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Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

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21-22.

Dated 17th February 1959

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No. 21. Read the following letter from C. W, READE, Esq., Commissioner and Agent to the Governor ; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vizagapatam, 12th January 1859, No. 29.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform Government that on the 9th December last, I sentenced 10 prisoners to transportation for various periods as shown in the accompanying Calendar and they are now in the Jail of Vizagapatam awaiting the execution of their sentence.

2. These prisoners with 35 others were committed by Captain Owen to my Court as Commissioner under the Act for the offence of rebellion against the State. The trial occupied 37 days, during which I sat in Court on an average 6 and 7 hours daily, and it has resulted in the conviction of 13 and the acquittal of 30 of the accused, the remaining two prisoners having died in the hospital after arraignment, but before their defence was taken.

3. The circumstances and features of this case are strictly local and bear no relation whatever to recent events in other parts of India, and thus I do not view the orders of the Government of India, communicated in Extract Minutes of Consultation of date 1st December 1858, No. 1696, Judicial Department and which only reached me after sentence, as in any way applicable, while an extension to these prisoners of an amnesty specially promulgated to an entirely distinct class as I read the intentions of Government and for an entirely distinct offence would be quite misunderstood and in its effect would operate most injuriously in all interests in this part of the country.

4. Had the spirit of revolt been still in the ascendant and had extraneous influences aught to do with the acts of these prisoners, a heavier penalty would undoubtedly have been necessitated, but neither cause existed, and my sentence in the case has therefore been governed by a reference solely to its individual and local merits and to the facts in evidence affecting each individual prisoner.

5. The case is peculiar, the people concerned in it are peculiar and the circumstances attending their crime are likewise peculiar, and a right understanding of this idiosyncratic element is requisite to a right appreciation of the absence of all analogy between the trial under notice and the persons to whom the late amnesty was particularly addressed.

6. Government will be aware of the anxiety which from time to time and for years past has been experienced in regard to the restless state of the hill people in these and in other parts to the North of this district, and it is only necessary to point to the Kemedy disturbances and to operations on more than one occasion in these very hills which have been the scene of the recent emute to evidence the existence of the causes and the nature of the anxiety to which I allude.

7. The inhabitants of the hill tracts in this district differ in all respects from their fellow subjects in the plains, their social habits and customs are wholly dissimilar and their interests are equally separate. The hill people hold little communication with those below, while the latter regard the former with a feeling of superstitious awe ; and perhaps nothing has so much tended to foster this feeling as the known disinclination ever evinced by the authorities to go into the hills or in any way to interfere with their inhabitants, while the absence of any organised system of Police for the protection of life and property such as obtains below the ghauts has lent weight to the belief that the hill races are as fruitful a source of alarm and anxiety to the Government as they are felt to be by the people on the plains.

8. The inaccessible nature of the hill country, the total absence of all roads, and the comparative immunity from punishment enjoyed by these people notwithstanding that offences and crime are perhaps as rife amongst them as among other communities are facts favoring the superstitious dread with which they have for so long been viewed, hence any demonstration of disturbance on their part has invariably for the time excited great terror and distrust, and in the exaggerated notion entertained of their power as well as of their lawless nature, many residents in towns and villages even as far distant as the coast which is 50 miles from these hills have been known to bury their goods and chattels ; their fear of the hill-people prevailing over their confidence in the authorities to protect them from aggression and plunder.

aiding & abetting those described in the first

9. And the people in the hills are fully alive to their influence arising from the superstitious dread in which they are held by their neighbours in the low country, and they enjoy a feeling of fancied superiority consequent on the fact and from the absence amongst themselves of the operation of those institutions which they know to have force in the country below, but to which they find themselves comparatively exempt; a distinction they are not slow to trace to causes which must necessarily confirm them in a belief in their superiority as well as in the weakness of Government as respects themselves.

10. That this is not mere conjecture there is abundant evidence to testify, and to that evidence recorded on former occasions and to the testimony given on the recent trial I may confidently appeal in support of the assertion; it thence follows that to some extent culpability attaches to the Government when any of its subjects so within its reach are left in ignorance of their real position, and to whom, in their practical operation are almost unknown, those laws and systems which are in full force and effect immediately around them.

11. The circumstances connected wtth the former disturbances in these parts in the years 1845-49 may be in the recollection of Government, at all events they are on record, and a reference will amply illustrate all I have stated bearing on the character and position of these hill-people and the peculiar sentiments with which they are regarded by the inhabitants of the plains.

12. The leaders in the recent outbreak, their object and the means by which they sought to accomplish that object are much the same as on the last occasion, but I will not trouble the Government with a repetition ot that which is already matter of record. I forward with this letter copy of my remarks and sentence delivered on the trial just concluded and I think these remarks will be found to contain every particular so far as may be needed in elucidation of the history of the recent disturbances. Their rise, progress and termination are therein briefly traced and dwelt upon and all is I think given which could throw light on the matter.

13. The Court was crowded when I pronounced my sentence and several of the hill chiefs and other principal persons in the neighbourhood were also present, and it was with satisfaction, I noticed the effect my observations had both on the prisoners and on the audience. Some of the former during the trial had manifested a disposition to treat the ordeal to which they were being subjected with a feigned levity, but long before I had concluded, the most hardened were overcome and softened in a manner which surprised others as well as myself, and every prisoner left the bar in silence making me the most marked and respectful obeisance; a result which however apparently trifling could but be gratifying to me at the conclusion of my painful and onerous labours.

14. I am aware that it would be sufficient simply to inform Government of the result of the trial and I am also aware that under the law my sentence is final; but I have thought it might not be uninteresting to place on record some notice of an event or rather series of events possessing features of a peculiar and novel character, if only to remove all impression as to the applicability to the accused of the gracious amnesty promulgated to a class of offenders whose case has no sort of relation to the one under report.

15. Having done this, it devolves on me to draw the attention of Government to the instrumentality through which the recent disturbances in these parts have been brought to so speedy and so satisfactory a termination.

16. The chief instigators and actors in the disturbances of 1845 and 49, were nearly the same as on this occasion, and the object was precisely similar. "Chinna Bhoopaty" the 44th prisoner in the recent trial was the then prime leader and mover and the then outbreak was called after his name. His coadjutors and partizans were the same hill chiefs and people who have lent their aid and endeavours in the promotion of his recent ambitious designs, and in all respects there was little difference then from now in the manner of organizing and maturing their plans, save in so far as past experience had served to induce greater care and cunning in accomplishing their present object.

17. The success which attended the plot on the last occasion no doubt prompted this 2nd attempt and a like success was anticipated. Chinna Bhoopaty hoped, in this instance as in the former, to be called in to mediate, preliminary to the reward which must have followed the acceptance of his offices towards the repression of disturbances of his own creating and in further-

ance of his own purposes, but Government will find all this succinctly set forth in my remarks and I refer to it here to show that while "Chinna Bhoopaty" managed in the last outbreak to deceive the authorities and thus succeeded in gaining his ends, a different policy resolved on by Captain Owen and myself at the outset of the recent emeute entirely frustrated Chinna Bhoopaty's deep laid designs, and to his discomfiture has resulted in the detection and conviction of himself and of his more guilty accomplices, all of whom had no doubt trusted to their past reputation and to the prestige of their name and family to secure them from exposure and punishment.

18. From 1845 to 49, a large force was called out and was assembled in this neighbourhood and the then disturbances were not finally suppressed until after many months of much harassing duty in the hills at a large sacrifice of both money and life, while the object sought by those at the bottom of the affair was in a great measure achieved. But the real merits of the case at the time were not clearly ascertained and in the main I think it undoubted that the really guilty not only escaped. but were actually rewarded. It would however serve no object to go over this ground, it is sufficient to note the fact and to which all in this district are ready to bear testimony and in place of the result on that occasion lessening the superstitious dread with which the hill-people were regarded, it served to enhance it, and the denouement was considered rather as a defeat than a victory.

19. I joined the district as Government are aware in 1857, some eight years after quiet had been restored, but it was not very long before my attention was directed to affairs in Golgondah and Captain Owen brought to my notice the restless state of the hill-people and the prevailing rumours that some rise was anticipated.

20. At the beginning of the past year, Government were pleased at my instance to increase the force of the Sebundies. They also met my wishes in respect of the entertainment of a few horsemen and a small body of peons in lieu of the men re-transferred from the post department to that of the Police, and the particulars respecting which will be found in the correspondence referred to in the margin. These measures were almost opportune and to their adoption may be partially ascribed the successful termination of an outbreak that otherwise might have necessitated the employment of a large body of regular troops to the sacrifice of much treasure and many valuable lives.

To Government, dated 10th December 1857, and 21st January 1858.
From Government, dated 2nd March 1858.

21. The organising of the new levy was energetically proceeded with by Captain Owen, meanwhile that officer was Gazetted as an Assistant Magistrate and having had but one Assistant since my advent to the district, I at once availed myself of Captain Owen's services in the department and the Police duties of the Golgondah and of two other neighbouring talooks were made over to his immediate management.

22. Lieut. Bloomfield, the Adjutant and only other Officer of the Sebundies was at this period absent on duty, in the Rajahmundry district and thus the work of raising and drilling the new Sebundies in addition to considerable Magisterial labors was suddenly thrown solely on Captain Owen, the uneasiness to which I have alluded was all this while on the increase and people on the plains were openly talking of preparations for a rise by the hill inhabitants, but there was nothing tangible and names were not mentioned. Captain Owen and myself were in frequent communication on the subject demi-officially and our views and plans to meet any emergency fully coincided. I resolved to place entire confidence in Captain Owen and to leave to him the carrying out of all measures of detail which events might suggest. It was determined that we would commence and closely follow up our measures for suppressing the first symptoms of any rise without if possible resorting to other agency in our support, and for upwards of 4 months or from the 23rd April 1858, up to the 9th September following, our Sebundies were in the hills in close pursuit and watch of the insurgents and during this interval Captain Owen planned 3 separate expeditions to circumvent and drive them out of their jungle fastnesses, some particulars of which will be gathered from one of Captain Owen's reports to my address, copy of which is enclosed marked A.

23. In the history of the progress of events given in para. 9 of my remarks will be found allusion to these expeditions and serveral officers from Waltair then on leave at Nursapatam joined in them. It must be remembered that all this took place in the height of the rains in the most trying and unhealthy season and when the hills are usually considered quite inaccessible, thus the Government will I am sure appreciate the energy as well as zeal and ability throughout displayed by Captain Owen in the conduct of these affairs.

aiding & abetting those described in the first

24. Without exaggeration or flattery I feel that to this officer is mainly owing the speedy and successful termination of this local outbreak. But for Captain Owen's untiring energy and prompt action in following up and never letting rest the people who had thus dared to set the laws at defiance and whose proceedings had alarmed the country around, the disturbances might still to this day have been going on. Captain Owen was at times prostrate with fever and although more than once advised to proceed to sea he held on despite his weakly condition until complete success had attended his efforts and every principal save one, with a multitude of followers were captured and brought in by his own men.

25. But with the seizure of the prisoners Captain Owen's labors did not end. The onerous task of thoroughly investigating the case and preparing it for committal to my Court as Commissioner devolved on Captain Owen and this labor occupied him for weeks from morning till night and when I mention that he examined nearly 200 individuals and finally committed 43 persons to the Court as prisoners and 78 witnesses together with a variety of documentary evidence, the Government will be able in some degree to appreciate the heavy and responsible labors which have fallen on this officer in connection with this matter.

26. I feel my own labors in conducting the trial to have been most arduous as the final authority before whom the case had to be thoroughly sifted and ultimately adjudicated, but the preliminary investigation and the preparation of the case for committal must have been far more laborious in some respects, while it is to be borne in mind that not only has this responsible part of the duty been most efficiently performed by Captain Owen, but that officer as already stated had the entire conduct of the measures for arresting the progress of the disturbances and for securing the persons of the offenders, a duty in which he was altogether unaided save by those who were acting under his personal directions and orders.

27. After this experience of Captain Owen's abilities I can conceive no one more fitted for civil duties of responsibility and trust, while his knowledge of the language of this part of the country and his thorough acquaintance with the people, added to his proverbially courteous and conciliatory demeanour towards all classes and by whom he is held in universal respect, point him out as fitted in a marked degree for a higher position than he at present occupies, and in bearing this testimony to Captain Owen, I only do him ordinary justice, for to his judgment, energy, and zeal, may with truth be attributed the complete and satisfactory termination of occurrences which in other hands might have eventuated very differently, since in my belief few officers would have undertaken and so successfully carried out all Captain Owen has accomplished unassisted and save my part in the matter at his own individual risk and responsibility, while I may safely affirm that the nature of the disturbances were little less grave than on the previous occasion which involved the Government in so serious a loss both of treasure and life.

28. I trust after this record of Captain Owen's services it may be in the power of Government to nominate him as an Assistant to the Agent in this district, which will I believe give him some slight addition to his present allowances, his Magisterial duties hitherto having been wholly unrewarded and which as I have explained have been of an unusually laborious character. Captain Owen's services in a judicial capacity in the Agency will greatly enhance his usefulness to me as an Assistant in the part of the district where he resides, and at the same time such appointment would prove an eventual saving to the Government, since the increased accumulation of civil work in this district will I am apprehensive compel me to apply shortly for another Assistant which Captain Owen's appointment would quite obviate. I therefore trust the Government may be disposed to receive with favor my recommendation of Captain Owen and which I have submitted quite unknown to that officer.

29. I shall have the honor at a future and no distant period to report to Government on the subject of the resumption of so much of the Mocassah Estates in the Golgondah talook as fall to the shares of the 1st prisoner's father and to the 44th prisoner "Chinna Bhoopaty" under the orders communicated in Extract of Minutes of Consultation of date the 20th March 1850, No. 204, Judicial Department; the confiscation of their respective shares having necessarily formed part of the sentence now recorded against these prisoners in conformity with the terms and conditions on which alone the grant of these lands was sanctioned by the Government of India.

30. In the case of the other prisoners, I have not thought it advisable or expedient to attach their hereditary larded property for reasons which I will explain more at large hereafter.

From Captain W. G. OWEN, Commanding Golcondah Sebundy Corps; to C. W. READE, Esq., Agent to the Governor, dated Nursapatam, 26th May 1858, No. 75.

SIR,

In accordance with your authority to adopt the measures proposed in my demi-official to your address for the supression of the mischievous designs of the parties as per margin, of which I had received information and all of whom (from subsequent investigation) appear to have been more or less implicated, besides others whose names were then unknown to me. I have the honor to report that during the night of the 16th May 1858, the disposition of the Golcondah Sebundy Corps was effected as per Memorandum annexed No. 1.

1 Golcondah Sunnasee Bhoopaty.
2 ,, Kroshna Bhoopaty.
3 Sagina Somanah Padal.
4 Poonjum Appun Dhora.
5 Vemparalah Kumiah.
6 Kakarapilly Packrow.
7 Duntooloony Nursim Rauze.
8 ,, Soobah Rauze
9 Rajum Dhora. } Sons of late Thuggee Veeriah
10 Shurabana Dhora. } Dhora.
11 B. Kistum Padal.
12 Pathaveedee Sunnasee Dhora.
13 Sagina Lutchmun Padal.

The object in view was, first for the protection of villages of Golcondah talook in vicinity of the ghauts to the north, south and west of Nursapatam and by means of Patroles, observation of the neighbouring villages; and

Secondly, to endeavour to bring some headmen of the hills to reason by occupying their villages and attaching their property (which consists almost exclusively of cattle) they having left their villages and joined a band of armed men roving about the country; and

Thirdly, to intercept and arrest as many of the armed chiefs and their followers as possible.

To carry out which the 3 details of Sebundies actively employed ascended the ghauts, all at same time, but at three different places, at some distance apart.

1st. Lieutenant Bloomfield, (who volunteered his services for the occasion) to attach the property of Kistam Padal at Tanapilly and that of Rajam Dhora and Sherbun Dhora at Lotah Geddah.

2nd. Lieutenant Dobree, to proceed in search of the armed men said to have moved towards Goodum.

3rd. Captain Owen, to attach the property of Rajum Dhora and Lingum Dhora at Madium, and that of Sagina Somanah Padal of Singurum and then to proceed by a circuitous route towards Goodum to intercept the armed men if they should leave on the approach of Lieutenant Dobree.

The property was accordingly attached on the 17th May 1858, and obtaining no *certain* intelligence of the position the rebels then occupied, thought it desirable to proceed at once to Goodum, and having to leave half of my party of Sebundies at Madium, went on, joined Lieutenant Dobree and with him marched to Goodum, had an interview with the Sirdars there, took their depositions, thereby clearly ascertaining the inimical designs of Sunnasee Bhoopaty and his rebel band. So on the 22nd May returned to Madium viâ Jerridi whilst Lieutenant Dobree branched off from latter place to continue the search along jungle-paths between Goodum and Lumsingy.

I caused placards to be posted over the doors of the men whose property (cattle) was attached at Lotah Geddah, Madium, Tunapilly and Lingarum, inviting these men to attend at the Tannah at Nursapatam within 30 days if they wished to claim the cattle, and forwarded the cattle under strong guards to Nursapatam, the services of the Sebundies employed at Madium, Lotah, Geddah, Tunapillay and Lingarum being required to assist in pursuit of rebels.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 23rd May receiving intelligence that the rebels had descended the ghauts, and a large number of them attacked and fired upon our Patrole; at 6 A. M., on same morning, I sent on a Jemadar's party to hold the ghaut at Kailooroo, wrote to Lieutenant Dobree to descend from Lumsingy to Downool, and myself went down a ghaut to Sheratunapallem and on to Nursapatam, and on my way established a chain of posts between Sherabunapallem and Dounool, all to move forward on morning of the 24th and the Jemadar's party to descend and hold the ghaut of Kaikalooroo.

On my arrival at Nursapatam on evening of 23rd, relieved Lieutenant Bloomfield, who had remained in charge after performing the requisite portion of arrangements at Lumsingy, Tunapilly and Lotah Gedda.

On the 24th May all moved forward as arranged, but regret that owing to the dense cover afforded by the jungle and forest, the rebels, said to be 200 in number, escaped. We will continue to pursue them wherever heard of. have reason to believe that the stringent measures

adopted regarding the seizure of cattle of those head men who have joined the rebels has had an effect that has almost paralyzed them. A strong party of Sebundies remained at Lumsingy, a moveable party and 2 Sowars at Golcondah and a moveable party and 2 Sowars at Nursapatam. The other posts continue occupied as before and all have proved necessary; the rebels having made their appearance in their vicinity, from time to time.

2. In a former letter I reported to you that Packrow had surrendered, I will if you please detain him here for the present, as he may be useful to recognize any parties that may hereafter be arrested or give themselves up.

3. Beniah Padal and his follower Gamoo Sunnasee I have sent on to you at Vizagapatam as their presence here might be prejudicial.

4. I beg to enclose a sketch of portion of the hill country to which allusion is made in this report.

5. I have the honor to submit for your approval a measure which appeared most opportune and in which trust I may have your support, although in carrying it out, not being your Assistant in the Agency Department, I may have somewhat exceeded the bounds of authority entrusted to me as Assistant Magistrate, viz.

On the 22nd May 1858, whilst on the hills at Madium a son of the late Thuggee Walsiah Dhora of Lotah Geddah presented a petition on the part of himself and his brothers praying that they might be reinstated in their village and lands attached thereto which had some time ago been forcibly taken possession of by the sons of the late Thuggee Veeriah Dhora: so knowing the request to be a valid one in every point, and taking into consideration that the defendants who had unlawful possession of the property had joined the rebels, banded against the Govern-

* No. 2. ment, I issued an order (enclosed with petition*) directing that the village of Lotah Geddah and its dependencies should be restored to the rightful owner (pending your confirmation) Lingum Dhorah, he being a proper person and the eldest son of the late T. Walsiah Dhora, the shares to other three brothers being allotted according to established custom.

A party of 40 Sibundies, under a Jemadar have been sent to carry out this order and to remain at Lotah Geddah for some days until the rightful owners had firmly established themselves, and which they seemed confident of accomplishing, and another consideration, we thus secure a friendly party on one of our flanks instead of an enemy to Government and good order.

Previous correspondence regarding the property of Lotah Geddah may be found amongst the records of your office.

6. Besides at Bundyvalsah near Golconda the Sibundies were fired upon by the rebels at Linganarum and Lotah Geddah.

7. In conclusion, I beg to bring to your favorable notice the very cheerful and zealous manner in which all the Sibundies have performed this short but harrassing work, the greater number being recruits who had only just received their arms, and of the others, 55 men had hardly three days rest after their return from Rajahmundry.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) CHAS. W. READE,
Agent to the Governor.

Memorandum of the Golcondah Sibundy Corps, on the 16th May 1858.

No. 1 Company and Details to Conda Suntuh 9 miles north—Lieutenant Bloomfield.
No. 2 do. and convalescent details to remain at Nursapatam,—Native Officer.
No. 3 do. to Vedempilly, 14 miles south,—Native Officer.
No. 4 do. to Golcondah, 10 miles west,—Native Officer.
No. 5 do. and Details to Kistnadavepett, 17 miles west,—Lieutenant Dobree.
No. 6 do. and Details to Sherbunapalem, 24 miles north-west,—Captain Owen.

Before day-break on following morning, Lieutenant Bloomfield with No. 1 Company and Details ascended the Ghauts to Lumsingy.

At same time Lieutenant Dobree with Details ascended the Rumpaloo Ghaut to Peddawalsa.

On same morning Captain Owen with Details went up the Doontooloo Ghaut to Madium.

Nursapatam, 26th May 1858.

(Signed) W. G. OWEN, Captain,
Comg. Golcondah Sibundy Corps.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) CHAS. W. READE,
Agent to the Governor.

Calendar of Prisoners in case No. 1 of 1858, committed for trial before the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam.

Number.	Names of the parties.	Abstract of the charge and date on which it was preferred.	Date of apprehension.	Names of witnesses for prosecution.	Abstract of examination, grounds and date of committal.	Names of prisoners held to bail.	Names of witnesses for defence.	Remarks.	Abstract of sentence by Commissioner.
1 of 1858	*Prosecutor.* Government. *Prisoners.* 1 Goodepoo Sunnassee Bhopaty, alias Golegondah Sunnasee Bhopaty. 2 Sagina Somanah Padal. 3 Madium Thuggee Sherbum Dhora. 4 Madium Thuggee Sherbum Dhora. 5 Tuggy Sunnassee Dhora. 6 Bonirgby Kistam Padal. 7 Kinchay Mulliah. 8 Mottadum Iyapah Dhora of Kotha Veedee. 9 Poojaree Appan Dhora. 10 Cakerlapoody Venkata Jaggannatrauze, alias Paykrow. 11 Sagina Lutchman Padal. 43 Toorgee Pentadoo.	Rebellion. *First charge.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 43rd prisoners are charged with rebellion against the State in having between the first day of January and the twenty-second day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight prepared to levy war against the Government of the East India Company and with dependants and others with arms and ammunition and with having in further prosecution of their designs as aforesaid proceeded to Goodum and Dhora Conda in the hill country of the Golconda talook in the district of Vizagapatam and there and elsewhere joined, or instigated certain petty chiefs or Sirdars and other persons to join with them in such open rebellion against the said East India Company and with the plans of disturbances were matured, and visits paid by the influential	Between the 26th May and 26th September 1858.	1 Parsala Lutchem Padal. 2 Setty Somanah. 3 Vuntary Tummiah. 4 Juckoo Erriah. 5 Patha Veedee Gunthadoo. 6 Kotha Veedee Sannassee Dhora. 7 Akkireddy Venkiah. 8 Addavulthy Ramdoo. 9 Moonina Sinmadree. 10 Boora Gunthadoo. 11 Curree Veerapatroodoo. 12 Golconda Veera Bhopaty. 13 Addivulty Paupiah. 14 Vachum Cuniniah. 15 Nathala Chendreegasoo. 16 Soorla Potado. 17 Palooconda Seetaramdoo. 18 Indala Ramaush. 19 Sava Pindadoo. 20 Pillagoodoo Pooradoo. 21 Soradee Sunnassee. 22 Curreecola Mullisoo. 23 Lochala Donyadoo. 24 Goondoobogoola Venkiah. 25 Coondall Luckadoo. 26 Murravada Gungooloo. 27 Condavada Mottadum Sunnasee Dhora. 28 Munghy Thevadoo.	1 of 1858	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 45, prisoners, plead guilty. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 39 and 44, prisoners, plead not guilty. Nos. 42, 12, 47, 46, 49, 50 and 61, witnesses, state that disturbances have been long in agitation in the Golconda Talook and many of them point to Golconda Chinna Bhopaty as being the prime mover. indeed the only person who had sufficient influence over the hill people to cause them to rise. No. 42 and 44, witnesses, state that Chinna Bhopaty tried to make a tool of Sunnassee Bhopaty, when that failed, after a time, Chinna Bhopaty by means of his former dependant, Elsetty Juggunaikoodoo, attempted to raise disturbances in the name of Veera Bhopaty, setting him up as the ostensible chief, and latterly, it is stated by Nos. 12, 30, 31, 33, 44 and 42, witnesses, that Sunnassee Bhopaty was invited to reside in the house of Chinna Bhopaty, and whilst they so lived together, visits paid by the influential	None.	If any, will be forwarded hereafter.	It was only on the 24th September 1858 that the chief insurgent Golconda Sunnassee Bhopaty was brought in a prisoner to Nursapatam, hence the delay in submitting this case. In consequence of the non-attendance of some witnesses residing at a distance, a few names will still have to be added to present list of witnesses furnished. No. 10 died on the 8th October 1858.	1st and 44th prisoners, transportation for the life. 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 11th prisoners transportation for 14 years. 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th prisoners transportation for 10 years to such place or places as the Governor in Council may see fit to appoint. 12th prisoner 4 years imprisonment with hard labour in irons in the Vizagapatam Jail. 42nd and 43rd prisoners respectively to 2 years with hard labour in irons in the Vizagapatam Jail. 8th December 1858. C. W. READE, *Commissioner.*

aiding & abetting those described in the first

Calendar of Prisoners in case No. 1 of 1858, committed for trial before the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Names of the parties.	Abstract of the charge and date on which it was preferred.	Date of apprehension.	Names of witnesses for prosecution.	Abstract of examination, grounds and date of committal.	Names of prisoners held to bail.	Names of witnesses for defence.	Remarks.	Abstract of sentence by Commissioner.
		having further collected together certain other armed persons in the aforesaid hill country and caused them likewise to join and take part in the said rebellion, and furthermore with having on or about the twenty-second day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight proceeded with the armed followers and others as aforementioned to the valley of Bundywalsa near Golconda in the district of Vizagapatam and then and there attacked and fired upon, or caused to be attacked and fired upon a patrol of the Golconda Sebundies, at the time in the employ and doing duty in the service of the said East India Company.		29 Thuggy Lingum Dhora. 30 Roba Ramanah. 31 Roba Chinniah. 32 Banamaly Lumbatha. 33 Jugganada Pady. 34 Cooda Lutchmoodoo. 35 Poolapaka Gooriah. 36 Noonoum Somanah. 37 Chittapoolee Bosanah Padal. 38 Vooly Currudoo. 39 Chalamala Gopanah. 40 Rajanah Lutchanah. 41 Arepaka Tumanah. 42 Goodepoo Benna Bhopaty. 43 Pinapatrooney Venkatachellum. 44 Boningee Joyce Padal. 45 Madara Soobaroydoo. 46 Madhala Bheemadoo. 47 Loora Bheemoodoo. 48 Dronum Rajoo Ramkistamah. 49 Loova Seetapah. 50 Yentakanta Peddee. 51 Amoora Juggiah. 52 Thuggee Ramanah. 53 Korai Endiah. 54 Bonunghy Cheetookoola Padal.	hill persons, now prisoners, which ended in Golconda Sunnassee Bhopaty going off to the hills with numerous influential hill men, and others, armed. Nos. 1, 5, 6, 30, 31, 38, 44 and 51, witnesses, state distinctly that the intentions of Sunnassee Bhopaty and party were to commit fetooree or disturbances. Nos. 5 and 6 that they intended to attack the Government Sebundy Guards unless the Government acceded to their demands for a cession of a portion of territory and revenue. Nos. 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 33 and 38, witnesses, state that Sunnassee Bhopaty and party did attack and fire upon the Sebundy Guards, and commit other acts of open rebellion against the State. A further detailed statement of facts, which can be deposed to by the witnesses will be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 43 are committed to stand their trial before Agent as Commissioner under the Acts XI and XIV of 1857, and XXVI of 1858, on the charge of rebellion, in having prepared to levy war and in having levied war against the Government of the East India Company and Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44 and 45 under the same Acts are charged with having wilfully and knowingly aided and abetted in said crime of rebellion.		No. 41 died on the 3rd October 1858.	
	14 Mandala Eswadoo. 15 Puspoolaty Sherbum Padal. 16 Thoobeeree Sunnassee. 17 Comadum Boray Dhora. 18 Comadum Soman Dhora. 19 Vanakaree Balavah Padal. 20 Guntala Guddigadoo. 21 Vamala Cunniah. 22 Sagina Bodiah Padal. 23 Mottadum Veeranah. 24 Vondalapoo Curranah. 25 Vondalum Baladoo. 26 Buttee Sunnassee. 27 Thooree Mutchadoo. 28 Seedaly Errapah.	*Second Charge.* 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44 and 45, prisoners are charged with having at the times and places mentioned in the first charge and elsewhere knowingly and wilfully aided and abetted the first 10 prisoners in the commission of the crime of open rebellion against the State as therein severally set forth.	Between the 20th May and 26th September 1858.						
	29 Cora Chookadoo. 30 Pittala Sunnassee. 31 Paudy Pundadoo. 32 Suppee Pothanah. 33 Cooda Gungiah. 34 Sagina Jogee Padal. 35 Kinchay Padal. 36 Seggy Poloodoo. 37 Boorada Pinnadoo. 38 Madapala Chippa Padal. 39 Gundala Sinnadoo. 40 Vamala Veerasoo. 41 Cooda Rajanah. 42 Punda Oopiah. 44 Golconda Chinna Bhopaty, alias Goodepoo Chinna Bhopaty. 45 Golamund Veerasoo.			55 Thuggee Lingum Dhora, (Wulsiah Dhora's son.) 56 Punda Venkiah. 57 Bonunghy Chin Chinniah Padal. 58 Thuggee Guntum Dhora, (Wulsiah Dhora's son.) 59 Thuggee Veeriah Dhora. 60 Pundah Guddiah. 61 Moonsiff Ankumreddy Erkiah. 62 Dodigurcha Nookadoo. 63 Serapoo Ammooroo. 64 Teerangery Mutchiah. 65 Janapareddy Juggiah. 66 Neelakunta Bhopaty. 67 Bonunghy Nursimah Padal. 68 Chinta Potanah. 69 Abdul Nubby. 70 Karumpoody Chinniah. 71 Mutta Permalloo, 72 Goonu Ellapah. 73 Potala Ramaswamy. 74 Gurigeepaty Mulliah. 75 Pentoo Saib.	Nos. 12 and 13 are committed to stand their trial under the Acts specified in the first charge, for having knowingly harboured and concealed certain persons named in 1st and 2nd charges accused of rebellion, or of aiding and abetting in such rebellion against the Government of the East India Company, and also for having neglected to declare the fact of the persons accused of above crimes being so concealed when visited by the Assistant Magistrate on the 25th April 1858.		
	12 Punsala Benniah Padal. 13 Gaumoo Sunnassee.	*Third charge.* 12 and 13 are charged with having between the twenty-second and twenty-sixth days of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight knowingly harboured or concealed certain persons accused of rebellion against the Government of the East India Company, or with having knowingly aided and abetted in such rebellion as set forth in the first and second charges of this indictment, and with having further supplied the said persons or caused them to be supplied with grain or other provisions between the aforementioned dates, whilst engaged in levying war or in preparing to levy war against the said East India Company.							
	12 Punsala Bemiah Padal. 13 Gaumoo Sunnassee.	*Fourth charge.* 12 and 13 are also charged with having between the dates mentioned in the third charge, concealed the fact of certain persons, accused of rebellion against the Government of the East India Company or with having knowingly aided and abetted in such rebellion as set forth in the first and second charges, being secreted in a glen adjacent to their dwelling at Benarum in the Golconda Talook in the district of Vizagapatam and having neglected to declare the fact as above stated, when visited by the Assistant Magistrate of the Vizagapatam District, near the said village of Benarum on the morning of the twenty-fifth of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, they well knowing of the presence of certain of the accused persons so assembled for the object and purposes as set forth in the previous charges, the said two prisoners having at that time only just left them, and moreover with having heard some of the persons as aforesaid so secreted, express their intention of firing upon the Assistant Magistrate, and a party of the Golconda Sebundy Corps then and there with him and all of whom were in the employ of and doing duty in the service of the said East India Company and with not having given information of the same. 24th September 1858.							

Nursipatam, 8th October 1858.

(Signed) W. G. OWEN, *Assistant Magistrate.*

Defence of Chinna Bhoopaty.

And now the Court comes to the case of the last but the most important and as I am prepared to shew the most culpable, the most guilty of all the prisoners. In reviewing "Chinna Bhoopaty's" defence, in estimating all that has been arrayed against him, the entire history of these disturbances, their very birth, their progress, and their consummation in this trial necessarily comes before the mind, it therefore demands some notice beyond what has already been given to the subject. The character and the conduct of "Chinna Bhoopaty" stands out in startling relief with that of the rest of the prisoners and his proceedings in the whole affair are marked by a depth of cunning and villainy which have probably been seldom equalled and never excelled.

2. It is the duty of the Court to hold up to public view the acts of a man unparalleled for their selfishness and for their guilt, reckless of the interests of the individual agency through which he sought to accomplish his purposes, insensible altogether to every feeling which ordinarily distinguishes man from the brute creation around him, this "Chinna Bhoopaty" has sought to compass his own ambitious ends at every sacrifice. The lives, the property, the happiness of all engaged to carry out his designs were with him as a thing of nought when placed in the scale with the anticipated results furthering his own personal aggrandizement. It was for his ultimate benefit the Feetoory was planned, organized and finally commenced, it was for his personal profit that others were required to risk their own lives. To add to his wealth and to increase his greatness, all were called upon and all were prepared to hazard every thing they held dear to themselves.

3. But in following out "Chinna Bhoopaty's defence, his part in this matter will be fully developed and his real character will be exposed.

4. He has throughout pleaded not guilty, and to this plea when on his defence he adheres, and through his Vakeel he has put in an elaborate and somewhat ingenious defence on which he rests his entire case and all his hopes for an acquittal. The tenor of that defence is that he has himself been the object of a conspiracy, that the present charge against him is the result dictated by his enemies. That he has always rendered good service to the State. That he has ever been treated with respect and favor by the authorities and that so far from aiding and abetting in the Feetoory as charged against him he has throughout taken the very opposite part and has given every assistance to the Cirkar both directly and indirectly; and he goes on to say that before Sunnassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) and party set out from Muniapa Urutla he used his utmost influence to dissuade him from an enterprize which he states he pointed out to all must inevitably end in ruin.

5. "Chinna Bhoopaty" further takes exception to the evidence which has testified against him, particularly to that of the witness (42nd) Benna Bhoopaty which he repudiates altogether, while other of the witnesses are objected to on various grounds. He also dwells particularly on a letter in support of his case as showing that he acted for the Cirkar. This letter was written by him to the Head of Police on the night of the 22nd April, the very date the Feetoorydars set out from his village and it was received in the Talook Cutcherry the following day at 1 P. M. He further appeals to repeated proffers of aid and information which he adds he tendered to the authorities during the progress of the disturbance in view to its repression. He denies that he ever gave Sunnassy Bhoopaty, (1st prisoner) a matchlock before setting out as proved on the part of the prosecution; on the contrary he urges that to the last moment before they quitted Munniapa Urutla he entreated Sunnassy Bhoopaty not to go. The defence goes into a detailed canvass of much of the evidence affecting himself and the part he took, and he concludes by citing 21 witnesses to the following points:

1st. That he endeavoured to prevent "Sunnassy Bhoopaty" (1st prisoner) &c., from going to Goodem but that his efforts were unavailing,—4 witnesses.

2ndly. That Sunnassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) did not put up at his Chinna Bhoopaty's house at Muniapa Urutla and that he lived altogether separately,—3 witnesses.

3rdly. That bitter enmity had long existed between himself and Benna Bhoopaty, (42nd witness)—3 witnesses.

4thly. That he did not give the matchlock to Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) but that it belonged to Sunyassy Bhoopaty, 4 witnesses.

5thly. That the Padals and Dhoras of the hills country conspired and conferred together outside the village of Munniapa Urutla without his concern and knowledge, 2 witnesses.

6thly. That he and Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) are at enmity, and for which he cites 3 witnesses.

6. The very nature of this defence in the Court's judgment condemns itself. Chinna Bhoopaty has fallen into the error of proving too much or rather of attempting to prove too much. The very negatives he offers to establish, betray his knowledge of events antecedent to the commencement of Feetoory and of the consultations that then went on close to his own doors, and which are quite irreconcilable with the belief in his innocence or that he was not a prime party to them.

7. It is true that after the Feetoorydars had once set out on their expedition, Chinna Bhoopaty appeared on the stage as an informer, but this was his game, this was the part he was to take, it was the very position assigned to him in the plot. Thus the fact of the existence of the letter to the Tahsildar on which he lays so much stress is in reality one of the links in the chain of presumptive if not direct proof of his own guilt. It was the commencement of his part in the drama, and for what? why to blind the authorities to the belief that he was in the Government interests and thus lay the first stone in the scheme he had in view of building up his own reputation and interest with Government at the expense of those who were doing his work and furthering his designs in the hills, and of course he followed this part up throughout, always offering to aid, always giving intelligence, either when too late, when of no use, or when his services were not needed. The time for giving information was before Sunyassy Boopaty left Muniappa Urutla while they were with his knowledge as proved in his defence, conspiring together, and the belief in his own innocence is perfectly negatived by his omission to do any thing of the kind; and by the fact of all the principal rebels assembling at or near his quarters to mature their plans of operation. Again the 8th prisoner who is proved to have have been at first an active coadjutor in the scheme was for a month before the outbreak with Chinna Bhoopaty as already stated, and he only returned to Goodem very shortly before the Feetoorydars set out on their mission, and to this man Chinna Bhoopaty gave presents of money and cloths, Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) also frequently saw Iyapah Dorah (8th prisoner) at Muniappa Urutla and he also sent him money, for the assistance no doubt thereafter to be expected of him.

8. Chinna Bhoopaty is the recognised head of this part of the country, Muniappa Urutla is his head quarters and this was the very spot chosen whereat the plans of the insurgents were finally matured and from which they entered on their adventure. Every principal head man excepting 9th and 4th prisoners had been or then was at Muniappa Urutla and the 2nd, 5th, 9th and 11th prisoners actually started from that very place; and as admitted by Chinna Bhoopaty with his full cognizance. Is it then to be inferred or assumed that all this took place without his knowledge or even without his concurrence? The proposition is ridiculous. Apart from the overwhelming mass of facts in evidence proving Chinna Bhoopaty's complicity from first to last, and that for him all the rest were transgressing the laws and disturbing the peace of the country, this circumstance in itself offers irrefragable presumption of his guilt.

9. It is unnecessary here to enter into any detail of the facts and events connected with the last Feetoory now 13 or 14 years ago that went by the name of Chinna Bhoopaty's Feetoory, this by the name of his nephew Sunyassy Bhoopaty, (1st prisoner.) The two prisoners are of one and the same family. The former disturbances resulted in considerable gain to Chinna Bhoopaty and to his brothers. A settlement in lands was made to the different members and all were made subject to his control and management. It is sufficient for our purpose here to note this fact which is on record, but all was not then granted that was demanded or wished for. The success was deemed only partial. So many however had suffered loss and ruin by being mixed up in the interests of Chinna Bhoopaty that it was some time before with any show of reason he could set about further plans for accomplishing his still ambitious views. For a time the country was comparatively quiet and only as each year came round symptoms showed themselves of a restless disposition on the part of the people in the hills, while meanwhile Sunyassy Bhoopaty's father's death, led to some little differences between Chinna Bhoopaty and Sunnassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner), the former withholding from the latter his due share of the vasaty;

but all this was eventually and amicably arranged. Then some claim was made by Benniah Padal (the 12th prisoner) of Bennaverum and a little show of a rise was made in furtherance of that claim through the intervention of Captain Owen, Chinna Bhoopaty and others, at the instance of the then Governor's Agent, this matter was finally and amicably arranged; the claim of of Benniah Padal (12th prisoner) being conceded and the land in contest being made over to him. All these were small matters and did not effect the general peace of the country, but they show that whenever a demonstration was made, success was the result, and we have it in evidence that during much of this while, there was on the part of some, amongst them Chinna Bhoopaty, Ellesetty Juggunnaikloo, and others a secret conferring and conspiring to organize another attempt to create disturbance in the sanguine hope that it would eventuate in compassing all they had in view, and that the measures of their ambition would be filled up, and thus the deficiency of that measure on the last occasion be made good.

10. And it is not unimportant to dwell for a moment on the period chosen for executing their plans. For the last 5 years they would seem to have been conceived. Interviews between Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner), Chinna Bhoopaty (44th prisoner) and Ellesetty Juggunnaikloo on the subject at Vizagapatam have been clearly proved to have been held and the fact is admitted by Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) himself, while the only attempt on Chinna Bhoopaty's part to overthrow the evidence of Benna Bhoopaty (42nd witness) on this point as on others is by declaring that there is enmity between them. This meeting at Vizagapatam was followed up by subsequent messages and letters passing between Sunyassy Bhoopaty and Chinna Bhoopaty and the chiefs in the hill parts until at last, to their minds, the time had come when the enterprize could be entered upon, and as I said before this time was comparatively well chosen. It was the period when considerable excitement still prevailed in various parts of India, and when in their ignorance some imagined that the Government was in embarrassment and further it was the time when I was new to the district and as supposed by many to be necessarily ignorant of past events. I think there can be no doubt that advantage was taken of both these circumstances which certainly to appearances favored the design.

11. But to our point in relation to the part taken by this particular prisoner, Chinna Bhoopaty has been implicated as the prime mover and instigator of the whole by almost every one of the principal prisoners as well as by some of the others both from their own knowledge and from what they had heard, while there is scarcely a witness for the prosecution hardly who has not deposed that it was for Chinna Bhoopaty's benefit and for that of his family alone, all had taken up arms and all were engaged in the adventure. Their reward depended on his bounty after success had crowned their doings. Whether they would have got that reward is a question the Court will not stop to enquire; but to ensure his individual gain, both in money and reputation, that Chinna Bhoopaty was prepared to sacrifice every one else there can be no doubt. His present defence proves it and his part in the matter would have necessitated it. Some one in the end must have been sacrificed. If no lives were forfeited, still banishment, perpetual imprisonment and loss of their hereditary lands must inevitably have been the fate of some of the actors. It was not likely that although Chinna Bhoopaty's intervention and intercession might have been accepted and might have availed for some, that it would have done so for all. It is possible that the selection of the victims might have in a great degree rested with himself but there must have been those victims, and though it would have been sought to shelter the more guilty and the more wealthy and influential, yet some of these as well as of their ignorant and irresponsible followers would assuredly have been sacrificed on the altar of Chinna Bhoopaty's ambition. It must have been so as the authorities, however blinded they might have been to the facts, and however misled by Chinna Bhoopaty into error as it was hoped and presumed they would be, a partial amnesty could only have been allowed, as in these days when so many parts of India had been in revolt, it was imperative that some example should be made and that some at least should be punished to satisfy the ends of justice and the demands of the law.

12. Who of his adherents and supporters Chinna Bhoopaty purposed to sacrifice and who to get pardoned no one can now say, but it is clear that his influence however great it might have been, could not have availed to exculpate all, and thus a less hardened and cruel nature would have been sorely tried at the prospect of having, with his knowledge of the truth of his own deep guilt and criminality, to choose the victims to undergo and suffer the penalties for his

own crimes, and which penalties in his own conscience and heart he would have so well known were alone his individual due.

13. The picture drawn is no strained one, it is strictly true and correct.

14. The 1st point in the defence, namely, that, Chinna Bhoopaty endeavoured to dissuade Sunyassy Bhoopaty from entering on the Feetoory, the Court will admit; but as already stated it is a point which entirely condemns himself, the evidence to the point proves that the presence of the Feetoorydars and their object was known to Chinna Bhoopaty for several days before they set out and during which he was silent, and not until some hours after they had actually started did he send a letter to the authorities and which letter it must be remarked reached 13 hours after its alleged time of despatch although from the distance it might have reached in 3, a further instance in illustration of the real character and intention of this letter, which gave the Feetoorydars a clear 12 hours advance, besides it was then well known that Captain Owen was away from Nursapatam and that a day or more must elapse before arrangements could be organized for any pursuit although it happened through the extreme activity and energy of Captain Owen that he managed to follow them up with a party of Sebundies within a comparatively few hours from the receipt of this letter.

15. The evidence to the 2nd point, namely, that Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) while at Muniappa Urutla lived separately from Chinna Bhoopaty and at his own cost, &c., is altogether futile. The house in which these witnesses state Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) resided is only divided from Chinna Bhoopaty's by a hedge and the nature of this testimony quite deprives it of any value. Besides the evidence on the previous point, to the effect that Chinna Bhoopaty endeavoured to dissuade Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) from the expedition as stated by himself is a direct contradiction and his endeavours here to prove that they had no intercourse.

16. On the 3rd point relative to the alleged bitter enmity between Chinna Bhoopaty and Benna Bhoopaty (42nd witness), the evidence utterly failed to establish the existence of such enmity. These witnesses simply prove that some few years back Benna Bhoopaty (42nd witness) left Chinna Bhoopaty (44th prisoner) because the latter would not increase his vasaty commensurate with his services or rather with his estimate of them and that in consequence Benna Bhoopaty (42nd witness) at that time left Chinna Bhoopaty and went to the hills to reside, but neither of these witnesses assign any other cause for ill-will or enmity beyond the single occasion when they overheard words pass between the two on the subject referred to. That Benna Bhoopaty (42nd witness) left Chinna Bhoopaty is admitted by himself and also that for some time he has resided at Rintada, but this was for other reasons; while this evidence of Chinna Bhoopaty does not touch the fact of Benna Bhoopaty's (42nd witness) subsequent service to Chinna Bhoopaty and his active part in going about to others as the messsenger and emissary of Sunyassy Bhoopaty. These witnesses have further stated they do not know of Benna Bhoopaty (42nd witness) having returned to Muniappa Urutla or of his having been afterwards employed by Chinna Bhoopaty, but they declined to state that he did not return or that he was not so employed.

17. In regard to the 4th point touching the ownership of the matchlock No. 10 before the Court, the evidence is most unsatisfactory and could not for one moment be held to controvert the clear and distinct testimony of the witnesses who have sworn to the gift of this matchlock by Chinna Bhoopaty to Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner), but the point after all is not a material one and the conviction of Chinna Bhoopaty does not depend on it in any way whatever, it therefore calls for no detailed notice.

18. The 5th point. To the effect that the Dhoras and Padals from Goodem and elsewhere used to confer together outside the village of Muniappa Urutla and conspire privately without the concern or knowledge of Chinna Bhoopaty two witnesses were cited but only one examined, the other being dispensed with. The statement of this single witness literally proves nothing. He merely states that he saw some of the principal prisoners at the bar assembled together on several occasions near Muniappa Urutla and at times Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) with them but he was not asked nor did he depose anything about Chinna Bhoopaty and it is manifest that such negative evidence could avail nothing to the prisoner's cause. It may be quite true and possible that the prisoners were together and that Chinna Bhoopaty never visited them. By

aiding & abetting those described in the fir

his position he was too moved from the majority, and there was no occasion for his intercourse with any of them seeing that Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) was the head and that all orders and instructions were conveyed through the Dhoras and Padals while he has admitted his intercourse with Sunyassy Bhoopaty in the part of the defence on which the Court has already commented. Thus the evidence to this particular point is literally of no worth whatever, and taking the argument of Chinna Bhoopaty himself in reference to his objection that Benna Bhoopaty's (42nd witness) testimony is single it would at once be rejected.

19. The last point relates to enmity between Chinna Bhoopaty and Sunyassy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) and 3 respectable men of different parts were cited in its support. These 3 distinctly disavow all knowledge of the existence of enmity and repudiate all knowledge of any quarrel or ill-feeling between them; they simply affirm that some years back on the complaint of Sunyassy Bhoopaty to the effect that Chinna Bhoopaty withheld his just dues and share in the property assigned to them mutually, they witnesses 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 43, 44, were called in as arbitrators or mediators, and that matters were subsequently adjusted and arranged through their means to the satisfaction of the respective parties.

20. Thus is disposed of the points in the defence on which the prisoner mainly relies for a favorable verdict. The points themselves in some respect were self-condemnatory while in all the proofs in their support have quite failed. It is moreover not immaterial to remark that of the 19 witnesses examined with the exception of 6, the rest are more or less dependents direct or indirect of this prisoner himself.

21. In regard to his appeal to his hitherto character for respectability and to the treatment he has heretofore received from the authorities it is not necessary to say much. The law holds a man to be innocent and honest until he is found the reverse, and Chinna Bhoopaty has enjoyed the full advantage of this considerate principle, which is one the Government of this country have ever scrupulously respected, courtesy and consideration is ever shown towards all and especially towards those holding the character now pleaded by this prisoner. But the facts developed in this trial have evidenced how misplaced has been the Government confidence and how little real claim the prisoner all this while has really had to being thought respectable. In this country unhappily, it is wealth and position that give influence and respectability. Character and conduct are little esteemed. It is usually what a man is outwardly in appearance before the world, not what he is in his life, walk, and conversation; and thus many pass off as respectable and honest men who are really far the reverse, and it is only as in this instance when their true characters are discovered that their neighbours learn how they have been imposed upon, and how villainy and roguery can flourish disguised under the garb of their very opposites.

22. A false policy on the last occasion has no doubt operated in stimulating Chinna Bhoopaty into the errors which have placed him in the position he now occupies. That policy led him to believe that it would again be pursued, and that he again would be successful. He saw on the part of the then authorities a disinclination to go into the hills, a fear of sickness for which they have a celebrity, and he relied on these difficulties again to aid him in his ambitious schemes. Believing that the hills were entirely inaccessible to our troops, and that in the season of the rains at all events, we could not follow up our pursuit, and thus that the Feetorydars would for the time have it all their own way, he consoled himself with the reflection that his aid must be sought, and that without it affairs could not be brought to a termination. But he has been mistaken. Captain Owen and myself had determined otherwise, and it was resolved on this occasion to seek no one's aid but to follow up the hill-people into their places of retreat, and show them that their supposed inaccessible fastnesses, were no longer inaccessible to the authorities or to the Sebundies. About that time also the Sebundy force was fortunately increased, a measure partly prompted by the rumours prevailing, and by the restless state of the people in these hills, whom it was intended to thoroughly put down on any demonstration such as that which has been the subject of this trial.

23. But I must not digress. I have brought this prisoner's case to a close. The documents he has put in, and others to which he has appealed in no way touch the facts which have before this Court been established against him in connection with these disturbances; and no matter for what his character may have passed before, and no matter what has been his good treatment heretofore at the hands of the authorities, the present result only shows that neither his good reputation, nor that treatment were justly merited. Throughout he has been a deceiver, and at

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last he has been found out. At last detection has overtaken him, and whatever position he may have occupied outwardly before men heretofore, and whatever respect the authorities may hitherto have paid to him, he now stands before this Court convicted of a crime or rather of a series of crimes which are of the darkest dye, and which in reference to the misery they have brought on others so far less guilty than himself, place him altogether beyond the pale of consideration or sympathy.

24. He has been the prime instigator, the prime mover, the plotter, the aider and abettor of this rebellion. For the benefit of his family alone as before mentioned, has the affair been conceived and matured, and though the benefits were thus to be almost solely his own, yet has he not scrupled to attempt to secure them at every sacrifice. The lives, the property, and the happiness of others were all made subservient to his ambition, and sheltering himself under a deep-laid and well digested scheme, he was prepared to victimise the actors, whose acts were in their results to have enhanced his own reputation, and to have obtained for him an accession of landed property as the reward he anticipated for his pretended aid in suppressing and terminating a revolt, which he himself actually planned and carried out in furtherance of his selfish and iniquitous designs.

25. All may be thankful that he at least has not escaped. Better far that every one at that bar had been pardoned than that Chinna Bhoopaty's guilt had remained undetected, and however much all may sympathize with some who this day, it may be, for ever quit the scenes of their childhood, and of their most cherished associations, few will be found to extend that sympathy to Chinna Bhoopaty, who by his heartless, cowardly and desperate conduct and proceedings has undoubtedly forfeited every claim to be regarded with any other feeling than that of abhorence.

It is he who has brought the rest of his comrades into this trouble. He it is who has involved their families in misery and comparative want. He alone is answerable for what the rest may suffer whether in themselves or in their families. It is the duty of this Court to yield to no false feeling of kindliness for those who are before it charged with acts, such as those on which all have been arraigned; but judgment may be tempered with mercy, and in the exercise of this prerogative, the quality of mercy has been fully shown; 43 prisoners have been arraigned of whom the Court has acquitted and released 30 and has convicted only 13, according to each such measure of punishment as in its judgment has appeared proportioned to their relative guilt.

26. The Court cannot close its remarks without observing that every prisoner has cause to be thankful that no deaths occurred throughout this affair either on the occasion when firing took place at Bundevulsah or at Conda Wunchelaum. Had D. Nookadoo or any one else been killed at their hands, the lives of those in any way concerned with the party present would assuredly have been forfeited as the only fit expiation for the lives of those on the part of Government. It is only because no one was killed, that no one is now hanged. At the same time it is well to call attention to the fact that lives have been forfeited and that families have been thrown into distress by the acts of the prisoners and of their companions in crime. No less than 7 Sibundies have died in the hospital here from fever and sickness contracted while on service in the hills in pursuit of those who had thus dared to set defiance to the laws. Thus, valuable lives have been sacrificed and for which you are all accountable. But through the mercy of the law in the exercise of the Court's discretion, you are not visited for these deaths. Although unquestionably the punishment of death is due to many of you for your crimes, you have all been relieved from the extreme penalty of the law for the reasons I have set forth. The sentence of the Court on Chinna Bhoopaty is that he be transported beyond seas for life.

(Signed) CHAS. W. READE,
Commissioner.

The following is the sentence of the Court.
The 1st and 44th prisoners, transportation for life.
The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 11th prisoners, do. for 14 years.
The 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th prisoners, do. for 10 years.
The 12th prisoner, imprisonment for 4 years.
The 42nd and 43rd prisoners, do. for 2 years.
The rest are released.

(Signed) C. W. R.

Remarks and Sentence in the Trial for rebellion at Nursepatam, delivered in open Court on the 8th December 1858.

1. The crime of which you stand accused as already explained to you is the highest of which man can be guilty under the law. It is a crime in itself admitting of no palliation, of no justification. Every relation of life has its duties and responsibilities which all recognize, which all act upon, and as with communities and families, so with nations, unless those relations are preserved from violation and unless respected by each in his individual sphere, anarchy and confusion take the place of peace and order to the injury of all classes from the highest to the lowest, from the richest to the poorest. Neither is a knowledge of those duties and responsibilities an acquired one, it is not the mere result of education without which we should all be ignorant of it. No! in a lesser or greater degree it is little short of an instinct of our nature, and particularly is it so in respect of a knowledge of the duty and responsibility with the violation of which you all stand specially charged at that bar. Your own social habits, your own class systems are evidence of this fact that it is a knowledge possessed by the most ignorant amongst you. Obedience is the knowledge of which I speak, and the sin of a transgression of that obedience. In your families, in your several village communities, is not obedience up-held, is it not recognized by all as a cardinal virtue? Is there a father who does not expect obedience from his child, a landlord from his ryot, a master from his servant and is there a head of a village who does not exact obedience from the people under him and the principle and the necessity for this obedience is equally acquiesced in by the child, by the servant, by the tenant and by the ryot, and where such obedience does not prevail whether in the family, in the household or in the village community, what is the consequence and what the result to the transgressor of that law which from infancy you have all learnt as the very earliest lesson of your childhood. It is the same with even barbarous and savage nations. If then it be so, if you all owe obedience to each other in your respective spheres and calling, the child to its parent, the ryot to his landlord, the servant to his master and so forth, it is clear that all whether child or parent, ryot or landlord, servant or master as common subjects of the same State owe to that State the same obedience in their national relation to it, as they owe to each other in their social relations to which I have referred, thus if in those social relations a departure or throwing off that obedience is a deep offence amongst yourselves, it becomes obviously a crime of the deepest magnitude when practiced towards the Government of which you are all the subjects, for in proportion to the consequences must the offence be estimated and since such disobedience must necessarily be accompanied with graver consequences and more extended evil to an entire country than mere disobedience on the part of a child towards its parent, or of a ryot towards his landlord, and inasmuch as every one is interested in preserving the laws for their mutual safety for the good of all, so must that defiance of those laws and that disobedience towards authority be of all crimes the most pregnant with every evil and therefore the most abhorrent in the minds of all good and honest men.

2. In the present case as in all others of a like kind that have ever been brought to trial, ignorance of the law, ignorance of the offence charged has not been urged by any of you, and by this we may appeal in proof of the fact that you are all fully conscious of its gravity, while this is further demonstrated by the secret manner in which your proceedings have been throughout carried on, for it is only where we are in pursuit of evil that we avoid publicity and court concealment, for only then is it that we need to have recourse to secrecy and to those arts and devices which mark our object and attest our guilt.

3. The remarks I have now made are addressed to all, those which will follow more immediately concern the Prisoners who stand arraigned as principals. I wished before proceeding to discuss the particular charges which have undergone so patient and laborious an investigation before this Court to impress all with an appreciation of their responsibility in the matter of the crime charged against them, for although that responsibility in the case of many of you may admit of a lenient construction arising from the peculiar social position which the majority of you occupy, still it is highly important that you should each understand that as ignorance of the Law is not held to excuse a breach of it, so manifestly where such ignorance cannot be pleaded, absolution from culpability or responsibility

cannot by any stretch of reasoning be claimed, but the law is just, it is merciful and righteous, far more so than man in his dealings with his fellow man, and while for the good of all it exacts the penalty due for its violation, it likewise provides degrees of punishment proportioned to degrees of guilt and the estimate of an offence is governed by local facts and circumstances having reference both to the individual and to the known customs and manners of the particular class to which he may belong; and thus it discriminates between a wilful offence and that prompted by influences to which the delinquent is known to be subject in virtue of his social position and in the course of the Court's remarks which will follow as well as in the result of this trial the operation of this benign and considerate provision of the law will be more fully understood and appreciated. Nevertheless because in wisdom and mercy the law has so been framed, individual responsibility does not cease and it can only be hoped that in exercising this high attribute, the object of the Court will not be mistaken, but that all to whom mercy and forgiveness of the past are now extended will prove by their hereafter lives and conduct that the attribute has been judiciously applied and that the Court have not erred in its estimate of the real character and the actual extent of offending, of those to whom mercy and pardon are now about to be shewn.

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1. Every prisoner at the bar must be sensible of the fair trial he has had and of the patient investigation to which the charges against all have been subjected. With but one intermission the Court has sat 37 days averaging from 6 to 7 hours each day. Every prisoner has been heard at length, each has had ample opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution, each might have named a Vakeel to conduct his case and each has been able to call witnesses on his own behalf, but in the absence of competence on the part of the majority and there being no eligible persons to employ as Vakeels, the onerous task of advocating as it were the prisoners, cause has devolved on the Court itself. Some in their ignorance were at the outset led to imagine that I sat on this bench on the part of the Government as its representative, that very Government against whom you all stand charged with having taken up arms. I believe in the course of the trial this erroneous impression has been entirely dissipated and the observation made by more than one prisoner when called upon to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, namely, that the Court had asked every thing and that no questions remained to be put afford tolerable evidence of this. I need scarcely say that had I been the prosecutor or had I been interested in aught save in seeing that justice was done to each one of you at the trial, the evidence against you would not have been subjected to the searching ordeal which you have all witnessed, and to which several among you have volunteered your testimony. My position I repeat has been solely that of Judge, except indeed in so far as the very anomalous and no less onerous duty of being your advocate, has been forced upon me. I have been also charged with the still more painful office of Jury, that is of giving my verdict in respect of each of you and in accordance with which it now devolves on me simultaneously to pronounce the sentence of the law. The 44th prisoner has rightly remarked in the opening of his defence that my responsibility was great. I truly feel it to be so, nevertheless I cannot shrink from that responsibility and the reasoning and grounds on which are based the verdict and sentence I am about to pronounce in the case of some of you I will now proceed to point out. But before doing so, it is perhaps necessary you should all distinctly comprehend the nature of your offence in the eye of the law with the exact penalties prescribed, as from this you will at once learn what distinction the law actually recognizes between the 3 several and distinct crimes of which you stand accused, and thus you will be better able to appreciate my observations.

The Prisoners

1 Sunyasy Bhoopaty,
2 Sagina Somana Padal,
3 Rajun Dhora,
4 Sherbun Dhora,
5 Sunyasy Dhora,
6 Bonunghy Kistna Padal,
8·7 Iyapah Dhora of Goodem,
7·8 Kincha Mulliah,
11 Lutchum Padal,
43 Thooray Pentadoo,
9 Poojary Appun Dhora,

are charged as principals and with actual acts of rebellion against the State as particularly set forth in the charge for which each has been separately arraigned.

The Prisoners

12 Benniah Padal,
13 Gaumoo Sunyasy,

stand arraigned on two charges, the first with harbouring and concealing the Feetooridars who were in arms against the Government and with having supplied them with provisions as stated in the charge; and 2ndly with having neglected to give information to the authorities and with having concealed their knowledge of the whereabouts of the insurgents when in their neighbourhood as set forth in detail in the charge on this head.

The rest of the Prisoners

14 Mundala Eswadoo,
15 Puspootahy Sherbun Padal,
16 Thooberree Sunyasy,
17 Comadum Boray Dhora,
18 do. Somun Dhora,
19 Balana Padal,
20 Guntala Guddigaudoo,
21 Vamalah Cunniah,
22 Saginah Bodiah Padal,
23 Moottadum Veeranah,
24 Vondalapoo Carranah,
25 Vandalum Baladoo,
26 Buttee Sunyasy,
27 Thoree Matchadoo,
28 Seedaly Yerrapah,
29 Corah Chookadoo,
30 Pittala Sunyasy,
31 Paudy Pendadoo,
32 Suppee Pothanah,
33 Cooda Gungiah,
34 Sagina Jogee Padal,
35 Kinchay Padal,
36 Seggy Poladoo,
37 Boorrada Pinnadoo,
38 Madapoloo Chippa Padal,
39 Gundala Sunnadoo,
40 Vamoola Veerasoo,
42 Pundah Oopiah,
44 Chinna Bhoopaty,
45 Gandala Veerasoo,

stand charged with the crime of aiding and abetting the prisoners previously named as principals in the acts and crimes severally set forth in the indictment against those prisoners.

Section I, Act XI. of 1857, and XXVI of 1858.

2. The punishment due by law on conviction of the crime charged against the principals is death, transportation, or 14 years imprisonment with hard labor.

Section II, Act XI of 1857, and XXVI of 1858.

3. The penalty prescribed for each of the offences on which the 12th and 13th have been arraigned is 7 years imprisonment with or withou hard tlabor and fine.

4. The penalty for the offence charged against the 30 prisoners for aiding and abetting is the same as that for the more substantive offence as charged against the 10 prisoners accused as principals, namely death, transportation, or 14 years imprisonment.

5. You will thus see that very similar punishment is prescribed on conviction for the active agents in the matter and the aiders and abettors of those active agents, the distinction governing the result depends rather on the circumstances attending the commission of the respective crimes to be judged of by the Court before whom they may be tried. The offence of the 12th and 13th prisoners is under the law far less heinous, because it is an indirect and not a direct connection with either the actors or the abettors.

6. It would serve no object to go over in detail the whole history of the events pertaining to the charge from first to last, that is from the rise, during the progress and to the entire suppression of the late disturbances. As affects the majority of the Prisoners, the crimes charged against them embrace but a small period, namely between the first outbreak or the setting out from M. Woorutlah from the house of Chinna Bhoopaty to the date when each prisoner was apprehended and when of course his part in the matter ceased.

7. Where so much secrecy was observed it would of course be difficult to fix particular dates, these could only be inferred from circumstances and other facts in evidence, hence the beginning of this year is the period stated in the several charges from about which it was supposed the plans and schemes of the projectors of this Fetoory assumed some shape, but this no doubt is much within the mark, because although doubtless meetings and consultations had been held even previous to this year, yet it has been clearly shown that the actual setting out to commit the disturbances so planned and projected was only in April last and it is further proved beyond

doubt that it was on the night of the 22d of that month that the majority of you as well as others started on your mission of rebellion and disturbance in the hill country. Thus it is for acts subsequent to that date for which the majority of you have been tried. With the events antecedent thereto, connected with the planning and arranging operations few of you had any thing to do, and although this is the point whereon so much is to be said and it is one affecting the principal prisoners among you, and of these again one particular individual I shall reserve it for my concluding remarks. That prisoner Chinna Bhoopaty stands the last in the list of the accused at the bar, and his case being peculiar, its discussion will form the conclusion of my observations.

8. With the originating of this Fetoory excepting a few, none of the prisoners at the bar are believed to have had any part; with any results arising therefrom they would likewise have had very little share. Simple and uneducated, rude and ignorant, the greater part of those who now stand before this Court, in what they may have done, have merely obeyed the orders and injunctions of those whom from their youth they have been taught to regard as their lord and master and whose word has to them ever been law, while to many perhaps it has been the only law they have ever known or recognized excepting that which their own consciences have furnished to them. Thus in the case of the majority they have in reality merely followed those impulses and those dictates to which they have ever been subject, and in blind dependence on their masters and in utter ignorance of their counsels they have blindly followed their customary leaders, on whom from infancy and usage they have always been dependant for their very existence; and the Court believes that the prisoners whom it is about to release have been mere helpless and ignorant actors under the guidance and instigation of those whose word they have been ever taught to regard as almost their only rule of life and conduct. It is this knowledge and this consideration which have influenced the Court in its merciful judgment towards these prisoners, but while so, it is highly necessary to remark that these persons are not absolved from responsibility or from guilt. Willing as the Court is to believe their conduct to have been instigated by others, each individual could not be but conscious of his crime and therefore of his liability and responsibility. But the law is merciful and while it is able to visit the more guilty and those who by education and position should know better, it does not delight in judgment on the ignorant and illiterate who have been led into the commission of acts not spontaneous or for their own benefit, but prompted by their recognized masters and superiors and for the alone eventual gain and advantage of these latter.

9. The brief history of the case as gathered from the evidence taken before the Court affecting the prisoners as a whole is as follows:

Volume I, pages 15 and following.

1st. That the principals had assembled near to Munnapoo Woorutlah the village of Chinna Bhoopaty (44th Prisoner) and that on the night of the 22d April, Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner), Sagina Soomanah Padal (2d Prisoner), Kristna Bhoopaty Paykerow (10th Prisoner) deceased; 2 of his relatives since unheard of, Thuggy Sunyasy Dhora (5th Prisoner), Poojaree Appun Dhora (9th Prisoner), Thooray Pentadoo (43d Prisoner), Sagina Lutchum Padal (11th Prisoner), Madepala Chippa Padal (38th Prisoner), Benna Bhoopaty (42d Prisoner), with several others set out on their enterprize for the hills of the Golgondah Talook, on the following morning they reached Makaram a place distant about 12 miles where provisions were given by *Lutchum Padal* (1st witness), thence they proceeded to Bennarum when *Benniah Padal (12th Prisoner) furnished their wants, here they halted in a valley adjoining and both "Benniah Padal" (12th Prisoner) and his brother "Lutchum Padal" (1st witness) were solicited by Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) to join him when both brothers are said to have sworn they would, provided the Chiefs of Goodem and other places did so. From Bennarum the party went to Lingavarum and here for the first time they received an accession to their force, here also their wants were supplied by the 2d and 11th Prisoners, who are the chief residents of that neighbourhood. From Lingavatrum the party proceeded up the Ghauts to Goodem and put up outside the village and where they remained for several days on two occasions and where some important acts in the drama of the Fetoory occurred. Here was a public avowal made of the object of the Fetoory and the

* Note.—Brother of 1st Witness.

Volume 1, pages 16 and 17.

chiefs of Goodem were here called upon to join and in the temple of Veerabhadroodoo, the 8th Prisoner and Guntum Dhora are said to have sworn on the head of the god* in the presence of several, that they would so join Sunyasy Bhooty (1st Prisoner) and would never desert the cause. These Dhoras were in frequent intercourse and consultation with Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) while at Goodem and alternately the 2 streets or divisions of the village supplied all the wants of himself and of his adherents. Sunyasy Bhoopaty went to Daracondah from Goodem, but returned after one day's absence and it was after his return that the Government Peons 3 in number who had gone to Goodem on duty, one to collect the Revenue and 2 others one with the Proclamation and the 3d with the summons for Sunyasy Bhoopaty were seized and put in close confinement, also 2 men sent by Captain Owen, with one of the Peons were confined and put in stocks for several days! These Peons are witnesses 7, 8 and 9. They were confined for about 10 days under regular custody though without ill-usage and they accompanied Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) as his followers from Goodem to Peddavulsah whence they were let go. While at Goodem it has also been asserted by some of the evidence that Sunyasy Bhoopaty claimed the Government Revenue and the Peon "Simmadree," witness 9, has deposed that Iyapah Dhora (8th Witness) excused his payments because of Sunyasy Bhoopaty's exactions, but this will receive notice hereafter when discussing the particular case of the 8th Prisoner. The 8th Prisoner and Guntum Dhora excused themselves accompanying Sunyasy Bhoopaty on his leaving Goodem, but it is proved that the former sent 8 of his immediate followers more or less armed, though it seems none of these 8 have been apprehended and none are now before the Court. At Peddavulsah, Sherbun Dhora (3d Prisoner) and Rajun Dhora (4th Prisoner) joined the insurgents accompanied by about 15 or 20 armed followers amongst whom has been recognized the 25th, 37th, 39th and 45th Prisoners, and the 3d and 4th Prisoners also brought a supply of Gunpowder with them.

Volume 1, page 26.

* "They put their hands on the head of the god and then on the feet of Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) swore they would never act contrary to the orders of the Kings of Goodem and that having once entered on the affair they would not withdraw."

Volume 1, page 30, also page 19.

Vundalum Baladoo, 25th Prisoner.
Thoree Mutchadoo Borada Pinnadoo, 37th Prisoner.
Gundala Sunnadoo, 39th Prisoner.
Gundala Veerasoo, 45th Prisoner.

From Peddavulsah they went to Antarla and here were joined by the 6th Prisoner, whose case will be separately considered with about 12 armed men, but of these latter none have been recognized as being amongst the Prisoners at the bar. But all the other Prisoners besides those particularly mentioned have been identified as present, although the place of their joining and the individual has not been determined except in the case of the 21st who is supposed to have joined at Bundyvulsah.

When at Goodem, Sunyasy Bhoopaty's (1st Prisoner) party is represented as comprising about 40 armed persons and by the time they reached Antarla where they were joined by 6th Prisoner, the number had reached to 100.

At Goodem the Proclamation of the Governor's Agent was taken and read by Sunyasy Bhoopaty and was seen by the Dhoras and others before Sunyasy Bhoopaty's arrival. At Goodem they were altogether about 10 days.

From Antarla the party proceeded onwards to Andra Dobee where they were joined by S. Lingum Dhora and from there they went to Tauripilly the village and residence of 6th prisoner and it was from this place that Sunyasy Bhoopaty sent letters calling on the Lummasinghy chiefs to join him, but which they did not do, sending Sunyasy Bhoopaty's (1st Prisoner) communication to the Assistant Magistrate Captain Owen. Leaving "Tauripilly" the insurgents went down the Ghauts to "Singapoorum" where they were received and furnished with supplies by the 41st Prisoner "Coodah Rajahpah" since deceased. After leaving Singapoorum they came to Bundyvalsah, the village of Kincha Mulliah (7th Prisoner) where they halted the night and on the next morning which from the events that followed is traced to be the 22d May, Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) and his party fired on the Sebundies who were passing along from behind shelter of rocks and trees in the jungle where they were concealed, this was near to Mungudda and some 60 shots were exchanged. After this occurrence it seems the party became alarmed, Krishna

Bhoopaty left for Jeypoor it is supposed, while Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) and his followers who remained for some days roamed about the jungles immediately below the Ghauts and after being subsequently nearly captured by the Sebundies at Andra Dobee, on the following 9th June he seems to have fled to Lotoogeddah and thence to Conda Wonchalum and elsewhere, finally getting off to Jeypoor where he was seized and confined under orders of the Zemindar and was subsequently brought into Nursepatam under a Sibundy guard on the 24th September last.

Thus was broken up this futile though insurrectionary movement on the part of the hill people in this talook headed by Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) and his brother Krishna Bhoopaty and primarily instigated as will be shewn presently by Chinna Bhoopaty (44th Prisoner).

But after this, there were yet at large many persons of influence whose track was clearly followed up by the Sibundies under Captain Owen's directions, but all combination had then ceased and the insurgents were all dispersed.

The only affair it is necessary here to notice connected with the subsequent events is the occurrence at Conda Wonchalum where a party of people on the part of the Sirkar were again fired upon by men under the leadership of Sherbun Dhora and on which occasion a man named "Dodigincha Nookadoo" was wounded, the ball passing right through his body. The circumstances of that affair were briefly these.

After it was known that Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) had managed to escape with some followers and that the rest had dispersed, it was ascertained that some of the principals, Rajun Dhora (3d Prisoner) and Sherbun Dhora (4th Prisoner) were at or near Conda Wonchalum, but they all fled and the village was found deserted on the approach of a party of Sibundies sent in quest of them.

Captain Owen followed up his endeavours by calling on Veeriah Dhora (59th Witness) and his brothers Lingum Dhora and Guntum Dhora the 55th and 58th Witnesses to be on the look-out for the Feetooridars and in accordance with these orders, the former of the 3 with some men in the beginning of July went to Conda Wunchalum and after a fruitless search in the village and getting no reliable information, they were about to go on their way, when Sherbun Dhora (4th Prisoner) with his people suddenly appeared and fired on "Veeriah Dhora" and his party when "Dodigincha Nookadoo" already mentioned received a bullet through his body, entering his left breast and passing out of his back.

From that date however nothing in particular transpired. Parties were stationed in various places to get tidings and to seize any of the Feetooridars, and every success attended these arrangements.

On the 14th August 2d and 3d Prisoners were seized and brought into Nursepatam by the Sibundy Jemadar "Venkiah."

On the 9th September the 4th prisoner and the 35th were brought in by Jemadar Venkatachellum and on the same date Havildar Juggiah apprehended and brought in the 5th, 9th, 11th and 34th prisoners. On the 26th September Thooray Pentadoo the 43d prisoner was brought in, while one whose name has figured in these proceedings named "Vempaula Caumiah" is proved to have died at Conda Wunchalum.

The other prisoners were brought or sent in subsequently at different times and from different places.

In connection with this trial as it is supposed and as part of the scheme for creating disturbance and exciting the attention of the authorities in furtherance of the views which prompted all these proceedings, certain gang robberies were committed, one in November of last year, the other in February of this, and inwhich the prisoners 2nd, 4th and 11th, all principals in the present trial are implicated as well as the prisoners Nos. 23 and 28.

That this Feetory in its progress occupied so short a space and in its results has been productive of no great injury to the peace and well being of the country is owing entirely to the active and energetic measures for its suppression by Captain Owen.

From the moment the first intelligence reached that officer that Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) and party had set out from Mannapoo Woorutla to the 9th September when the last of the principals were seized, he (Captain Owen) never for one day relaxed in his efforts and plans to

circumvent and apprehend these disturbers of the peace and but for such prompt and well directed efforts there can be little doubt, the rebels would have gained strength and confidence, and though paltry and contemptible as they may have been in themselves and in the eyes of the authorities, still from the influence of the leaders and from the ignorance of the followers they undoubtedly for the time succeeded in disturbing the quiet of the country in these parts and the alarm and distrust engendered in the minds of the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants would soon have spread far and near.

That the object of creating the disturbance was to oppose Government in view to the ulterior possession of the country however ridiculous such attempt may now appear, has over and over again been deposed to, and the Court will presently expose the designs and means bywhich it was proposed to accomplish this object, but apart from the statements of those originally in the interest of the Feetooridars, the Prisoners themselves have avowed the fact and there is the direct testimony of the 3 Peons the 7th, 8th and 9th Witnesses. It is only necessary to appeal to the confinement of these 3 men for nearly 10 days at Goodem and Peddavulsah and to what transpired as deposed by them in proof that the professed aim of Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) and party was to alarm the Government and thus obtain the Talook, and in further illustration of this the attack of the Feetooridars on the Sibundies in the valley of Bundyvalsah on or about the 22d May when as already mentioned some 60 shots were exchanged and further to the affair at Conda Wunchalum, when those aiding the Government were also fired upon by the 4th Prisoner and his people, and when one of the party of the former received a bullet in his person.

These are 3 occurrences which unmistakeably attest the character and object of the Feetooridars and clearly identify their crime to be nothing short of that on which they have been severally arraigned and tried.

Note.—Pachipentah Zemindar and 4th Prisoner Sherbun Dhora.

Having given this brief sketch of the case from its commencement to its final issue, I will now proceed to discuss the evidence as it bears on each of the principal prisoners beginning with the 1st (S. Bhoopaty) and ending with the last his uncle Chinna Bhoopaty (44th prisoner).

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secution. But in regard to Sunyasy Bhoopaty's (1st Prisoner) part in the matter. He pleads youth and yet is 23 years of age and is in the management of his own affairs. He pleads ignorance of the laws and we find him yet running away to evade their operation and he remains concealed in the jungles of a neighbouring Zemindar until apprehended by that authority. He next pleads the instigation of others and particularly of his uncle the 44th Prisoner, and that he was not a willing agent and yet on his own shewing he was at the head of a large party in actual arms against the Government, while it is proved that he treated with contempt the Government, Proclamation calling him to come in, and he moreover actually had the audacity to put in custody for weeks the peon charged with that Proclamation as well as 2 others sent to where he was on Government duty, one charged with a summons addressed to himself and the other for the collection of the revenue, these 3 men together with 2 others are declared to have been detained for nearly an entire month and were taken to other places while the latter were actually for the greater part of that time kept in stocks and one of them was subsequently flogged for escaping.

2. These are facts altogether irreconcilable either with the plea of youth, with that of ignorance or with that of irresponsibility. They are acts which evidence the ambitious nature of the adventure in which Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st Prisoner) was so foolishly engaged. Adverting to the subsequent exhibition of penitence on S. Bhoopaty's (1st Prisoner) part and to his confession of guilt adhered to throughout; the Court most fully believes however that in what he has done he has acted at the instigation and under the direction of his uncle and others and in ignorance either of the magnitude of his offence or of its probable consequences to himself. At the same time from what has been stated and after the proved fact that he was present with a party who unprovokedly attacked the Government Sibundies, it is quite impossible to hold him guiltless or to relieve him from the responsibility involved in the commisson of such daring acts of open violence and hostility to the Government whose subject he is and whose bounty he was enjoying. Thus whatever may be urged in mitigation of punishment under the pleas set forth it is clear that one who has been so active and who has taken on himself the task of heading disturbances of the kind in defiance of the laws and of the peace of the country, must suffer the consequences of such grievous offending. The penalty, if the law were strictly carried out, would be death, and no one can on mature thought doubt that such sentence would be just, but

Note.—No Witnesses.

1. The 3d prisoner "Rajun Dhora" denies the actual charge of Feetoory, but admits ample proof to convict him of that charge when taken in conjunction with the evidence arraigned against him. It is sufficient to say that this man and his brother the 4th prisoner were in the plot from its commencement and it is shewn that this very prisoner some time prior to the outbreak visited Chinna Bhoopaty (44th prisoner) at M. Woorutlah and Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) at Madagole at night when the latter was residing with his uncle Veerah Bhoopaty the 12th witness and other evidence goes to prove his entire complicity in the whole affair and he himself has admitted his guilt to a very great extent, while it is satisfactorily proved that both he and his brother joined Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) at Peddavulsah with a number of armed men and remained with the Feetooridars until their subsequent dispersion at Bundyvulsah where the Sebundy guard were fired upon.

2. The charge being proved this prisoner is convicted and is sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

Note.—No witnesses.

1. The defence of 4th prisoner merits some detailed notice. This prisoner admits that he and his brother (3d prisoner) were sent for by Sunyasy Bhoopaty to Peddavulsah, that they went there with some of their people armed, that at first they refused to join in the Feetoory as solicited by Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) and left, but that Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) subsequently at Antarlah again sent for them when they were sued to join and they then accompanied the party eventually to Bundyvulsah and were present in the neighbourhood when the firing took place. The prisoner adds that he soon after quarrelled with Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) and then left. He explains the subsequent affair at Conda Wunchalum where the witness, "Dodigincha Nookadoo" was shot, by saying that the villagers there had complained to the prisoners that his nephews (the 55th, 58th and 59th witnesses) had plundered their village, on which he and his brother 4th prisoner had sent 4 of their people who attacked them and fired upon them and happened to wound one of the party, but he denies his presence on the occasion, however, the witness No. 59 Veeriah Dhora swears it was this very prisoner who fired the shot which struck Nookadoo and in this he is in some degree supported by other evidence, but there has been long a family feud between the 2 branches of this family and this feeling is so strong that it would disarm any reliance on the statements on either side. However there is the fact that a man was shot, that he was at the time serving the cause of Government while this prisoner though denying that he fired the matchlock, yet admits that it was the act of his servants whom he sent against Veeriah Dhora's party and though he pleads a different excuse for the occasion of it, yet from the circumstance that the whole village was deserted and he himself had left his own, and by wandering in the jungles, coupled with his admissions in respect of his joining with Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) the inference is clear and his complicity in the Feetoory is satisfactorily established.

2. The Court have no hesitation therefore, looking to the part taken by this prisoner in the affair, in sentencing him to transportation beyond seas for 14 years, the same as his brother.

Note.—No particular defence.
No witnesses.

1. The 5th and the 9th prisoners are proved to have acted throughout in concert with Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) and in furtherance of Chinna Bhoopaty's designs. They were at Munnapoo Woorutlah and started with the party at the onset and were with them throughout.

2. They both admit their complicity in the affair, the 5th prisoner Sunyasy Dhora saying that originally he was sent by his brother Guntum Dhora of Pauthaveedy with money to "Chinna Bhoopaty" while 9th prisoner "Poojaree Appun Dhora" likewise endeavours to throw off his responsibility on the same individual "Guntum Dhora" by whom he states he was sent the 2nd time to Munnapoo Woorutlah for the express purpose of taking part in the Feetoory, but this prisoner has further admitted that he had previously been at Munnapoo Woorutlah with Chinna Bhoopaty and although he adds that he was sent by the latter to Goodem to Guntum Dhora on another account, it is very clear that the object of the mission was to call down those

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 25th February 1859.

who were to initiate the proceedings and to let them know that all was in readiness for a beginning. The 5th prisoner avows that he was forced into the affair, and the 9th that he was drawn into it by the orders of Guntum Dhora, but both confess to their having subsequently hidden themselves in the jungles to avoid discovery and both were apprehended about the same time by the Havildar Juggiah. These prisoners offer no other defence and of their guilt no doubt can exist, their influence in person necessarily had its weight, for without these representations of the hill chiefs no scheme of the kind could have succeeded, and as they are identified with the whole from first to last, the Court has only to convict them of the charge and to sentence both to 10 years' transportation.

3. The case of the 6th prisoner is next for consideration. Of his active co-operation in the Feetoory there is no doubt whatever. He is proved to have joined Sunyasy Bhoopaty and party at Antarla or in the neighbourhood and to have brought with him 12 men more or less armed. He has all along pleaded not guilty and has set up the defence that he did not join, but at the same time he admits that he had met and had had interviews with Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) whose proposal that he should join with him he states he refused, but he admits his quitting his home and village and his remaining concealed for some time in the jungles and that at the last he was sent in by his brother-in-law one "Rajiah Dhora" at the special call of Captain Owen who held the latter responsible.

This prisoner cited 2 witnesses to a part of his statement, but it was on a point wholly immaterial to the issue and one which however in a measure true could not gainsay the facts deposed against him or his own admissions in corroboration of those facts. This prisoner is therefore convicted and the Court adjudges to him the same sentence of 10 years transportation as awarded in the case of the 5th and 9th prisoners.

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1. The Court has felt a difficulty in the case of the 7th prisoner. There are contradictory features in the evidence against and for this prisoner. The principal witness (42d) Benna Bhoopaty has sworn that the 7th prisoner furnished him voluntarily with provisions and also that he ordered some of his ryots to join and this part of the statement is certainly supported by that of the witnesses 30 and 31 "Roba Ramanah" and "Roba Chinniah" who have sworn that this 7th prisoner (who is their brother-in-law) forced them to join Sunyasy Bhoopaty and party at Munnapoo Woorutlah, and which after fruitless remonstrance on their part they state they eventually did and then for a time joined their fortunes with those of the other Feetooridars. Some of the ryots and dependents of the 7th prisoner, 8 in number, who thus joined are declared to be from the 26th to the 33d prisoners, but these in their defence all ignore 7th prisoner's responsibility and say they were forced to join and were carried away by Benna Bhoopaty (42d witness) and the 11th prisoner unknown to the 7th prisoner.

Volume V. page 62, &c.

2. In weighing the evidence of these 2 witnesses* as affecting the case against their relative the 7th prisoner, it must be confessed it is open to grave exception and adverting to the 7th prisoner's plea that they and his own immediate family are at enmity, added to the part they themselves took in the matter, such evidence clearly cannot be received against him. Moreover, on cross-examination they admit that 7th prisoner had no direct communication with them on the subject of joining the Feetoory, but that messages and threats only were brought to them as from the 7th prisoner by the 31st and 32d prisoners which these latter however deny and their story as well as that of the rest of 7th prisoner's dependents is that Benna Bhoopaty (42d witness) and 11th prisoner carried them off nolens volens when the 7th prisoner was absent from the village, and the Acting Moonsiff of Golgondah the 7th prisoner's 1st witness "Gaudah Cunniah" a man of some weight and responsibility avows his belief in the innocence of this prisoner and he declares that throughout the affair he has from time to time given him every information and intelligence connected with the movements and doings of the Feetooridars.

* 31-32

Vide Volume I, page 38.

Note.—Volume V. page 62, &c.

3. Again the 42d witness (Benna Bhoopaty) admits that when the ryots of Bundyvulsah of the 7th prisoner were carried off, 7th prisoner was not present although he adds that the 7th prisoner had previously consented to their going, however this again was denied by the ryots themselves who now are prisoners and they all have stated that they were neither directly or indirectly desired to join by the 7th prisoner. It is moreover clearly shown that not one of these* people were in any way armed, they were simply employed in carrying the goods and baggage of Sunyasy Bhoopaty's (1st prisoner) party and it is shown that all fled away from fear and alarm were for a long time concealed and roaming about in the jungles. All these prisoners except the 30th are poor looking creatures incapable physically of doing much harm and their ostensible master the 7th prisoner is in appearance similar to themselves. There is unquestionably much grounds of suspicion against the 7th prisoner, but there is likewise very great doubt as to his actual complicity in the affair. This part of the country happened to be in the direct route from the plains to the hill country and thus the circumstance has proved very unfavorable to himself and his people and it would necessarily place him in a difficulty and dilemma. However no actual complicity has been charged against him except the permission given by him to some of his ryots which they deny. He did not himself join, nor is he shewn ever to have been present in company with Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) and his people, and his part in the matter, if he really took any, may reasonably be assumed as resulting rather from the force of circumstances and from fear and alarm as to what might happen to him and thus how to act. The facts against him are thus involved in considerable doubt and the Court have therefore resolved to give him the full benefit of that doubt by pronouncing a verdict of acquittal and he is accordingly released.

26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 } * 8 Ryots of Bandyvulsah and under 7th prisoner.

NOTE.—"Woolly Curradoo" the 38th witness likewise an inhabitant of Bundyvulsah who was with others taken off by 42d witness and 11th prisoner and was reluctantly made to do service and join with the Feetooridars has deposed that neither himself nor the rest went at the orders of this prisoner and that he was not even present on the occasion nor had they previously been told by him to go.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 44 — 9

The 8th Prisoner.

1. Of the complicity of this prisoner there can be no doubt. He has like Chinna Bhoopaty endeavoured to play a double part, to side with both parties and like all who do so, and as in the case of Chinna Bhoopaty he has been found out and must abide the consequences of the guilt which thus attaches to him. Iyapah Dhora was for a month just previous to the 22d April living with Chinna Bhoopaty, in his house. He received from him money and cloths, he was there on the arrival of Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) and all three are proved to have been together, and Sunyasy Bhoopaty subsequently sent Rupees 50 to Iyapah Dhora (8th prisoner) for which the latter had asked, after he left Munnapoo Woorutlah, and this was just before the commencement of the expedition. He was not present when the rest set out, because he had purposely preceded them by a short time and had returned to his own village of Goodem. His visit to Chinna Bhoopaty, his receipt of money and cloths from him and of Rupees 50 from Sunyasy Bhoopaty are facts which the prisoner himself admits. The subsequent events with which he was mixed up relate solely to the period when the Feetooridars were at the prisoner's own village of Goodem, and those events and his part in them are conclusive in the Court's judgment of his guilt. He states that in what he did he was forced and that it was from fear of Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner), a strange assertion this after his just previously having received money from Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) and presents from his uncle Chinna Bhoopaty, and after a residence with the latter of nearly a month on the very eve of the out-break. It was at Goodem where this prisoner betrayed his vaccilation before the Sirkar authorities pretending one thing, in Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner's) presence another. He pleads that while Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) was at Goodem, unable to bear his oppression he sent to his uncle at Coyoor, and further at a subsequent date wrote to Captain Owen, but the sending to Coyoor

and to Captain Owen was all nonsense and merely as a blind, and it was then too late, and moreover it is very clear that the part taken by Iyapah Dhora (8th prisoner) on the hills in this affair has been precisely that of Chinna Bhoopaty on the plains. The chiefs of Goodem are the recognized principal chiefs of the hill country, and as such this 8th prisoner and Chinna Bhoopaty would seem in that suspicious month when both were together, to have each resolved on the part each was to play, namely, to further their own designs, and at the same time to appear to the authorities as on their side, the task was a difficult one and beyond the power of both as the result has proved. The evidence of the Peons the 7th, 9th and 11th witnesses is at first a little perplexing, but the weight of this is altogether adverse to the interest of the 8th prisoner.

2. Both the 7th and 9th witnesses and two of the Government Peons who were detained and confined have distinctly stated that their impression at the time from all that transpired was that Iyapah Dhora (8th prisoner) was in the interests of the Feetooridars and although he endeavoured to make them believe that it was not so, yet they were not deceived and both were able to draw a distinction between the mode and manner of this prisoner's acting and that of Guntum Dhora and Sunyasy Dhora the 5th and 6th witnesses with whom the prisoner would now desire to identify his part in the matter. The 9th witness was in confinement with the 7th for about 20 days and they had every opportunity of forming an opinion and both believed, for the detailed reasons given, that this prisoner was unmistakably acting on behalf of the Feetooridars, and 9th witness particularly refers to this prisoner keeping him at Goodem, when he knew Sunyasy Bhoopaty and party were approaching, instead of paying him the kists, while his offer of an escort to Nursepatam was in his and 7th witness' belief a ruse, as all the passes to the low country were then blockaded and stopped.

Iyapah Dhora (8th prisoner) and Sunyasy Dhora (64th witness) are of Kottaveedy.
Guntum Dhora (5th witness) of Pauthaveedy.

3. Connecting all that passed at Goodem with what had previously passed at Munnapoo Woorutlah the evidence against this prisoner is therefore decisive. The power of the Goodem chiefs is well known and had the prisoner not been favorable to the views and interests of the Feetooridars, the latter would never have dared to go there, and that this 8th prisoner is in reality the principal of the Goodem chiefs is admitted by all! It was he also who supplied 8 armed men to Sunyasy Bhoopaty and though he did not go himself, for this was not the part allotted to him, yet his sending them 8 men sufficiently evidences his active agency and interest in the cause. On these grounds this prisoner is also convicted and is sentenced to 10 years' transportation.

Vide Vol. II. page 39, &c.
It is only necessary to refer to the 27th witness's testimony against this prisoner. He was armed and sent by Iyapah Dhora (8th prisoner) to Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) who told him on one occasion that he Sunyasy Bhoopaty (1st prisoner) had paid Iyapah Dhora (8th prisoner) money and for which Iyapah Dhora (8th prisoner) had given the witness and others to serve him, and that it was his (witness') duty to follow him wherever he went. This witness likewise accompanied the prisoner Iyapah Dhora (8th prisoner) to Munnapoo Woorutlah on his visit prior to the out-break.

Also witness 66.

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1. The 11th prisoner is the brother of the 2nd prisoner. He does not deny his part in the affair and that he was one of the most active agents from first to last has been proved by almost every witness examined and especially by the 3 Peons, 7th, 9th and 11th witnesses as well as by the 8th and 10th. It was the 11th prisoner who mainly watched over and provided for the due custody of these witnesses when in the hands of the party, and though no actual ill-usage was practiced, yet threats of violence and even of death were used by this prisoner as well as by the 5th Sunyasy Dhora if they attempted to escape, in fact there is no part hardly in the whole affair from its commencement till its close in which this prisoner did not bear a conspicuous part, he is therefore convicted and sentenced to the same punishment as his brother the 2nd prisoner, namely 14 years' transportation beyond seas.

The case of the 43d prisoner Thooray Pentadoo is the next for consideration. That he was an active agent throughout he admits himself, and he has voluntarily stated that the entire facts disclosed by the 42nd witness are strictly true. It is useless therefore to go over all the ground again. From first to last this prisoner was engaged in the Feetoory, at the commence-

ment as an emissary and employé of Chinna Bhoopaty and subsequently as an active coadjutor and promoter of all that passed after leaving Munnapoo Woorutlah on the 22d April. But although this prisoner stands equally guilty with the rest and he has been indicted as a principal, the Court is disposed to view with leniency the part he has taken, in the first place he was not his own master, but was in the service of the most influential man of the whole, namely of Chinna Bhoopaty (44th prisoner,) and serving such a master, he could but implicitly follow his orders and 2ndly has bitterly repented of his errors as shown on the trial and by his full and voluntary disclosure of all within his knowledge, hence not being really a principal concerned, but only a paid

15a

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, No. 220; dated 17th February 1859.

Mr. Reade submits the Calendar of Case No. 1 of 1858, on his file as Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857. The other enclosures are a letter from the Commandant of the Golcondah Sibbundies, a paper containing the remarks of the Commissioner, and his sentences as delivered in his Court, and one termed "Defence of *Chinna Bhooputty*."

2. The prisoners are Sirdars and others, inhabitants of the (late) Golcondah Zemindary, and the charge is 'Rebellion,' in having levied war against the Government between the first day of January and the twenty-second day of July, last year.

3. Prisoners Nos. 1 @ 9, Nos. 11 and 43, are described as principals, that is, as leaders and instigators of the insurrection.

Prisoners Nos. 12 and 13, are charged with being accessories after the fact, in harbouring

20/10/53 1)

19/5/55-

C 5½ Jeleny C 8 5 7

force and effect immediately around them-

15a

11 The circumstances connected with the former disturbances in these parts in the years 1845-49 may be in the recollection of Government, at all events they are on Record, and a reference will amply illustrate all I have stated bearing on the character and position of these Hill people and the peculiar sentiments with which they are regarded by the inhabitants of the plains-

12 The leaders in the recent outbreak, their object and the means by which they sought to accomplish that object are much the same as on the last occasion, but I will not trouble the Government with a repetition of that which is already matter of Record. I forward with this letter copy of my remarks and sentence delivered on the trial just concluded and

and I think these remarks will be found to contain every particular so far as may be needed in elucidation of the history of the recent disturbances. Their rise, progress and termination are therein briefly traced and dwelt upon and all is I think given which could throw light on the matter.

13 The Court was crowded when I pronounced my sentence and several of the Hill chiefs and other principal persons in the neighbourhood were also present, and it was with satisfaction I noticed the effect my observations had both on the Prisoners and on the audience. Some of the former during the trial had manifested a disposition to treat the ordeal to which they were being subjected with a feigned levity, but long before I had concluded the most hardened were overcome and softened in a manner which surprised

others

others as well as myself, and every Prisoner left the Bar in silence making me the most marked and respectful obeisance, a result which however apparently trifling could but be gratifying to me at the conclusion of my painful and onerous labours.

14 I am aware that it would be sufficient simply to inform Government of the result of the trial and I am also aware that under the Law my sentence is final; but I have thought it might not be uninteresting to place on record some notice of an event or rather series of events possessing features of a peculiar and moral character, if only to remove all impression as to the applicability to the accused of the Gracious Amnesty promulgated to a class of offenders whose case has no sort of relation to the one under report.

15 Having done this it devolves on me to draw the attention of

Government

[illegible] dating those described in the fir[illegible]

Government to the instrumentality through which the present disturbances in these parts have been brought to so speedy & so satisfactory a termination.

16 The Chief instigators and actors in the disturbances of 1845 & 49 were nearly the same as on this occasion, and the object was

4thly That he and Sunnassy Bhoopaty are at enmity and for which he cites 3 witnesses

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5 The very nature of this Defence in the Courts judgment condemns itself. Chinna Bhoopaty has fallen into the error of proving too much or rather of attempting to prove too much. The very negatives he offers to establish, betray his knowledge of events antecedent to the commencement of the Factory

that he was in the Government interests and thus lay the first stone in the scheme he had in view of building up his own reputation & interest with Government at the exclusion of those who were doing his work and furthering his designs in the Hills - and of course he followed this part up throughout, always offering to aid, always giving intelligence, either when too late, when of no use, or when his services were not needed. The time for giving information was before Innassy Bhoopaty left Nuniapa Nuttla while they were with his knowledge as proved in his Defence, conspiring together, and the belief in his own innocence is perfectly negatived by his omission to do any thing of the kind, and by the fact of all the principal Rebels assembling at or near his Quarters to mature their plans of operation. Again the 8th Prisoner who is proved to have been at first an active coadjutor in the scheme was for a Month before the outbreak with Chinna Bhoopaty as already stated

and he only returned to Goodem very shortly before the Factory was set out

when I was new to the District and as supposed by many to be necessarily ignorant of past events - I think there can be no doubt that advantage was taken of both these circumstances which certainly to appearances favored the design.

11. But to our point in relation to the part taken by this particular Prisoner. Chinna Bhoopaty has been implicated as the prime mover and instigator of the whole by almost every one of the principal Prisoners as well as by some of the others both from their own knowledge and from what they had heard, while there is scarcely a witness for the prosecution hardly who has not deposed that it was for Chinna Bhoopaty's benefit and for that of his family alone, all had taken up arms and all were engaged in the adventure. Their reward depended on his bounty after success had crowned their doings. Whether they would have got that reward is a question the Court will not stop to enquire; but to ensure his individual gain, both in money and reputation, that Chinna Bhoopaty

Bhoopaty was prepared to sacrifice every one else there can be no doubt. His present Defence proves it. and his part in the matter would have necessitated it. Some one in the end must have been sacrificed. If no lives were forfeited still banishment, perpetual imprisonment and loss of their hereditary lands must inevitably have been the fate of some of the actors. It was not likely that although Chinna Bhoopaty's intervention and intercession might have been accepted and might have availed for some, that it would have done so for all. It is possible that the selection of the victims might have in a great degree rested with himself, but there must have been those victims, and though it would have been sought to shelter the more guilty and the more wealthy and influential, yet some of these as well as of their ignorant and irresponsible followers would assuredly have been sacrificed on the altar of Chinna Bhoopaty's ambition. It must have been so as the Authorities, however blinded they

and arranged through their means to the satisfaction of the respective parties.

20 Thus is disposed of the points in the Defence on which the Prisoner mainly relies for a favorable Verdict. The points themselves in some respect were self condemnatory while in all the proofs in their support have quite failed. It is moreover not immaterial to remark that of the 19 Witnesses examined with the exception of 5 the rest are more or less dependents direct or indirect of this Prisoner himself.

21 In regard to his appeal to his hitherto character for respectability and to the treatment he has heretofore received from the Authorities it is not necessary to say much. The Law holds a man to be innocent and honest until he is found the reverse, and Chinna Bhoopaty has enjoyed the full advantage of this considerate principle, which is one the Government of this Country have ever scrupulously respected, Courtesy & consideration is ever shown towards all and especially towards those holding the character now pleaded by this Prisoner. But the facts developed in this trial have evidenced how misplaced has been the Government confidence and

aiding & abetting those described in the fir

& how little real claim the Prisoner all this while has really had to being thought respectable - In this Country unhappily, it is wealth and position that give influence and respectability - Character and conduct are little esteemed. It is usually what a man is outwardly in appearance before the world, not what he is in his life, walk and conversation - and thus many pass off as respectable and honest men who are really far the reverse, and it is only as in this instance when their true characters are discovered that their neighbours learn how they have been imposed upon, and how villainy and roguery can flourish disguised under the garb of their very opposites -

22. A false policy on the last occasion has no doubt operated in stimulating Chinna Bhoopaty into the errors which have placed him in the position he now occupies - That policy led him to believe that it would again be pursued, and that he again would be successful - He saw on the part of the then authorities a disinclination to go into the Hills, a fear of sickness for which they have a celebrity and he relied on these difficulties again to [illegible] plan of

aid him in his ambitious schemes. Believing that the Hills were entirely inaccessible to our troops and that in the season & the pains at all events we could not follow up our pursuit, and thus that the Sectorydars would for the time have it all their own way, he consoled himself with the reflection that his aid must be sought and that without it affairs could not be brought to a termination. But he has been mistaken - Capt Owen and myself had determined otherwise and it was resolved on this occasion to seek no ones aid but to follow up the Hill people into their places of retreat, and show them that their supposed inaccessible fastnesses were no longer inaccessible to the Authorities or to the Sebundies - About that time also the Sebundy force was fortunately increased, a measure partly prompted by the rumours prevailing and by the restless state of the people in these Hills whom it was intended to thoroughly put down on any demonstration such as that which has been the subject of this trial -

23 But I must not digress. I have brought this Prisoners case to a close - The documents he has put in and others to which he

he has appealed in no way touch the facts which have before this Court been established against him in connection with these disturbances, and no matter for what his character may have passed before, and no matter what has been his good treatment heretofore at the hands of the Authorities, the present result only shows that neither his good reputation, nor that treatment were justly merited. Throughout he has been a deceiver and at last he has been found out. At last detection has overtaken him - & what-

The following is the sentence of the Court -

The 1st and 44th Prisoners - Transportation for life -
The 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th & 11th Prisoners - Do for 14 years -
The 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th Prisoners for 10 years -
The 12th Prisoner imprisonment for 4 years -
The 42d & 43rd Prisoners do for 2 years -

The rest are released -

In a letter from the
Commissioner and
Agent to the Governor
in Vizagapatam
dated 12th January
1859 No. 29

Rd. 25th Feby 1859

Defence of
Chinna Bhoopaty

M/59/2.
in No. 120.

6. Bonunghey Kistna Padal
8. 7. Iyapah Dhora of Goodem
7. 8. Kincha Mutliah
11. Lutchum Padal
13. Thooray Pentadoo
9. Poojary Appun Dhora

are charged as Principals and with actual acts of Rebellion against the State as particularly set forth in the charge for which each has been separately arraigned.

The Prisoners

12. Benniah Padal
13. Gaunoo Sunyasy

stand arraigned on two charges. the first with harbouring and concealing the Feeloo-rdars who were in Arms against the Government and with having supplied them with provisions as stated in the charge and 2nd[ly] with having neglected to give information to the Authorities and with having concealed their knowledge of the whereabouts of the insurgents when in their neighbourhood as set forth in detail in the charge on this head.

The rest of the Prisoners.

14. Mundala Eswadoo
15. Puspoolaty Sherbunt Padal
16. Thoberrie Sunyasy
17. Comadum Boray Dhora
18. d. Somun Dhora
19. Balana Padal
20. Guntala Guddiyaudoo
21. Vamalah Cunniah.
22. Sagenah Bodiah Padal
23. Moolladuem Veeranah
24. Vondalapoo Curranah
25. Vandalum Baladoo
26. Bullie Sunyasy
27. Thoree Matchadoo
28. Seedaly Yerrapah
29. Corah Chookadoo

aiding & abetting those described in the fir

30. Pittala Sunyasy
31. Paudy Pindadoo
32. Suppie Pothanah
33. Cooda Gungiah
34. Sagina Jogie Padal
35. Kenchay Padal
36. Seggy Poladoo.
37. Boorrada Pinnadoo
38. Madapoloo Chippa Padal
39. Gundala Sunnadoo
40. Vamola Veerasoo
42. Pundah Oopiah
44. Channa Bhoopaty
45. Gundala Veerasoo

stand charged with the crime of aiding and abetting the Prisoners previously named as principals in the acts and crimes severally set forth in the indictment against those Prisoners.

Sect^n I. Act XI of 1857 and XXVI of 1858.

2. The punishment due by Law on conviction of the crime charged against the Principals is death, transportation or 14 years imprisonment with hard labor.

Sect^n II. Act XI of 1857 and XXVI of 1858.

3. The penalty prescribed for each of the offences on which the 12th & 13th have been arraigned is 7 years imprisonment with or without hard labor & fine.

4 The penalty for the offence charged against the 30 Prisoners for aiding and abetting is the same as that for the more substantive offence as charged against the 10 Prisoners accused as Principals, namely death, transportation or 14 years imprisonment

5 You will thus see that very similar punishment is prescribed on conviction for the active Agents in the matter and the aiders and abettors

of my observations

6 With the originating of this Factory excepting a few, none of the Prisoners at the Bar are believed to have had any part; with any results arising therefrom they would likewise have had very little share. Simple and uneducated, rude and ignorant the greater part of those who now stand before this Court, in what they may have done, have merely obeyed the orders and injunctions of those whom from their youth they have been taught to regard as their Lord and Master and whose word has to them ever been Law while to many perhaps it has been the only Law they have ever known or recognized excepting that which their own Consciences have furnished to them. Thus in the case of the majority they have in reality merely followed those impulses and those dictates to which they have ever been subject, and in blind dependence on their Masters and in utter ignorance of their Counsels they have blindly followed their Customary Leaders, on whom from infancy and usage they have always been dependant for their very existence; and the Court believes that the Prisoners whom it is about to release have been mere helpless and ignorant

actors

actors under the guidance and instigation of those whose word they have been ever taught to regard as almost their only rule of life and conduct. It is this knowledge and this consideration which have influenced the Court in its merciful judgment towards these Prisoners. but while so, it is highly necessary to remark that these persons are not absolved from responsibility or from guilt. Willing as the Court is to believe their conduct to have been instigated by others, each individual could not be but conscious of his crime and therefore of his liability and responsibility But the Law is merciful and while it is able to visit the more guilty and those who by education and position should know better, it does not delight in judgment on the ignorant and illiterate who have been led into the commission of acts not spontaneous or for their own benefit, but prompted by their recognized Masters and Superiors and

for their alone eventual gain and advantage of these latter.

9 The brief history of the case as gathered from the evidence taken before the Court affecting the Prisoners as a whole is as follows.

Vol: 1 Pages 15 and following.

1st That the principals had assembled near to Mannapoo Wood-rullah the village of Chenna Bhos-paty and that on the night of the 22nd April 1st Pris.r Sunyasy Bhoopaty, 2nd Pris.r Sagina Somanah Padal, Krustna Bhoopaty, 10th Pr Paykerno (deceased) 2 of his relatives since unheard of, 5th Pr. Thuggy Sunyasy Dhora Pooparee 4th Pr. 43rd Pr. Ayepun Dhora, Thoray Pentadoo, 11th Pr. Sagina Lutchum Padal, Madee-pala (Chippa Padal, 38th Pr. 42nd Benna Bhoo-paty with Several others set out on their enterprize for the hills of the Golgondah Valook, on the following morning they reached Makaram a place distant about 12 miles where provisions were

given

[illegible] & taking those described in the fir[illegible]

given by Lutcham 1st Wit Padal thence
they proceeded to Bennarum
when Bennah 12 Pr * Padal furnished
their wants - here they halted in a
valley adjoining and both "Bennah 12 Pr
Padal" and his brother "Lutcham 1st Wit
Padal" 1st Pr were solicited by Sunyasey

Note!
* Brother of 1st Witness!

At Goodem they were altogether
about 10 days.

From Antarla the party
proceeded onwards to Andra
Dobee where they were joined
by S. Lingum Dhora and from
there they went to Taurepilly

the night and on the next morning which from the events that followed is traced to be the 22d. May, Sunyasy Bhoopaty and his party fired on the Sebundees who were passing along from behind shelter of Rocks and trees in the jungle where they were concealed - this was near to Mungudda and some 60 shots were exchanged. After this occurrence it seems the party became alarmed, Krishna Bhoopaty left for Veypoor it is supposed, while Sunyasy Bhoopaty and his followers who remained for some days roamed about the jungles immediately below the Ghauts. and after being subsequently nearly captured by the Sebundees at Andra Dobee, on the following 9th June he seems to have fled to Lotoogeddah and thence to Conda Wonchalum and elsewhere, fi-

The other Prisoners were brought or sent in subsequently at different times and from different places.

In connection with this trial as it is supposed and as part of the scheme for creating disturbance and exciting the attention of the Authorities in furtherance of the views which prompted all these proceedings, certain Gang Robberies were committed, one in November of last year, the other in February of this, and in which the Prisoners 2d 4th & 11th all Principals in the present trial are implecated as well as the Prisoners Nos 23 & 28.

That this Factory in its progress occupied so short a space and in its results has been productive of no great injury to the Peace and well being of

the night and on the next morning which from the events that followed is traced to be the 22d May Sunyasy Bhoopaty and his party fired on the Sibundees who were passing along from behind shelter of Rocks and trees in the jungle where they were concealed. this was near to Mungudda and some 60 shots were exchanged. After this occurrence it seems the party became alarmed Krishna Bhoopaty left for Seypoor it is supposed, while Sunyasy Bhoopaty and his followers who remained for some days roamed about the jungles immediately below the Ghauts. and after being subsequently nearly captured by the Sibundies at Andra Dobee, on the following 9th June he seems to have fled to Lotoogeddah and thence to Conda Wonchalum and elsewhere, fi-

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That this Factory in its progress occupied so short a space and in its results has been productive of no great injury to the Peace and well being of

of the Country is owing entirely to the active and energetic measures for its suppression by Captain Owen.

From the moment the first intelligence reached that Officer that Sungasy 1st Pr Bhoopaty & and party had set out from Munnapoo Woorutla to the 9th Septr when the last of the Principals were seized, he / Captain Owen / never for one day relaxed in his efforts and plans to circumvent and apprehend these disturbers of the Peace and but for such prompt and well directed efforts there can be little doubt, the rebels would have gained strength and confidence, and though paltry and contemptible as they may have been in themselves and in the Eyes of the Authorities, still from the

last occasion in 1845 &c., but that as then Government were not sufficiently liberal, it was considered that a 2nd disturbance would ensure for Chinna Bhoopaty and his family a relinquishment by Government in their favor of the Golgondah Talook. and the plan was on this occasion as on that, namely that some one in this instance Sungasy 1st Pr Bhoopaty as the head of the Zemindars should go into the Hill Country accompanied by some of the principal Hill people and raise disturbances when it was believed by Chinna 4th Pr Bhoopaty and by his advisers that he / Chinna 4th Pr Bhoopaty / would be called in to treat with the Hill people and thus as the Rebellion would be suppressed by his means and because of this repetition of disturbances that Government would deem the Hill people impracticable and therefore to ensure the future Peace and quiet of

of the Country they would deliver up
the Talook of Golgondah to this
Chenna Bhoopaty's management
while Chenna 44th Dr Bhoopaty engaged
to get Sunyasey Bhoopaty and
others free from penalties as he had
done those who had aided his Cause
and acted under his instructions on

and 31 "Roba Ramanah" and "Roba
Chenniah" who have sworn that this
y Prisoner (who is their Brother in law
forced them to join Sunyasey Bhoopa
ty and party at Munnapoo Doorvillah,
and which after fruitless remonstrance
on their part they state they eventually
did and then for a time joined their

page 627 Dr

ing to the 7th Prisoner's plea that they and his own immediate family are at enmity, added to the part they themselves took in the matter, such evidence clearly cannot be received against him. Moreover, on cross-examination they admit that 7th Prisoner had no direct communication with them on the subject of joining the Feetoory, but that messages and threats only were brought to them as from the 7th Prisoner by the 31st and 32d Prisoners which those latter however deny and their story as well as that of the rest of 7th Prisoner's dependents is that Benna 42d writ Bhoopaty and 11th Prisoner carried them off noluntarily when the 7th Prisoner was absent from the village and the Actg. Moonsiff of Golgondah the 7th Prisoners 1st witness "Gaudah Cunnah" a man of some weight and responsibility avows his belief in the innocence of this Prisoner and he declares that

Vide Vol. I. Page 38.

Note.
Vol: V. page 62 & cu

act. The facts against him are thus involved in considerable doubt and the Court have therefore resolved to give him the full benefit of that doubt by pronouncing a verdict of acquittal and he is accordingly released.

The 8th Prisoner

1. Of the complicity of this Prisoner there can be no doubt. He has like Channa Bhoopaty endeavoured to play a double part to side with both parties and like all who do so and as in the case of Channa Bhoopaty he has been found out and must abide the consequences of the guilt which thus attaches to him. Iyapah Dhora was for a month just previous to the 22d April living with Channa Bhoopaty in his house. He received from him money and clothes. He was there on the arrival of Tuniyasy Bhoopaty and all three are proved to have been together, and Tuniyasy Bhoopaty subsequently sent Rupees 50 to Iyapah Dhora for which the latter asked 1st Pr. after he left Munnapoo Woondlah and this was just before the commencement of the Expedition. He was not present when the rest set out, because he

he had purposely preceded them by a short time and had returned to his own village of Goodem. His visit to Chinna Bhoopaty, his receipt of money and cloths from him and of Rs 50 from Sunyasy Bhoopaty are facts which the Prisoner himself admits. The subsequent events with which he was mixed up relate solely to the period when the Feloopredars were at the Prisoner's own village of Goodem and those events and his part in them are conclusive in the Court's judgment of his guilt. He states that in what he did he was forced and that it was from fear of 1st P. Sunyasy Bhoopaty, a strange assertion this after his just previously having received money from 1st P. Sunyasy Bhoopaty and presents from his Uncle Chinna Bhoopaty and after a residence with the latter of nearly a month on the very eve of the outbreak. It was at Goodem where this Prisoner betrayed his vaccilation before the Sirkar Authorities pretending one thing, in 1st P. Sunyasy Bhoopaty's presence another. He pleads that while 1st P. Sunyasy Bhoopaty was at Goodem, unable to bear his oppression he sent to his Uncle

of the Country. 30

2 There is much evidence bearing against this Prisoner and that particularly of the Witnesses 1. 7. 32. 33. 30. 31 and 42d all of which has been oft repeated during the trial and needs no further comment here. Thus that he was a willing Agent of Sunyasy Bhoopaty and both wilfully and wilfully fed his people and concealed their presence from the Knowledge of the Authorities has been established to the Satisfaction of the Court.

He is accordingly convicted and sentenced to four years.

No 42nd Prisoner Pundah Oopiah

This Prisoner fully admits his part in the matter and he does not deny that that part was a willing one although in the employ of others. He followed the fortunes of Sunnassy 1st P. Bhoopaty, was at the affair of Bundywulsah, came with him originally from Jeypoor, and finally fled with him on his return after all was over and was with his Principal Sunnassy 1st P. Bhoopaty captured in the jungles and brought in

in to Nuwaspatam: He has more intelligence than the majority and from his manner and deportment, his impudence and assurance enough for any thing and apparently treats with the utmost Contempt and indifference the result to himself. His position and part throughout is somewhat similar to that taken by "Thoray Pulladoo" the 43d Prisoner and though perhaps marked by less activity and less previous concern with the planning of the Foetoon, still he is of a very different Class to the majority of the other Prisoners and cannot plead those pleas which are reasonably available to them and as the Court recognizes but little destinction between him and the 43d Prisoner the same Sentence on his conviction is passed and Recorded.

Jno Haggard

Chas A Rhode
Commissioner

In a Letter from the Commissioner and Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam dated 12th January 1859. No 29

Remarks and Sentence in the trial for Rebellion at Narsipatam in the District of Vizagapatam

A/59/D.
in No 120

Judicial Dept

Memo: for orders

Letter from Mr C. Reade, Commr under Act XIV of 57 in Vizagapatam } Recd under No 29 D/12th January 59.

In his letter, Mr Reade submits the Calendar of Case No 1 of 1858 on his file as Commr under Act XIV of 57. He otherenclosures are a letter from the Commandant of the Golgondah Zemindaries, a Paper containing the Remarks of the Commr & his Sentence as delivered in his Court, and one termed "Defence of Chinna Bhoo-pathy"

2. The Prisoners are Sidars & other inhabitants of the (late) Golgondah Zemindary, & the charge is "Rebellion in having levied war against the Govt between the first day of January & the twenty second day of July, last year.

3. Prisoners No 1 @ 9, No 11 & 43 are described as Principals, that is, as leaders & instigators of the insurrection.

Prisoners No 12 & 13 are charged with being accessories after the fact, in harbouring & concealing certain of the Rebels.

Prisoners No 14 @ 40 are charged as aiding & abetting those described in the first

-clause - The same is also the charge against Nos 42, 44, & 44 brought from what afterwards was No 44 or "Chinna Bhoopathy" is considered by the Commissioner to have been the prime mover & instigator in the whole affair.

4. Of the eleven Prisoners in the 1st clause No 1 has been sentenced to Transportation for life - Nos 2, 3, 4 and 11 to 14 years transportation, & Nos 5, 6, 8 & and 9 to 10 years transportation - while the remaining two have been released.

Of the two in the 2d clause, No 1 has been released; & No 12 sentenced to 6 years impt. with Fetters in the Jail.

Of the thirty in the 3d clause, all have been released but three; Nos 42 & 43 have been sentenced to 2 years imp. and No 44 "Chinna Bhoopathy" to transportation for life -

Total sentenced 13: viz:

Transportation for life,	2
Transportation for 14 yrs,	4
Transportation for 10 yrs	4
Minor terms of Impt.	3.

5. The sentences were all passed subject to the 1st Nov., but Her Majesty's Act of Amnesty only reaches to the three

vide Para 1.
Encl. No 64.
d/18th Jan. 59.

"Chinna Bhoopathy's Defence" Para 10

who have been sentenced to imprt., the remaining two being "leading rebels & instigators of revolt", & so out of the pale of pardon, as ruled by His Excellency the Viceroy & Govr. Genl.

6. Mr. Reade has argued that this being a local mitigation, it is not to be supposed that the Queen's Amnesty in any degree applies. The answer to this is that he has himself allowed that the insurgent chiefs at their trials with express reference to "the period when considerable excitement still prevailed in various parts of India & when in their opinion "some misapprehension that the Govt. was in "embarrassment", and further that he has held their trial under those summary acts, which are to be removed from the Statute Book at the close of the present year, & which were enacted avowedly to check the tide of mutiny & rebellion then surging in every direction -

7. The Commr. has referred to the last Golgondah outbreak '46 & '48, & intimated that in his opinion the whole affair was ill understood & worse managed; but it is clear that "Chinna Bhoopathy" was at the bottom of it, how & by many

officers, the commencement of active proceedings - Mr Reade relying a good deal on the statements of the Prisoners, & further admitting as evidence what they had heard from others, is of opinion that "Chinna Khospathy" was first playing fast & loose with the factions; & that the same was his policy in '46, but it been perfectly undetected.

12. At the conclusion of this address Mr Reade begs to notice the active & zeal of Capt Owen, & begs that he may be made an Agent to the Agency - which cannot be done unless the Govt. 29/1/59. will mean of paying him - for which the present time is not favorable.

To what sum do he pay & allowances amount to now.

H.

This appears to have been a very insignificant affair. Not doubtless - had it not been such handled at first it might have become more

to make out - what was the object of the investigation for such I suppose - they were - by the part of them being upon the Sebundies.

Mr Reade appears once to have strong grounds of suspicion against Chinna Khospathy & I have no doubt the conclusion he has come to represents the general belief of the country.

The evidence may not be trustworthy - but that is an argument - which may be used in every case what comes before the Court. I think we for conducted at all - it must be held - I think - that man's testimony must be behind until controverted.

I have very little doubt myself - that Chinna Khospathy is a schemer - & had a settlement Egyptian spirit to deal with - but I have my doubts how far I should depose to commit him - without further inspection of the evidence in detail -

The case has been tried before Walter Scott at 9/57 & 58 - & the prisoners must come within the terms of the proclamation -

29.

Judicial Department.

№ 220

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.
Dated 17th February 1859.

Read the following letter from Mr. C. Reade, Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857 in Vizagapatam.

Received 12 January /59. № 29.

Mr. Reade submits the Calendar of Case № 1 of 1858 on his file as Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857 - The other enclosures are a letter from the Commandant of the Golcondah Sibbundies, a Paper containing the Remarks of the Commissioner & his Sentences as delivered in his Court, and one termed "Defence of Chinna Bhoopathy"-

2 The Prisoners are Sirdars & others, inhabitants of the (late) Golcondah Zemindarry, & the charge is "Rebellion", in having levied war against the Govt between the first day of January & the twenty second day of July /1

last

Sent in respect to them
the Lyttle decision as to
provided but had not enquired - for to this
shd require to be the Evidence to prove -

only three prisoners had benefit by the Act
formerly -

Should be glad to see the Opinion of
Colleagues before coming to a final decision

H

I agree with Mr Rowhead - We have really, indeed to
and if Chinna Bhupatie has nothing to say to the charges
been convicted on good Grounds the District is well rid of them
he is a turbulent mischievous Character troublesome - Rowhead thinks
and I rather think Lumbagee that he is convicted by his
Mr Smollett very considerable evidence to have been
& Govt the Lions share of the produce made for the benefit - &
family after the last marriage nothing exists to lead us
to doubt this - Lawrence
Sept. Owen's Cadet is deserving
of all praise. He will deserve but unless so - for the
the promotion Mr Reade recommends Mr. reason, to declare that he
was formerly is applicable

Lyttle.

C.E. Feb
27 -

last year.

3. Prisoners, Nos. 1 @ 9, Nos. 11 & 43, are described as Principals, that is, as leaders & instigators of the insurrection.

Prisoners, Nos. 12 & 13, are charged with being accessories after the fact, in harbouring and concealing certain of the Rebels.

Prisoners, Nos. 14 @ 40, are charged as aiding & abetting those described in the first clause. The same is also the charge against Nos. 42, 44, & 45, though from what afterwards transpires

Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 to 10 years transportation, while the remaining two have been released.

Of the two in the 2nd clause, No. 13 has been released; & No. 12 sentenced to 4 years imprisonment with Labour in the Fiscal Jail.

Of the thirty in the 3rd clause, all have been released but three, Nos. 42 & 43 have been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, and No. 44 "Chinna Bhoputty" to transportation for life.

Total sentenced 13 Vizt.

Transportation for life, - 2

Transportation for 14 years, 4

rebels & instigators of revolt," & so out of the pale of pardon, as ruled by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

vide Paras 1 & 2 in C. No 64 d/ 18 January/69.

6. Mr. Reade has argued that this being a local insurrection, it is not to be supposed that the Queen's Amnesty by in any degree applies. The answer to this is that he has himself allowed that the insurgents chose their time with express reference to "the period when "considerable excitement "still prevailed in various "parts of India, & when, in "their ignorance, some imagined "that the Government was in "embarrassment", and further, that he has held their trial under those summary acts, which are to be removed from the Statute Book at the close of the present year, & which were enacted avowedly to check the tide of

+ "Chinna Bhoputty's Defence" para. 10.

of mutiny & rebellion then surging in every direction. The three prisoners above indicated will therefore be at once set at liberty, the Agent explaining to them the Queen's gracious pardon.

7. The Government do not think it necessary to follow Mr. Reade into his observations on the rise & progress of the last Golconda insurrection in '46 & '48. The present rising appears to have been very promptly met by him & by Captain Owen, the Officer in Command of the Sebundies. The Agent will inform Captain Owen that his zealous & active services among the hill tracts of the Zemindary, in pursuit of the insurgents, are noticed by Government with much satisfaction - & they will have pleasure in bringing his conduct to the notice of His Excellency the

Commander