

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டினின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அச்சு
பல்வகை
வாலாயம்

எண்

தேதி.....200

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GCP-201-5-10,000-cps-07-3-06-(P4-9)

M.R.O. 1-82,000-16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 573

34-35

Press
~~Mis.~~

Dated 3 — 5 — 19-1858

Not to be folded or roughly handled

no 573

HL

W. J.

Order to be forwarded to the
Honorable the Court of Directors for
presentation to Her Majesty the Queen
thru the prescribed channel.

- Fort St George, ?
- 3rd May, 1858 - 3

[Signature]

C. No. 89-90

12/3/58

see from H. Court

C. No. 11/16 1858

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Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 4th May 1858.

No. 34. Read the following letter from C. V. CONNIAH Chetty and others, Madras; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 21st April 1858.

SIR,

We have the honor to forward herewith copies in duplicate and triplicate of the Petition transmitted with our letter of the 3rd Ultimo, agreeably to the directions contained in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 11th March 1858.

(For Petition—vide Judicial Consultation, 12th March 1853, Nos. 89 and 90.)

No. 35. ORDER THEREON, No. 573: dated 3rd May 1858.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen, through the prescribed channel.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty

*The Humble Petition of the
Undersigned Native Inhabitants
of Madras*

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

*That Your Majesty's Humble Petitioners
this presume to present themselves at the Foot of the Throne,
with the object of appealing to Your Royal Clemency in behalf
of six of their unfortunate countrymen, recently sentenced by Your
Majesty's Court of Judicature in Madras to transportation for
life. The names of these men are Sooberooya Graminy, Shun-
morgum, Summendum, Chinnee, Moinesawmy Naick, and
Aconisumund, Modelly; the first named convict being the
father of the second and third, and all three known and
estimated in the City of Madras as among the most peaceable
of its inhabitants, although unfortunately implicated in a
case which resulted in the death of a man named Narasoo
Rajoo, who had been at one time in the employ of the first
named convict, Sooberooya Graminy. The Jury which sat
upon the trial returned a verdict of guilty against all the
six, but accompanied it with a recommendation to mercy,
and, in consequence the sentence of death was commuted by
the Court into Transportation for life.*

*That Your Majesty's Petitioners have
always entertained entire confidence in the Courts established
by Royal Charter in India, and respect for their decrees
and in appearing on this occasion as humble suppliants.*

would have restricted themselves to the simple request of pardon of these men, as a gracious gift to their community; were it not that there are one or two points connected with the trial which require to be presented to Your Royal and Benign consideration; and which serve at the same time to show that Your Majesty's Petitioners would not, at this time when their fellow subjects in Bengal are suffering under outrages perpetrated by evil minded disturbers of the peace, have been so infatuated as to plead in a body for the release of these unhappy men, if they could conscientiously believe them to have been capable of committing the heinous offences of felony and murder; and to which points, in all duty and loyalty, Your Petitioners would humbly draw Your Majesty's gracious attention; they having procured and herewith submitted attested copies of as many documents as are attainable, together with the published Report of the proceedings which took place in the Supreme Court, as it appeared in the *Athenaeum* of the 22^d January 1857. An attested copy of the letter from the Presiding Judge to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council having been refused, both by Government and the Supreme Court, Your Majesty's Petitioners have forwarded a copy of the *Madras Examiner* of the 3^d April 1857, the local paper in which it was printed.

That Your Majesty's Petitioners made application in the first instance to the Supreme Authority at this Presidency, beseeching his Lordship mercifully to exercise the power vested in him by Act XVIII of 1855 of the Indian Legislature, when the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras sought the advice of the very Judge who had passed the awful sentence, and as the Honorable Sir William Burton justified his decision, which he maintained did not require a reconsideration,

in his letter to the Governor, his Lordship in Council denied the memorial of Your Petitioners. On this rejection, Your Petitioners were disposed to carry their Appeal for mercy to the Governor General of India, and made indirect inquiries in that direction, but being informed that as the power of exercising mercy was permitted by the Act to the Subordinate Governors, it could not be expected that the Governor General would interfere; Your Petitioners have at length ventured to bring their case before the paramount authority of Your Most Gracious Majesty.

That the convicts, as already enumerated, were found guilty of murdering a person whom the learned Judge presiding at the trial believed, and the jury likewise believed - as stated in Sir William Burton's letter to the Governor - had decoyed away from his home with felonious intent; and if such had really been the case, the convicts were guilty of increasing the crime of simple murder by prefacing it with a deliberate and felonious conspiracy, entered into with the precise intention of accomplishing the murder, and Your Majesty's Petitioners humbly take the liberty to express their surprise that, a British Jury could convict prisoners of murder aggravated by felonious and deliberate conspiracy, and yet recommend them to mercy; and that a Justice of one of Your Majesty's Courts could accept such a verdict, coupled with such a recommendation, and act technically on them both; and this strange disproportion between the guilt said to be believed, and the recommendation forces Your Majesty's Petitioners to the conclusion, that the jury could not have been satisfied with the evidence, when instead of simply

returning their verdict, and leaving its legal and fitting consequences in the hands of the Court, they were desirous of mitigating the severity of their verdict by the recommendation to mercy; while in order to account for the action of the Court in concurrence with the jury, Your Majesty's Petitioners need not scruple to advert to the well-known religious bias of the learned Judge, publicly exhibited against the Hindus from the very day on which he first took his seat on the Madras Bench; and to state their conviction that Sir William Burton has frequently formed his opinion rather according to the bias of his theological theories, as to their spiritual status generally, than the evidence before him, or facts within his cognizance; strong indications of which are observable in the language he employed when passing sentence, "I wonder how you could have thought of committing such a crime - but I will tell you, you had no fear of God, and you were moved by an evil spirit".

That Your Majesty's Petitioners would submit for Your Royal consideration, the danger which might befall Your Majesty's Indian subjects, if the Judges administering justice in Your Majesty's name were to depend so confidently on their qualifications for discerning of spirits. In the opinion of many conscientious Christians, no Hindu can have the fear of God, but every one is under the influence of an evil spirit; and were this opinion to pervade the administration of criminal justice, the merciful principle of not presuming guilt in the accused, and allowing prisoners the benefit of doubt, which is the glory of Your Majesty's Courts, must be reversed in the case of Hindu Prisoners; who may thus be convicted and sentenced to transportation or death, whatever
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may be the deficiencies or discrepancies of the evidence, as in the present instance; Sir William Burton having declared in passing the sentence, "I am satisfied in my conscience and it is indeed a great satisfaction to me to feel so satisfied, that you never intended to inflict that dreadful injury which cost that man his life". Thus, the design or intention of committing the crime of wilful murder, of which the prisoners were convicted, was entirely absent from the evidence, that not only were they recommended to mercy by the jury, but the Judge, himself acquitted them all such premeditation; and yet he was induced, by his theory of spiritual influence, to record that they had thought of committing the fatal deed, at the instigation of an evil spirit.

That these antagonistic declarations of the learned Judge lead Your Majesty's Petitioners to advert again to the letter addressed by His Lordship to the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras, in justification of his and Sir W. Burton acknowledged that "there were doubtless some discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution, but now that should cause it to be discredited, the mother and the son who were the principal witnesses gave very clear testimony indeed, and were both exceedingly intelligent, calm and collected, and unshaken in their evidence. The female was contradicted on a small point by her deposition before the Magistrate, but the answer she gave led me to doubt whether the deposition was to be absolutely relied on; for I am sorry to say that the amount of the business at the Police Office, and the mode of taking depositions does not always impress my mind with the fullest confidence in their correctness; but the contradiction was not so important as to discredit her whole testimony. Again, the boy is reported in his deposition to have stated

before the Magistrate, that Moonesawmy Naidoo was the person who struck the fatal blow; whereas in Court he said it was Moonesawmy Moodelly, another of the prisoners. Which was the correct version it would be useless now to inquire; the Magistrate or rather his clerk might have put down the wrong description instead of the right, and the boy might be perfectly right nevertheless. However, the truth thus imported into the case saved the life of Moonesawmy Moodelly, whom I should certainly have left for execution if there had not been some colour of doubt.

That Your Majesty's Petitioners most humbly represent that the point on which the female witness contradicted herself was nothing less, than having deposed on one occasion, that she saw the head of the deceased "covered with blood", and on the second, that she saw no blood, but only that the body was besmeared with dirt; in the first instance, she implicated the whole of the prisoners in dragging and beating the deceased; in the second, accusing only the 2^d and 3^d. The discrepancies of reason were, that he accused two different parties of the actual perpetration of the murder, naming the 5th prisoner at the Police, and the 6th in the Supreme Court. He again deposed before the Coroner, that when two of the prisoners came at night to call away his father, and he offered to go with them, his father forbid his doing so; while at the Police and in the Court he said, the prisoners forbid him, the father only consenting. The boy further said before the Coroner, that he did not see Sooraya Graminy strike the deceased; while at the Police he said, he saw the Graminy beat the deceased, and also heard him direct others to strike him hard. In the Supreme Court he said that the Graminy poked the deceased with a stick, the stick being the stalk of a coconut leaf.

Your Majesty's Petitioners humbly submit that these discrepancies, in evidence immediately bearing upon the manner of the deceased's death, were of the most material importance; and that they cannot but be greatly alarmed at the circumstance, that one of Your Majesty's Judges, could go to such an extreme, as to endeavour to reconcile them, and thereby to justify a verdict of wilful murder, by the gratuitous supposition that the depositions were incorrectly taken before the Magistrate; and that such a licence of imagination, to the prejudice of the prisoners at the bar and the responsible authorities of the Police, should be originated and indulged by a Judge who had previously confessed that the prosecution presented a tale that was at first sight improbable. No Hindu's life or property can be secure, if improbable tales in the part of the prosecution are to be believed on evidence so full of serious discrepancies; and the accused stand confronted with the religious theory of the Judge^{wh} that they are without fear of God and moved by an ^{evil} spirit; because they are unable to produce a legal refutation of the improbable tales laid to their charge.

That this attempt to reconcile the prevaricating evidence of the two principal witnesses is the more astonishing to Your Majesty's Petitioners, as it is introduced in order to support a verdict and sentence, otherwise not borne out by the evidence, by imputing gross and entirely unsubstantiated negligence and delinquency to the Police authorities, on a question of life and death, since it relates to the blow supposed to have occasioned the death of the deceased; and it is deeply to be lamented that these discrepancies were not properly pointed out and argued upon by the counsel for the prisoners, whose failure of

duty in this respect, entailed upon them the bitter consequences of his unaccountable oversight and misapprehension.

That Your Majesty's Petitioners, in their appeal to the Governor of the Presidency, necessarily laid great stress upon these documents, as telling in favor of the prisoners; and they had hoped that when this neglect of the counsel was brought to notice by the Petition, the Judge, when referred to, would at least have granted the apparent justice of a re-trial to men on whom, to use his own words, he had passed an awful sentence "by which their wives became widows, their children orphans, and themselves dealt with as dead men"; but Sir W. Barton seems to have used the counsel's oversight as a means chiefly to dispose of and frustrate the appeal to mercy, "because," as he observed in his letter maintaining the propriety of the sentence, "a great deal of the arguments they" the Petitioners "submit, is taken from documents, which were not in evidence in the case, and cannot legally be imported into the consideration of it." "I may point out" continues Sir William, "as instances of this, the depositions before the Magistrate (except three small portions given in evidence) and the depositions before the Coroner, neither were in evidence. I transmit herewith to Your Lordship my notes of what actually appeared in evidence, they shew the whole case and cannot be disputed." The learned Judge does not insinuate that the arguments, for which these documents afforded the grounds, were either false or frivolous, or could not have been maintained; but he says that, because the documents had not been put in evidence on the trial, they could not subsequently be taken into consideration; and thus the unfortunate prisoners, by default of their own counsel, were prevented from obtaining

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a more equitable verdict with a milder sentence corresponding, and the Judge's Notes, complete as to what came before the Court, but incomplete as regards the entire case for the prisoners by the technicalities of the law, effectually shut out all remedy for the mismanagement and its disastrous consequences.

That Your Majesty's Petitioners do not mean to represent before the Foot of the Throne that all the convicts were entirely innocent, touching the death of the poor man Narsoor Rajoo; but there were two statements concerning his death put forward, respectively by the prosecution and the defence, each supported by its own evidence, but neither very satisfactorily; although one of the witnesses for the prosecution, Soobaroyloo, rather confirmed the statement of the defence, in respect to the non-implication of the 1st prisoner in the violent conduct of the rest. The statement for the prosecution affirmed that, two of the prisoners called up the deceased from his bed, inveigled him into an empty house, and charging him there with theft, dragged him down stairs and with rough usage accomplished his murder. The statement for the defence averred that, deceased had himself entered the 1st Prisoner's house, from which being scared away, he passed over the roofs of the adjoining houses and took shelter in the empty one in which the Pursuit detected him; whence, as an escaping thief, he was dragged into the street; and that the rough treatment to which he was thereby subjected, together with the state of intoxication in which he was at the time, occasioned his death without intention on the part of the captors, who

did not deny the violence committed by them under the conviction that they were dealing with a thief, and it is equally indisputable that he died in consequence of the maltreatment, though whether that lamentable accident was occasioned by a blow given with an instrument of some kind or other, or by the collision of his head with the staircase, down which he was dragged seems to be uncertain. But the question, on which the guilt of wilful murder, preceded by conspiracy, depends, is whether deceased was really decoyed with felonious intent by two of the prisoners, or whether he had not unlawfully entered the 4th prisoner's house in the dead of the night, and fled away on being alarmed by some of the residents. In the former case the prisoners were undoubtedly guilty of conspiracy and premeditated murder. In the latter, allowance being made for the provocation given, and the use of no deadlier weapons of offence by the prisoners than coconut branches, their guilt would amount at most to mitigated manslaughter.

That the sole evidence of deceased being aroused up from his sleep, is the boy Varadarajulu, the contradictions in whose testimony have been already noticed, and the suspicion with which the assertions of such a witness should be received are heightened by the extreme improbability of the two prisoners calling aloud to the deceased while standing openly in the street, if their object was to prefer a false accusation of burglary and theft against him; neither is it at all credible that men having such an intention, would be so infatuated as to ask the father to accompany him in the presence and hearing of his son; it is far more probable that deceased

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who for several previous nights had been sleeping on the sathupial of his house, a place whence he could easily pass unobserved into the street, unlawfully entered Iorbaroy's dwelling at a late hour, either to steal property as made out in the defence, or with the equally illegal object suggested by the prosecution.

That Your Majesty's Petitioners most humbly represent, that, the allegation of the felonious inveiglement, was not proved, the evidence of the provocator, the son of the deceased, being alone, and unworthy of credit; and as to the intention to commit the crime, the Judge declared from the bench, that he wholly and satisfactorily disbelieved its existence; and Your Majesty's Petitioners are humbly of opinion that the verdict of guilty of wilful murder was as little sustained by the evidence, as the severe sentence passed thereon was warranted by the mitigated nature of the actual offence. That the convicts were justly punishable for maltreating the deceased is undoubted, but their guilt, even as established by the evidence in the absence of the Magistrate's depositions, was not so heinous as to call for the punishment of penal servitude for life.

That under the strong conviction that the case of the unfortunate convicts was seriously damaged by the learned Judge's theological theories interfering with the impartial administration of justice, Your Majesty's Petitioners

throw themselves on Your Royal Clemency and Mercy
in behalf of their countrymen who are unable to speak
for themselves; and most humbly pray, that, in the
exercise of Your Royal Prerogative, You will confer a
free pardon on them, and permit them to return to their
disconsolate families.

And Your Majesty's Petitioners as in duty bound

Shall Ever Pray

(Signed by the Native
Inhabitants of Madras)

Native Inhabitants of Madras

Madras
31st October 1857

Madras to Wit. Informations of Petitions severally taken and
acknowledged on the behalf of our Sovereign Lady,
the Queen touching the death of Nurus Rajas
in the Hospital at Vepery within the limits
of Madras, on the Eighth day of October in the
Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and fifty six, before me, John Urquhart, Esq.
Her Majesty's Coroner for Madras, on an
Inquisition then and there taken on view of the
body of the said Nurus Rajas then and there
lying dead as follows, to wit:-

Ramachendra Rajas being duly sworn in the
Samiel Language deposed and said: I am a peon in the
service of the Land Customs Collector. I live at Choolay. I
knew the deceased; he is my elder brother; his name is Nurus
Rajas; he was about 35 years of age. Deceased now seen
by me with the Coroner and Jury was a bill collector and
lived at Choolay; he was in the service of Goolbaraya Graminy
now present. He used sometimes to get his meals from
Goolbaraya Graminy. For the last two months deceased has not
been in the service of Goolbaraya Graminy, and he was warned,
he told me, not to come to Goolbaraya Graminy's House. I did
not know any thing about the cause of the death of the deceased.
I heard the man Goolbaraya Graminy now present threaten to
beat the deceased about one and a half months ago, but I
did not see any beating at that time. Goolbaraya only pushed
him by the neck. I never saw any beating. My brother was
passing Goolbaraya Graminy's door when this pushing took place.
Goolbaraya Graminy lives five doors from my house. When
he pushed the deceased he said: "never more come into this house
take care of your life also." Deceased was going in at Goolbaraya
Graminy's gate when this happened. My brother had some
money due to him by Goolbaraya Graminy, and asked him
for it as he was passing the gate. Goolbaraya went into the
house and immediately returned. My brother was then on
the step of Goolbaraya Graminy's house and Goolbaraya pushed

him out. The deceased was suspected of seducing Gobbaroya Graminy's wife. I believe Gobbaroya sent for me and told me this the second day after this pushing took place. I last saw the deceased alive the day before yesterday morning at 10 O'clock; he was then in the house quite well. He got some money from me to go to the bazar to buy food for the house; he went away immediately. I did not see him again until 2 O'clock yesterday afternoon when I saw him lying here dead where the body now lies. I did not see any thing of the deceased nor hear any noise from the time I last saw my brother alive. I do not know any thing more. When my brother first saw Gobbaroya on the day of the pushing my brother was in the street. Then he went up the steps to the pial where Gobbaroya was and when Gobbaroya went into the house he went on the pial.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the day and year and at the place first above mentioned the contents having been previously explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner.

(Ramachandra Raju in front)
A Shun Interpreter
H. Mahomed Esq
Sworn Interpreter.

James Helli Esquire being duly sworn deposes and saith. I am surgeon to the second district and reside in Kilpauk. I have seen the body of the deceased along with the Coroner and Jury. I heard the witness Ramachandra Raju identify the body as that of his brother. The body was that of a man about 30 years of age. He has a harelip on the upper lip. Deceased was admitted into Hospital here yesterday morning about 6 O'clock. I saw him between 7 and 8 O'clock yesterday morning. He was suffering then from all the symptoms of compression of the brain, insensibility, stertorous breathing, and dilated pupil. On the head there were marks of violence; one bruise on the left side of the back of the head about the size of a four anna piece; another

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on the right side of the head and also on the back of the same size and character, and another where the occipital joins the parietal bone about the same size. These bruises appeared all to be caused by the same instrument. This instrument must have been some small blunt or knobbed instrument. I don't believe the bruises could have been caused by a fall. I don't think the bruises could have been produced by the deceased being knocked down by a carriage. I am of opinion that the deceased must have received several blows. No fracture could be discovered. The skin was not broken only bruised. The deceased died about 2 O'clock yesterday afternoon in the Hospital in spite of the means usually adopted to recover him. I examined the body by order of the Coroner this morning. The head was slightly swelled in the neighbourhood of the bruises observed before death. Both elbows were slightly injured as if the deceased had fallen upon them or as if he had been beaten. The skin was bruised, the bones were not broken. There were marks on the arms as if his arms had been bound by a rope or bandage in front and a little above the elbow joint as if he had been bound. On removing the skull cap the left parietal bone was found fractured, and immediately under the fracture a clot of blood nearly half the size of a man's fist was found on the membranes of the brain. There was no other fracture under any of the other bruises, nor any other clot of blood. I inspected the organs of the chest and abdomen and found the organs all healthy. I consider the cause of death to be the clot of blood under the fracture of the left parietal bone pressing on the brain. The injury was necessarily fatal. The stomach had no smell of rotting.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the day year and at the place first above mentioned.

Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner.

J. Helli
Surgeon D. District.

Gopaul Raju being duly sworn in the Tamil language deposes and saith. I am employed in the Mint. I live in the house with the first witness and the deceased. I am the youngest brother of the deceased. On Monday last about 12 O'clock at night I was sleeping in the house. Soolamya Graminy now present came to the door opposite mine with a torch in his hand and beat the door and cried out that "robbers were there with torches in their hands". On this noise I awoke and came out into the street, and asked him what was the matter. He said there was a thief in the third house from mine upstairs and that he also had lost some jewels. He had a stick in his hand about 4 1/2 feet long and the thickness of his hand. I said send for some Police men; he did not do this but got over the wall of the third house, and went into the house. I went into the second house into the back yard. There was no person residing in the third house. I went into second house to prevent the escape of the thief because there was a way to escape by the back. I could see the light of the torch in the third house and the people there cried out "we have got our thief". Then I entered the third house by the front door and saw one of the men now present named Chinmah dragging the deceased down the stairs with his feet up and his head down. The arms of the deceased were tied with the rope now produced a little above the elbows. One of the men now present named Thunmozum, kicked the deceased on his hip two or three times after using a bad word and said to me this is your brother; another of the men now present laid hold of the hair of the deceased and kicked him on the shoulder and dragged him down stairs by the hair. The name of this man is Summundum. Another of the men now present named Moinesawmy Naidoo had a cane of bamboo an inch thick and 4 1/2 feet long with which he gave deceased a blow on his hip. After deceased was brought down stairs the men now present made him stand up; he was unable to stand and fell down gently. He did not bear himself. Then it was that Moinesawmy Naidoo said he was pretending not to be able to stand and struck him on his hip. I did not see him receive any blows on his head. The man Moinesawmy Modelly was pulling at his arms of the deceased. Moinesawmy Naidoo, Thunmozum and Summundum had

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had sticks, the other two had not. Soolamya Graminy was present with the stick and torch. My brother was breathing hard and was speechless; these men carried him to Soolamya Graminy's gate. I heard Soolamya order his servants to go for the police men and went into my house. The police came and I followed the deceased half way to the Hannah. Deceased was not able to walk; he was carried. Soolamya Graminy's sons Thunmozum and Summundum went to the Hannah also. The son of the deceased went to the Hannah. When deceased was dragged out of the 3^d house, there was nothing brought with him, but when the deceased was carried to Soolamya Graminy's gate, Soolamya went into his sun house and brought out a Chemis and three other pots and laid them before the deceased, and said he had stolen them. I did not see the deceased again alive. I was taken up with my brother who was sick with purging. I do not know any thing more. The deceased was not employed at present; he was two months ago employed by Soolamya Graminy. I do not know why he left Soolamya's employ. Thunmozum the son of Soolamya Graminy said "your brother has no sense at all, he has been very ungrateful here, you teach him manners, I shall take care he shall not go unpunished". When I asked what he meant he did not tell me. This was within two months ago. The other son of Soolamya, Summundum, used to abuse the deceased also and said "brother your brother is a very ungrateful man I shall try to punish him severely". I do not know the cause of offence given by the deceased. I do not know any thing more. Soolamya Graminy had the key of the front door of the 3^d house and opened it when I was there. There was another door at the side of this door leading to the spring and always open. I do not know what deceased was doing in this house. There was a large crowd with Soolamya when he entered the house. I do not know who they were. I saw no torch but Soolamya's torch. The men who kicked had no shoes on.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the day year and at the place first above mentioned the contents having been previously explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Refuse me
J. Urquhart
Clerk

(Gopaul Raju in Tamil)
& True Interpretation
J. Mahomed Esq
Sworn Interpreter.

Verderajooloo being duly sworn in the Tamil language
deposeth and saith. I live with my father. He supports me. I
live in Choolay. I know the deceased. He is my father. Last Monday
night about 9 O'clock my father went and slept on the pyal
of pootie to my house. I found him there sleeping at 1/2 past 9 O'clock
Monday night. I went and slept with him. After a long time, I
do not know how long, but it was still dark, the two men Mornesawmy
my and Chinnoo came and awoke my father calling out
"Rajah, Rajah, come master is calling you". My father said "It
is dark, now I shall come in the morning". Then I heard Solbaroya
Graminy call out from pyal of his own house, "Chinnoo, Chinnoo".
I knew his voice because I am in his shop. Then my father
prepared to go to Solbaroya Graminy's house and was tying
his waist cloth. Chinnoo and Mornesawmy now present said
"why do you this, the master is here, come and listen to him a word
and then come away". I asked my father to allow me to go with
him. He refused to allow me. He went away with Chinnoo and
Mornesawmy and I fell asleep. After a short time I heard a
noise crying out "torch light robbers, torch light robbers". Then the
witness Gopaul Rajoo, my uncle, came and awoke me saying
"they are beating your father and catching him, run run". I
immediately ran to the house next the one on the pyal of which
my father had slept, and there I saw my father's arms tied
behind his back, and Chinnoo, Summundum, and Mornesawmy
were dragging my father down the staircase head foremost. Thum-
morgum now present was kicking him on his two sides of the chest.
Whilst they were bringing my father down stairs, Mornesawmy
Naicker now present took the large stick about an inch thick
and six feet long which he had in his hand and struck the
deceased on his back of his head after abusing the deceased
and his caste and saying "he robbed he robbed". After that
they brought him out to the yard of the house and Summundum
and Thummorgum were beating him with the middle part of
a Cocanut leaf in the chest and arms. Then they brought him
to the pyal of the street and then Chinnoo shoved him by his
back saying "go away". My father then fell down on his face on
the ground and Chinnoo fell upon him. Then the deceased was
dragged by Chinnoo, Thummorgum and Mornesawmy to Solbaroya
Graminy's house; after taking him there Mornesawmy Naicker
took him by the hair of the head lifted him up and throwing him

down after giving abuse to his mother and caste and saying "how do
you rob, how do you rob". Then I untied the knot of the rope tying
his arms. Then Summundum gave deceased slaps with his hand
on both cheeks saying "you have been robbing away all the things
from this house". About this time Polin Valliar, A 14, came from
Vere's Garden Sannah, having been sent for by Solbaroya Graminy.
Solbaroya Graminy and Thummorgum and Summundum told the
Valliar that deceased was drunk, water was dashed in his face, and
the Valliar tried to make him stand up. He was not able, and
then the Valliar and another Pariah man carried away my father
to the station. When they brought him to the station, I went also, the
clock struck one when they brought the deceased there to the station.
When I went to the house on first hearing that my father was
beaten, I saw Solbaroya Graminy now present standing with a
light in his hand and a cane, at the door. I did not see him
strike the deceased. He was crying out "bring him out, bring him
out". Chinnoo is Solbaroya Graminy's servant, Mornesawmy
Modelly and Mornesawmy Naicker are neighbours. Solbaroya
Graminy was there all the time and walking up and down with
his cane in his hand calling out "bring him out". I heard
Solbaroya Graminy call the deceased by name after he came out
of the house and was near Solbaroya Graminy's house. I did not
hear him named before this, Solbaroya having known the deceased
before this time. He was Solbaroya's servant. Thummorgum, Sum-
mundum, Chinnoo, and Mornesawmy Modelly and Mornesawmy
Naicker all knew the deceased. Since then two months, Solbaroya
discharged the deceased from his service on suspicion of something.
I do not know what. I was a servant in the bazaar of Solbar-
oya Graminy. I have not been in his shop since the day my
father was beaten. I do not know the cause of the dismissal of my
father, but when I used to go during the last month and a
half to Solbaroya's house his wife gave sweetmeats and told me
to give some to my father also. After deceased was in the Sannah
Thummorgum and Summundum brought the four pots now seen
and gave them to the Pons. I remained in the Sannah all
night. My father never recovered his senses. He was breathing
hard, he never spoke from the time I heard he was being beaten,
and went to see him. I came here to Hospital with him about
dawn on Tuesday last and saw him die at 1 O'clock on

Tuesday last afternoon. When I saw the deceased on Monday evening lying down he was sober. He was both awake and speaking together on Monday night. The people of Irobroya Graminy had five torches. They are not here now. I saw no rollers; my father never was accused of stealing. Irobroya Graminy did not prevent deceased from being beaten. The house where they were dragging deceased down stairs was empty; it belonged to a man named Venetytan. Irobroya Modelly keeps the key of it. I do not know how people got in that night.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the Eleventh day of October One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty six, at Vepery Hospital the contents having been previously explained by the Sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner

(Verderajooli)
A True Interpretation
J. Mahomed Esrof
Sworn Interpreter

Amersdurn being duly sworn in the Tamil language deposes and saith. I am a hotel merchant and live in Cholay. Mornisawmy Modelly now present is my sister's husband. About 10 or 11 O'clock I went to bed in my house in the street where Irobroya Graminy's house is. On Monday night last I went to sleep about 11 or half past 11. On the same night Thunmozum, Summuntham, Chinno and Mornisawmy Modelly all came to my house. I saw them. It was moonlight. They made a noise and I awoke. They went through the yard of the house and upstairs, and then I heard a noise as of a chumbor falling. They did not say any thing as to the cause of their coming to my house. I do not know any thing more.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the 11th day of October 1856 at the Vepery Hospital the contents having been previously explained by the Sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner

The marks - of Amersdurn
A true Interpretation
J. Mahomed Esrof
Sworn Interpreter

Vadoovoo being duly sworn in the Tamil language deposes and saith. I am living with a man who is a Punhak puller. I live in Cholay in the street where Irobroya Graminy's house is, in the same house with the last witness. About half past 11 or 12 on Monday night last Thunmozum, Summuntham, Chinno and Mornisawmy Modelly and the deceased came into the house passed through the Verandah and went upstairs. I did not see him again. The deceased was walking with them. They were saying "Pi, Pi" to the deceased and shoving him all the way and holding him by the hand. They did not come down stairs again. My house door is bolted inside. I do not know how these men came in; I did not speak to them. The next house to mine is empty. Any one could get from my house to this empty house without coming down again. After half an Indian hour after they went upstairs I heard a noise as of a chumbor falling. I do not know any thing more. I never saw Irobroya Graminy's wife and the deceased together in the house. They used to stand and speak together in the street sometimes.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the 11th day of October One thousand eight hundred and fifty six at the Vepery Hospital the contents having been previously explained by the Sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner

The marks x of Vadoovoo
A true Interpretation
J. Mahomed Esrof
Sworn Interpreter

Vadoovoo being examined on her former oath deposes and saith. I saw no torches. I never saw any men that night at all. I do not know any thing about this case. I swore because the Darogah beat me. The Darogah is here. I do not know the value of an oath.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the 13th day of October 1856 at the Coroner's Office Bedchamber, the contents having been previously explained by the Sworn Interpreter
Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner

The marks x of Vadoovoo
A true Interpretation
J. Mahomed Esrof
Sworn Interpreter

Mungatha being duly sworn in the Tamil language deposed and said. I am not employed. My daughter support me. I live in the house of my daughter the last witness. I do not know anything about the cause of Nurus Rajoo's death. I did not see anything about it. I was in the house all last Monday night, and my son Moonnawmy Modellly now present was with me. About half past 10 O'clock we went to sleep all in one room. After we were asleep we were awakened about 10 or 11 O'clock by a noise as of a brass vessel falling upstairs. We all awoke and I awoke Moonnawmy Modellly my son who was asleep on a plank in the Verandah. We all ran out into the street. Moonnawmy Modellly went with us into the street and went and awoke some people who were sleeping on the pyal opposite my house. I do not know who they were. My son did not go into the house again. Ten or twelve people went into my house. I do not know any of them. My son only drove them in but did not go himself. The crowd went upstairs and returned without anything or any one. None of the men now present were among them. I did not see any of these men there. I can swear they were not there that night. I do not know anything more. I saw no crowd, except the people who went into my house. I was in the street till 12 O'clock at night. I then went into the house opposite mine and went to sleep. I was afraid to enter into my house. I knew Nurus Rajoo, the deceased. I did not see him at all that night. There were no brass pots upstairs in my house so far as I know. My house is the second house from Solboroya Graminy's house on the same side of the street. The house between Solboroya Graminy's and mine has people in it. The house on the other side of my house is empty. I saw no torches. I, the two last witnesses and Moonnawmy Modellly were all in the house sleeping.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the thirteenth day of October One thousand eight hundred and fifty six, at the Coroner's Office Beach, the contents having been previously explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. Arguehart
Coroner

The witness of Mungatha
A true Interpretation
St. Mahomed Esuf
Sworn Interpreter

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Solbaroyloo Naick being duly sworn in the Tamil language deposed and said. I am a book hawker. I live at Choolay in the street where Solboroya Graminy's house is, the fourth house from Solboroya Graminy's house on the north side. There is no empty house between Solboroya's house and mine. I live on the same side of the street as Solboroya does. Last Monday night about 12 O'clock at night Solboroya Graminy came to me and awoke me in my house. I got up, opened the door and asked what he wanted; he said "robbers came and entered your had better come a little". I came out in about 10 minutes; opposite the house of the last witness I saw a large crowd assembled. Moonnawmy Modellly now present said "they are in, they are in, I have seen, I have seen". I then heard a cry "he is going away towards the other side". I saw nothing. I did not then hear any one say who was "going away". I went away towards the back yard of my house and watched as that was the only way any one could get down. I did not see any one there. I heard then a noise "one robber is caught" and then I came and many other people who are not present came into the street. Then the crowd cried out; "dorrajah dorrajah". Then Solboroya Graminy who was standing near Moonnawmy Modellly's house, cried "don't do anything to him, bring him here, bring him here". When I first saw the deceased he was in the street. I knew it was Nurus Rajoo; when I first heard a cry "dorrajah" he was so called from a sore lip. When I saw him in the street he was tied by his arms with a rope, he was then near Moonnawmy Modellly's house, opposite the house next his house, deceased was breathing hard; he did not speak. I did not see any one strike him. I do not know anything more. All the people took deceased opposite to Solboroya Graminy's house. In the street Chinnor had hold of him. I did not see any one else. He was surrounded by a crowd. I did not see any one beating deceased. I did not see any one with sticks. I am short sighted and cannot see properly. I then went away. I knew Nurus Rajoo. He was a man of good character and used to work hard and earn for himself. I never heard of his stealing before. He used to drink occasionally. I saw him 10 or 12 days before his death under the influence of liquor, but he could take care

of himself. I only made it out by the smell. There is an empty house in the street two doors from Sooboroya Graminy's house and next to the house of the last witness on the other side from my house. I do not know of any quarrel between deceased and Sooboroya or any one. I used to see the deceased going and doing Sooboroya's business. I do not know whether he was employed by him or not. When I saw Nurusso Rajoo with his arms tied I was about 2 yards from him. I knew him perfectly. I saw the three large vessels now produced lying in the street opposite Sooboroya Graminy's house. They were there before the deceased was brought up opposite Sooboroya's house. I do not know to whom these vessels belong. When I saw the deceased in the street there was one large light composed of a large wick in a pot of oil. I do not know who carried it.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the Thirtieth day of October One thousand Eight hundred and fifty six at the Coroner's Office. Beach, the contents having been previously explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner

Sooboroya Naich
A true Interpretation
H. Mahomed Esq
Sworn Interpreter

Parasoram Pillay being duly sworn in the Tamil language deposed and said. I am a Chetty. I live in the house of the deceased on the opposite side of the street from Sooboroya Graminy's about 10 houses more towards the South. About 10 or 1/2 past 10 O'clock on Monday night last I took my supper and came out into the street opposite my own house on the pyal. The son of the man Sooboroya now present, Shennoorum, now pointed out by me, came to me and enquired if Nurusso Rajoo was in the house. I said he was not. Then Shennoorum requested me if he came to send him to his house. After that I went in and slept.

I do not know any thing more. I last saw deceased alive at 8 O'clock last Monday night. He then took his meals in the house. I am no relation of Nurusso Rajoo, I am tenant in his house. Deceased used to sleep in the house and also in the pyal of his house. I do not know where he went that night. He was sober at 8 O'clock at night last Monday. I did not see Vundarajoo the son of the deceased that night. The deceased was a sensible good man. I never heard of his stealing. I do not know of any quarrel he had with any one. I do not know whether the deceased was ever in the habit of lying on the opposite pyal.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the Thirtieth day of October One thousand Eight hundred and fifty six at the Coroner's Office. Beach, the contents having been previously explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner

The marks of Parasoram Pillay
A true Interpretation
H. Mahomed Esq
Sworn Interpreter

Sooboroya Noddelly being duly sworn in the Tamil language deposed and said. I am a writer in the Accountant General's Office. I live in the street where Sooboroya Graminy lives, the first house in the street. On Monday night last, about 12 O'clock, I was asleep in my house. Sooboroya Graminy asked me and some others came and knocked at my door, I awoke and came there. Sooboroya Graminy asked me, "There is a house you have in mortgage, robbers have been entering my house and have gone into this empty house. They are there now." Then I went to the pyal of my house and saw a number of people standing opposite to the empty house with torches, the one I had in mortgage and of which I had the key. Then I gave the key to Sooboroya Graminy. After a quarter of an hour I was seated on my pyal and I saw the robber led by two people holding his arms along the street. I did not see who the robber was. It was dark and a large

crowd, there was one light as they passed my house. I did not go to the empty house. I did not leave my pygal. I did not see any one struck. I do not know anything more. I know Narain Rajoo. He was a poor man; he used to earn for a famam or two a day. Up to this day he was honest. I do not know of any quarrels between the deceased and any one. Police Boms were passing with this robber when they passed my house. I do not know of any way any one can get into this empty house except by the locked door.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the Thirteenth day of October One thousand Eight hundred and fifty six at the Coroner's Office Beach, the contents having been previously explained by the Sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner

Ragojee Row being duly sworn in the Tamil language deposed and said. I am a Police Galliar, No 11, attached to Choolay Darogah Mannah. On the 6th of this month about a quarter to one in the night, the man Chinniah who present came and told me, "a man has robbed my master of a Chinniah, he is there now, come". I went to Thiriga Ummen Coivil street and saw a large crowd. I went into the crowd. The deceased was laid in the street opposite Soolmoya Graming's house in this street. Soolmoya said "this is the robber who robbed". At this time Monesammy Mondelly and Shunmozum were present. I found the deceased with the piece of rope now produced and three four vessels lying beside him. Deceased was senseless. I did not then see any marks of violence on the deceased. Soolmoya Graming had a torch in his hand composed of a piece of rag rolled up on a small stick. I did not see any one with sticks. I and another Galliar took deceased to the station. He was hardly able to walk, he could not speak. His breath had the smell of liquor about it. Deceased did not vomit whilst I was with him. Deceased did not fall during the time we

S. Soolmoya Mondelly
A True Interpretation
J. Mahomed Essof
Sworn Interpreter

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were taking him to the Mannah. He did not receive any injury in the Mannah whilst I remained with him. I went to bed at 3 O'clock, and got up at 5 O'clock. The Darogah examined deceased in my presence and I went with the deceased to Hospital at Vepery. I saw marks on both of his arms; he had a mark on his forehead also. Deceased never spoke. I left the deceased at 2 A.M.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the Thirteenth day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty six at the Coroner's Office, Beach, the contents having been previously explained by the Sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner

The mark x of
Ragojee Row
A True Interpretation
J. Mahomed Essof
Sworn Interpreter

Parthasarathy being duly sworn in the Tamil language deposed and said. I am a Police Galliar, No 31, attached to Choolay Darogah Mannah. I was in my station Monday night last at about 10 O'clock morning when Ragojee Row, the last witness brought the deceased into the Mannah and laid him down. He was not breathing hard. He was drunk. I could smell liquor about him. I had charge of deceased till he went to Hospital at 5 O'clock morning. He never spoke. He got no fall in the Mannah. I did not before know the deceased.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the Thirteenth day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty six, at the Coroner's Office, Beach, the contents having been previously explained by the Sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. Urquhart
Coroner

Parthasarathy
A True Interpretation
J. Mahomed Essof
Sworn Interpreter

Ramachandra Rajoo being examined on his former oath deposed and said. I was on duty at the Salt House on Monday night last.

The above information was taken and acknowledged on the Thirtieth day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty six, at the Coroner's Office, Beach, the contents having been previously explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Before me

J. Urquhart

Coroner.

(True Copies)

Fredrick Vimey

Deputy Clerk of the Coroner.

A True Interpretation
of S. Mahomed Essof
Sworn Interpreter

Madras to Wit. The deposition of Gorbammah of Madras was taken on Solemn Affirmation this 31st day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and fifty six, before me, Thomas George Clarke Esq, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town of Madras aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of Gorbora graminy, Shummoozum, Summuntum, Chinnoo, Mooneawmy Modelly and Mooneawmy Naidoo of Madras Labourers charged before me the said Justice with having on the night of Monday the 6th October 1856, in Choolay of Madras, assaulted me Nurus Rajoo, the son of the said Gorbammah, and feloniously wilfully and of their malice aforethought did then and there strike, beat and kick the said Nurus Rajoo, and thereby caused the death of him, the said Nurus Rajoo:—

The said Gorbammah saith as follows:—

I am a widow. I live in Choolay of Madras. The late Nurus Rajoo was one of my sons aged about 30 years. He lived with me. He was in the employ of the 1st Prisoner.

Gorbora

Gorbora graminy as a domestic servant for about 2 years on a salary of five Rupees per mensem. Prisoner Gorbora graminy lived in the same street in which I live; his house is situated on the opposite side about four or five doors away. About 23 or 24 days ago on a Monday night about 8 O'clock my son was in the house. As usual gave him his supper. He was then quite well. As he partook of his supper after this I saw him leave the house and go into the street. The same night about 12 O'clock there was a noise and a large crowd in the street, and from what I heard, I went into the street. I saw my son the deceased Nurus Rajoo being dragged by six men, viz: the 1st Prisoner Gorbora graminy, the 2^d Shummoozum, the 3^d Summuntum, the 4th Chinnoo, the 5th Mooneawmy Modelly and the 6th Mooneawmy Naidoo. I saw them also strike my son with thick sticks and they left him in the street speechless, his head was covered with blood: after this two large Brass pots of water were brought from the house of the 1st Prisoner Gorbora graminy and poured upon my son's head. By this time Stannch Binn came and lifted up my son, but his head fell. They took him to theannah, from thence he was removed to the Veterinary Hospital. I went there next day. I saw my son; he could not speak; he was lying almost dead. He remained in the Hospital with him; he died the same morning about 11 O'clock. I was with him at the time.

Taken on Solemn affirmation at Madras aforesaid the day and year first above written the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.

The mark x of
Gorbammah

Before me

T. G. Clarke

Justice of the Peace.

Madras to Wit. The Deposition of Varadarajulu a boy aged about twelve years, taken on Solemn Affirmation in the presence and hearing of the Prisoner Gorbora graminy, Shummoozum, Summuntum, Chinnoo, Mooneawmy Modelly and Mooneawmy Naidoo.

The said Viradargjool's saith as follows-

I am the son of the deceased Nareso Rajoo. My father died about 25 days ago in the Vepery Hospital. On the night before his death, I was sleeping with my father on the pyral of the house situated opposite to the one in which my father used to live. Four or five days before his death, we used to sleep on that pyral every night. On a Monday night when I was sleeping with my father on the pyral, I do not know the hour but it was midnight, I saw the 4th and 5th Prisoners, Chinno and Monnesawmy Modellly, near the pyral and heard them call for my father "Rajak, Rajak". My father got up and asked what they wanted. Chinno said that his master (Soloroya Graminy) wanted him, and as my father was about tying his cloth, Chinno said never mind the cloth; at this time Soloroya Graminy from the outer pyral of his own house called out "Chinno, Chinno"; upon this my father Chinno and Monnesawmy Modellly left the place. I followed Chinno and Monnesawmy Modellly, both told me to go back to my place and sleep. My father also desired me to return, at this time I also saw Soloroya Graminy standing on the outer pyral of his house, and also his two sons the Prisoners Shunmozum and Summundum standing in the street. I returned to the pyral and fell asleep. Some time afterwards, I don't know how long, I was awake by noise of "Gang robbers, Gang robbers". At the same time, my uncle Gopaula Rajoo came to me and from what he said, I went to the adjacent house; there was a large crowd and plenty of lights. I saw my father tied up and being dragged from upstairs of the house by the Prisoners Chinno and Monnesawmy Modellly.

Shunmozum and Summundum with sticks were pushing him along. The sticks were coconut leaf ribs; my father was speechless; he felt clammy; I can't say whether it was blood or water; my father was dragged into the street and there he was struck several times with the sticks by Shunmozum, Summundum, and Chinno; and Monnesawmy Modellly had also a stick as thick as my arm, with which he struck my father 2 or 3 blows. At this time my father was on the ground with his arms tied and his head down. Monnesawmy Naider also had a stick of the thickness of my arm and with it, when my father was lying already stated, gave him a severe blow on his head, making

use at the time towards my father of obscene abuse; the blow was a very severe one. Just as my father received it his head and body turned round. On seeing this I went towards my father crying out "Nina, Nina" (Father, Father) but he could not speak. I was also shocked, and struck, by whom I do not know. All this time the Prisoner Soloroya Graminy was present calling out "bring the fellow forward, strike him well, strike him well." He had a large earthen lamp in his hand lighted. Chinno kicked my father three times with his knee and fell upon him. After this my father was dragged by his feet by Shunmozum, Summundum, Chinno, Monnesawmy Modellly, and Monnesawmy Naider and Soloroya Graminy followed them. He was dragged to the street door of the house of Soloroya Graminy. Soloroya Graminy went inside, brought some brass articles, and left them by the side of my father. The articles now shown me are the same; Soloroya Graminy then called out "here is the thief, here is the thief". I cried out to my father and asked the people to loosen the string by which his arms were tied, and as no body would do it, I myself bit the rope and untied it; after this Soloroya Graminy struck at my father's side with the coconut ribs, and Monnesawmy Naider laid hold of my father's hair and twarled him round and round and threw him down, after doing this, he abused my father and said that his (Monnesawmy Naider's) hands were full of blood and filth, saying this he went into his own house, which is close to Soloroya Graminy's. Shunmozum then began to kick my father and Summundum thumped my father about his face, all the time abusing him; by this time the Police Officers came; just as they came Soloroya Graminy ordered two large pots of water to be brought from his house, Chinno brought the water in two large brass pots and they were poured upon my father. There was a woman named, Nairanee standing by; she was asked to wash him; she refused saying he was covered with blood and filth. It was Chinno then that washed him. The Police called for some water and dashed it at my father's face and then he was removed to the Tannah. I followed crying after him. At the time they were carrying him his head and hands were hanging; the brass articles were brought to the tannah by the Prisoners Shunmozum and

Summundum. I saw the Pen the cord by which my father's arms were pinnioned. After this I heard the clock strike one. I remained all the time at the Hannah with my father; the Pems endeavored to revive my father by administering smoke from burnt rags. Between 5 and 6 O'clock in the morning he was taken to the Vepery Hospital he died about 1 O'clock that day never recovered his senses and never spoke a word. Before he died I opened his eyes, I found them fixed. On the following day Wednesday I was present when the Doctors opened his body and examined it.

Taken on Solemn Affirmation
at Madras aforesaid this 31st day of October 1856, the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.
Before me

J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace.

Madras to Wit: The Deposition of Ramachendra Rajor of Madras Sahabitanb, taken on Solemn Affirmation in the presence and hearing of the Prisoners Goolroya Graminy, Shunmoogum, Summundum, Chinnoo, Momeaamy Modelly and Momeaamy Naidoo.

The said Ramachendra Rajor saith as follows:

I am a Pen in the salt pans. Resauntia Goolhamah is my mother. The deceased Nares Rajor was my elder brother; he lived with my mother and myself. I know the six Prisoners now present, named respectively Goolroya Graminy, Shunmoogum, Summundum, Chinnoo, Momeaamy Naidoo and Momeaamy Modelly. My deceased brother Nares Rajor was in the employ of the 1st Prisoner Goolroya Graminy for about two years. Goolroya Graminy lived in the same street with us on the opposite side six doors away. On the morning of Monday the 6th October about 8 or 9 O'clock, I saw my brother Nares Rajor alive in the house; he was then in good health; I was not at home that night; but in the following day about 2 O'clock noon I saw my brother lying dead in the Vepery Hospital. Two months before he died, he was discharged by Goolroya Graminy from his service; about fifteen days after he was discharged, one morning

morning when I was on the water pyal in the street cleaning my teeth, I saw my brother going to attend the calls of nature. He met the Prisoner Goolroya Graminy threatened him saying; 'if you speak more I will strike and kill you', upon this my brother went away. On the following day the 2nd Prisoner Shunmoogum, who is the son of the 1st Prisoner, met me as I was going to the salt Pans. he was in the bandy; he stopped the bandy; he told me, that my brother (the deceased Nares Rajor) was treacherous; that he was in the habit of speaking with his (Shunmoogum's) females; that he would kill him, and that I should advise my brother. The 3rd Prisoner Summundum is also the son of the 1st Prisoner Goolroya Graminy, 4th Prisoner Chinnoo is the bandy driver of the 1st Prisoner.

Taken on Solemn Affirmation
at Madras aforesaid this 31st day of October 1856, the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.
Before me

J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace.

Madras to Wit: The Deposition of Gopalula Rajor of Madras Sahabitanb, taken on Solemn Affirmation in the presence and hearing of the Prisoners Goolroya Graminy, Shunmoogum, Summundum, Chinnoo, Momeaamy Modelly and Momeaamy Naidoo.

The said Gopalula Rajor saith as follows:

I am a Slave in the Mint. I am brother to the last witness, the Prisoner is my mother. The deceased Nares Rajor was my eldest brother, he lived with us in the same house. On a Monday, I do not know how many days ago, about 8 O'clock at night, I saw my brother; he was then on the water pyal of the house in the street. He appeared to be well, we spoke with each other. In a few days before this, he was in the habit of sleeping on the water pyal of the opposite house with his son Varadarajor. On that night, he was sleeping there, I slept inside the house. About 12 O'clock that night, I heard a noise, I opened the street door, I came into the street, I saw the first Prisoner Goolroya Graminy with a light in his hand, knocking at the street door of the opposite house; there was a large crowd in

the street, asked him what was the matter, he said that some thieves had entered his house and stolen certain brass articles; and that the thieves were concealing themselves in the upstairs of an empty house there. I told him to bring a Pann, he, the Prisoner Soboroya Graminy then went and sat on the pyal of that empty house, and the crowd entered the next house. I also went in, there was a light upstairs. I heard a cry that Nares Rajoo was caught; upon this I immediately came to the street and went to the pyal, where my brother Nares Rajoo used to sleep; he was not there, but his room was: I then saw Soboroya Graminy opening the door of the empty house and the crowd followed him inside. I also went in. I found my brother there pinioned, and being dragged down by the Prisoners Shunmoogum, Summundum, the bandy driver Chinno and Mornesawmy Modelly. Shunmoogum kicked my brother and with a stick in his hand shoved him along. Summundum also had a stick, he was kicking and shoving my brother with the stick; the sticks were of the thickness of five finger, and about four feet in length. Chinno with his knee likewise kicked my brother. Mornesawmy Modelly also gave him a blow. Mornesawmy Naidoo got hold of my brother's hair and was saying "bring the fellow out", and made use, at the same time, of very obscene language. My brother was dragged into the street by the Prisoners and taken to the street pyal of the house of the Prisoner Soboroya Graminy. By this time the Gallies came. My brother was speechless, there was no blood on his person. Next morning I went to the Lamma station and from what I was told there, I went to the Vepery Hospital. I found him lying in a state of insensibility, his head was swollen, on the same day he died.

Taken on Solemn affirmation at Madras aforesaid this thirty first day of October One thousand Eight hundred and fifty six, the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.

The mark x of Gopaula Rajoo

Before me
J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace.

Madras to Met. The Deposition of Parasarama Pillay of Madras Inhabitant, taken on Solemn Affirmation in the presence and hearing of the Prisoners Soboroya Graminy, Shunmoogum, Summundum, Chinno, Mornesawmy Modelly and Mornesawmy Naidoo.

He said Parasarama Pillay saith as follows: I am a Prisoner Deputy, and live in the same house in which the deceased Nares Rajoo lived. I have resided in that house for about seven or eight months. On Monday night, I do not exactly know the number of days, about 10 O'clock the Prisoner Shunmoogum came to the house. I was sitting in the street pyal, and asked me whether Nares Rajoo was in the house or not. I told him that he had taken his rice and gone out. He asked me to tell Nares Rajoo to come to his house, but since that night, I have seen nothing more of Nares Rajoo. I believe he is dead.

Taken on solemn affirmation at Madras aforesaid this 31st day of October 1856, the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.

The mark x of Parasarama Pillay.

Before me
J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace

Madras to Met. The Deposition of Soboroyala Naich of Madras Inhabitant, taken on solemn affirmation in the presence and hearing of the Prisoners Soboroya Graminy, Shunmoogum, Summundum, Chinno, Mornesawmy Modelly and Mornesawmy Naidoo.

He said Soboroyala Naich saith as follows: I am a Book Keeper, and live in Choolay of Madras. I have known the deceased Nares Rajoo from his infancy. On a Monday, about 26 days ago, about 12 O'clock at night, Prisoner Soboroya Graminy came and called me saying that thieves had entered his house. I went into the street with him. There was a large crowd. Shortly afterwards I heard a cry that a thief was caught and that the thief

was Rajoo. Soobroya Graminy on hearing this called out
"bring him forward, bring him forward, do not do any thing to
him". There was a large crowd. I went up and saw the deceased
Rajoo lying on the ground groaning with his arms tied behind.
Prisoner Chinnoo was standing beside him. I did not see
any of the other Prisoners there.

Taken on solemn affirmation
at Madras aforesaid this 31st day of October 1856 the contents having
been explained by the sworn
Interpreter.

Before me
J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace

Madras to Mr. The Deposition of James Thellie of Madras
Esquire, taken on oath in the presence and
hearing of the Prisoners Soobroya Graminy,
Thunmoogum, Summundum, Chinnoo,
Moonesawmy Moodilly and Moonesawmy
Naidoo.

The said James Thellie saith as follows:

I am a Surgeon of D. District, and in charge of
the Vepery Hospital. A man named Rajoo, apparently of the
age of 28 or 30, upper lip marked by hair lip, was admitted
in the Hospital on the morning of the 1st October 1856, at half
past 6 O'clock. I saw him between 7 and 8 O'clock, when he
was suffering from all the symptoms of compression of the
brain, viz. perfect insensibility, deep stertorous breathing,
pupils dilated and insensible to light, and convulsive
movements of the hands and feet. On examining him the
following marks were discovered, five small bruises on the
back of the left elbow and on the right elbow joint. A
bruise on the middle of each arm above the elbow joint as
if these members had been tied by a rope, and a small
bruise on the right toe of the right foot. After the head was
shaved a small bruise on the left side of the head a little
above the parietal bone was observed and puffy tumour
a little more than an inch in diameter was discovered on
the vertex or back part of the head, the inner angle of the
right eye was slightly blackened. He lived until about
half past 2 O'clock that afternoon and expired. He died
of

of all the symptoms of compression of the brain. Examined
the head, a quantity of dark blood was extravasated under the
scalp at the back part of the head and under the seat of
injury. On removing the skull cap, I found a large clot
of blood about half the size of the palm of my hand, situa-
ted between the bone and the menbrane of the brain. There
was no indication of any disease of the brain. I also examined
the chest and abdomen and found all the organs perfectly
healthy. The immediate cause of death was the extravasation
of blood upon the brain - the result of a severe blow upon the
head inflicted by some heavy stick or instrument.

Taken on oath at Madras
aforesaid this 1st day of Novem-
ber 1856.

J. Thellie
Surgeon, D. District.

Before me
J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace.

Madras to Mr. The Deposition of Praeger Row of
Madras Inhabitant, taken on solemn
Affirmation in the presence and hearing
of the Prisoners Soobroya Graminy,
Thunmoogum, Summundum, Chinnoo,
Moonesawmy Moodilly and Moonesawmy
Naidoo.

The said Praeger Row saith as follows:

I am a Gallian of Police, No. 14, stationed at the
Daroga Hannah in Choolay. On the morning of Tuesday
the 1st October 1856, at about 1 O'clock the Prisoner Chinnoo
and a man named Moonesawmy came to the tanniah, and
from what Chinnoo said, I immediately went to the house
of the Prisoner Soobroya Graminy with Doorvasum Gallian
and Thader Tail Lane Naick. I saw a large crowd
in the street near Soobroya Graminy's house. I also saw
the Prisoners Soobroya Graminy, Thunmoogum and
Moonesawmy Moodilly in the crowd. The deceased Rajoo
was then lying in the street opposite to the house of
Soobroya Graminy, and the brass articles and the coin
string now produced were lying by him. Soobroya Gram-
iny, charged the deceased with stealing the brass articles
from his house and said that he the deceased pretends to
be speechless. At this time the Prisoner Moonesawmy Moodilly

came forward and said that he found the brass articles on the terrace of his house. Sooboraya Graminy then said that the deceased Narsa Rajoo hid himself in the upstairs of an empty house which was four doors away from his own house, and that he, his two sons Shunmoogum and Summundum and his bandy driver Chinno went and brought him out. Sooboraya Graminy had at this time in his hand a small lighted torch. As the deceased was said to be drunk, I got a brass pot of water and dashed it at his face to revive him. Shortly afterwards I and another Galliar Doorvaum lifted up the deceased Narsa Rajoo, and conveyed him supporting him in our arms, to the tannah. It was dark at the time and no marks of violence on his person, were visible to us. At about 5 O'clock the same morning I discovered some marks on the arms of the deceased. At this time the boy Paradarajoor, the son of the deceased, was at the tannah - he came with us to the tannah and gave me the cord string, I found the arms and forehead of the deceased swollen, and by order of the Darogah, I removed him to the Vepery Hospital; at about half past 5 O'clock in the morning. I went again to the Hospital at half past 2 O'clock the same afternoon, where I found Narsa Rajoo lying dead. On information I proceeded to the house of the Prisoner Sooboraya Graminy and apprehended him as well as his son Shunmoogum and Moonesawmy Moodelly, and brought them to the tannah.

Taken on solemn affirmation at Madras aforesaid this 1st day of November 1856 the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.

The marks of Moonesawmy

Before me
J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace

Madras to Wit. The Deposition of Moonesawmy of Madras Inhabitant, taken on solemn affirmation in the presence and hearing of the Prisoners Sooboraya Graminy, Shunmoogum, Summundum, Chinno, Moonesawmy Moodelly and Moonesawmy Naidu.

He said Moonesawmy saith as follows.

I am a Galliar Naid of the Madras Police, No. 5, stationed at Kelpauk Tannah. On the evening of Tuesday the 7th October 1856, on information I apprehended the Prisoner Chinno as one of the parties who had beaten and caused the death of Narsa Rajoo. I arrested him near the Darogah's tannah in Choolay, about 4 O'clock in the evening. Chinno said, "I myself, Shunmoogum, Summundum and Moonesawmy Moodelly tied Narsa Rajoo upstairs. I was holding the string behind, while the other three were beating him; as we got to the street door Moonesawmy Naid took a stick from my hand and struck him (Narsa Rajoo) on the head. Narsa Rajoo fell down the steps and I fell upon him."

Taken on solemn affirmation at Madras aforesaid this 1st day of November 1856, the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Moonesawmy

Before me
J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace

Madras to Wit. The Deposition of Cader Saib of Madras Inhabitant, taken on solemn affirmation in the presence and hearing of the Prisoners Sooboraya Graminy, Shunmoogum, Summundum, Chinno, Moonesawmy Moodelly and Moonesawmy Naidu.

He said Cader Saib saith as follows.

I am a Police Lance Naid No. 5, stationed at Coornata Croil Tannah in Choolay of Madras. On the night of Monday the 6th October 1856, at about half past 12 O'clock, on information I went to the house of the Prisoner Sooboraya Graminy. Sooboraya and his son the Prisoner Shunmoogum and the Prisoner Moonesawmy Moodelly were standing in the street in front of the house. There was a crowd. The deceased

Murus Rajoo was lying on the ground and the brass articles and the Cow string now produced were beside him. Gallians Pragoes Row and Dorvaum were present. Isobroya Graming, Shunmogum and Mooneaumy Moodelly all three said that Murus Rajoo was one of the thieves who had entered his (Isobroya Graming's) house and that they had caught him (Murus Rajoo) and that the three had ran away. Murus Rajoo was speechless. The Gallians lifted him up and took him away towards their tannak, and I went on my rounds.

Taken on solemn affirmation at Madras aforesaid the 1st day of November 1856, the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Leader Jail.

Before me
J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace

Madras to Mr. The Deposition of Lingappu of Madras Subaltern, taken on solemn affirmation in the presence and hearing of the Prisoners Isobroya Graming, Shunmogum, Summundum, Chinno, Mooneaumy Moodelly and Mooneaumy Nador.

The said Lingappu saith as follows:

I am a Police Gallian, A. 46, Stationed at Choolay Darogah's Tannak. On the morning of Wednesday the 8th October 1856, by order of the Darogah I apprehended the Prisoner Summundum at his house in Choolay. Shortly afterwards Prisoner Mooneaumy Nador attended the tannak. I took him into custody.

Taken on solemn affirmation at Madras aforesaid this first day of November One thousand Eight hundred and fifty six, the contents having been explained by the Sworn Interpreter.

Before me
J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace.

Madras to Mr. Isobroya Graming the above named Prisoner being asked by me the said Justice whether he hath anything to say in answer to the charge against him, and being told that what he says will be taken down and may be used against him on his trial saith as follows:

I decline making any defence here. I shall reserve my defence for the Supreme Court.

Taken and acknowledged at Madras aforesaid this 3d day of November 1856, the contents having been explained by the Sworn Interpreter.

The mark of
Isobroya Graming

Before me
J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace

Madras to Mr. Shunmogum the above named Prisoner being asked by me the said Justice whether he hath anything to say in answer to the charge against him and being told that what he says will be taken down and may be used against him on his trial saith as follows:

I decline making any defence here. I shall reserve my defence for the Supreme Court.

Taken and acknowledged at Madras aforesaid this 3d day of November 1856, the contents having been explained by the Sworn Interpreter.

Shunmogum

Before me
J. G. Clarke
Justice of the Peace

Madras to Mr. Summundum the above named Prisoner being asked by me the said Justice whether he hath anything to say in answer to the charge against him and being told that what he says will be taken down and may be used against him on his trial

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sath as follows:

I decline making my defence here. I shall reserve my defence for the Supreme Court.

Taken and acknowledged at Madras on the 3^d day of November 1856, the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Before me

J. G. Clarke

Justice of the Peace

Madras to Mr. Chinnoor the above named Prisoner being asked by me the said Justice whether he hath any thing to say in answer to the charge against him and being told that what he says will be taken down and may be used against him on his trial sath as follows:

I decline making my defence here. I shall reserve my defence for the Supreme Court.

Taken and acknowledged at Madras on the 3^d day of November 1856, the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Before me

J. G. Clarke

Justice of the Peace

Madras to Mr. Moonesawmy Moodelly the above named Prisoner being asked by me the said Justice whether he hath any thing to say in answer to the charge against him and being told that what he says will be taken down and may be used against him on his trial sath as follows:

I decline making my defence here. I shall reserve my defence for the Supreme Court.

Taken and acknowledged at Madras on the 3^d day of November 1856 the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Before me

J. G. Clarke

Justice of the Peace

The master of
Chinnoor

Madras to Mr. Moonesawmy Naidu the above named Prisoner being asked by me the said Justice whether he hath any thing to say in answer to the charge against him and being told that what he says will be taken down and may be used against him on his trial sath as follows:

I decline making my defence here. I shall reserve my defence for the Supreme Court.

Taken and acknowledged at Madras on the 3^d day of November 1856 the contents having been explained by the sworn Interpreter.

Before me

J. G. Clarke

Justice of the Peace

(True Copies)

Shudh Prine

Deputy Clerk of the Crown