sultan Buksh was arrested.

N.B.—The Prisoner declines asking any question, except who tutored you to give evidence against me ? which question is not allowed to be put.

The Prisoner is informed that he asked certain questions of this witness before the Head Assistant Magistrate, and is now asked if he wishes to put them again ; he declines.

Kistna Row, Peishcar.

I was present when the Prisoner's house was examined on the day Sultan Buksh was arrested. I sawall his papers carefully carried to the Fort, and delivered them to the Court Sheristadar as directed. I showed them to Mr. Tod, the Head Assistant Magistrate. No person on the road touched those papers. I know nothing more.

The Prisoner states he has no questions to ask.

Post Office Writer, Narrainiengar.

I know the Prisoner Syed Hamed Jallaul now before the Court. During the last two months, this Prisoner has been in constant correspondence with parties at Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Porto Novo, Cuddalore, Triplicane, and Madras, and occasionally Wallajabad.

Prisoner states he has no questions to ask.

Narasimmooloo Naidoo, Sheristadar of the Court.

In consequence of the Head Assistant Magistrate not having any person acquainted with Hindoostanee, to assist him in looking through a mass of papers, I, and the Persian Goomastah, were directed by the Judge to assist the Head Assistant Magistrate.

I saw the bundles of papers brought to the Fort by the Police Peishkar, and by directions of the Head Assistant Magistrate, and with the consent of the Judge, I caused them to be sealed up, and lodged in a room in the Rai Mahal. This was on Sunday, the 26th July. I delivered these bundles so sealed, the next morning, to the Head Assistant Magistrate. Directly the papers were sealed up in the cloths, they were placed in the room. The key was delivered to the Jailor. There was a guard on the steps leading to the room where these papers were deposited.

On the following morning, by desire of the Head Assistant Magistrate, I opened the bundles in his presence, and caused the Persian Moonshee, Mohamed Ismail, to examine the different papers. I found among them some newspapers in the Persian language, and inside one of the

papers, the manuscript market A, now before the Court bearing reference to cartridges given to the Sepoys in Bengal. I immediately presented it to the Head Assistant Magistrate, who attested the same with his signature.

At the desire of the Judge, about a month or so ago, I requested the Prisoner to send the newspapers he had lately received to the Judge, who wished to see them. He promised to send them to the Judge's house. He, not having done so for a week, I was again desired by the Judge to request the Prisoner to send him the newspapers; and I again requested the Prisoner to do so ; and he promised to send them that day. Some days afterwards, he produced one newspaper, which the Judge requested the Prisoner to read in the Hindoostanee language. As this Prisoner's style of reading was unintelligible, the Judge had the paper read by the Moonshee, Mohamed Ismail, in Hindoostanee; as that paper did not contain the news the Judge wished to hear, I was directed to take the paper to the Principal Sudr Ameen, and ask if that was the paper to which he had referred, when in conversation with the Judge. The Principal Sudr Ameen desired his Head Writer to examine the paper, and he said that the news to which the Principal Sudr Ameen had referred, was in manuscript and not in print.

There was a bazar report that the troops at Trichinopoly were in a state of excitement, they having heard of the mutiny in Bengal. There was another report that the troops at the Mount had been disarmed, and the Treasury at Cuddapah had been plundered. These reports were quite current in the bazaar. On the Judge mentioning that he had heard there were reports about the troops, &c., in circulation in the bazaar, I mentioned the above reports as being talked of by different people. Who circulated them, I do not know.

I have examined all the newspapers that were found, and nothing is mentioned in them to show the troops at Trichinopoly had revolted; neither is there any thing to show that there were any grounds for saying the Madras troops were to have the greased cartridges objected to.

Davarumba Moodelly, Head Writer in the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court.

I know the Prisoner Syed Homed Jallal ; he is a Gomastah of the Court, translates the Persian Calendars, &c. ; about 50 days ago, he came to the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court room, the Principal Sudr Ameen was not present, and on one of the servants asking him the news, he produced a paper, I think it was a written paper, but am not quite sure, and began to read about the wars in Bengal. He read three accounts of the mutiny, and murders at different places in Bengal, and that the Rebels had got possession of certain stations, and mentioned that mutinies were about to occur at other places. I do not remember exactly, whether he mentioned the cause of these mutinies having occurred ; he further mentioned something about Trichinopoly, either that the Troops had mutinied, or were about to mutiny. He said something also about Hyderabad, that the Nizam had ordered all the Troops that received pay from him should come within his Territories. Meaning into the service of his own country (*i. e.* his own personal service). I reported this to the Principal Sudr Ameen. The Principal Sudr Ameen directed me to go to the Prisoner's house, with the Duffadar of the Court, to ask him for the paper which bore reference to the Troops at Trichinopoly. Prisoner informed me he had not got it, he had sent it to some Mussulman, and then said all the places that he had said were captured by the mutineers, had been re-taken by the British Troops, and that he could not remember that there was any news in the papers about the Trichinopoly Troops. This is all I

know, I only mentioned the news about Trichinopoly to the Principal Sudr Ameen, as the rest had no reference to our Presidency.

The Prisoner states he has no questions to ask.

Govind Naik, a peon of the Jail.

I know the Prisoner, I have seen him talking with the Havildar Boodun Sahib of the Detachment, now in arrest, four or five times. One day Prisoner brought some papers in his hand, talked in Hindustanee to this Havildar, when on Jail guard. I once saw the Havildar talking to this Prisoner at his, Prisoner's, house; this was about 20 days ago. I do not undertand Hindustanee. I only know a few words.

Prisoner states he has no questions to ask.

Mohamed Ismail, Court Moonshee.

I know the Prisoner, I was directed to assist the Sheristadar, in examining certain papers, which I was told belonged to the Prisoner. Inside one of the Newspapers, a manuscript paper was found, and I read it to the Sheristadar. It bore reference to the war in Bengal, and to cartridges on account of which the mutiny had occurred. The document marked A, now shown me, is the same document.

Prisoner states he has no questions to ask.

Havildar Pudmanappa Naidoo.

I know the Prisoner, I saw him one day about 20 days or so, ago, between 3 and 5 o'clock, reading a paper to the Sepoys at the Barrack guard; he was reading about the wars, and mutiny in Bengal, and about cartridges, he said the mutiny was caused by the cartridges having been greased with fat, which was hurtful to their feelings, *viz.* that of the pig, and cow. He did not speak out *directly*, but spoke so as to make us believe, the same cartridges would be given to the Madras Army.

Prisoner states he has no questions to ask.

Annuswamy Moodelly, Writer in the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court.

I know the Prisoner Syed Homed Jallal, he translates the Calendars, &c., of the Court into Persian. About a month and a half ago, about ½ past 3 P. M., this Prisoner came to the Court, and produced a written paper from which he read a list of the places that had been taken by the mutineers in Bengal, and those places which were likely to be taken, and those places where the troops were in a state of mutiny. He also said the Troops at Trichinopoly were about to commence a mutiny. This is all I heard, as I went to drink water.

Question.—By the Prisoner.

Is it not customary when people receive newspapers, in different languages, to report the news to each other?

Answer.—I do not know about newspapers, the paper the Prisoner read was a written paper.

Prisoner here voluntarily remarks, that as these persons do not understand the Persian language, he interpreted the news to them.

Allagherry Sawmy, a lame Naigue.

I know the Prisoner Syed Hamed Jallal; about one month ago, the Prisoner came from the Hospital to the Barrack Guard about 5 P. M., and told us that he had got Delhi news. He then said that greased cartridges had been given to the Battalions in Bengal, and they refused to use them, and other Battalions were ordered to guard them; but all these Battalions joined together, and mutinied, and went to Delhi, and put the King of Delhi on the Guddee, and that all the minor Rajahs and Nabobs, &c., were about to attack the British Government. Considering this Prisoner's report as being against the Government whose salt I was eating, (*i. e.* in whose service I am,) I reported this to the Havildar, and the Havildar reported it to the Jamadar, who reported it to the Commanding Officer.

The Prisoner said, the reason why the Sepoys refused the cartridges, was because they were greased with the fat of pigs and cows.

The Prisoner did not say *distinctly*, that similarly greased cartridges would be given to the Madras Troops; but by his remarks we were led to believe such cartridges would be given to the Madras Army, of course we Sepoys, were therefore much alarmed; and I considered it would be improper if I concealed this from the Commanding Officer.

Question by Prisoner.— What are the names of the other Sepoys?

A.—As I do not remember the exact day, or what particular men were for guard that day, I cannot tell.

Prisoner has no further questions to put.

Prisoner's Defence.

Q.—You have heard the evidence for the prosecution. What defence do you make to the 1st charge?

A.—I never took any newspaper or letter to the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court room, or to the Sepoys, to read the news; but when people asked me, or talked about the mutiny in Bengal, I told them what news I had heard.

Q.—You have heard the evidence against you on the 2nd charge. What have you to say in your defence?

A.—I know nothing about the paper relating to the greased cartridges, I never saw it till it was shown to me when before the Head Assistant Magistrate. I told the Head Assistant Magistrate that it was not in my hand writing, and I did not know how it came among my papers.

Q.—You have heard the evidence against you on the 3rd charge. What have you to say in your defence?

A.—The evidence against me for the 3rd charge is all false. I never did or said any thing of the sort.

It is explained to the Prisoner that he need not criminate himself, and that he is at liberty to offer explanation on any point that bears against him, or not, as he may think proper.

Remarks by the Prisoner.—The Mahomedan Sepoys who have given evidence cannot be looked on as true Mussulmen, as only those persons can be true Mussulmen, who read their prayers; but as these persons do not read their prayers, their evidence ought not to be taken.

Q.—Before the Head Assistant Magistrate, you stated you did not know the Havildar Sheik Boodun, *alias* Boodun Sahib, or any of the Sepoys, and that you could swear to that. Do you wish to offer any explanation regarding that?

A.—When I said I did not know the Havildar or Sepoys, I meant to say, that they were not my friends, that is, they did not come to eat at my house, nor did I go to eat at theirs.

(Signed) W. DOWDESWELL,
Commissioner, under Act XIV of 1857.

Cause the items to be sealed up and

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 1st September 1857.

A.

Translation of the manuscript, found among the papers belonging to Syed Homed Jallal Saib, English news, 16th May 1857.

It appears that there is a great disorder in the Bengal Army. On the 23rd April, Colonel B. Smith ordered the cartridges to be bitten, the Sepoys refused to do so (a portion here is unintelligible). On the following day, they at first intimated that they would agree to use them (Cartridges); but when the Officers, came and gave them orders to do so, they fired their muskets at their Officers, in consequence of which some were killed; afterwards that one Battalion was disbanded, Bengal, 6th May. The 7th Regiment followed the example of Bengal, Oude, 9th May. For increase of pay, one Battalion fought, and was disbanded, Bengal do. Delhi, regarding biting or using the cartridges.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) W. DOWDESWELL,
Commissioner.

N. B.—This document is not clearly or fully drawn out, it appears a sort of Memo, which a narrator may enlarge upon; and the dates of place and month given to vouch for the correctness of any thing he may say.

(Signed) W. DOWDESWELL,
Commissioner.

Prosecutor, Government, *versus* Prisoner Syed Homed Zellal.

The Commissioner having carefully considered all the evidence for the Prosecution, and heard what the Prisoner had to say in his defence, finds the Prisoner Syed Homed Zellal guilty of all the charges, and sentences him to 7 years imprisonment, with hard labor in irons, under Section I, Act XIV of 1857, at such place as the Right Honorable the Governor in Council may deem fit.

Chingleput, Commissioner's Court, 17th August.

(Signed) W. DOWDESWELL,
Commissioner, under Act XIV of 1857.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. DOWDESWELL,
Commissioner.

No. 74. ORDER THEREON, No. 1127; dated 1st September 1857.

In this letter the Commissioner reports the result of a trial held before him. A prisoner named Syed Hamed Jellal, was committed by the Head Assistant Magistrate on three charges of sedition and treason, and being found guilty of all the charges, was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment with hard labor in irons, at such place as the Governor in Council may deem fit.

The Government direct that, until further orders, this Prisoner is to be kept in confinement without hard labor.

(Signed) E. MALTBY,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Exd. H. Morgan.

Post Office Writer Karrasuengar.

I Know the Prisoner Syed Hamed Jallaul now before the Court. During the last two months, this Prisoner has been in conduct correspondence with parties at Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Porto Novo Cuddalore, Tripliecane and Madras, and occasionally Wallajabad.

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I saw the bundles of papers brought to the Fort by the Police Peshkar, and by directions of the Head Asst. Magistrate and with the consent of the Judge, caused them to be sealed up, and

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This was on Sunday the 26th July - I delivered
these bundles so sealed the next morning
to the Head Asst Magistrate - Directly the
papers were sealed up in the cloths, they
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delivered to the Sailor. There was a guard
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Chungleput 19th August 57

From

W. Dowdeswell Esqre
Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857

To

E. Maltby Esqre
Actg Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

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1 The evidence in this case appears to me to be so ample as to require but little comment -

2 Considering it desirable that the word "Sedition" should be clearly explained so that it might be seen what acts of the Prisoner come strictly within the definition of that crime, I referred to Deacon's Digest of the Criminal Law and find under the Head of "What acts amount to Sedition"

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You must release the innocent: or order a re-
investigation before the Adawlut.

It is clear then that several of the acts of the Prisoner were of such a nature as are classed under the Head of sedition.

3 When this Prisoner was first examined before the Head Asst. Magistrate on the 27th July he stated he did not know the Jamadar Shaik Boodin alias Boodun Saib, or any of the Sepoys of the Detachment stationed here. In his defence before the Court, he has tried to qualify this assertion by explaining that he meant to say, he was not on intimate terms with any of them; but this amounts simply to prevarication. It has been proved he knew them well, and moreover used to expound the Mohemadan Scriptures to them.

4 On the same day he wished to make it appear that his enemies must have put that manuscript relative to the greased cartridges, among his papers; but as no one could have supposed his house would be searched, no person could have had any object in so doing. Even the Head Asst. Magistrate himself did not know that it would be advisable to search this Prisoner's house, till a few minutes before the search was made, and it was done simply because there was reason to suppose the Prisoner had attended a meeting at night where Sultan Bay and a party from Madras had been present.

5 It has been clearly proved no person had access to the papers after they were seized, until they were examined in the presence of the Head Asst. Magistrate. therefore there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement made by the Prisoner.

6 The reason why these papers were deposited in a room in the Rai Mahal, was that they might be placed in perfect security, there being at present no Cutcherry for the Head Asst. Magistrate at this station. The key also having been delivered to the European Sailor, prevents the possibility of any persons getting access to the papers; and the seals were all perfect the next morning.

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8 It appears to me that the object of the Prisoner in spreading these seditious & treasonable reports, was to create a feeling of disaffection towards the British Government; so that if a disturbance should take place, the Sepoys and others might decline to assist in quelling it.

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He therefore had every opportunity of making a defence, could he have done so.

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11 Before the Head Assl Magistrate, after having denied every thing he put the following questions to the Witness Shaik Hamed Sepoy.

Q. Did I tell this voluntarily or on being asked?

A. You told it to any persons who asked you for news.

Q. Did I not tell it with sorrow?

A. No. you told it as if you were very glad.

12 In conclusion, I consider it my duty to bring to the notice of Government that the improper conduct of this Prisoner was at once brought to my notice by the Principal Sudr Ameen and that the Sheristadar of my Court has in addition to his own heavy duties spared no exertions in assisting the Head Assl Magistrate in conducting the investigations.

13 I must further point out that the conduct of the Jamadar of the Detachment Khader Khan a Mussulman appears to entitle him to much praises, as he evidently took measures to stop the seeds of sedition being spread among the men by their wrong Moulavee.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient servant
W Tydestall
Commissioner

Chungleput
Commissioners Court
19th August 57.

ture.

جناب بین ای مالت بی اسکویر ممبر آف ریونی بورڈ فیوضانہ کے

یہہ عاجزہ عوض بے بے کنیز طرح کے عاجزی سے عرض کرتی ہی کہ خاوند اور فرزندان اس غریب کے فقط بسبب مفسدی دشمنان کے قید مین سرکار کے سیئری ہین اس سبب مین اور میرے چھوٹے چھوٹے بچی کوئی ہمارا وارث گہر مین نا ہونیسے نہایت حیران اور سرگردان اور رہو کی بیابان ہین اور سب صاحبان کو روشن ہی کہ میرا خاوند سید احمد جلال منشی بہت مدت سے سرکار کا نمک کہا کر کمپنی مین پرورش پاکر بڑے بڑے سرداران کو پڑہا کر کئی سرٹیفکٹان دکہا کر اسپے وسیلے سے اور امانت داری سے خدمت پولس کو ۲۰ لور منجہ کو یم کی حاصل کر کے خوب نیک نام اتہائی بعد از اسکے سرداران خوش ہو کر چنگل پیٹھ کے ضلع مین جج کورٹ کی منشی گری کی خدمت مین مامور کئی اتہا راسال سے آجتک کسی طور کی سستی یا قصوری سرکار مین نمودنین ہوی سرکیلئے جہد و برای دیگر مفتی صدر امینے کے خدمت کے حاصل کرنیکے لئے قانون اور فتوی مین امتحان دیکر لیاقت نامہ حاصل کر کے امیدوار نمبر کے ہین یہہ احوال تمام مدت دراز سے جناب موریسڈ صاحب بہادر جج صدر عدالت کورٹ کے خوب واقف ہین ان دنونمین دشمنان میرے خاوند کو ناحق سیپاہی نیکی تحریز کر کے یکایک خبر دیتے کہ منشی مذکور لوگ کو فریب دیکر برغلاتے ہین کہ بغاوت اختیار کرین سرکار والی یقین سمجہکر اوسے وقت گہر کو محاصرہ کر کے جہڑتی لئے سوار اخبار نا ہونیکا دوسری کوی چیز لایق بغاوت یا فساد کے گہر مین اسکے نہین پائی مگر دشمنان سردار دنکو گمان یقین ہوی سرکیلئے اسباب فریب کا کہڑی کیلئے ہین جسوقت کہ دشمنان بالاتفاق جہوٹی کو راست بنا کر دکہائی میرے خاوند کی سانچی بات نزدیک صاحبان عدالت کے قبول نہین پڑی اسواسطے انکو اور انکے بچے بافرجین اور علی حسین کو ہی قید کر کے اوپر کے سرداروں کے دریافت کے لئے یہان روانہ کئے ہین یہہ عاجزہ اب امیدوار ہی کہ تینوں صاحبان بے تقصیر ہونے سے حکم دیا جاکر سرفراز اور پروش آجتک کئے سرکیلئے یاد اجیسے اس مقدمہ کو دفعہ ثانی عدالت گاہ مین مدراسکی دریافت کرنیکو اب حکم دینا کہ حاکمان عدالت کے تمامی گواہونکو اوپر وابین بلا کر خوب دریافت فرماوین اور حق و ناحق دریافتہ کر فیصلہ دیوین زیادہ حد ادب

عریضہ العبد غوث بے بے عورت سید احمد جلال منشی محکمہ ضلع چنگل پیٹھ کی

۲۵ ۱۲ ۵۷

ضمیمہ المظہر

25/9/57. sons have been put in prison & sent up here for the examn of higher authorities.
You must release the innocent: or order a re-investigation before the Adawlut.

To R. Malthy. Esqr

The petition of Ghous Bacha - wife
& Syed Ahmed Jalal, Monotee of the Chingleput
Court.

My husband & sons are now in jail
owing to the malice of their enemies.
In consequence of this myself & children
are now in great trouble. We have no
protector.
It is well known to all gentlemen that
my husband served the Company faithfully,
beside his attendance as a Monotee on
many - From his certificates he was
made head of Police at Mungeer Jam.
He gained a good name here, & afterwards
was transferred to his present post.
For eighteen years he has served in this depart-
-ment most creditably. Lately he obtained
a certificate of qualification for the
post of Monoftee, for which post he is
a candidate. Mr. Monckton is well
acquainted with all these circumstances.

2. It is such a man that his enemies malign
as being gone about to stir up the Chingle-
-puttahs to rebel agst the State.
On their representation, the Linkan sent officials
& summoned his house. On search made, nothing
was found but some newspapers. But owing to
the misrepresentations of his enemies, he & his
sons have been put in prison & sent up here for the
examn of higher authorities.
You must release the innocents: or order a re-
-investigation before the Adawlut.

25/9/57

19th August 1857.

Commissioner

sure.

Chapleport Augt 18. 1807.

10

My dear Mr Kelly.

I posted Letters on the Morlaix Lyd Mail Packet yesterday for which I received the Record of H Trial with his Indictment was ample etc. Gentlemen do not [illegible] Testimony agt a Boulavier. Mr Phillips of Tanyon has sent me both of his enquiry forms on this. The Correspondent of this Boulavier calls himself Boomsher Lyd Genl ad Deam. He appears to have been travelling about to different places. Among his papers were three letters for the Boulaviers Sons. One he is directed to the Capt not to utter a word about Cuban affairs in his letters. Another he is directed to burn all his letters. And this he is directed to come to Chapleport [illegible] that he is directed to enter the Town at night. & to be careful to enter the Town at night.

When asked what the letter for Madras enquiry what assistance might be expected for H Cotton Brokers of Palacondapoora &c. I see to ascertain through the Causes of that place he says.

"The Letter Marked A is addressed to the Causes Lyd Hamed to be given this Cash. It is for the Causes Brother Lyd Munsee at Madras, whose address I do not know. The Question as to what assistance the Cotton Dealers will give I cannot explain. Mr Phillips remarks that Man is very guarded & never gives a direct reply.

There is no doubt of both the Sons of the Boulavier

any special directions respecting but take my leave for
Mr Phillips I cannot part with him on this trial. To prevent
him carrying on any correspondence & exciting suspicion
here I sent him down with three persons to be detained with
after Mr Robinson. He stood three days bail. It has
been proved before the Magistrate that there were
secret meetings at the House of Roy Jamaica Street
& enough has transpired to cause him to take
Security for his good behaviour & appearance for
three months. If Evidence I have seen renders it
necessary I shall dismiss him. I have good
cause for suspicion upon his Brother a Pikeman
in the Derby Court at Carnarvon but not enough
at present to warrant any notice being taken
of what he has done, but I expect more will
come to light by & by. From all I can see & learn some parties
at Bangor have exploded the mine. I was
there this morning to correspond with them
at various places in the North. The place is so
close to Bangor that persons can come up in the
night & give verbal Instructions when the letters
written. All this may & I hope will end in nothing
serious, but that the object they had in view
against Govt, is patent beyond a doubt. Since all
these persons were arrested I find the Powers quiet
& well behaved while before they were so constantly
[illegible] & depredating as I am sure the Bench trouble.

I am My dear Mr Bradley

Yours very Truly

Secret 1857 Despatch 4

Sir

Lt. Commodore Engl.
Washington

Aug. 15th
Sept. 19th

Reporting his having
handed Buchanan on his arri-
-val, Spring Rose Lake
-Cuba expressing his satisfac-
-tory conduct & leaving Rockingham
in the Washington Gilead

Sheerness

12

Mr Dundas's letter & the record of the
Trial are circulated for perusal, & pre-
-tach Remarks & orders as the Lordship
see fit to issue.

[illegible] Sketch thereon and [illegible]
of the intention of this Man to separate
the Cantons amongst all classes. tho:
the Endorse is not to strong - as might
be desirable. still two lepags Great
Lordship to the unjustifiable - which his
manner of conducting them - make upon
their minds.

If to expected to preserve strangers

those district. It will probably be impossible
to prosecute offenders with any prospect
of success to know how to circumvent
& destruction.

The business known ~~to~~ appears unnecessary
~~but~~ I do not recommend that it should be
attended now - but a note might be made
for it to be considered at the end of
12 months.

H

that there is not the slightest evidence in support of the charges.

All that has been stated amounts to this that Peter Brown at the table of Conveyance on the 10th Feb. has passed the Stable papers Credentials through and Ebbs for the last fourteen months & Inspecting the Reports & Returns & has been Current in the Larger Cereals among Europeans

There is no evidence whatever

fancy his statements do not reflect
object on the part of the Prosecution.
The only evidence of the crime
history is that of Edward Mark
& Allegheny County that at the
Prosecutor's request actually say that Gant was
about to fire upon General Cartledge
& the troops here, he spoke as if he
meant that inference to be drawn!
Such statements are utterly worthless,
& not to be admitted, on the ground of
of any fact in evidence. Any one who
knows what Belief witnesses are — particularly

Note of the Clerk took them
instructed
her to long and the answers
Each was sworn separately
Court Examination
as for the reports all spoke
Rioters as supposed was his
(Chevaux de frise) had been erected & Officers
7 Hunters & Carpenters — but none believed
other foundation
that Gallagher had been attacked by the
Rioters plundered — another that the
Gant had mutinied & was in open
Rebellion to the Govt. There is more
nothing to the Prosecution
mentioned

No. 1127. Judicial Department.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
dated 1st Sept. 1857

Read letter from W. Dowdeswell
Esqre, Commissioner under Act
XIV of 1857 - d 19 August 1857.

In this letter the Commissioner
reports the result of a trial held
before him - A prisoner named
Syed Hamed Jellal was committed
by the Head Asst. Magte. on three
charges of sedition & treason, and
being found guilty of all the
charges was sentenced to 7 years
imprisonment with hard labor
in irons at such place as
the Govt. in Council may deem
fit.

The Govt. direct that until further
orders the prisoner is to be kept
in confinement without hard
labor.

Copy to W. Dowdeswell Esq
Secy P.

The letter wh. forms the subject
of the 2nd Ch. is nothing more than a
memo of facts that have established
in every newspaper in the land.

I think no objection to Sir. H. Prendergast's
action in this matter or in the denial
of other matters - not connected with them
2 sheets.

The man was evidently guilty -
first proofs & denied every thing.

I cannot give any confidence
to the sentence, but recommend that the Pri
shd be tried on Friday - or if not tried
immediately that he shd be discharged on conditions
as soon as the present ferment is over &
meantime that he shd, as no act, be put to
hard labor. WE

Cons. 1st Sept. 1857.

Judicial

Political - 1857 Department.

No 1127.

Extract: Minute: Consn.

In 1st September 1857.