M.R.O. 1—39,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1256-57 Press
~~His.~~

46-50

Dated 14.10.1861 ~~19~~

28/28

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 14th October 1861.

Read again the following papers :—

From the Inspector General of Jails, dated 14th March 1861, No. 114, recorded in Proceedings 23rd idem, No. 402.

From the Government of India, dated 23rd May 1861, No. 1,019, recorded in Proceedings 14th June 1861, No. 774.

Read also the following papers :—

No. 45. From P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Malabar; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort Saint George, dated Calicut, 22nd June 1861, No. 59.

I have received Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, and their Order thereon, dated 14th June 1861, No. 774.

2. I trust that the return of the Mapillas sent out of this Province for complicity in the late Mr. Conolly's murder and other aggravated cases of a heinous and serious nature, will not, on any account, be permitted.

3. The only thing that renders life safe in this Province is the felt weight of the exceptional law passed for the suppression of Mapilla outrages. If the race of Mapillas only dreamt, that they would be dealt with under the ordinary laws of the country, I feel confident that we should ere long have a repetition of those murders from which we have fortunately been free for some time.

4. The Mapillas, that is the body of them, don't understand our Criminal laws or appreciate that jealousy, with which evidence the least suspicious in its nature is viewed.

5. Fanatical out-breaks were common in the Province until a law was passed, empowering Government to remove from it, persons lying under strong suspicion of having instigated, or been implicated in the outrages.

6. This application was the turning point from an old to a better order of things. The wealthy Mapillas who stood in the back ground, but by whom the commission of outrages was instigated, saw and felt at once that th[illegible]e no longer safe, and that Government was resolved to repress fanatical murders for the [illegible]e. The result has proved the wisdom of the policy adopted; for, within three years, two parties only have been sent out of the Province under the provisions of the Mapilla Act. The opening of the Railroad, and the general extension of the means of communication through the District, may render the return of some of the banished Mopillas harmless; but until the result of these improvements on the whole Mapilla class has been seen, it will be both politic and wise to keep them out of the country.

No. 46. From C. F. CHAMIER, Esq., Registrar of the Sudder Court: to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 3rd July 1861, No. 71.

In reply to the Order of Government, dated the 14th ultimo, No. 774, requesting the opinion of the Sudder Court as to whether it is desirable that Act III of 1858, should be retained in its present form, or whether any modification of the law relating to the arrest and detention of State Prisoners is advisable, I am directed by the Judges to state that not being aware what objections are held to attach to the Act in question, they do not feel themselves in a position to offer any remarks on the subject.

No. 47. From J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails: to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 5th September 1861, No. 414.

I have the honor to submit for the information of Government, a Return made up to date of the State Prisoners in confinement, and detenus not actually under confinement, respectively, as called for in Order of Government, dated 14th June, and 15th August last, Nos. 774 and 1,023.

Government Agent at Vizagapatam, Return received 2nd September 1860.
Do. at Ganjam, 5th September 1860.

2. The delay in transmitting the Statement in question, was occasioned by the Returns of the several Officers in charge of the Jails, having been received late in this Office.

No. 48. From E. STORY, Esq., Session Judge, Nellore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 24th September 1861, No. 69.

* 1. *Cunjy Pary.*
2. *Pullikelagatha Abdulla Kajee.*

In reply to your Deputy's Memorandum of the 21st instant, No. 373, I have the honor to acquaint you that the State Prisoners marginally* noted demised, the one on the 14th September 1860, and the other on the 19th April 1861.

No. 48 A. Telegram from the Session Judge of Rajahmundry; to the Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 23rd September 1861.

"State prisoners named are dead. Turmel Koonjee Kowle and Malungi Koramel Maidin Cootty still living."

No. 49. ORDER THEREON, 14th October 1861, No. 1,256.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 50. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort Saint George, 14th October 1861, No. 1,257.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, 23rd May 1861, No. 1,019, requesting this Government to state whether in their opinion any modification of the law, Act III of 1858, relating to the arrest and detention of State prisoners is advisable—and also to furnish a return of all persons now in confinement as State prisoners within the limits of the Madras Government—showing, in each case, the date on which the prisoner was arrested, and the grounds which exist for his continued detention.

2. Statement No. 1 forwarded with this letter is a list of State prisoners *in actual confinement* in this Presidency. It contains brief remarks of the cause of their having been placed under restraint, and the grounds for their continued detention.

Departed from Ganjam	... ...	7
Do. from Kurnool	... ...	1
Do. from Malabar	... ...	22
		—
In Jail	...	30

3. There are at present 30 State Prisoners under incarceration. Of those belonging to the Ganjam District, the case of Jebboo and Mejjee calls for little remark. They were peons in the service of the Gybah Dundasenah, Mejjee being an illegitimate uncle of his. They were charged with having incited a party of ignorant Sowrahs to attack and murder a peon, named B. Appiah. The prisoners—of whom two were executed and three transported—all told the same story, that they had been spoken to by Jebboo and Mejjee to go and murder some one, it mattered not whom, but not to plunder the body: that the guilt of this would be laid at the door of the Goommah Bissoye, and that he would be sent away, and the Gybah man reinstated. Two of the party admitted as approvers confirmed the story, but there was no other corroborative evidence of the statement that the peons had incited the Sowrahs to the act. There was no doubt of their guilt, but as there was not legal proof sufficient to secure conviction, they, the most guilty parties, would have escaped unless the Government had authorized their deportation under Regulation II. of 1819.

4. The two others, also from Ganjam, Bissookarsana Bissoye and Puttetha Bissoye, were concerned in the Goomsoor insurrections—and the remaining three, in the more recent outbreak headed by the Dundasenah in Kimedy. These outbreaks in the wild tracts of Ganjam are attended with great atrocities—murder, mutilation, incendiarism, &c. The prisoners belong to a turbulent race, who are emboldened in their lawless habits by the difficult nature of their country, which is so unhealthy, that the inhabitants of the plains cannot exist in it. The Goomsoor insurrection cost two or three campaigns, employing from 6,000 to 7,000 men; the whole force was completely dis-organised by sickness, and many officers died. The same results in a less degree attended the Golcondah and Palcondah rebellions, and though the Dundasenah's outbreak was nipped in the bud, it is from such small beginnings that these serious commotions have sprung. A turbulent and dangerous man can always find refuge in places, to which he cannot be followed, and there can devise in security the plan of a new outbreak. It is this circumstance mainly that has led to the indefinite incarceration of such persons.

Seatly Byragee alias *Kogadoo Dora.*
Wunna Lutchia Dora.
Goraybunda Neelumbarah Dora.

5. Kundra Naick, deported in June 1855, being one of the adherents of Chokra Bissoye, was released in December 1859. Jogee Dora, who was implicated in the Kimedy disturbances in 1857, has been removed from the Bellary Jail, and is now at large, but under the surveillance of the Agent in Ganjam. In regard to the 5 prisoners named in the preceding paragraph, Mr. Forbes has suggested that some short time should elapse before they are liberated, in order that he may judge from the conduct of Jogee Dora, whether they are likely to become peaceable subjects, when set at liberty and allowed to return to Kimedy. The Government have requested him to report on their case at the end of the current year, and in so doing, to state explicitly whether there are any, and if so, what circumstances connected with the tranquillity of the country, which would render their release and return to the District inexpedient.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
14th October 1861.

6. The sole State Prisoner belonging to Kurnool is Moozuffer Khan, who has been confined in the citadel of Bellary since 1823. He was guilty of the murder of his wife by cutting her throat, in open day, in the Commissioner's camp, while *en route* to Kurnool to be installed on the musnud. On political grounds, he was not brought to trial, but was made a State prisoner. He is allowed the liberty going wherever he chooses within the limits of the fortress.

7. Of the Moplah prisoners, 17 were deported for complicity in, or connivance at, the assassination of Mr. Conolly, Collector and Magistrate of Malabar. The cases of these men is given in detail in the accompanying printed paper* of Extracts. Three others, Poovadden Coonjappah Hajee, Tekepraven Ally, and Moollapully Koonjee Markar, were removed from the district for having conspired to commit murderous outrage. War knives were found concealed in their houses, the same being in contravention of Act XXIV, 1854. The remaining two Moplahs were recently deported on the recommendation of the Magistrate, it having appeared on a personal investigation that Simamo, at the instigation of Kuttala Kadri, who is a wealthy man, intended to accomplish the death of Chandrot Kannan, Adighari of Paduvilay Amshom. All these Moplahs, it is to be noted, are confined, not under the general State Prisoners' Regulation II, 1819, but under the special and local Acts XXIII, 1854, and XX, 1859, for the suppression of outrages in the District of Malabar.

* *Extracts relative to the Moplah State prisoners confined for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Conolly, Collector of Malabar.*

8. Statement No. 2 is a list of 31 persons *under detention* for reasons of State policy. These are for the most part the surviving members of the families of defunct State prisoners, and their dependents and servants, who accompanied them, when first exiled. The Goomsoor, Palcondah, Cuttack, and Hyder's and Tippoo's families are detained in the fort at Vellore, but subject to no other restraint. They reside in the Mahals, more in fact as pensioners than prisoners. Of the Goomsoor family, the son of the ex-Zemindar was in July 1859, permitted to remove, with his family and one of the widows of his father, who elected to accompany him, from Vellore to Madras. He lives at large in the town under the surveillance of the Commissioner of Police.

9. The 36 individuals in statement No. 3, either have never been removed from their own district, or have been permitted to return from banishment. They reside at large but are *under slight surveillance*, and subsist on stipends or batta paid to them by the Magistrate. Their condition does not appear to admit of amelioration.

10. It thus appears that, with the exception of the two Moplahs who were deported in September 1860, the other State prisoners and Detinus on the lists are the accumulations of years. The entire number, scarcely 100, is a very small per-centage on the population (20 millions) of this Presidency. This Government strongly deprecate any material alteration of the State Prisoners' Act itself. In a country like this, such a power is eminently necessary and the knowledge of its possession by the executive Government acts as a most salutary restraint on the lawless. There can be no temptation to misuse it; and the lists now submitted prove that it has not been misused.

In actual confinement	... ...	30
Under detention	... ...	31
" *surveillance*	... ...	36
		—
State Prisoners and Detinus	... ...	97

Proceedings, 23rd March 1861, *No.* 402.

11. With respect to Act III of 1858, I am directed to submit a copy of a letter, 14th March last, No. 114, from the Inspector General of Jails.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT No. I.

Return of persons in confinement as State Prisoners within the limits of the Madras Government.

Districts and Names of the Prisoners.	Jails.	Date of arrest.	Cause of personal restraint.	Grounds for continued detention.
GANJAM.				
Bissookarsana Bissoye... ...	Cuddalore.....	5th July 1851.....	These Bissoyes were abettors of Chokra Bissoye and Lutchmee Narrain Bunjee in the disturbances created by them in Gumsur. Extract Minutes Consultation, 5th July 1851, No. 414.	In 1859 the Agent, Ganjam, expressed himself averse to recommending the release of these men, and proposed to report on their case at the end of 1861. To this the Government assented. On the report being submitted, their cases will receive due consideration.
Puttetha Bissoye... ...	Chingleput....	7th February 1852		
Tebboo.	Bellary.....	2nd February 1856...	These men were Peons under the Gybah Dundasenah, and were actively engaged in the sedition raised by him. They were charged with having incited certain Sowrahs—two of whom were executed, and three transported for life—to commit a murder. The evidence, however, was not considered sufficient to ensure their conviction before the Sessions Court. Extract Minutes Consultation, 2nd February 1856, No. 105.	The papers connected with the case of these two men were called for by the Government of India. Mr. Beaden's letter, 7th March 1856, No. 376. If legal evidence against these men had been complete, they would have suffered the extreme penalty of the law. In 1859, they petitioned for their liberation, but they were informed that the Government could pass no orders in their case.
Mejjee..				
Seally Byragee *alias* Kayadoo Dora	Do.	27th October 1857.....	These prisoners were charged with acts of rebellion during the disturbances raised by the Dundasenah in Kimedy, but were acquitted by the Foujdari Adalut. The Government, however, were satisfied that they had failed in their duty as chieftains holding lands on favorable terms on the condition of affording aid and information to Government on occasions of disturbances of the peace, but had actually assisted the rebel leader, Dundasenah. It was, therefore, deemed necessary in the state of the country that they should be deported from it for a time, and placed under personal restraint. Extract Minutes Consultation, 27th October 1857, No. 1,410.	The Agent, Ganjam, does not recommend the immediate liberation of these men. The outbreaks in the wild tracts of Ganjam are attended with frightful outrages—murders, mutilation, incendiarism, and pillage. Severe examples are required to be made of all who in any way share in them or abet them. The Government requested the Agent to report on their case at the end of 1861.
Wunna Lutchia Dora. ...				
Goraybunda Neelambarah Dora...				
KURNOOL.				
Moozuffer Khan...	Citadel at Bellary.	1st December 1823..	This Jaghiredar was appointed to the musnud of Kurnool, but prior to his installation, was guilty of the murder of his wife, by cutting her throat. He was not brought to trial, but was made a State prisoner. Collector of Bellary, 23rd and 24th November 1823, Nos. 195 and 196, and Government to the Collector, 28th idem, No. 2, and 1st June 1824, No. 76, Political Department. This prisoner receives an allowance of Rupees 3-12 per diem. Extract Minutes Consultation, 18th April 1843, No. 71, Political.	The features of this prisoner's case call for no remark.
MALABAR.				
Narrakatputhenvittil Syed Mahomed Coyakutty...	Chicacole.....	6th May 1856.....	These Moplahs were made State prisoners, in Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, for complicity in the assassination of Mr. H. V. Conolly, Collector and Magistrate of the District. The Government declared that the period of confinement in each case must depend upon circumstances, but to produce the due effect upon the parties themselves and on others, it may be necessary to prolong it in the worst cases, to the most distant date consistent with the intention of the Act. Notes of the characters given to them by the Joint Magistrate were made from his report, as also his opinion as to the term of imprisonment to be awarded to each, as a guide to Government. In the address issued in the name of Government, it was to be pointed out to the Moplah population that the period of detention for those, who were deported, would greatly depend on the future conduct of their countrymen in Malabar.	The Magistrate of Malabar is of opinion that the return of the Moplahs deported out of the province for complicity in the late Mr. Conolly's murder and other aggravated cases of a heinous and serious nature, should not on any account, be permitted. The only thing that renders life safe in that province is the felt weight of the exceptional law, recently renewed for the suppression of Moplah outrages. Mr. Grant feels confident that, if the race of Moplahs only dreamt that they would be dealt with under the ordinary laws, there would soon be a repetition of those murders, from which the Malabar district has now been free for some time. Fanatical outbreaks were common in the province until a law was passed empowering the Government to remove from it, persons lying under strong suspicion of having instigated, or been implicated in the outrages. This application was the turning point from an old to a better order of things. The wealthy Moplahs who stood in the back ground,
Kallathil Padikel Mamunny...				
Odoovil Kunimel Koya...				
Kaunady Koyee Poker...	Cuddapah.....	26th April 1856.....		
Puthenpidiyail Koyama Mukry...				
Nalagatha Puky Cootty...	Guntoor	25th April 1856.....		
Ambalatha Kuttu Poker..				
Chepaly Poker...				
Nalagatha Moideen... ...				
Techyoden Poker... ...	Masulipatam..	30th April 1856.....		
Veeraoony...				

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Return of persons in confinement as State Prisoners, &c.—(Continued.)

Districts and Names of the Prisoners.	Jails.	Date of arrest.	Cause of personal restraint.	Grounds for continued detention.
Cheryatha Coonheedoo... Manamel Aurun Kutty... Mambrata Beebee... ... Kangera Kunjy Cajamoo.	Nellore.....	1st May 1856.	In Extract Minutes Consultation, 23rd May 1856, No. 521, the Judges and Sub-Judges, who have charge of the deported Moplahs, were directed strictly to prohibit all communication, by letter or otherwise, between the prisoner and parties without the Jail. All letters received to their address were to be forwarded to Government unopened, to whom likewise were to be sent all letters written by the prisoners in the presence of the Judge.	but by whom the commission of outrages was instigated, saw and felt at once that they were no longer safe, and that the Government were resolved to repress fanatical murders. The result has proved the wisdom of the policy adopted. Within three years, only two parties have been sent out of the province under the provisions of the Moplah Act. The opening of the Railroad, and the general extension of the means of communication through the district, may render the return of some of the banished Moplahs harmless—but until the effect of these improvements on the whole Moplah class has been seen, the Magistrate thinks it will be both politic and wise to keep them out of the country.
Taramel Koonjy Koya. ... Maylangi Karamel Moideen Kutty...	Rajahmundry.	1st May 1856.....		
Poovadden Coonjappa Kajee... .. .. Tekepraven Ally..	Nellore.....	12th December 1857..	These Moplahs were charged with having conspired together to commit murderous outrage. War knives were found concealed in the houses of some of them.	
Moollapully Koonjee Markar.	Trichinopoly..	16th October 1857...	Under the order of the 16th October 1857, No. 1359, they were deported. The Magistrate was to report when the prisoners could with safety be allowed to return to Malabar.	
Kottali Kadri...	Trichinopoly..	14th September 1860.	It appeared on a personal investigation by the Magistrate that Simaru, at the instigation of Kottala Kadri, who is a wealthy man, intended to accomplish the death of Chandrot Kannan, Adigari of Paduvilae Umshom. Proceedings 14th and 21st September 1860, 1,180 and 1,220.	
Simaru...	Tranquebar...	21st September 1860.		

STATEMENT No 2.

District.	Name of the Prisoner.	Date of arrest.	Cause of detention.
	UNDER DETENTION.		
	Goomsoor Zemindar's family.		
Vellore...	Balabudra Bunge... ... ... Mooneeckah... ... .. Radah Davee...	1837 March 24th	*Vide* Remark under "Varadaraj Bunge" at Madras. Balabudra Bunge receives Rupees 15 a month, Radah Davee, Rupees 5, and Mooneeckah Rupees 10.
	Palcondah Prisoners.		
	Vezeraman Rauze... ... ... Chendramah... ... ... Chinna Jurgiah... ... ... Seetiah... ... ... Chendramah, daughter of Seetiah. Soobudriah... ... ... Gopemah	1834 Jany.	The Palcondah prisoners were committed by Warrant to the custody of the Magistrate of North Arcot in September 1834, to be placed under personal restraint at Vellore.
	Cuttack Prisoners.		
	Ramachendra Bunge... ... Rookee Davee... ... Balabudra Sanuth...	1856 May	3rd Son, widow and uncle of the late Rajah Pilla *alias* Lutchmee Narrain Bunge, confined for raising a rebellion in Goomsoor in 1846.
	Hyder's and Tippoo's family.		
	Massarities or 2nd class.		
	Shahunshaw Pasnudy Begum. Rahamatoonnissah Begum..		
	Hoodies or 4th class.		
	Soobookully... ... ... Rungbheemy... .. .. Azubbaden... ... ... Nukah Kully...		
	Poikkismatrices or 5th class. Bandies.	1802 May	20th Detained on account of State policy. The whole of them are old and infirm.
	Jemegar... ... ... Gool Rahum... ... ... Jennoo... ... ... Mahafroze... ... ... Goolsyundan... ... ... Subbarug... ... ... Bhavrungaze... ... . Goolpah... ... ... Nannee Goolshan		

STATEMENT No. 2.—*(Continued.)*

District.	Name of the Prisoner.	Date of arrest.	Cause of detention.
	Goomsoor family.		
Madras... ...	Varadaraj Bunge and family. Budabahoo Sooriah... ...	1837 March	Varadaraj Bunge is the natural son of the ex-Zemindar of Goomsoor, and as such, regarded as the representative of the line. On the sequestration of the Zemindary, he was, in common with the rest of the family, removed to the Fort at Vellore in March 1837, when he was between 14 and 15 years of age. In July 1859, he was permitted to proceed to Madras, where he now resides with his family, under the surveillance of the Commissioner of Police. He receives an allowance of Rupees 500 a month. Budabahoo Sooriah is one of the widows of the ex-Zemindar. She receives a pension of Rupees 8, and lives at Madras with Varadaraj Bunge.
	Palcondah family.		
Chittoor... ...	Lutchmamal...	.....	This person is the daughter of Pedda Juggamah, who was deported in September 1833 for having taken a prominent part in the rebellion in Palcondah in 1831-2-3. She receives a pension of Rupees 30 per mensem. She was recently permitted to remove from Vellore to Chittoor.

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STATEMENT No. 3.

District.	Name of the Prisoner.	Date of arrest.	Cause of detention.
	UNDER SURVEILLANCE.		
Ganjam... ...	Pundah Pudmannabhacharry Kristnamacharry... ... ... Ramachendracharry of Palcondah.	.....	Detained under Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 26th August 1845, No. 625.
	Walladah Joghedhora of Purlakimedy.	.....	Being implicated in the disturbances raised by the Dundasenah in Kimedy. Proceedings of Government, dated 16th January 1860, No. 53, directed his release.
Vizagapatam ..	Petambararauze... ... ... Croostumrauze... ... ... Mudduruauze... ... ... Toosadadavee... ... . Vanamalabhunze... ... ... Parvaby... ... ... Chendrama... ... ... Gavum... ... ... Muckta Davee... ... ... Chendra...	1836	Relatives and dependents of Goomsoor Rebel Rajahs apprehended during the disturbance. The first four individuals receive Rupees 25 per month, and the other six, who are the surviving members of Jogenatha Bunge's family receive a daily batta of one Anna and four Pies each. This batta has recently been raised to Rupees 23¼ a month for the six.
	Voolka Pudmanabhadora ... Pulnayane Dunlapah... ...	.....	Palcondah rebels kept at Vizagapatam for disobedience to the Head of Police.
	Satracherla Somarauze..... Coorpaum Juggunadoorauze	.....	For having intrigued against Marunghe Zemindar. They are supported by the Zemindar.
	Golcondah Veerabhoopaty.. ,, Kanjat chamah.. ,, Ramiamah... ... ,, Bungaramah.....	1837	These are of the family of late Annutabhoopatty the late ex-Zemindar confined at Ghooty.—Vide Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 11th January 1854.
	Balunkydoosbookta...	1855 October 9th	Being chief instigator in the rebellion raised by the son of the Jeypoor Zemindar.
	Golcondah Chendriagaru.... ,, Seetiah Gauru... ,, Bungariah Gauru	1847	These females are of the family of the ex-Zemindar of Palcondah, which was confiscated for rebellion. They receive stipends from Government.
	Radah Money Devoo and her 2 unmarried daughters	.....	The females are of the family of the late Somasoomder Narrain Devoo, long under surveillance at Vizagapatam.

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STATEMENT No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

District.	Name of Prisoner.	Date of arrest.	Cause of detention.
Vizagapatam ...	Golcondah Chinnaboopatty.	1859 Dec. 21st	These were convicted of rebellion against the State and sentenced to transportation. Government remitted this punishment and permitted them to reside at Vizagapatam. The first two receive the proceeds of their Villages. The remaining four receive four Annas a day as batta.
	,, Sunneassyboopatty.		
	,, Rajah Dabora...		
	,, Sarabundora. ...		
	,, Ivapahdora... ...		
	,, Uppondora		
Nellore...	Syed Mahomed Ghouskhan....	.....	Son of the ex-Jaghiredar of Woodiagherry.

OOTACAMUND, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS,
5th August 1861.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

Ed. F. Cartledge.

JUDICIAL.

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424.
Memorandum attached,
and 29th January,——— No. 85.

Mr. COLLETT'S Report, 7th January.

EXTRACTS *relative to the Moplah State Prisoners confined for complicity in the Assassination of* Mr. CONOLLY, *Collector of Malabar, as they appear in the Half-yearly Report to 30th June* 1860.

Prisoners surviving.

1. Cheryatha Conheedoo, (Nellore).
2. Kaunady Koyee Poker, (Cuddapah).
5. Techyoden Poker, (Masulipatam).

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 26.

Note.—Mr. Collett recommended that these prisoners, Nos. 1, 2 and 5, should be deported *for life*.

Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, para. 5.

Prisoners surviving.

1. Taramel Kungy Koya, (Rajahmundry).
4. Manamel Auran Kutty, (Nellore.)

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 30.

Note.—Mr. Collett recommended that No. 1 should be deported *for life*, and No. 4 for *seven years*.

CASE No. 1.—Referred to the residence of the murderers in the deshom or district of Putteead, the native place of the assassin Tenoo, where they appeared to have first sought refuge on their escape from the Calicut jail. Twenty persons had been apprehended on the charge of harboring them, knowing them to be escaped prisoners, and in some instances of having been aware of their design to murder the Collector. The Government concurred in the propriety of Mr. Collett's recommendation to deport the 1st, 2nd and 5th prisoners. All were men of bad character, some of them the former associates in crime of Tenoo, and likely to commit outrages again. All of them had sheltered and actively abetted the escape of the assassins, and appeared to have been cognizant of their murderous designs.

The 5th prisoner, Mr. Collett stated, was a man of the worst character, and an old comrade of Tenoo. He had been punished for aiding Tenoo, when last seized, and also on account of his own bad character. He had been released shortly before the criminals escaped, and admitted having tried to get security for Tenoo, and also for another ruffian in jail on a requisition of security being made. Mr. Collett had no doubt himself that both this man and the 7th prisoner would, if released, end their career in some fanatical outrage.

CASE No. 5.—The 1st prisoner in this case was the Tangul in charge of the tomb of the Taramel Tangul at Mambratta. The admissions of this prisoner and the testimony of the 1st and 2nd witnesses left no room for doubting that he had received and prayed with the assassins at the tomb, and the evidence of the 1st witness was sufficient to establish the conviction that the prisoner knew of their design to take Mr. Conolly's life. The Government remarked that his deportation, as recommended,

was quite proper. There was no direct evidence against the 4th prisoner; but being connected with the Tangul and one of the principal inhabitants, and the situation of his dwelling being near the tomb, it was hardly possible that he did not know of the murderers' halt at Mambratta, which, moreover, he had been specially warned and enjoined to discover. The Government acquiesced in the propriety of Mr. Collett's proposal for their removal. The visit of the murderers to the tomb was matter of notoriety, as appeared from all the other evidence; and as the 4th prisoner's attention had been specially directed to the circumstance by the Tahsildar's orders, he could not have been ignorant of the fact. The 4th prisoner, indeed tacitly admitted his knowledge, but there was no evidence directly implicating him.

Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, para. 40.

Mr. Collett stated that the 1st prisoner was a person of some reputation, though possessed of little or no property. His eldest son was one of the principals in the great outbreak of 1849, and from Case No. 9, it would be seen that on the 30th August, the offenders visited the house of his married daughter at Mambratta in Betutnaad Talook; and the 1st prisoner also soon after that visited his daughter, and there could be no room to doubt, became fully aware of the offenders' visit there. That the offenders would omit to visit the tomb of the Tangul at Mambratta, Mr. Collett knew to be extremely improbable. In examining a child who lived in the house of the daughter of the 1st prisoner, the child incidentally stated that the offenders had mentioned their having been to the tomb of the Tiruvangady Tangul. Suspicion was directed to the 1st prisoner. He, his young son, and a servant were apprehended. The son (a remarkably intelligent boy of 13 or 14) made a partial disclosure to the Native Police; but in the course of a long conversation (which Mr. Collett conducted himself), he extracted from him that on the evening of the 24th August (the Hadgee feast day) as he and his father were praying near their house, his father was called away by some one. As he delayed returning, the boy supposing his father had gone to the tomb as usual, followed with his servant. There he saw him in prayer with five Moplahs, with whom he subsequently remained in conversation. They parted and returned home, when he gathered from what his father told his step-mother that they were the escaped convicts, and were going to Poodiangady, and had determined to murder Mr. Conolly. The servant (a converted Cherman) corroborated the fact of the 1st prisoner,

having been at the tomb with the five strangers. The 1st prisoner denied this occurrence altogether, but admitted that, on a day before the murder, the 2nd prisoner had mentioned to him that the escaped convicts had visited the tomb, and that they had a design to murder Mr. Conolly. The 1st prisoner made admissions which, though clearly not the whole truth, amounted to the crime of a guilty knowledge of the designs of the offenders. The character of the prsioner, the nature of his admissions, and the highly satisfactory manner in which the evidence had been procured, left Mr. Collett without the shadow of a doubt as to his guilt. He recommended his deportation for life. The visit and designs of the offenders were perfectly well known in the place at the time, or immediately after.

The immediate vicinity of the 4th prisoner's dwelling to the tomb, and the fact that he (with the 3rd prisoner) were specially deputed to watch to prevent such a visit, and yet it took place and became generally well known, rendered it quite incredible that a man of his influence and opportunities could have remained ignorant of it. The 4th prisoner is an agent of the Tangul and his family, and resides in and took care of the Tangul's own house. His knowledge of a general design, if it existed, would be a matter of course. It was certain that anyhow when he learnt of the designs of the offenders, and their motive, he would never reveal it to the authorities. Although there was no ground for his committal, Mr. Collett felt convinced he richly merited coercion.

Prisoners surviving.

5. Nalagatha Moideen, (*Guntoor Jail).
6. Nalagatha Pucky Cootty, (Guntoor).

*Recently transferred from Masulipatam on plea of ill-health.

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 32.

Note.—Mr. Collett recommended that both Nos. 5 and 6, should be deported *for life*.

Case No. 7 embraces the transactions which took place during the residence of the escaped prisoners in the considerable town of Poodiangady. The principal offenders in this case were the 5th, 6th (and 7th) prisoners, influential Moplahs, who seemed to have been fully aware of the assassins' position, to have knowingly sheltered and assisted them, and to have promoted their escape. They appeared also to be persons of dangerous character, the organizers and promoters of robberies and the receivers of stolen property. Their influence in the town, and the manner in which it had been exercised to secure the safety of the assassins, was apparent throughout the evidence; and Mr. Collett himself bore testimony to their past characters. The Government remarked that it was abundantly shown that the prolonged absence of these men was necessary to the peace of the District—and they were to be deported accordingly. The residence of the assassins at this place was spoken of by all, as a matter of

Prisoners surviving.

1. Narrakat Puthenvittil Syed Mahomed Coyakutty, (Chicacole).
2. Mambratta Beebee, (Nellore).
12. Veeraoony, (Masulipatam).

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 34.

Note.—In case No. 9, Mr. Collett recommended that No. 1 should be deported for *twenty-one* years, No. 2 for *seven* years, and No. 12 *for life*.

Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, para. 61.

* 300 yards from the Tomb.

notoriety. They went about at night, it was true, but were seen by many, and their arms, bridal garments, the divorcing of Moideen's wives, distribution of his property, all formed so many remarkable indications of the purpose in view, and were known to so large a number of individuals that concealment was impossible.

CASE No. 9.—The reception of the fugitives at the tomb in the cluster of hamlets near Tayala Angady, established the fact very remarkably of the general sympathy with which they were received among the Moplahs. The Government thought that it was abundantly clear that their purpose was known to the whole population—that the religious ceremony at which their weapons (in other words, the murder) were blessed, was attended by numbers, yet the unwillingness to give or even to obtain information, showed that it was only through accidental circumstances, and by means of Mr Collett's untiring sagacity, that any knowledge had been obtained of their having been there at all. Where all were so fully implicated, it was difficult to know how to deal with such a large number. The 1st and 12th prisoners were to be removed from Malabar. This measure seemed called for, by the very unfavorable description of their character. The 2nd prisoner, the female guardian of the tomb at Mambratta, was clearly a person of violent and fanatical disposition. She had been in no degree acting under the influence of others, yet she received the assassins with pleasure, though fully cognizant of their designs, applauded and encouraged them. Reluctant as Government must be to resort to extreme measures against females, they could not but make an exception in this woman's case. So dangerous a character, or one likely to incite to future crimes, could not be permitted to remain in Malabar.

In Mr. Collett's Report, it is stated that, after leaving the Poodiangady bazar on the 29th August, at night, the offenders proceeded to Mambratta, where is the tomb of a Tangul of local reputation. It is situated in the same garden with the house of the 1st and 2nd prisoners. The offenders arrived here on the same night, and stayed till 10 or 11 of the following night, being fed by the 2nd prisoner, and the 1st prisoner blessing their arms at the tomb. The 12th prisoner is the Adighary or Headman of the parish, in which the Tayala bazar* stands. He was quite a young man, but of a very bad disposition. There could not be the shadow of a moral doubt that he was at the time perfectly aware of the presence of the offenders and of their designs, which they openly proclaimed.

Prisoners surviving.

~~2. Pully Mulery Bawa Kutty~~, (~~Rajahmundry~~) *devised.*
6. Kallathil Pakikel Mamunny, (Chicacole).

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 35.

Note.—In case No. 10, Mr. Collett recommended that both Nos. 2 and 6, should be deported *for life*.

Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, paras. 71, 72.

CASE No. 10.—This is a similar case to the last, but of a more flagrant and pronounced character. The assassins proceeded from Tayalangady to a secluded valley, 12 or 14 miles distant at Manakel, where they were received and entertained in the most open and general manner by the whole population—men and women—to whom they had been previously strangers, and this was done on the avowed ground, that they were devoted to martyrdom, and to effect the death of the Collector. The evidence, though confined to the statements of three of the females, and a Hindu woman, is specific, and bears every mark of truth. Mr. Collett advised the removal of ten prisoners from the district. Considering the clearness with which the fact of the accused being accessories to the murder before its perpetration had been established, and how much the future peace of the district must be perilled by the continuance in it of persons so ready to abet crime, the Government observed that his recommendation might well be sustained. The Government were, however, averse to so sweeping a measure. They would limit the removal to Nos. 2 and 6.

Mr. Collett extracted from the 1st witness that the five criminals had been brought late at night by the 2nd and 6th prisoners to her house; that they by her husband's desire were fed and allowed to stay there for the remainder of the night, but left at dawn to conceal themselves (as she heard) in the jungly hill behind the Iyaram or tomb of the Tangul at Manakel. During the day she was furnished with materials and prepared food and the cakes used at a Moplah feast. In the evening the men returned and took some food, and afterwards went to the tomb, where prayers and the feast took place. After this was over, the men with the criminals went to the lower mosque for the yessar prayer, and then the five returned for a short time to her house, and finally took leave and departed. The 3rd witness stated that at a late hour of the night, she was up cooking and became aware of the arrival of some people at the 3rd prisoner's house. She told her husband, who went over and saw them. The next evening there was a nercha, or feast, at the tomb, when she attended; when pressed for the reason of the strangers being received and treated in this manner, she stated it was because they were going to become shahids or martyrs, and intended to murder the Collector Sahib at Calicut. The Tahsildar of the adjacent taluq had sent a body of Police to search Manakel and the jungles near. This was two days previous to the actual arrival of

Prisoner surviving.
1. Kanjera Kunjy Coyamoo, (Nellore).

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 37.

Note.—In case No. 12, Mr. Collett recommended that the 1st prisoner should be deported for *five* years.

Mr. Collett's Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, para. 85.

the offenders, but it accounts for the precaution taken by the 2nd and 6th prisoners in not receiving them into their own houses, which are rather publicly situated, but taking them to the house of the 3rd prisoner.

CASE No. 12.—Referred to the passage of the Beypoor river, and to the shelter obtained by the assassins in the hamlet of Kolarmana of the Payoor deshom. It was established in evidence, that five persons, whose appearance indicated what and who they were, were suffered to pass unmolested by the 1st prisoner the ferryman (and the 2nd prisoner, the Mukryasten), whose attention had been specially called to the circumstance. Now it was a remarkable fact, especially deposed to by all persons, both prisoners and witnesses concerned in this case, that three of the fugitives were dressed in red clothes, described by other witnesses (see the Poodiangady Case No. 7) as the dress of a bridegroom, and which any one who has ever witnessed a Mahomedan marriage must know to be the costume used on such occasions. It is also notorious that shahids are wont to array themselves in a similar manner, as if for their heavenly bridal. There was, therefore, more than ordinary cause for suspicion. Had steps been taken to apprehend the five Moplahs, their capture would have been safe and easy, for their arms were tied up in a bundle for concealment, and might have been at once secured. The Government directed that the prisoners should, therefore, be removed.

The criminals were ferried across the Beypoor river by the 1st prisoner. That this was with a guilty knowledge, Mr. Collett said there could be no moral doubt whatever. After the criminals had escaped, special orders were sent to the ferryman to be on the look-out, and this was one of the principal ferries. He admitted too that when he heard seven or eight days afterwards of the murder of Mr. Conolly, that he at once suspected that these five strange Moplahs might have been the murderers, and though it was his business to ferry people across, it was clear from his being able to describe minutely their persons, and the bundle of something wrapped up in palm leaves, which they had with them, that he must have had some reason to recollect these details at the time, and have particularly noticed them, and as he must, as the regular ferryman, have received full warning, he must have had sufficient reason to question such strangers, and to search their bundle.

Prisoner surviving.
2. Maylangi Karamel Moideen Kutty, (Rajahmundry).

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 39.

Note.—Mr. Collett recommended that this prisoner should be deported *for life*.

Mr. Collett's Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, para. 93.

~~Prisoner surviving.~~
~~2. Canjy Pany, (Nellore).~~ demised
Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 40.

Note.—Mr. Collett recommended that this prisoner should be deported *for life*.

Mr. Collett's Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, para. 96.

CASE No. 14.—This case exhibited an example of the most perfect complicity between the assassins and the two prisoners who entertained them, and feasted them on their way to Calicut. One of them agreed to devote himself to their cause, but afterwards retracted; and the 1st prisoner, since dead, guided them in their flight after the murder. The Government had no hesitation in confirming the Joint Magistrate's award of deportation against the surviving prisoner.

On first reaching the house of the 1st prisoner, the criminals gave themselves out as being on their way to Wynaad to purchase cattle, but afterwards revealed their true character, having at one time succeeded in inducing the 2nd prisoner to join them, and die with them. The 2nd prisoner was asked by one of the criminals (Valasherry Emalu) to show him a place to bathe, and the river being objected to as too public, he was taken to a spring in the jungle. Here the 2nd prisoner was persuaded to join them, and received two Rupees from them. His brother, the 1st prisoner, had before told them they were the escaped convicts. The motive assigned for murdering Mr. Conolly was stated to have been the restraint to which the criminals had been subjected, and the prospect of the pleasures of paradise, which the criminal Emalu described to him was what induced him (as 2nd prisoner says) to agree to join them. When he returned to the house, he told the 1st prisoner, who persuaded him to abandon his design, and as an excuse to feign to be in a fit when they might set out. The artifice succeeded, the two Rupees were withdrawn from his waist, one of which Emalu gave back as a recompense for the trouble the 2nd prisoner had taken for them.

CASE No. 15.—The complicity of the 2nd prisoner was clear, and the Government had no doubt of the propriety of deporting him. It was evident the criminals were concealing themselves—the feast itself was an unusual one—and the publicity given in other cases to the intention of the assassins was probably conspicuous here.

Mr. Collett stated that the 1st prisoner, his son the 2nd prisoner, and his wife the 12th prisoner, were guilty of harboring the criminals with a guilty knowledge on the 10th and 11th September, and the 3rd to the 11th prisoners were present at the nercha or ceremony performed on the evening of the 10th September, with the view of ensuring success to their project. The 1st prisoner had two houses, seventy

yards apart, on the east of the canal about three-quarters of a mile due east of Mr. Conolly's house, which is three miles due north of the town of Calicut. Within two or three days of Mr. Conolly's murder, a very general rumour prevailed that the murderers had been harbored by the 1st prisoner. On the 16th September a Moplah Gomastah employed in the Hurrur Cutcherry, disguised himself and pretending to be a Moplah from Ponany, went to the 1st prisoner's shop and began to talk with him on the subject. The 1st prisoner soon expressed himself very freely, and observed that the murderers "were five brave children of Islam"—that "they had come and left by that route"—and that "surely no good Islam would ever think of betraying them or aiding in their capture." It was extracted from the 4th witness, a servant in the smaller of the two houses of the 1st prisoner, that during the day-time the five Moplahs hid themselves on the top of the planked-ceiling under the roof. At night the nercha took place, when the strangers came down and sat in the verandah till the neighbours began to collect, when they went and squatted down in the large clump of plantain-trees in the back of the house. During the night and the whole of the next day they remained there, concealed in the day-time as before. Some time after dark, on Tuesday the 11th September, when they had taken their meals, they left after some conversation with the 1st prisoner. The 2nd prisoner also took part in harboring and feeding the offenders.

Case No. 16.—The culpability of those who gave shelter to the assassins *after* the murder was of a more serious complexion, for the news travelled faster than the criminals, and it was shown that the fact was known in the Cootoopully amshom before the perpetrators left it. The Government decided that the recommendation of the Joint Magistrate for the deportation of the 3rd and 4th prisoners must be adopted. These two last were proved to have visited the assassins at the house of the 1st prisoner, and the 4th prisoner is the Mukry or sexton of the mosque.

Mr. Collett stated that immediately after the murder, the criminals proceeded along the high road to Tumbracherry to a village named Koravul, twelve miles from Mr. Conolly's house. Here they at once went to the mosque, the Mukry or sexton of which is justly liable to heavy suspicion from the vicinity of his house, from the fact that it was his duty to go to the mosque for the first prayer before dawn, that it

Prisoners surviving.

3. Ambalatha Kuttu Poker, (Guntoor).

~~4. Mukry Pouse, (Rajahmundry).~~ demised.

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 41.

Note.—Mr. Collett recommended that each of these prisoners (3rd and 4th) should be deported for *three* years.—See original Memorandum on this case in Mr. Collett's letter, 14th February 1856, No. 59, in Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424.

Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, para. 105.

was not likely that the criminals would have left early after their journey, and that they did not reach the house of the 2nd prisoner till after day-break, though only a few hundred yards. The 3rd prisoner was also under heavy suspicion, because he is a Mukryasten of the place, and the wife of 2nd prisoner declares (though the 3rd prisoner denies) that he came to her house (as did others) and inquired who the men were, and the 1st prisoner also reported to him that some men had been sleeping at the mosque.

Case No. 20.—The Government had no doubt of the complicity of both the prisoners with the assassins after their crime was known through the whole country, and they had cast off all concealment. It was clear that, after the plunder of the house at Makaat, they had taken possession of the Bhavat mosque under the 1st prisoner's charge in broad day, and guarded the entrance against the approach of the Police, and that they were supplied with food from the 2nd prisoner's house, which is close by the mosque, he being brother-in-law of the first. The latter had since died, and the former should now be removed from the district.

Mr. Collett stated that on the night of the 12th, they went on to the Bhavat mosque about three miles further on, where they spent the whole of the day and part of the night of the 13th. Against the neighbours of the Bhavat mosque, the 1st and 2nd prisoners, the only evidence is that of two children, 15 and 12 years of age, who deposed to having seen on the evening of the 13th September, five armed Moplahs at the mosque, and the wife of the 2nd prisoner bringing food from her house, and giving it to one of the Moplahs.

Case No. 21.—From the Bhavat mosque, where the assassins halted on the 13th, they came on at night about four miles further to the Kedar mosque in Tumbracherry, the Cazee and Mukry of which, the 1st and 2nd prisoners, were proved to have knowingly allowed them shelter within its walls. The 1st prisoner was also Cazee of the Bhavat mosque. The Government decided that both these prisoners should be deported.

It appeared, though it could not be distinctly proved, that the criminals came on about four miles to the Kedar or Tumbracherry mosque on the night of the 13th September. The 1st prisoner is the Cazee, and the 2nd prisoner the Mukry of the mosque, and lived as usual very close to it. The 2nd prisoner immediately became

Prisoner surviving.

2. Odoovil Kunimel Koya, (Chicacole).

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 45.

Note.—Mr. Collett recommended that this prisoner should be deported for *three* years.

Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, paras. 109 and 111.

Prisoner surviving.

~~1. Pallikelagatha Abdulla Cazee, (Nellore).~~ demised.

2. Puthenpidiyail Koyama Mukry, (Cuddapah).

Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 46.

Note.—In case No. 21, Mr. Collett recommended that the 1st prisoner should be deported for *five* years, and the second prisoner for *three* years.

Mr. Collett's Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, para. 112.

aware of it, and (from the evidence of a young child in the 1st prisoner's house) went to the house of the Cazee and told him that they had come and were praying, and wanted to see him. The 1st prisoner refused at first to go, but whether he afterwards went or not is not known. At any rate he admitted that he was told the next morning that they had been at night at the mosque and subsequently passed through the bazar. He omitted to give any intelligence of this, as he was especially bound from his position to have done. To prove too that he was not in his house on the night of Thursday the 13th September, he set up an alibi which was flatly contradicted on oath by the persons mentioned by him. The 2nd prisoner admitted too that he heard the next morning of the criminals passing through the bazar, and that early on Friday morning he found some of the things in the mosque disarranged, so that he concluded that they had been and prayed there. He too gave no intelligence. At dawn only the criminals came to the shop of a bazarman, which is not far off. The duties of the Mukry ought to have taken him to the mosque at about 4½ A.M., for the Soobayan or first prayer. It was his duty to call the Muezzim, and this was Friday morning. Such men as the criminals would certainly have performed this prayer before they left the mosque. It appeared to Mr. Collett that there could be no reasonable doubt whatever of the guilt of both these men.

Prisoner.
Chepaly Poker.
Extract Minutes Consultation, 25th April 1856, No. 424, para. 24.

CASE No. 24.—This prisoner, as remarked by Mr. Collett, did not make out his plea of having acted as compulsory guide. On the contrary, both his own conduct and that of his companions led to an opposite conclusion, whilst not only his silence when released from attendance on the murderers, but his subsequent denial, when questioned by the Head of Police, and his evil repute show him to have been more ready to abet the cause of crime, than to act an honest part. The Government directed that he should be removed.

Note.—In case No. 24, Mr. Collett recommended that the prisoner should be deported for *seven* years.

Mr. Collett's Report, 7th January 1856, No. 4, para. 118.

On the morning of the 16th September, the criminals met a village Peon, and wrested his musket from him, but did him no harm. About noon on that day, they met the (29th) prisoner along with three others in a very wild and jungly part of the country, and compelled the prisoner to act as their guide. The meeting was no doubt accidental, and at first compulsion was perhaps used, though Mr. Collett was not fully convinced of this. At any rate the prisoner acted as a most able and willing guide

during the whole of the day and night till 4 P.M., on the 17th September, when he had guided them to a spot, called Eddamanapara rock in Ernaad. They had not gone far from this place when they were seen, and being followed up by the Kondotty people, were driven at length to take refuge in the house, where they were shot on the evening of the 17th September.

Rec'd 4th October 1859.
Ans'd 5th Oct.

INDEX.

Names of Prisoners Surviving.	Case.	Prisoner.	Jail.	Term of deportation recommended by Mr. Collett.
1. Ambalatha Kuttu Poker...	16	3	Guntoor.	3 years.
2. Chepaly Poker	24	1	do.	7 do.
3. Cheryatha Coonheedoo	1	1	Nellore.	Life.
4. ~~Ganjy Pery~~ — *demised*	15	2	do.	do.
5. Kallathil Pakikel Mamunny	10	6	Chicacole.	do.
6. Kanjera Kunjy Cayamoo	12	1	Nellore	5 years.
7. Kaunady Koyee Poker...	1	2	Cuddapah.	Life.
8. Mambrata Bee	9	2	Nellore.	7 years.
9. Manamel Auran Kutty	5	4	do.	do.
10. Maylangi Karamel Moideen Kutty ...	14	2	Rajahmundry.	Life.
11. ~~Mukry Boury~~ — *demised*	16	4	do.	3 years.
12. Nalagatha Moideen	7	5	Guntoor.	Life.
13. Nalagatha Pucky Cootty...	7	6	do.	do.
14. Narrakat Puthenvittil Syed Mahomed Coyakully	9	1	Chicacole.	21 years.
15. Odoovil Kunimel Koya	20	2	do.	3 do.
16. ~~Polly Mukry Bawa Kutty~~ *demised*	10	2	Rajahmundry.	Life.
17. ~~Pulikelagatha Abdulla Cazee~~ *demised*	21	1	Nellore.	5 years.
18. Puthenpidiyail Koyama Mukry... ...	21	2	Cuddapah.	3 do.
19. Taramel Kungy Koya	5	1	Rajahmundry.	Life.
20. Techyoden Poker...	1	5	Masulipatam.	do.
21. Veracony...	9	12	do.	do.

Total — 17

MONTHLY OFFICE No. 135

H. M.'s TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PREPAID MESSAGES ARE TRANSMITTED ON THE TELEGRAPH LINES IN INDIA AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

For distances of 400 miles and less, Messages of 16 words and under are charged one Rupee.

Over 16 words the charge increases at the rate of one anna for every additional word.

Beyond 2 miles Peon-hire is charged at the rate of 2 annas per mile, from each Telegraph Office.

Cypher Messages are sent at the ordinary price, but can only be received in numbers written in full, or in common English words.

The Rates are Doubled for distances over 400 miles and under 800 miles.

" " Tripled for distances over 800 and less than 1,200.

" " Quadrupled for distances over 1,200 and less than 1,600; and so on, an additional rate is charged for each distance of 400 miles, or part of 400 miles.

When the Messages are to be repeated, one-half extra is charged, and it is *only* for "repeated" messages that refunds or charges are granted on account of inaccuracies or delays.

From Govt
From Sessions Judge

To Madras
To Chief Secy

WORDS 1958

State prisoners named
are dead Turmel Koonjee Koya
and Malunji Koramel Moidin
Cootty still living. 23rd 4-30

Madras

H. M.'s TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Sent on 23rd Oct 1859
196

J. Thomson
for Supt.
in Charge.

Dieter Mertsdorf?

1973

No. 69 Sessions
24th Sept/64

From

The Sessions Judge

Nellore

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Fort Saint George.

Sir

In reply to your de-
-spatch Items of the 21st inst.
No 373 I have the ho-
-nor to acquaint you that
the State Prisoners ori-
-ginally noted demised,
the one on the 14th the other
16th and the other on

Copy sent
to Collectorate &
Police Office

Th. 19th April 1861.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obed. Servt
Stark
Secessn Judge

Bellas Int
Pellas
24th Septr
1861

Sept. 24th 1861

Sir I have the honor to enclose
herewith a Letter addressed to
you by Mr Stark Secessn Judge
at Pellas, which I have opened
in consequence of its containing
a letter addressed to me.
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
Bellas Int

To
Lieut Colonel Loring
Commanding
Fort Pickens
Pensacola

Pellas 24th Sept. 1861
Sir
I have the honor to request
that you will cause to be
delivered to the bearer
Mr Stark Secessn Judge
at Pellas, the Letter addressed
to him by Mr Bellas Int
at Pensacola, which I have
opened in consequence of
its containing a letter
addressed to me.
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
Stark
Secessn Judge

To
Lieut Colonel Loring
Commanding
Fort Pickens
Pensacola

Sept 24th 1861. Sept 25

Sir I have the honor to
enclose herewith a letter
addressed to you by Mr
Stark Secessn Judge at
Pellas, which I have opened
in consequence of its
containing a letter addressed
to me.
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
Bellas Int

To
Lieut Colonel Loring
Commanding
Fort Pickens
Pensacola

I.O.L. 20,1256, 12867

Pellas 24th Sept. 1861
Sir
I have the honor to request
that you will cause to be
delivered to the bearer
Mr Stark Secessn Judge
at Pellas, the Letter addressed
to him by Mr Bellas Int
at Pensacola, which I have
opened in consequence of
its containing a letter
addressed to me.
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
Stark
Secessn Judge

To
Lieut Colonel Loring
Commanding
Fort Pickens
Pensacola

(27 A: 1585

his communication to admit. The prisoners with his list and his allegations of many grievances & how he & a very small per centage of the 20 millions population of this Confederacy.

My dear Sir

7 Sept. JP

1861 Brown has sent in a list of persons in confinement or under surveillance for motives of State Policy.

He could not give all the particulars but he did with needless full confirming and full explanation should be supplied with Colonel of Inmates.

The Lyons who is separated with the Judge will do this very well

Of course actually in Confederate

am, as I count them, only 30. and of them 22 are Hospitals - 17 on suit of complicity in or connivance at the Conduct mentioned - the 2 am? 5 proceedings indictments & convictions to have been an outbreak or riot -

All these must - it should be pointed out, are confined, not under the general State Prisons Regulation 11 & 1865 but under the Special and local Acts 7 & 111. 1852. 7 & 1857 -

Seven men on four Voyages - from Fremantle - are concerned with Fremantle & Rottnest were of the disturbances that have since occurred in those unsettled parts of the Country - I think that some of them are to be released on certain dates fixed -

Then are 29 of what Rottnest is called "Invalids" that is people from Fremantle - Rottnest and Tiphoni prisons - several of them women - who are detained at Fremantle - with Port Hospital - they are allowed to live in town, on Ticket and under slight surveillance - some like pensioners & part like prisoners - I am not sure which the first mentioned list Boatabuilding Dump is the Fremantle, so called, Riot or not - If he is, he is not now

at Vellore but at Madras - living at large under the general surveillance of the Police - the following are allowed within the Station of whose having given him, which form did but others

Then are about 36 at large - that is men & women almost for their own country and friends & live - in certain specified districts - in places assigned them - but subject to no other restriction.

At the State Prisons but with me thanks I think Mr Jones deserves any material alteration in it. In a country like this such a form is certainly necessary for a form and the men can be

Initials to the letter of this date

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again the following letters —

From the Inspector Genl. of Jails, dated 14th Mar. 61 No. 114 — Recorded in Proc: 23rd idem No. 402.

" the Govt. of India, dated 23rd May 61 No. 1,019 — 14th June 61 No. 774.

Read also the following papers —

Letter From the Magistrate of Malabar — Enter 22nd June 61 No. 59.

" the Sub Order Court — 3rd July — 71.

" the Inspector General of Jails — 5th Sept. — 414.

" Sessions Judge of Nellore — 24th do — 69.

Telegram from the Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry — 23rd do — 135.

Order

Order — 14th October 1861 No 1256.

Ordered that the
following letters be
despatched.

Judicial.

Dispd 21/10 — with 3 annexures and 2 Enclosures.

No. 1257

The Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Home Dept.-

Sir.

I am directed to acknowledge your's letter, 23rd May '61 No. 1019, requesting this State whether the Govt. to express an opinion whether any modification of the law relating to the arrest and detention of State Prisoners is advisable — & also to furnish a Return of all persons now in

Oct 11 1858

Copy & Rec'd 18 61. Department.

No. 1256.

PROCEEDINGS of GOVERNMENT.

Fd No. 87/62

Dated 14th Oct 1861.

Expressing the opinion that this Govt. is within any moderate view of the Law of the 14th of 1858 entitling it to arrest and detain persons suspected of plotting against the State Prisoners is advisable & furnishing a Return of all persons now in Confinement as State Prisoners with the Remarks of the Madras Govt. thereon for Sanction.

45 @ 50.

c/an
hll.

4360] Madras—Printed at the Government Press.

now in confinement as State Prisoners within the limits of the Madras Port. —showing, with respect to each case, the date on which the prisoner was arrested, & stating the grounds which exist for his continued detention.

2. Statement No. 1 forwarded with this letter is a list of State Prisoners in actual confinement in this Presidency. It contains brief remarks of the cause of their having been placed under restraint, & the grounds for their continued detention.

3. There are at present 30 State Prisoners under incarceration. Of those belonging to the Ganjam district, the case of Pelloo and Mejjee calls for little remark. They were peons in the service of the Rajah Dundasenah — Mejjee being an

Deported from Ganjam — 7
do. from Guntoor — 1
do from Malabar — 22
In Jail — 30

and illegitimate male
of his. They were char-
ged with having in-
cited a party of ig-
norant Sowras to
attack & murder a
Jeon, named B. Aff-
fiah. The prisoners
— of whom two were
executed & three trans-
ported — all told
the same story that
they had been spoken
to by Sebbon & Mejjee
to go & murder some
one, it mattered not
whom, but not to
plunder the body
— that the guilt
of this would be as
laid

laid at the door of
the Goonmah Bis-
soye, & that he would
be sent away, & the
Gyah man reinsta-
ted. Two of the party
admitted as approvers
confirmed the story,
but there was nothing
other
to corroborate evidence of
statement that the
Jeons had incited
the Sowrahs to the
act. as there was
no legal proof suffi-
cient to secure con-
viction, they, the most
guilty parties, would
have escaped unless
the Govt had au-
thorised their deten-
tation under Reg II.
of 1819.

The two others, also from Ganjam, Bissookara and Bissoye & Puttatha Bissoye, were concerned in the Goomsoor insurrections — & the remaining three, Sally Byragee alias Royadoo Dora. Wunna Lutchiah Dora. Goraybunda Neelambarah Dora. were recent out, break headed by the Dundasenah in Kimedy. These outbreaks in the wild tracts of Ganjam are attended with ~~frightful~~ atrocities — murder, mutilation, incendiarism & plunder lager. The Prisoners belong to a turbulent ~~& rebellious~~ race, who are encouraged ~~in clinging to~~ their lawless habits by the difficult nature of their country, which is so unhealthy, that the inhabitants of the plains cannot exist in it. The Goomsoor insurrection cost two or three campaigns, employing from 5,000 to 7,000 men; the whole of whom were completely

completely dis-orga-
nised by sickness, &
many officers died.
The same results in a
less degree attended
the Goleondah and
Paleondah rebellions
— & tho' the Dun-
dasenah's outbreak
was nipped in the
bud, it grew from
such small begin-
nings that all these
fatal commotions
have sprung. A
turbulent & dange-
rous man can always
find refuge in places,
to which he cannot
be followed, & there
can

† departed in June 1855 being

can hatch in security
by the plan of a new
outbreak. It is this
circumstance mainly
that has led to the
indefinite incarce-
ration of such per-
sons.

5th Kundra Vaiche, one
of the adherents of
Chohra Bissoye, was
released in Decemr.
1859. Sogee Dora,
who was implicated
in the Kimedy dis-
turbances in 1857, has
been removed from
the Bellary Jail, &
is now allthō at large,
but under

under the surveillance of the Agent in Gayaam. Regard to the Prisoners named in the preceding para, Mr. Forbes has suggested that some short time should elapse before they are liberated, in order that he might judge from the conduct of Sogee Dora, whether they are likely to make peaceable subjects, when set at liberty & allowed to return to Kimedy. The Govt. have requested him to report on their case at the end of the current year, & in so doing, to state explicitly whether there are any, & if so, what circumstances connected with the tranquillity of the country, which would render their release & return to the District inexpedient.

6. The sole State Prisoner belonging to Kurnool is Moorfer Khan, who has been confined in the citadel of Bellary since 1823. He was guilty of the murder of his wife by cutting her throat, in open day,

day, in the Commissioner's camp, while
Newporte to Kurnool
to be installed on
the musnud. On
political grounds,
he was not brought
to trial, but was
made a State Pri-
soner. He is allowed the
liberty of ~~walking~~ riding about where-
ever he chooses within the li-
mits of the fortress, ~~at the gate~~
~~of which is posted a guard of European soldiers~~

7. Of the Moplah pri-
soners, 17 were deport-
ed for complicity in,
or connivance at
the assassination of
Mr. Conolly, Collec-
tor & Magistrate of
Malabar. The cases
of

*Extracts relative to the Moplah State Prisoners confined for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Conolly, Collector of Malabar.

these men is given in detail in the accompanying printed paper of *Extracts. Three others, Poovadolen Coonjahha Hajee, Tekpravan Ally, & Moollapul-ly Koonjee Markar, were removed from the district for having conspired to commit murderous outrage. War Knives were found concealed in their houses — the same being in contravention of Act XXIV — '54. The remaining two Moplahs were recently deported on the recommendation of the Magistrate — it having

having appeared on a personal investigation that Sinavinu, at the instigation of Kottala Kadri, who is a wealthy man, intended to accomplish the death of Chandrot Kannan, Adighari of Paduvilai Amshom. All these Moplahs, it is to be noted, are confined, not under the general State Prisoners' Regulation II—1819, but under the special & local Acts, XXIII—'54, & XX—59, for the suppression of Outrages^8.

† in the District ^ of Malabar.

Statement No. 2 is a list of 31 persons under detention for reasons of State Policy. These are for the most part the surviving members of the families of deceased State Prisoners, & their dependents & servants, who accompanied them, when first exiled. The Coomsoor, Palcondah, Cuttack, & Hyder's & Sippoo's families are detained in the fort at Vellore, but subject to no other restraint

restraint. They reside in the Mahals, more in fact as pensioners than prisoners. Of the Moors one family & one of the widows of his father, who elected to accompany him, from Vellore to Madras. He lives at large in the town under the surveillance of the Commissioner of Police.

9. The 36 individuals in

in Statement No. 3, have never been removed from their own district, or have been permitted to return from banishment. Their residence large but are under slight ~~guard~~ surveillance, & subsistence stipends or batta paid to them by the Magistrate. Their condition does not appear to admit of amelioration.

It thus appears that with the exception of the two Moplahs who were deported in

Sep.'60, ~~all~~ other the State Prisoners & Detenus on the lists are the accumulations of years. The entire number, scarcely 100, is a very small percentage of the ~~millions~~ population of this Presidency.

In actual confinement	30
Under detention	31
" surveillance	36
State Prisoners & Detenus	97

This Govt. strongly deprecate any material alteration of the State Prisoners Act itself. In a country like this, such a power is eminently necessary ~~for a short~~. There can be no temptation to misuse it, and the Jails now ~~in~~ submitted have not ~~it~~ been misused.

and the Knowledge of its possession by the Executive ~~Govt~~ acts as a most salutary restraint on the Landlords.

Pros: 23rd Mar.'61 No: 402.

11. With respect to Sect III—58, I am directed to submit a copy of a letter, 14th March last No: 114, from the Inspector General of Jails.

Fort St George,
14th October 1861

I have &c

1-9-12 V

Judicial 1861 Dept.

No. 1257.

To the Secy. to the
Govt. of India
Home Dept.

Dy 14th Octr. 1861.

Forwarding a return of all State Prisoners within the limits of the Madras Govt. showing in each case the date on which the Prisoner was arrested and the grounds which exist for his continued detention.

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