

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Jurial

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	177	Press
		~~Mis.~~
Dated	30-1-	1918

Not to be folded or roughly handled

24/25

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
30th January 1867.

No. 319. Read the following letter from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 17th November 1866.

With reference to paragraph 10 of my letter No. 193, of 10th September 1866,

No. 1469, dated 21st September 1866, paragraph 10.
No. 1474, " 22nd " "

and the orders of Government quoted in the margin, I have the honor to submit a further and more detailed report of the grain riots on the 6th and 7th September, embodying the results of the inquiry into the conduct of the Police. I have kept back this report until the result of the cases tried at the Sessions should be known. My report of the 10th September, though founded on hastily gathered materials, proves to have been correct in all points save this, that the Cutwal's bazaar in the 2nd Division, mentioned in paragraph 5 of my letter as having been looted, was in fact preserved from plunder by the exertions of the Police, although a large crowd assembled there. The process of inquiry has tended to confirm the impression that the riot, although extensive, was of no very formidable character, and that the Police were not in any place, as at first supposed, so completely overpowered by the mob as to permit unrestrained plunder. Though some shops were looted, yet many more were preserved by the efforts of the Police, who never yielded their ground. The scenes of gravest disturbance were Rasapah Chetty Street, in the 2nd Division of Black Town, and the Royapet bazaar. In the former, where it was generally believed that the whole Rice bazaar had been completely gutted by the mob, it now appears that out of seventy shops ten only were plundered; the rest were kept intact by the Police. In the latter, twelve shops were plundered, while thirteen were saved. It was in Royapet, however, that the mob was least restrained, and the action of the Police least successful. This was due, in great measure, to neglect of duty and precaution on the part of the Divisional Inspector, who has been dealt with accordingly. A Company of the 2nd Regiment N. I. occupied Chintadrepett on the 7th, in time to prevent the possibility of outbreak. In other places the actual riot had been quelled before the arrival of Military force, though the crowds had not entirely dispersed and the presence of the troops was of great service in rapidly restoring complete order. By evening of the 7th instant all was quiet, and I had no hesitation in complying with the request of the Acting Brigade Major to relieve the Europeans by Native Troops. Grain disturbances are of a peculiar and evanescent character, and the riots of the 7th were not of a nature to rouse very grave apprehensions. Still every precaution was taken to prevent their recurrence by main force, if necessary. Only two marked cases occurred in which the desire for plunder appeared to be quite independent of hunger for grain. These were the attacks upon a jaggery godown and a cloth shop in the 2nd Division, which will be more fully alluded to hereafter. The riot was a *grain* riot, and there were no symptoms of its extension to an indiscriminate attack upon private property, though, when the crowd had once entered a shop, they were not particular about what they took. Ready money, jewels, and articles of furniture were swept off, as well as grain, in the general mêlée. The total amount of property lost was Rupees 24,182. This is taken from the statements of the losers themselves, many of whom afterwards asked if they were not to receive compensation for their losses. In some cases the amount returned was obviously

inconsistent with the known means of the complainants, and the extent of trade carried on by them. Still their statements have been accepted, but there can be no doubt that the actual amount of loss has been considerably over-estimated.

2. It will be convenient, perhaps, that I should now give a short history of the riots in each Division separately.

3. The 1st Division may be said to have escaped. A slight uneasiness of feeling was exhibited in the Bankshalls on the afternoon of the 5th instant, which did not develop itself in any way into disturbance. On the 6th all was quiet. On the 7th a large crowd assembled in the Bankshalls, which is the great Rice Depôt of Madras, and where all the godowns were shut, doubtless from the news of the threatened riot in Triplicane on the 6th instant. The Bankshalls were very strongly protected by the Police, under the orders of Mr. Ansell, the Deputy Commissioner, and the crowd made no attempt to break out into riot. Some slight sale of rice was effected. Four small stalls of betel, chillies, &c., in different streets of the Division, were despoiled of their contents by passing vagabonds, who ran off on the approach of the Police. The crowd simply pressed upon the open shops and snatched chillies, tamarind, &c. The total loss in the four shops was 33 Rupees.

4. The 2nd Division was the scene of gravest disturbance and greatest loss. On the evening of the 5th September there were symptoms of disturbance near the Cutwal's bazaar, which were speedily suppressed. On the evening of the 6th, crowds collected in the vicinity of Chenga bazaar, and a godown in Tirupully Street was partly plundered. Further violence was prevented by the Police. About 8 A.M. on the 7th riots broke out almost simultaneously in Chenga bazaar, Big Parcherry bazaar, and in Rasapah Chetty Street. This last is a large Rice mart containing seventy shops, of which ten were wholly or partially plundered by the mob, in spite of the Police, who were in strong force. There were seven Mounted Policemen on duty in this street, besides Foot Police, and although it is shown by the evidence that some individuals exerted themselves most energetically, yet the general action of the Police, tested by results, cannot be considered satisfactory. The statement of Mr. Murray, a casual eye-witness, (page 17 of Appendix), bears upon the occurrences in this street. It is evident that the Police were not acting with sufficient vigour, and that some of the Mounted Police displayed sympathy with the rioters. Mr. Murray could not identify individuals. Undoubtedly there were great difficulties in dealing with the mob in Rasapah Chetty Street; many women and children were mixed with the crowd, and it is in evidence that when the troopers commenced to push their horses vigorously about two women were thrown down, upon which they relaxed their efforts. It is probable that the occurrence witnessed by Mr. Murray was that alluded to by Constable Carmoody, (Page 16 of Appendix), who says that after a shop had been plundered by the mob the owners permitted women to carry away the loose paddy strewn on the floor. Even if this be true the Constable erred greatly in sanctioning such a proceeding under the circumstances. It appears, however, from the statements of the grain merchants, that Constable Carmoody exerted himself well

and effectively in other instances. While all this was going on, Inspector Lupprian was busily engaged in keeping a large mob in check in the Cutwal's bazaar. He was successful, and not only did no loot take place in this extensive market, but the sale of rice was partially kept up. Although the Police force in Rasapah Chetty Street felt the want of an efficient leader, yet Inspector Lupprian probably exercised a wise judgment in confining his efforts to the one spot, where he found plenty of work to do. About the middle of the day two audacious cases of plunder occurred of a nature quite distinct from the actual grain riot. A Jaggery godown, belonging to one Ram Doss, situated in a bye-street near Wall Tax road, was broken open by a number of men, said by Ram Doss to have been headed by a Brahmin, a personal enemy of his, but proof of this could not be obtained. No Police were present. Rupees 1100 of jaggery were plundered, and Ram Doss himself was roughly handled by the mob, and deprived of some jewels and ornaments. Rupees 55 of jaggery were recovered by the Police, and four persons were committed for trial, all of whom have been convicted by the High Court. A little later, a Cloth godown in Luckmadoss Street was deliberately broken into and plundered of all its contents. The only specific charge of a grave nature, brought against the Police during the whole of the riots, occurred in connection with this case. The complainants, and other respectable bye-standers, averred that the mob was headed by three Mounted Policemen, who encouraged the mob in their lawless act, or, at all events, made no effort to prevent them. The evidence of the merchants will be found in the Appendix. They could not identify individuals, but after patient inquiry and careful comparison of the duties performed by each trooper in that Division during the day, and the localities visited by each, the onus of having been present at this disgraceful scene without preventing it, was brought home, beyond shadow of doubt, to three particular troopers. They were dismissed from the force. The value of cloth plundered from this shop is estimated at

Kellher.
Cassell.
Dillon.

Video page 23 of Appendix

Rupees 3018, of which Rupees 418 were recovered by the Foot Police, who reached the spot shortly after the occurrence, and were active in apprehending offenders. Twenty-six persons were committed for trial in this case, all of whom have been convicted by the High Court. In the Big Parcherry bazaar nine shops out of forty were plundered, and four out of thirty in the Chenga bazaar. All plunder had ceased before 3 P. M., when the arrival of the troops soon restored complete order. Some time after the day of the loot it became known that bands of ill disposed persons had taken advantage of the active contests carried on in the Rice bazaars, to commit a little quiet plunder all to themselves in the quarter called John Pereira's. The shops thus looted contained grain and other articles of food. The shop-keepers made no complaint until the idea of compensation became prevalent in Madras, when they came forward and stated their losses. The number of shops thus looted was twenty, and the aggregate amount estimated by the shop-keepers themselves to have been lost was Rupees 3,620. It is probable that the amounts were much exaggerated, but the shops had certainly been plundered, and the sum estimated by the shop-keepers has been included in the total of property lost during the riots.

5. In the afternoon of the 5th September, some of the Rice sellers in Triplicane shut their shops, owing to rumours of disturbance in Black Town. Crowds began to collect, but the shops were shortly re-opened and sales of rice went on as usual. No disposition to loot was evinced. On the 6th instant enormous crowds collected in Triplicane Rice bazaar, and a loot appeared imminent. This was, however, prevented, and the riot was suppressed by the Police under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Ramachendra Row, whose report will be found at page 14 of the Appendix. Inspector Ryan, with a party of Mounted Police, did good service on this occasion. Two or three godowns were broken into during the extreme pressure of the crowd, and small quantities of rice were taken, but in each case plunder was promptly stopped by the Police. Quiet was restored by 9 P. M., and the disturbance was not renewed on the next day when riot reigned elsewhere. About 9 A. M. on the 7th, there was a demonstration by about 100 boat-men, who were at once driven out of the bazaar by the Police. Peace was not further disturbed in this quarter. During the tumult on the 6th a few small retail Rice shops on the outskirts of Triplicane were plundered by passing crowds, and six small houses, containing grain in Oilmonger Street, were deliberately looted by the neighbouring Lubbays. This is an insignificant street, remote from the Rice bazaars, and no Police were at hand. Two Lubbays were apprehended on subsequent information, and convicted. The total property lost in the whole of the 3rd Division is estimated at 381 Rupees only.

6. There was some ferment in the bazaars of the 4th Division on the evening of the 6th instant, and an audacious attempt was made to break open a house in Varnier Street, Mylapoor. The gang were interrupted by the Police and ran away, but they were subsequently apprehended and brought to trial. The leader was a Catechist, who did his best to break in the door with an axe. This attack was probably instigated by private spite. No further disturbance took place that evening, but early in the morning of the 7th riot broke out in the Royapet bazaars. Owing to the neglect and apathy of the Divisional Inspector sufficient precaution had not been taken, and the mob was at first too strong for the Police force. The Duffadar of the Tannah close by was very roughly handled. Even when reinforcements of Mounted and Foot Police arrived results would seem to show that they did not act with sufficient vigour. At least half of the rice shops in the bazaar were looted, which fact reflects discredit on the Police who were present. The Inspector deliberately absented himself, for which, and for sending in a false report, he was degraded to the rank of Constable, and at once resigned. By noon, however, the riot in Royapet bazaar was completely quelled. In Mylapoor bazaar the large crowds which collected were kept in order by the Police, and dispersed towards the afternoon, without any attempt at plunder. No other disturbance occurred in the 4th Division.

7. Regarding the occurrences in the 5th Division, I have little to add to my former report. There was a strong ferment in all the bazaars on the evening of the 6th, and the mobs were disposed to

be rather violent. Several Police Officers were struck with brickbats and stones. Reinforcements of Police were thrown in, and the riots were everywhere quelled without any loss of property. Indeed, there was no reason to suppose, up to the night of the 6th, that the Police would be unable to cope with the mob. On the contrary, strong riots had been effectively put down in the 3rd and 5th Divisions. On the morning of the 7th disturbance re-commenced in the 5th Division, but was confined on this occasion to the Chintadrepett bazaar. The Police, however, held their own until the timely arrival of a Company of the 2nd Regiment N. I., when quiet was soon restored. During the extreme pressure of the crowd some snatchign of grain appears to have taken place from three Rice godowns, two of which were actually broken into. Such plunder as occurred was at once stopped by the Police. The merchants made no complaint the next day, but subsequently, when called upon to aid in the general inquiry conducted in this office, they stated their losses in the aggregate at Rupees 360. There was great reason to doubt the accuracy of this estimate, but it has been accepted. During the afternoon a guerilla band, composed chiefly of horse-keepers and domestic servants of the lower class, were stimulated by the prevailing spirit of mischief to attack some petty Rice bazaars near Nungumbakum village, far away from the main scene of disturbance. Thirteen persons were subsequently apprehended and committed for trial, of whom twelve were convicted. Nearly 400 Rupees worth of property was said to have been carried away, consisting of grain, brass pots, and other utensils. The total loss in this Division is estimated by the sufferers at Rupees 762-14-0. The Divisional Inspector, Mr. Burghall, who was very active, reports that the Mounted Police rendered great assistance.

8. There had been no symptom of uneasiness in the 6th Division previous to the 7th instant. Early on that morning, however, the mob commenced plundering Shoolay bazaar, and while the Police were actively engaged in suppressing this riot, the house of a rich grain merchant was broken into in a bye-street near at hand, and about 400 Rupees worth of property taken away, consisting of grain, jewels, and cloths, besides a sum of Rupees 650 in cash. Trooper O'Meara, seeing a crowd of persons fighting for a bag of money, pushed his horse amongst them, and seized the bag, which proved to contain Rupees 192-8-0. He was unable to apprehend any one. Beside this house nine shops were looted in Shoolay. The total loss is estimated by the sufferers at Rupees 1,447. This includes the large amount taken from the grain merchant's house. By 9 A. M., the looting had been quelled in Shoolay, though fitful attempts at outbreak recurred during the day. About this time riot broke out in the Perambore bazaar. Here and in the vicinity twenty-three small shops were looted. The loss was stated at Rupees 2,217, but Inspector McNamara, who has been exceedingly careful and precise in his inquiries, estimates it at Rs. 1,000 only. The former figure has been accepted. On hearing of this disturbance the European and Native Officers of the 41st Regiment N. I. hastened to the parade ground. The assembly was sounded, and a detachment of troops was furnished, which proved of great assistance in clearing the mob out of Perambore bazaar. Quiet was restored in this part of the Division by 2 P. M. From 9 till 11 A. M., a considerable disturbance was going on in Vepery and Percamattoo bazaars, where twenty-seven houses and shops were looted in all, and

there were minor outbreaks in Kilpauk, Narrainpolliem, and other places in the outskirts of the Division. While the Police were engaged in these quarters, the smouldering embers of tumult burst out again in Pursewaukum and Shoolay. Mr. Dawes, the Magistrate, was present in Pursewaukum, and one shop at least was looted in his presence, besides sundry attempts. Mr. Dawes wrote for reinforcements of Mounted Police, but there were none to send. This disturbance was of no very serious character, and soon died away. By the close of the afternoon the whole Division was quiet, and Inspector McNamara did not consider it necessary to present my requisition for troops to the Officer Commanding 41st Regiment Native Infantry. Some time after the 7th September it came to notice that the bazaar of petty retail shops attached to the lines of the 2nd Native Infantry at Vepery had been completely swept of its contents on the day of the loot. The bazarmen complained to the Commanding Officer that this had been done by the Sepoys, but on the Regiment being paraded, they failed to identify any individual, and I believe retracted their complaints. This bazaar forms the external row of buildings in the Regimental lines; the Barrack Guard is close by. The bazaar is for the use of the Regiment, and was not protected by the Police, as this did not seem necessary. The perpetrators of the plunder have remained entirely undetected. The complainants doubtless exaggerated their losses, and the owners of miserable little stalls, never known to contain more than ten Rupees worth of sundries, stated their loss at an average of about 100 Rupees each. This amount has been added to the total of property lost in this Division, viz., Rupees 9,393. The true loss in the 6th Division, as estimated by Mr. McNamara, was probably about Rupees 6,100. 166 prisoners were apprehended in this Division, 138 of these were produced before the Magistrate, by whom 13 only were released. Inspector McNamara exerted himself to the utmost, and the Mounted Police are said to have done good service.

9. The 7th Division was perfectly quiet up to the 7th September. On that day crowds collected in the different bazaars of the Division, and some slight looting took place in Royapoorum, Tondiarpet, and Washermanpet; 13 shops in all were wholly or partially plundered by the mob. The total loss in the Division is estimated at Rupees 333. The Police, unassisted, quelled the riot everywhere by nightfall, and there was no further attempt to disturb the peace. No troops came to this Division. In the early part of the day many Sepoys mixed with the crowd, but on the application of Inspector Soobaroyloo Naidoo to the Adjutant the Roll Call Bugle was sounded, and the Sepoys departed to fall in. In this Division one bright exception occurred to the disgraceful cowardice generally shown by the grain dealers and their servants. When the huts of the "Southern country people" (a settlement of Tamil rice-dealers) were menaced by a crowd, these sturdy dealers turned out with their rice pounders ready to defend their property. The mob looked at the rice pounders and kept aloof. But in too many other cases the shop-keepers just padlocked their shops and ran away, upon which the crowd seemed irresistibly impelled to break open the padlocks. On the whole, the Police did well in the 7th Division, being ably and judiciously directed by Inspector Soobaroyloo Naidoo, who reports that the Mounted Police were very useful in this quarter.

7th Division.
North of the Railway, and East of Cochrane's Canal,
comprising Royapooram, Washerman Pettah, &c.

10. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the riots were successfully met and quelled, with a very trifling loss of property in the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th Divisions. In the 2nd, 4th, and 6th Divisions, however, the mob sufficiently gained the upper hand to commit very serious acts of plunder, involving considerable loss of property. There was also loss arising from forced sales at cheap rates, but this was probably not very great, as the shop-keepers mixed all sorts of rice together, and the general quality of grain sold was very indifferent. The limit of cheapness seemed to be eight measures for a Rupee. Except in the 5th Division (where outbreak was prevented) the depredations were everywhere repressed before the arrival of troops. Thus the Police were by no means so unsuccessful as was supposed. In a universal riot, stimulated by one of the strongest cravings of human nature, it was scarcely possible to prevent some loss of property, and especially of that article of food, which was the cause and object of the tumult. The mob were in some places armed with sticks, but this was rare, and scarcely any real violence was used. Table A. of the Appendix gives particulars of the riots. Nearly 50,000 persons in the aggregate are said to have composed the different mobs. This would be a tenth part of the population. The numbers have probably been much over-estimated in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Divisions. Only ten persons were slightly injured by contusions from bricks and stones. 160 shops and 21 houses were looted in the whole of Madras; all except two contained grain or articles of food. The total of property lost was Rupees 24,182-3-0, but this is the estimate of the sufferers themselves. The real amount was probably under Rupees 20,000. A very small portion (Rupees 1,279-14-0) was recovered. Grain, and articles of food were not of course subsequently identifiable, and the multiplicity of cases rendered it difficult to prosecute close inquiries. Articles of property are still turning up. During the riots very few arrests were made. The Police would have been hampered by prisoners and by the difficulty of preserving them from rescue; they therefore confined their efforts chiefly to the protection of property from further outrage. In this they were right. Immediately the tumult had subsided they spread upon the scent, and 379 persons were shortly in custody. Out of 359 persons placed before the Magistrate, only 27 were released; 163 persons were summarily punished, and 169 were committed to the High Court. 72 persons were publicly flogged in the streets and bazaars, which had been the scene of their outrage. Thus the law was vindicated, and the action of the Police in this respect must, I think, be considered highly satisfactory. I have seen it somewhere stated that persons who merely took grain were not apprehended. This is an absurd mis-statement. A vast majority of the persons punished were concerned in the plunder of grain. Table C. of the Appendix shows the different castes of persons produced before the Magistrates. One European and 2 East Indians were charged with riotous behaviour; 3 Brahmins were concerned in dacoity; 45 Hindoos of good caste appear in the list, besides others of lower grade. Pariahs and low castes contribute 186 of the whole numbers. There were only 31 Mussulmans, including Lubbays. Table D. shows the callings of offenders. There were 2 Soucars charged with receiving property; 35 shop-keepers and tradesmen; 25 domestic servants, chiefly maty boys of a low class; 37 horse-keepers, 211 coolies or laborers, and 44 without definite occupation. Three Sepoys appear in the list, (two of whom were merely charged with riotous behaviour), and I regret to add one Policeman. This individual having

secured a bag containing Rupees 17, thrown down by a flying rioter, could not resist the temptation of keeping it, for which he has been convicted and punished. Table E. gives the results of cases connected with the riots tried at the High Court Sessions. Out of 24 cases committed, only one was thrown out by the Jury, and out of 155 persons actually tried (14 of them on several charges), 135, or 87 per cent., were convicted and punished. I leave these results to speak for themselves.

11. The tumult subsided as rapidly as it rose. After the 7th there was no symptom of renewed disturbance. I have alluded in my former report to the prompt and efficient aid afforded by Mr. Robinson, who placed 100 Mofussil Policemen from different districts at my disposal. These were distributed in the different Rice bazaars. Picquets of Native troops were also posted at the most important points. The disturbing influence of the riots upon prices soon passed away, and in the course of two or three days the grain merchants returned to their former rates. But in order to encourage the flow of supplies, which had received a serious check, it was thought advisable to post a European picquet in the vicinity of the Bankshalls, so that the merchants of this large feeding depôt might feel convinced that their property was secured from even the possibility of attack. The Inspector General of Police furnished Constables to come down with grain boats from the Pulicat lake. Ere long confidence was completely restored. The extra parties of Police and the picquets of Native troops were diminished by degrees, and by the 20th October all were withdrawn.

12. The second part of this report touches the conduct of the Police force. And here I must premise that the mere fact of open robbery having taken place in the presence of the Police, would in itself have caused me to institute a most stringent enquiry, without external pressure. As the Government had kindly placed the services of Captain Davies, Superintendent of Police, at my disposal as a temporary personal assistant, I was glad of the opportunity of giving this enquiry into disinterested hands, and I am much indebted to Captain Davies for the pains he has taken in the matter. His clear and concise Memorandum on the subject will be found in the Appendix, and under the circumstances I have considered it advisable to append the whole of the evidence taken. There is one point, however, which Captain Davies has of course left untouched, but on which I trust I may be permitted to say a few words. This is, whether or not all needful precautions were taken by the head of the department. On a review of the circumstances, I am satisfied that no better disposition of the force was feasible, and that the orders issued provided means to meet the contingency which actually occurred. A perusal of the evidence will show that the Police were present in force at all the places where disturbance was chiefly rife, though that force might not be adequate entirely to prevent outrage under circumstances of extraordinary pressure. In Royapet bazaar alone, timely use was not made of the means placed at the Inspector's disposal. Requisitions for troops were despatched by 10½ A. M. on the 7th. Though it took some time to get the Europeans out, the town was soon made safe, nor had the public any cause to fear indiscriminate outrage or plunder.

13. I now come to the points of enquiry into the misconduct of the Police noted by Captain Davies in his Memorandum. It proved exceedingly difficult to obtain any evidence at all. The public did not assist. Everybody said that the

Police had misconducted themselves, but nobody could tell how, when, and where. The only distinct charge against the Police was that connected with the plunder of the Cloth shop in Luckmadoss Street. I applied to the Municipal Commissioners to know upon what evidence they had founded their representation to Government, and was told in reply that it was on "conversation and report," but they were not in possession of any facts. I applied to others who had published their opinions on the subject with the same result. The only course left was to examine the different shop-keepers who had chiefly suffered in the riots. Their evidence may be perused in the Appendix, but it must be borne in mind that these are the statements of men smarting under losses, who make no account of the fact that the property of their neighbours also demanded and received protection.

14. Captain Davies in his Memorandum arranges the particulars of complaint brought against the Police under four heads. I will first take the 2nd, viz., that they influenced the price of rice. Very little proof has been obtained that the Police influenced the shop-keepers to sell at particular rates. Still there is enough to show that they did in some instances advise them to sell cheap. There are not wanting persons of education who calmly advocate fixed prices at low rates as the best remedy for scarcity. This being so, it is not perhaps surprising that individual Police Officers should be led to suggest the same course in the face of excited crowds. I do not think there is ground to suppose that they were actuated by any idea of personal advantage, but that they counselled what they believed to be the best expedient to appease the immediate tumult. Still they were very wrong. Only one case of actually ordering a man to sell at a certain rate was brought forward. In this case the complainant could not be found. The Policeman was however reduced, as he had also behaved insolently to a Mounted Policeman. No evidence of undue influence was obtained against any other individual. The main cause of reduced rates was undoubtedly fear of the mob. Immediately this pressure was removed, prices reverted to their former standard. On the 7th September, the day after the disturbance in Triplicane, indifferent rice was sold in that bazaar at 4½ and 5 measures for a Rupee. The close inquiry instituted will doubtless produce a good effect, in causing the Police on future occasions to adhere strictly to the rule now laid down, viz., to maintain *absolute silence* on the subject of prices. But I think that the abnormal rates in the present case were very little influenced by Police interference.

15. Next as to the Police taking advantage of reduced rates to buy rice for themselves. Here again scarcely any evidence could be obtained. Only one case could be discovered, and this was by the frank admission of the man himself when asked the general question. He was evidently unconscious that he had done wrong. This was the Jemadar of the 2nd Division, who bought 16 Rupees worth of rice at 7 measures the Rupee. By the evidence of the shop-keeper no coercion whatever was used, but such an act was undoubtedly calculated to bring suspicion upon the motives of the Police. As the Police force had not received their wages for August it is not probable that the majority were able to buy more than a very small quantity of rice. Every man was on duty, and there is no evidence that any man left his duty on that day to buy rice. The shop-keepers are unanimous on this point.

The Sepoys took advantage of the reduced rates, and the recent issue of pay, to buy largely, and though there is no proof of the fact, I think it is only consistent with human nature to suppose that the families of many Police Officers, cruelly pinched as they were by small means and scarcity of food, may have been amongst the crowd of buyers at cheap rates. The majority of the Police force are poor people. To have abstained from buying in order that the name of a Policeman might be beyond suspicion would have exhibited a Spartan self-control worthy of all admiration, but even if the charge brought against them of providing a little food at the reduced price then prevailing be true, I do not think they need be too rigorously condemned. As before stated, only one Police Officer has been *proved* to have bought rice, and that in a considerable quantity, but the evidence of the shop-keeper shows that he did not leave his duty for that purpose—Vide page 20 of Appendix.

16. I now come to the charge of misconduct against the Mounted Police. Only one distinct charge was brought against individuals, and this has been effectually disposed of. There can be no doubt that the three troopers present at the cloth loot in Luckmadoss Street, grossly failed in their duty, and they have been dismissed—Vide page 23 of Appendix. As the complainants could not identify persons, actual encouragement of the mob could not be proved against them, and a criminal prosecution would not have held good. A perusal of the general evidence and consideration of actual results leads to the conclusion that, although some individuals did good service, yet that the Mounted Police did not, as a body, acquit themselves satisfactorily on that day, or produce the effect which might have been expected from them. A very general impression evidently prevailed amongst the native witnesses that the Mounted Police exhibited considerable sympathy with the mob. Some are said to have made encouraging signs with their eyes, others with their stomachs. Too much weight cannot, of course, be given to such evidence as this. But without minutely studying the language of signs, there are sufficient facts on record to confirm the general impression. These are the conduct of the Mounted Police in Luckmadoss Street; the expression made use of by a Mounted Policeman to Mr. Murray, "there is no use in being too hard on the poor devils;" and the instance witnessed by Mr. Murray, in another place, of a Mounted Policeman quietly solacing himself with leeks while some roughs demolished a pandal in his presence. Then too, the worst loots took place in Rasapah Chetty Street, and the Royapet bazaar, where the Mounted Police were in strongest force, but in neither place were they efficiently directed. Lieutenant Markham, the Superintendent of the Mounted Police, was unfortunately absent on leave, when the riot broke out. Inspector Ryan did right good service with his men on the 6th September, in Triplicane. The parties of Mounted Police in the 5th, 6th, and 7th Divisions worked well, and effectively. Even in Rasapah Chetty Street, troopers Downing and Harrison distinguished themselves, though general results were bad. But on the whole it seems clear that the Mounted Police, who are chiefly pensioned Soldiers, cannot be trusted to act in small parties without a leader of more cultivated intelligence; and I also think, from a perusal of the facts, that in such a riot as that of the 7th September, they would have been more effective on foot.

17. To sum up under the foregoing heads, proof of misconduct has been obtained, after the closest inquiry, against eight individuals only, as follows:—

- 1 Inspector reduced to Constable, and resigned.
- 3 Mounted Policemen, dismissed.
- 1 European Constable } Severely reprimanded.
- 1 Jemadar..... }
- 1 1st Class Peon reduced.
- 1 Talliar, convicted of retaining stolen property.

Considering the severe trial to which the whole force was suddenly subjected, these few instances cannot be taken as proof of general misconduct. Out of nearly 1,000 persons employed, some few will certainly misbehave under circumstances of great difficulty and pressure. The comments of the presiding Judge at the recent Sessions upon the conduct of the Police in two cases, bore reference solely to the grave misconduct of the three Mounted Policemen during the cloth loot in Luckmadoss Street, and to the injudicious acts of other Mounted Policemen (not identified) in dismounting to examine grain shops in Royapet bazaar. Thus the misconduct of a few individuals of the Mounted branch brings discredit on the whole force, since remarks called forth by two isolated cases are taken by the public to bear a general application.

18. The remaining point of complaint against the Police, investigated by Captain Davies, was that they did not use their best endeavours to protect the Rice dealers from the mob, to which I think may be added the charge that, even if they did exert themselves, they failed from inefficiency. With the exception of doubtful conduct on the part of some individuals of the Mounted Police, I submit that the charge of not using their best endeavours, as applied to the Police force generally, is entirely contradicted by the general tenor of the evidence, and by the actual results; and I maintain that the charge of inefficiency is equally untenable, being founded on exceptional instances, and not upon full consideration of the whole facts of the case as now elicited. What are these facts? That, under the pressure of scarcity and distress unexampled during the last thirty years, grain riots broke out simultaneously in almost all parts of Madras; that the Divisional Police forces, of necessity but scantily reinforced, opposed the mob each on its own ground; that the mob so far prevailed in some places as to be able to commit acts of plunder, but that, while some grain shops were looted, the vast majority were preserved intact, and in four out of seven Divisions, the mob were entirely restrained from serious excess; that in all places the riot was got under, even before the arrival of troops; that no attempt at renewal of disturbance took place; and that the action of the Police in following up and tracing out offenders was so vigorous that within a very few days 359 persons were in custody, of whom 312, or 87 per cent., have been convicted and punished. Could these results have been obtained by an inefficient force? A contest between the Police and the populace under such exceptional circumstances resembles, in some respects, a general action with troops. A great strain is suddenly placed upon individual qualities. All will not behave equally well. Some will show weak heads, others will betray faint hearts. Here and there the line will give way, although at other points it may be victorious. General results must be the test of success or failure, and I submit that in this in-

stance the general results were not unsatisfactory. On recently inspecting the scenes of gravest disturbance, I was struck with the very limited extent of actual plunder compared with what must inevitably have occurred if the mob had ever succeeded to any marked degree in obtaining unbridled license. That portion of the public, which unhesitatingly accused the Police of misconduct and inefficiency, based its judgment very naturally on the fact, that plunder had taken place in Madras. While fully admitting that this fact in itself formed ample ground for strict inquiry, I trust I have shown, by a careful review of the real circumstances, that these charges have not been proved.

19. I do not mean to aver that the Police did the very best that could possibly have been done under the circumstances, but I think that on the whole they did well and not ill. It must be remembered that no such riots as these had taken place for many years. The Police force had no previous experience of any such emergency. Profiting by past knowledge, they will now be better prepared to act in some points on any similar occasion. The condign punishment, which has overtaken a large number of offenders, will doubtless have a lasting effect in preventing breach of the public peace. But should any such future attempt unhappily be made, it will probably be even less successful than the last. The want of a larger and better trained Reserve force was certainly apparent on this occasion. This defect had already been observed, and the remedy prepared for submission to Government. Circumstances interfered to delay the carrying out of the measure.

20. I must now bring this report to a close. I have treated the subject at great length, partly because being an interested person, I have been anxious not to slur over the slightest detail, and partly because the matter under consideration affects not only the past but the future. For my own part, I cannot find in the recent occurrences any cause to fear that the town of Madras is liable to the outrages of lawless ruffians whenever they choose to exercise their power. On the contrary, I believe that the ill success and prompt punishment which attended this outbreak will be long remembered, and that it argues well for the peace and security of this city, that the efforts of a Madras mob should have been so paltry and partial in their results, even when roused by unprecedented distress, and animated by an instinctive bond of union.

APPENDIX.

Memorandum by Captain Davies.

The complaints made were—

- 1st.—That the Police did not use their best endeavours to protect the Rice dealers from the mob.
- 2nd.—That they influenced the price of Rice.
- 3rd.—That they bought large quantities of Rice at reduced rates.
- 4th.—Of actual misconduct on the part of the Mounted Police.

2. From personal inquiries in the different bazaars and from examination of Rice merchants and others, from various parts of the town, it is clear that the main loots were in Rasapah Chetty Street, Royapet Bazaar and Luckmadoss Street. Loots in other parts of Madras were quite exceptional. The large Rice bazaars of Triplicane although threatened remained safe.

3. With regard to the 1st complaint, that the Police did not use their best endeavours to protect the Rice dealers from the mob. In Rasapah Chetty Street there was a difficulty in dealing with the crowd. A great number of persons were there with money ready to buy rice, there were many

women and children, those persons had a perfect right to be there, they did not form a dangerous crowd at first. A blacksmith's boy (since absconded) made himself conspicuous in leading on the men and women to force an entry into the shops. In several of those shops, after the mob was cleared out by the Police, the owners went on selling. Both Mounted and Foot Police were present in the street. More vigour should have been used here in arresting one or two of the ringleaders in the beginning of the riot. The pusillanimity shown by the Rice dealers and their servants in defence of their property was excessive. The mob in Royapet bazaar was composed of rather different material to that in Rasapah Chetty Street. There were few women and children in Royapet and a great number of the lower castes who were more inclined to loot than to buy. One of the Foot Police was severely handled by the mob, before the arrival of a reinforcement of Mounted Police. More force might have been used in dispersing this mob, when it began to plunder. In Luckmadoss Street the crowd consisted of rogues in search of loot. They had no show of right in the street. It is not a Rice bazaar. When they commenced to break into the cloth shop, they should have been stopped at once. Three Mounted Police were present and could have dispersed this mob. Foot Police were not present when the plundering commenced. They arrived immediately after the shop had been broken into and arrested many of the persons concerned.

4. With reference to 2nd complaint, that Police influenced the price of rice. When rice got very dear, the poorer classes hesitated to buy, hoping to hold on a day or two till rice got cheaper. Some probably were unable to purchase at all at such high rates. This would lead to the commencement of the crowds. Several rice dealers then closed their shops. That at once induced denser crowds in the neighbourhood of the shops. The Rice merchants then began to get afraid, they asked Police Officers to give them protection whilst selling, and inquired at what rates they should sell. Police doubtless pressed them to open their shops and sell as the readiest way to get rid of the crowd, and it is very possible that they told them to sell as cheap as they could. It is not satisfactorily shown that they used influence to induce the merchants to sell at a losing price. The merchants deny that they sold in consequence of such recommendations. They said they were afraid of the mob, and wanted to get rid of their stock. I believe it to have been so.

5. The 2nd complaint is, that Police Officers purchased large quantities of rice at the reduced prices. The Rice merchants did not, as a rule, sell large quantities of rice to individuals on the 6th and 7th of September. They were carefully examined on that point. One Police Officer bought sixteen Rupees worth, there is no evidence to show that others bought any large quantities. The Rice dealers deny that they sold more than one or two Rupees worth at a time. It is not to be supposed that the Police, (themselves and families in great want,) should not have purchased some rice, but the rule on the 6th and 7th was to sell small quantities and so to get rid of the applicants as soon as possible, and lessen the crowd. In that wish Police Officers would naturally coincide, as the mob had become threatening and difficult to manage.

6. 4th. Actual misconduct of Mounted Police. One or two of the Troopers in Rasapah Chetty Street and Royapet Bazaar adopted the irregular plan of dismounting to examine the contents of the shops and report to the crowd whether there was grain or not: in other respects they were useful and did great service. The three mounted men in Luckmadoss Street were greatly to blame. They did not use their best endeavours to protect property in that street.

Memorandum by Deputy Commissioner Ramachendra Row.

On the 6th September 1866, some merchants of Triplicane came to the office of the Commissioner of Police, about 11½ A. M., to report that a mob had just then entered certain houses and shops, where there was paddy, grain, &c., looted them to some extent, and there was still a large crowd of some thousands in the Mundee Street, Triplicane, prepared to loot. This I reported to the Commissioner of Police, by whose order I proceeded to Triplicane, taking with me Constables W. Titnuss, and Ramasawmy Iyah, and acting Darogah Coopiah. When I reached the Mundee street, I saw a very large mob of about 20,000 or 30,000 persons filling the Triplicane High Road, Pycroft's Road, Mundee and Bazaar streets, Mutchee bazaar, and Jan bazaar.

2. With the aid of four or five Troopers, Messrs. Ryan, Taylor, and Burghall, Inspectors, Roopram, Jemadar, and Mooncesawmy, Darogah, and some Peons and Talliars, I first drove away the crowd in different directions. Seeing most of the Mundees and bazaars closed, I tried my best, by persuading the people standing by, to get the owners to open their places. No one would come or open the shops. I then sent for some chief merchants, with whom I was acquainted, and who were at home, advised them to keep their shops open, and sell all they had for sale to people who were hungry. Some merchants opened and began to sell Natcheny, Rice of different qualities, and other esculent grain. The mob being very large, the sales were most irregular, some people complained that some merchants were selling much less than others in the same Munde, and asked me to regulate the prices. I spoke to two or three bazarmen to be reasonable, for the purchasers were poor and needy, but the merchants did not mind what was said to them, they sold as they pleased and there were deficiencies also in measurements. Every quarter or half an hour once, the merchants closed their shops and sat quiet. The Policemen, about 50 including the mounted men, the Inspectors, the Constables, Jemadar and Darogah, were severally engaged with me in dispersing the crowd and rendering every possible help to the sellers and buyers. Complaints were made on the spot of selling rice mixed with ashes and chunam dust, of receiving money and not selling rice and grain, of giving less quantities than they had agreed to sell. Some seized and attempted to carry away the rice purchased by others, and others defrauded people of their monies, promising to get grain for them; such was the confusion and panic as to bewilder any best Police Officer in the world. At the request of some persons, who stood near me, I visited the plundered houses in Oil Monger's street, where it was said there was more grain, which was about to be plundered, if I did not go there. I inspected the houses, gave confidence to the inhabitants, and returned to the Munde streets. I then went to the petty bazaars of Mutchce bazaar, sent for the owners from their houses, had a few shops opened by them, and they were prevailed upon to sell what they had. In this way grain and retail shops were opened, and sales continued till the evening, every merchant selling his grain or goods according to his own price. Some sold rice at 5 measures, others at $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 measures per Rupee, and only one merchant, about whose shop there was the largest crowd, say 8000 or 10,000, sold, I believe, at 8 measures per Rupee of his own accord, for fear of being looted. Natcheny and broken rice were sold at two Annas a measure as far as I can remember. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 p. m., nearly two-thirds of the crowd went away, and about one-third was moving about the shops, complaining bitterly of no sale and the dearness of provisions and their sufferings from starvation. The Munde street and the village of Triplicane was protected during the whole night by the Police stationed, and patrolling.

FIRST DIVISION.

Inspector Elliot states—There was no disturbance whatever to my knowledge in the Bankshall or other parts of the 1st Division, previous to the morning of the 7th September. On that morning, I was taking reports at the Jemadar's Tannah, about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. m., when a Peon came with the news that a large crowd had assembled in the Bankshall, and that a loot was expected. I went there at once with all the Police I could collect. I found the Mounted and Foot Police there. There was a large crowd, but no signs of riot. Every shop was shut; one bazarmen said he would open, if Police would protect him. He opened and sold all the rice in his shop. I think at 4 measures the Rupee, though it was very indifferent rice. By 9 o'clock the boatmen, and most of the crowd had dispersed. There were many boatmen there, but they did not act in a threatening way at all. There were crowds in other parts of the Division. A small bazaar was opened by the mob in the Eedgah Market, and about three Rupees worth of rice, tamarind, and chillies taken. On the arrival of the Police, the mob ran off. Two other small shops in Lingachetty street, were entered, and 20 Rupees worth of sundries taken. The mob ran away on the approach of the Police. The owners were sitting with their shops open when the mob pressed in. A man was sitting at an open shop in Munnady road. The mob pressed round, and took 10 Rupees worth of sundries. No Police were present. On the arrival of the Police all was quiet. No other loot took place in my Division.

Rice was sold in a number of shops in the Bankshalls on Friday afternoon. I don't know at what price. Rice was sold very freely on Saturday and Sunday. I don't know at what rates. I never said a word about price to the merchants, nor did any of the Police, so far as I know. I saw Veerasawmy Naick in the bazaar on Friday morning. He seemed to be trying to drive the boatmen away. I did not see him speak to any merchants. I did not see any Police Officers buying rice on Saturday or Sunday. My Division was quite quiet on Friday night.

(Signed) C. S. H.

SECOND DIVISION.

Inspector E. A. Luprian states—About 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m., on the evening of the 5th instant, I heard a great noise and shouting in Annapillay Street near Cutwal Bazaar. I went there, found a large crowd and all the bazaars shut. There was a report that the Bankshall bazaars had been looted. I sent for Police Officers. Quiet was restored. The shops were re-opened and sales went on as usual at 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ measures the Rupee.

On Thursday evening the 6th September, between 6 and 7, I heard there were large crowds in the Chenga bazaar. I went there with other Police officers and found a very large crowd. Many had money in their hands. The crowd was caused by the bazaar men closing their shops in a panic. I got 5 or 6 bazaars opened, and nearly all the grain in these shops was sold at 6, 7 and 8 measures, good rice mixed with bad. I suppose they sold at those rates to satisfy the crowd. Some shop-keepers said, "We would rather sell at any rates than lose our grain." I said "The Police will protect you, sell at what rates you like." By 9 p. m. all the grain was sold, we then dispersed the crowd, while doing so, I heard that a paddy godown was threatened in Serapully Street. I sent Constable Carmoody and other Police Officers. They found that the door had been broken open and some grain taken, but they dispersed the crowd and the owner re-locked the doors of the godown, everything then became quiet. This was the only disturbance that took place on the 6th.

On the 7th instant, a little before 6 a. m., two Troopers came to my house, and I sent them to Rasapah Chetty Street, while I went to the Jemadar's station. I sent Constable Carmoody and the Jemadar to Rasapah Chetty street, about 7 a. m. No report had reached me then. About 8, I heard that Chenga Bazaar and Big Parcherry Bazaar were being looted, also that a large crowd was gathered in Cutwal Bazaar and all the shops closed. I proceeded with 4 or 5 Policemen to Cutwal Bazaar, this being the nearest and largest bazaar. I found a tremendous crowd and all the bazaars closed. I cleared the crowd as I could, and sent for the Rice merchants. Three bazaars were opened in Annapillay Street, and 5 or 6 in Cutwal Bazaar. Sale went on till about 11 a. m., at 6 or 7 measures a Rupee I believe. There was no interference with prices on the part of the Police, I left Constable Sullivan there and went to Big Parcherry Bazaar. I had not heard of any particular disturbance in Rasapah Chetty Street. I found that several bazaars had been looted in Big Parcherry Bazaar. The remainder were locked up and the owners standing in front. I got a reinforcement of Police from the Mint Guard and got the merchants to recommence selling. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. I went to the Chenga Bazaar. I found everything quiet, though several bazaars had been looted. The crowd had dispersed. I returned to Cutwal Bazaar, where sales were going on. Thence I went to Rasapah Chetty Street a little before 2 p. m. The crowd had dispersed and all was very quiet, but some shops at the west side had been looted. I saw the Jemadar there. I went to Middle gate Tannah, I heard there was a crowd in Poonapah Chetty Street threatening a house, I dispersed the crowd, left 2 Troopers and some native Police there and returned to Cutwal Bazaar which was quiet. Hearing that there was a crowd in Tatamootiapun street I went there and found a Paddy store belonging to one Chinniah Chetty. I posted Police and Troopers in the street and persuaded Chinniah Chetty to sell. I believe he sold 7 or 800 Rupees worth of Paddy. I don't know at what rate. I returned home about 3 to change my clothes. At this time I had no fear of the Division. All was tolerably quiet. Mr. Ansell sent for me and I joined him about 3-15 p. m. I found him with the Troops and pointed out the places for the different Picquets. There was no disturbance after that. In my opinion quiet had been restored even before the Troops

arrived. No Police Officers to my knowledge attempted to dictate prices, and I have had no complaints of this kind from the merchants. No Police Officers within my own observation bought rice that day. They had no time. They did their duty well in all the places I visited. I should say there are about 40 grain bazaars in Big Parcherry of which 9 were looted, and about 30 in Chenga Bazaar of which 4 were looted, and nearly 70 in Rasapah Chetty street of which 10 were looted. The prices after the 7th were from 5 to 6 measures per Rupee till Monday the 10th when they came to 4½ measures.

(Signed) C. S. H.

31st October.

Jemadar Cawder Sheriff states—I went to Rasapah Chetty Street, at 7 A. M., on the 7th September; rice was selling in a few shops. There was a great crowd at 8 A. M. I went to report to the Inspector, who was in the Jemadar's Tannah. He said he would write to the Commissioner for reinforcements. I returned to Rasapah Chetty Street about 8-15 A. M. I spoke to Constable Carmoody, and then with Hurkara Rajahgopal, and Naigue 31 Pursooramen. I assisted the merchants in selling and keeping off the crowd. At 10 A. M. a report came that a large crowd had assembled in Vencatachella Iyer Street, at the house of Ninapah Chetty (a grain merchant of Rasapah Chetty Street). I went there, dispersed the crowd and returned to Rasapah Chetty Street about 10½. There was a very great crowd there. I did not see Duffadar Iyaloo all day. I kept order in the eastern half of the street, and Carmoody kept order in the western half of the street. No shop or house was looted in my half. There were some Mounted Police, who were of great assistance. I saw no persons running away with rice on my side. I did not know that there had been any looting in the street, until about 12 o'clock when it was all over. I then saw Constable Carmoody who told me two Paddy merchants had allowed some of their grain to be taken away. It appeared to me that about 6 shops had been looted. Rice was selling in 8 or 9 shops all the morning at 7 measures a Rupee. I bought 16 Rupees worth at that rate. I did not attempt to influence the price, nor did any other Police Officer in my hearing. I bought rice at Sarreapah Chetty's shop. I paid for it three days later. I don't know if any other Police officer bought rice. I did this because I had no rice to eat in my house.

The Inspector came to Middle gate about 2 P. M. I went with him to Cutwal Bazaar. There was a great crowd. The shops were shut. The Inspector left me there. I got the shops open and the sale of rice re-commenced at 5, 6 and 7 measures. There was no attempt made by the Police to influence prices. I suppose they sold at low rates through fear of the crowd. I bought no rice here nor did I see any Police Officer buy. I remained there till Mr. Ansell came with the Troops. I did not see two European gentlemen in Rasapah Chetty Street that day.

Constable Carmoody states—There was some loose paddy left on the floor of two shops which had been looted before I came up. I turned the people out. I could not take any prisoners as I had only three peons with me; and if we had hampered ourselves with prisoners, we could not have protected the other shops. I sent for the owners of these two shops. They came. Two brothers are partners of the shops nearest the Tannah. They said, "Never mind poor people, let them have it; there is not much left." They said this half in English, and others interpreted what they said. They said, "Let the women take it, but no men." I then stood at the edge of the verandah, and let the women go in, but no men. The doors were off the hinges. I stayed there till it was nearly cleared out. This was the last shop looted in Rasapah Chetty Street. There was no actual loot before 11, and it was all over by 12. I told the Mounted Police to be careful how they moved through the crowd for fear of injuring them. One or two women had fallen down. I did not think then there would be any loot. I only saw four shops looted myself. Two had been looted before I came up. I cleared the people out of a 3rd shop with the aid of the Mounted Police. The owner sold the remainder of his stock by bags. I don't believe more than one bag was plundered from this shop, though, I believe, the owner estimates his loss at 3 or 400 Rupees. At the 4th place a small bazaar, the owner was selling when the crowd began to snatch rice. I cleared away the crowd and the owner re-commenced selling. I believe he sold at 6 measures a

Rupee. I did not tell any merchants how many measures they should sell for a Rupee. I told them to keep selling, but that their prices should not be interfered with. By 12 o'clock there was no crowd left in the street. I cleared the street with the aid of the Peons and Mounted Police. Every one of the Mounted Police assisted. I had no suspicion of a complaint against one of them.

George Loxdale Murray states—I am a broker. On Friday the 7th September, I went with a friend to see the row that was going on. We got into a street, running from the evening bazaar due West, which I believe to be Rasapah Chetty Street. I heard it called Big Bazaar Street. I saw 4 or 5 Mounted Policemen. The crowd were looting a grain shop, and men were bringing out bags of paddy which were scrambled for by the crowd. Women on the outskirts were sifting it. I was only there for 5 minutes, or so, and saw no other shops looted during that time. One Mounted Policeman was near the door of the godown. The others were near at hand. They moved up and down, and kept the middle of the street clear with thin sticks. They made no attempt to stop the loot, or apprehend any of the looters. I did not speak to them on the subject.

The Trooper, opposite the shop, did nothing in particular. The mob were very good humoured and seemed to consider it good fun. One of the Troopers (not the one opposite the door) volunteered the remark to me, "It's no good being too hard on the poor devils," or words to that effect. I then went away. In the street which is a continuation of China Bazaar, running through Mint Street I saw some people pulling down, and carrying away the poles and pandal of an Arrack shop. There might be 50 or 60 or more. There was a Mounted Trooper opposite the Arrack shop, and another a little way off. The first was sitting on his horse eating leeks and looking on. He did not move. Some of the crowd were speaking to him, and he was shaking his hand as though to express "no."

The other Trooper was moving up and down at a walk taking no notice of anything. I could not identify any of these men. I might recollect the man eating onions, but I could not swear to him. I saw no further looting. All the shops were shut, or being shut up in the streets. The China bazaar shops were open. I did not observe any native Policemen near the places being looted. This was between 10½ and 11 A. M. I should estimate the crowd in Rasapah Chetty Street at 2 or 300. A few dozen only were looting; the rest looking on and encouraging. It would have been difficult for the Police to stop the disturbance, but they might have done more. I was only in this quarter of the Town about a quarter of an hour in all. I saw no looting save in these two places. My friend's name is Burne, a partner in Maxwell & Co. From my own observation, I could not see that any other shops had been looted in Rasapah Chetty Street. Only one shop was plundered while I was there.

17th September 1866.

(Signed) G. L. MURRAY.

Taken before me this 17th day of September 1866.

(Signed) C. S. HEARN,

Commissioner of Police.

Lashery Moodelliar, (Brother-in-law of Chengappa Moodelly) states—I was in the verandah of the Bazaar, at 6-30 on the morning of the 7th instant; the shop was shut and locked; I saw a Blacksmith boy, whose name I don't know, who lives near, take a log of wood and force open the door of a Brahmin's shop next to mine, that shop was looted. About an hour afterwards the crowd came to my shop, they forced open the door with stones and logs of wood, they used no violence to me.

The mob commenced to carry out the Paddy, some in bags, other persons carried it off in cloths, and anything they could find. A European Constable (Carmoody) and three Peons made their way through the crowd, came to my shop and stopped the plundering. At that time I had lost about 50 Rupees worth of Paddy, the Constable then advised me not to close the shop, I commenced therefore, to sell, I sold about 50 Rupees worth of Paddy. About 10 o'clock the crowd again came to my shop, three Peons had been left by the Constable to protect my shop, the Constable himself had gone off to see to another shop which was being looted, the crowd hustled the three Peons aside, and got into my shop, I then ran away.

The articles I lost were

RS.

1450 4½ garce Paddy.

3 { Bench and seats.
Measures.

A Mounted Policeman (one) was near my shop, he gave no assistance, the people told him that there was rice in certain shops, I heard them, he did not say anything but he laughed and made signs with his eyes. I don't mean to say that was the reason the mob looted, but I think he supported the mob.

I only saw one Mounted Policeman. I can point out the Blacksmith's boy and several other persons who looted the shop.

The mob consisted of men, women, and boys.

(Signed) A. M. D.

9th October.

I did not give permission for women to come into my godown and take loose paddy. No conversation of that kind passed between me and Constable Carmoody. No women came in to take paddy while I was there.

(Signed) C. S. H.

Cutti Chetty (Measurer of Shunmogum Moodelly) states—I am measurer to Shunmogum Moodelly, I went to the Bazaar at 6 A. M., the door was shut, I went to Shunmogum Moodelly's house to get the keys, when I reached the Bazaar again the door had been broken open, Soobroy Moodelliar, Constable (Carmoody), and three Peons were present. The Constable recommended us to open and sell rice, we sold 50 Rupees worth. Then a large mob rushed into the shop, the Peons tried their best to keep the mob off, but could not manage it, the crowd carried off everything that was in the shop, about Rupees 1450 Paddy. I saw two Mounted Police, they dispersed the crowd partially, and a number of women got into the godown as well as men.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Mantia Pillay, (Gumastha of Davanaigum Moodelly) states—About 7-30 A. M., on the 7th instant, I was in my Master's shop, which was open, a large crowd came up to the shop, I became alarmed, I ordered the Measurer Mooneesawmy to shut the door, he shut and locked it, the mob first tried to break open the door with stones, but could not effect their object, then a Blacksmith's hammer was brought, and the door was burst open.

I lost—

RS.

1,120 4 Garce, Paddy.

140 800 Measures, Rice.

40 80 Gunny bags.

one door from inside was carried away.

The Police did not assist me, there were about 1000 persons present.

(Signed) A. M. D.

I did not give any permission for persons to take loose paddy from the shop.
10th October 1866.

Vencata Rama Reddy states—I have three Rice Bazaars, two are in Rasapah Chetty Street, and one in Chenga Bazaar, I sold Rice from the two shops in Rasapah Chetty Street on Friday morning. I lost nothing at any time from those shops.

I was in Chenga Bazaar, on Thursday at 11 o'clock, my shop there was open, and I was selling Rice, I left my shop shortly after that, went to my house about a quarter of a mile off, and came back to the shop at two o'clock, nothing unusual happened, till about 4 o'clock, when Tiruvengada Achari came and told me that he had seen a large crowd of people in Triplicane. About an hour after that a crowd began to assemble in Chenga Bazaar, the bazaar people closed their shops, I closed mine too about half past 5 P. M. I opened my shop at about half past 6 P. M., because a

European Police Officer and some Peons came, and the Peons told us in Tamil and Telugu to open the shop, I sold rice at the rate of eight measures the Rupee, about five Rupees worth. The Peons did not tell me to sell at any particular rate.

When I opened my shop, I said to the Peons "Sooboo Chetty sells at 5½ measures the Rupee, am I to sell at the same price? They did not give any answer." The people near cried out "they are selling eight measures the Rupee in Triplicane, why should this man only sell 5½ measures."

The Peons then said "sell."

I then sold (as before stated), about 5 Rupees worth of rice when the crowd forced their way into the shop, they extinguished two lights, and carried off about 100 Rupees worth of rice, which was in the shop, nothing else, the Police were not in the shop when the loot commenced. The same European who came at first, another European and some Peons came to the shop in time to prevent about ten measures of Rice being carried off, I sold the ten measures. Whilst selling them a boy threw a stone at the bazaar, the European Police Officer caught him and gave him in charge to a Police Peon.

There were no Mounted Police present, many stones were thrown, I was hit three times, men and boys composed the crowd, I saw no women.

No Bazaar but mine was looted on Thursday night.

Sooboo Chetty's shop is ten shops from mine, I did not see him that night.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Durmalingum (Agent of Nilkunda Iyer) states—I went to the shop at 6 A. M. on the 7th instant, it was not open, I opened the shop at 7 A. M., and commenced to sell rice, (paddy), twenty minutes after a crowd rushed to my shop, headed by a Blacksmith's boy, (I don't know his name,) who knocked down part of the door, the mob got in and carried off,

Rupees 72... ..800 Measures Paddy.

„ 55... ..in silver.

there were men and women in the crowd, about 100 Rupees worth of paddy was not carried off by the mob, it was in an inner room. After the mob got out, I called one peon, and he with two of our own people protected us, and we sold the remaining portion of the paddy.

I shut my shop at 11 A. M. Mounted Police were riding up and down in the street. I did not see the Inspector.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Soma Chetty (Agent of Mootosawmy Chetty) states—I went to my shop at 6 A. M., on the 17th instant, I opened the shop but did not sell my rice, some bandies loaded with paddy were in the street, I bought six bags of paddy, put them in the store and locked the door. About 8 A. M., the crowd in the street desired me to open my door, I did so, before I could sell people rushed into the shop and carried off all the paddy I had.

Rupees 112... ..1280 measures paddy.

Besides the above shop, I had a second shop nearly opposite the first, after the paddy had been taken from the first shop, I went over and opened the other, I sold 35 Rupees worth of boiled rice from it when the people got in and carried away about 45 Rupees worth of boiled rice.

The above shops are in Rasapah Chetty street, two small shops of mine in Perria Metto were also looted.

I saw one Mounted Policeman, I wanted him to stop near my shop, I understood him to say that he could not stay in one spot, he went away, he pointed towards my shop containing paddy, the mob soon after looted it.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Strivanasa Iyengar, Nephew of Ramanjooloo Iyengar states—I went to the shop at 6-30 A. M., on the 7th instant, I opened the shop and sold 100 Rupees worth of paddy, whilst doing this a second shop of mine in the other side of the road was broken into by the crowd, boiled rice was in that shop, the crowd got none of it, however, as the Inspector with a peon came up and dispersed

them, the Inspector sent over for me, and recommended me to sell the boiled rice, I sold four or five Rupees worth, the Inspector went away, soon afterwards people rushed into the shop and began to loot, they took away—

Boiled rice...	750 measures...	150 Rupees.
Gram...	250 "	50 "
Wheat...	192 "	81 "
Tamarinds...	9 maunds ..	12 "
Bags...	50...	18 "

one of the bags of Tamarinds was recovered by the Police and is in the Jemadar's Tannah.

I did not see the Jemadar.

I have no particular complaint to make, my shop containing paddy was not looted, there were men and women in the crowd, my shop was broken open about 9 A. M.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Appoo Chetty states—I came to my shop at 7 A. M., on the morning of the 7th instant, I opened the shop and sold 100 Rupees worth of rice up to 11 o'clock. Nothing was taken from it.

My house is in Ponnappa Chetty's street at the back of Rasapah street, I heard that people were breaking into that house at 11 o'clock, I went over and found that the house was being looted. The mob carried off—

Rupees 200...	1600 measures rice
" 50...	640 " (broken).

Besides the above my shop in Eggainburusherry Kovil Street was broken into.

Rupees 50... 350 measures rice.

some jewels, pots and other articles valued at Rupees 100.

Also, two Bazaars in John Pereira's Street, pans and other articles were taken away, some jewels (pawned for rice) and rice about Rupees 300 worth.

One of the Mounted Police was near my house in Ponnappa Chetty's street whilst it was being looted, he did not disperse the crowd, afterwards three other Mounted Police joined him; then they dispersed the crowd.

(Signed) A. M. D.

11th October (same shop as above).

Bala Kristnama Chetty states—There was no rice in our shop, about 11 o'clock the mob came they said there was rice in my shop, I told them there was none, they took away five doors and about 100 pieces of teak wood.

I did not recognize any of the mob, there were women, men, and boys. The Police were on duty in the places rice was stored, there were about 50 Police, I saw them dispersing the crowd.

(Signed) A. M. D.

5th October 1866.

Seddiapah Chetty, (Rice seller of Rasapah Chetty Street) states—I was selling rice in my shop at seven measures the Rupee from 6 A. M. to about 11 o'clock, I sold all I had, my shop was not looted.

I sold at the above rate, because I wanted to get rid of the rice, I had seen what took place in the bazaars being looted at Chintadrepett the previous evening, in consequence of the high price of rice.

Police Officers did not tell me at what rate to sell.

I sold sixteen Rupees worth of rice to the Jemadar, I sent coolies with the rice to his house, I was paid for the rice the following day. As he was passing he asked me the price of rice. I told him seven measures, he asked me to send 10 Rupees worth, but I sent 16 Rupees worth because I wanted to get rid of the rice. No other Police Officer bought rice. There was no loot at the eastern end of the street, where my shop is situated, so the coolies who carried the above mentioned rice could go to the Jemadar's house.

The Mounted Police, (two), and Foot Police, (two or three), passed up and down two or three times and kept off the crowd who were pressing on the buyers.

29th September.

Ramasawmy Iyer states—Three Mounted Policemen came into Luckmadoss street on the 7th. The mob came first, then the Troopers. The Troopers stopped opposite Narasimuloo Chetty's house. They were Europeans of the same colour as the soldiers who came after them. I do not think that there was an East Indian amongst the three Mounted Policemen. I cannot be positive. The merchants said in Tamil that it was not a rice bazaar and showed their cloths. The Troopers did not say anything in reply. One nodded his head, the other dismounted and went up to the door. Alwar Chetty spoke to him in Telugu, and others said in English "Cloth-house," he made no reply but remounted. He made no attempt to clear the people out of the pial while he was there. I went off to my shop five doors off. I am sure that the Europeans remained during the loot, and that they made no attempt to stop it. Many of us showed our cloths and entreated, but they made no attempt to disperse the crowd. It was the Foot Police who came up just at the end of the loot, and seized some of the offenders. They came up just before the Mounted Police left. I did not see the Mounted Police take any cloths themselves. I cannot think why the Mounted Police wished to encourage the mob. I don't say they encouraged the mob, but they did nothing. I think they could have stopped the loot if they had tried. I cannot identify any of them. I did not hear any of them talk in Tamil or Telugu.

(Signed) C. S. H.

Allavundaru Chetty states—I am a Partner of Narasimuloo Chetty; we are Cloth merchants; our bazaar is in Bannakara Street, Black Town, Madras. On the 7th instant, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I was on the pial of the bazaar next to mine; a large mob of people came there, three Mounted Policemen came with them; some of the mob told me the Policemen wanted to know what the bazaar contained, I told them piece goods and Madura cloths, they went and told the Policemen; one of them dismounted, came up to the door and looked at the lock, he then went back to his horse and mounted again; he then held out a stick he had in his hand pointing it to my bazaar, the mob immediately broke the padlock and rushed into the bazaar. I went up to the Policemen, took hold of his foot, and begged him, saying, this is not a P'ce bazaar, it is a Cloth bazaar; he shook his head. After a little time, the three mounted men went away. The mob after looting went away. A few minutes after this the European Troops came about the place. I was in much confusion. I could not identify the Mounted Policemen. After the soldiers came all was quiet.

Damoodara Vias.—I am a merchant; my house is situated in Yeagambrasen Covil Street, Black Town, Madras, just opposite to Bannakara Street. I was upstairs. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th instant, when a large mob of people, some four or five hundred, came there; at this time three Mounted Police also came; they all went into Bannakara Street; they all went down a lane leading out of Bannakara Street, and I lost sight of them. In about five minutes after the mob and the three Mounted Policemen returned to Bannakara Street and stood opposite the bazaar of Narasimuloo Chetty; the Mounted Policemen and the merchants who were on the pavements of the bazaar, were talking there about five minutes; I then saw one of the men dismount, and go towards Narasimuloo's bazaar; he went up the steps and I lost sight of him; in a minute he came down the steps and mounted his horse; he then with a stick pointed to the bazaar of Narasimuloo; I heard the mob then call out "plunder," "plunder," and make a rush towards Narasimuloo's bazaar; in a few minutes I saw people running in every direction with cloths. The three Mounted Policemen stood quite still, they did not move or attempt to disperse the mob; in about ten minutes the mob had cleared away and left the bazaar, the three mounted men also went away. Some Talliars came there and ran after the people to recover the cloths, the Darogah also came there. About five minutes after this European Troops came down Nynepah Naik Street. A picquet was placed in Bannakara Street. I could not identify either of the Mounted Policemen, there was so much confusion.

Ramasamy Iyah states—I am a merchant; my bazaar is in Bannakara Street, Black Town Madras; it is situated about six bazaars from Narasimuloo. On the 7th instant, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I was standing in the street after closing my bazaar when a mob came there, three Mounted Policemen were with them; they made a stop at Narasimuloo Chetty's bazaar. Some of the

mob went on to the pavement of the bazaar; I went up to one of the Mounted Policemen and said in Tamil, "this is a cloth bazaar," at the same time showing him my cloth; one of the other two who were also standing there, then dismounted, went to the door of the bazaar, when Allavundan Chetty stooped down and placed his hands on his feet, and said in Telooogo "this is cloth bazaar." Some people who were there spoke in English, saying, "cloth bazaar;" he then mounted his horse; I then heard a noise as of some one breaking a padlock with a stone. On this, I left the spot and went to my own bazaar; I then saw many people running about in all directions with cloths; the three mounted men sat on their horses quiet looking on, they did not attempt to disperse the mob. The Darogah and some Talliars came there and followed after the people who had taken the cloths; soon after this the European soldiers came down the next street. I did not see when the Mounted Policemen left the street. I did not see one of the Mounted Policemen point with a stick to Narasimooloo's bazaar. I heard the crowd call out "plunder," "plunder." I did not see the Mounted Policemen do any thing wrong, with the exception of sitting quietly on their horses and not using the slightest effort to assist the merchants by dispersing the mob. I could not identify either of the men.

Hurreevulabdkha Doss states—I am a merchant, and reside in Yeagambram Covil Street, Black Town, Madras. On Friday, the 7th September, instant, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I was on the terrace of my house; I saw a large crowd in Bannakara Street, and three Mounted Police among them; some merchants were shewing their cloths to the Mounted Police, when one of the men dismounted, went to the pavement of the bazaar of Narasimooloo Chetty, remained there about 10 minutes talking to the people, he then mounted his horse and stretched out his arm in the direction of the bazaar, he had either a stick or whip in his hand at the time, no sooner did he do so than the people rushed to the bazaar, broke open the door with stones, and carried away bundle after bundle. This lasted about quarter of an hour. At this time a cry was heard that soldiers were coming and were in the next street, the mob all dispersed, the Mounted Police also went away. A few minutes after this the soldiers came up. I could not hear any conversation that took place between the mounted men and the merchants or the mob; as I was on the terrace of my house and about 100 yards distant, the cloths the merchants were showing to the Mounted Police were those they were wearing; I could not see whether there were any Police Officers among the crowd, I was too far away to distinguish. I could not identify any one of the three Mounted men; how could I say; they were Policemen because they were on horseback, and had swords by their sides and a blue dress.

Kripasenkerkotadiva states—I am a merchant, and reside in Bannakara Street, Black Town, Madras. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th instant I was at the Mercantile Bank, when I received information that the bazaars in Bannakara Street were being looted. I immediately hastened to Bannakarah Street. On reaching there, I found a large crowd of people. I should say about four hundred, there were three mounted whitemen among the crowd, at this time the people were all standing still, and the mounted men were talking to them; I do not know what language they spoke in, neither do I know what they were talking about; from their motions I say they were talking; I passed within about 10 feet from them as I was going to my bazaar, which I reached with great difficulty; I locked my bazaar and stood on the pyal outside to protect the door; the next thing I saw was the people running in different directions with cloths in their hands, while this was going on some Peons and Talliars came there, the mob then ran away; the Mounted Police went away, but I cannot say whether they left before the other Police came or not; shortly after this some soldiers came there, everything was quiet then, there were only a few people standing here and there. I could not identify either of the Mounted Policemen. I did not see either of them point with a stick to the Bazaar of Narasimooloo. I did not hear the cry of "loot," "loot," or "plunder," "plunder," from the mob. There was a great noise and confusion.

Vencatasa Iyengar states—I am a Gumastah in the service of Mooneespah Chetty, a Cloth merchant; his godown is in Bannakara Street, next to Narasimooloo's. On Friday the 7th, about half past one in the afternoon, while standing on the oval of my master's godown, three Europeans

mounted on horses, with a large crowd of about one thousand people, came to the street; they stopped opposite Narasimooloo's godown; some of the mob told the mounted men it was a rice bazaar, the merchants were telling them it was a cloth bazaar; upon this one of the men dismounted, went up the steps on to the pavement of the bazaar; what he did then I could not see; in about three minutes he again mounted and held out a cane which he had in his hand pointing to the bazaar. Immediately the people rushed on, broke open the door and began to plunder. I could not see who broke the doors open, but I heard them breaking the lock with stones; they carried away a large number of cloths; the mounted men sat quietly on their horses looking at the tamash for some time, but after the plundering was over they began to drive the people away; soon after this some Police Peons came, some time afterwards the soldiers came. I did not hear any one call out "loot." "loot;" there was a deal of noise and confusion; I do not know what language the mob spoke in to the Mounted Police; the merchants spoke to them in Tamil; I did not hear the mounted men speak at all. I was told that the mob told the mounted men that it was a Rice bazaar. I did not hear it myself. I was about 20 feet from them, but I should not be able to identify either of them; two of them had beards, the other had none.

POLICE ORDER.

15th October 1866.

The Commissioner has had under careful consideration a charge brought by certain merchants of Luckmadoss Street against three Troopers of the Mounted Police, that these Troopers witnessed the loot of a cloth shop without making any attempt to stop the plunder or to apprehend the culprits. The merchants fail to identify the troopers, but there is indisputable proof that the Mounted Policemen referred to are Troopers Cassell, Kellher and Dillon. The statements made by Kellher and Dillon themselves place this beyond doubt.

2. The statements made by six respectable Native witnesses are clear, consistent and unshaken. There is also an utter absence of object in bringing a false charge against the Mounted Police. These statements show that Cassell dismounted and examined the door of the cloth shop, with the apparent object of seeing if there was grain inside; that after he remounted the mob broke open the door and plundered the shop, while the three Troopers sat on their horses looking on and doing nothing.

3. Against this there is the denial of the three Troopers that they saw any cloth shop looted at all; but their statements are inconsistent with each other on other points, obviously incorrect in some particulars and consequently discredited to credit.

4. Cassell denied to Lieutenant Markham that he ever dismounted at all. When forced to admit this by the statements of Kellher and Dillon, he denied that he had been in the neighbourhood of Luckmadoss Street, and placed the scene of his dismounting in a street near to Middle Gate Tannah. All his statements have been proved to be false. Kellher admits having visited the shop before it was looted, and states that he returned to the shop after it was looted with Cassell and Dillon. But on being required to point out the house where Cassell dismounted, and which after their return they found to have been looted in their absence, he pointed out a house in Runganaikloo Street (running out of Luckmadoss Street), which house was not looted at all. Thus his statement is obviously incorrect and unreliable. Dillon's statement again differs from those of Cassell and Kellher, save in the mere denial that they were present at a cloth loot.

5. After most anxious consideration and using every effort to elucidate the matter, the Commissioner is forced to the conclusion that Cassell did dismount at one or more houses for the purpose of ascertaining if there was grain inside, and that the three Troopers were present in Luckmadoss Street during the plunder of the cloth godown.

6. Luckmadoss Street and the adjacent streets are not grain bazaars. Policemen had no business whatever to try to ascertain whether there was grain inside a house or not. To do so, was a downright encouragement to the mob in their lawless projects of either plundering grain or forcing the merchants to sell at low rates. The plain and simple duty of the Police was to disperse the mob, and there were no such difficulties here as hampered the Police in the grain bazaars. The crowd did not contain a number of *bona fide* buyers mixed with women and children against

whom it was almost impossible to use force. The mob in Luckmadoss Street was a mere band of roughs bent upon plunder. Three mounted men, by the use of proper energy, could have absolutely prevented the breaking open of the cloth godown. There could be no difficulty in dealing with such a mob as this. The Troopers should have ridden them down if they persisted in attempting to break open a door. If, however, the Troopers had attempted to show that they had done all they could against the mob, but failed, the Commissioner would have given all due weight and consideration to such arguments as they might have been able to adduce. But the absolute denial of their presence on the spot the Commissioner cannot believe in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

7. The conclusion arrived at on the evidence as before stated is this, that Troopers Cassell, Dillon and Kellher were present during the loot of the cloth godown in Luckmadoss Street, and that they utterly failed in their duty by abstaining from any effort to prevent the loot or apprehend the offenders when carrying away the cloths. Such men cannot be trusted in the performance of Police duties, and they are accordingly dismissed from the Force."

(Signed) C. S. HEARN,
Commissioner of Police.

THIRD DIVISION.

Inspector Taylor, 3rd Division, states—Crowds collected in the Rice bazaars in the evening of the 5th September. The cause of this was that some of the Rice merchants had shut their shops owing to rumours of disturbance in the town. The crowds were not large. The shops were re-opened and sales went on. No disposition to loot was evinced.

On the 6th September, about 6 A. M., some people attacked some bandies at a bandy stand in Pater's Road, thinking there was rice in them. They took away some gunny bags. I went to the spot. When they saw me they threw down the gunny bags and ran away. The crowd then went towards Meersaibpett bazaar and I followed them. By the time I got up one small retail Rice bazaar had been looted. While I was there the crowd, which was very large, broke into another retail bazaar and took away some rice. The owner asked for protection. I drove away the crowd with the aid of the Police, and the owner of the bazaar sold out his stock of seven or eight Rupees worth at 7½ and 8 measures. There were a number of butchers and pariahs in the crowd whom I knew, so they were afraid to do much. A third shop was broken into a little higher up and a small quantity of grain taken. I went there and drove away the crowd. It was impossible to take prisoners as they all ran away. An attempt was made in a 4th shop, but the Police dispersed the crowd there also. I then heard that Oilmonger's Street was threatened by a crowd of Lubbays, and I went there direct. I found Shunmoogum Chetty's house at the corner being looted by Lubbays. With Inspector Hodges and the few Police I had, I cleared the Lubbays out and saved some of the grain. We cleared the Lubbays out of five other shops in the same way. It was impossible to take prisoners, we confined ourselves to protecting property. This street is a long way off the Triplicane general rice bazaars where most of the Police were concentrated according to orders. Two Lubbays concerned in the Oilmonger's Street loot were afterwards convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Having restored quiet in Oilmonger's Street, I went off to Triplicane bazaar where I heard the rice Mundies were being threatened. I got there about 11 A. M. There was a large crowd, about 1000 people. A Rice Munde was broken into and some grain taken away. I cleared the people out of the Munde and the owner closed it again. I did not attempt to take prisoners. It was all the Police could do to keep the crowd away from property. About 12 o'clock reinforcements arrived from the Commissioner's Office. The crowd had then greatly increased. The largest number present at any one time would be from 8000 to 10,000. Another Munde was broken into and a small quantity of grain taken. The Police cleared the crowd away and the owner sold all the rice he had at eight measures. No Police Officers told him to sell at this rate. He said it was better to sell than to lose all his rice. I said, "If you will sell, there are plenty of Police, I will protect you." By this time Inspector Ryan with a reinforcement of Mounted Police had arrived. Parthasardly Naidoo's Munde was broken into, and a small quantity of rice taken. The Police cleared the mob away, and he sold

rice afterwards at eight measures. Some Body Guard Sepoys bought from him in bags at eight Rupees a bag. A Lubbay came from Chetty Bagh and said his Munde was threatened, and that if he got protection he would sell at eight measures. I went there with some Police and he opened and sold. I said nothing about price. I neither persuaded nor dissuaded him. He said he was willing. Why should I interfere with him? It was coarse rice. Afterwards the Mundees near the Round Tannah were threatened, but the Police cleared the crowd away. There was a large crowd until 8 or 9 P. M., when the people gradually dispersed. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Ramahendra Row arrived in the bazaar about mid-day. He persuaded the merchants to sell. I did not hear him say anything about rates. No Police Officer to my knowledge told the merchants to sell at any particular rate. Rice was selling during the disturbance at different rates in different shops, six, seven, and eight measures. I did not see any Police Officer buying rice, but I heard that some of them did so to the extent of one or two Rupees. I did not see any large quantity of rice sold to any one person. Parthasardly Naidoo alone sold by bags; the rest sold by measures.

On the 7th September there was some crowd in the bazaars, but no attempt to loot. About 9½ A. M. nearly 100 boatmen came down in a body, probably with intent to loot, but the Police drove them off, and would not allow them to come near the Mundees. Everything passed off quietly that day. Rice was selling at 4½ to 5 measures. About 3 P. M., the European Troops arrived. They were relieved by Native Troops in the evening.

Jallia Naidoo, (Rice-seller of Triplicane), states—I sold rice on the 5th at 5½ and 6 measures the Rupee, and on the morning of the 6th at the same rate. I sold no rice in the evening of the 6th, and none on the 7th.

Police Officers did not tell me to sell rice at a certain rate. No Police Officer bought rice at my shop.

I sold no quantity larger than 4 Rupees worth to any one person.

No attempt was made to loot my shop.

Two or three days after the loot, I bought rice at the Bankshalls, and sold it again for 5 and 5½ measures the Rupee.

Punnasawmy Chetty, (Rice-seller of Triplicane), states—I sold no rice on the 5th, 6th, and 7th. I sold rice on the 8th at 5½ measures the Rupee.

Police Officers did not tell me at what price I was to sell.

Nagiah Naidoo, (Rice-seller of Triplicane), states—I sold rice at 5½ and 6 measures the Rupee on the 5th, and at same rate on the 6th.

I sold at the same rate whilst the crowd was in the street. There were plenty of Police Officers, Inspector, Jemadar and Darogah, and others to protect us. They said sell as cheap as you can, we will protect you; do not shut your shops.

I said the Deputy Commissioner, he said, don't decrease the quantity of grain, sell as cheap as you can, I will keep Police to protect you. I made no difference in the price after that.

I did not sell to any Police Officer in person on the 6th. I don't know whether I sold to their families or not.

I did not sell more than 20 Rupees worth of rice on the 6th to any one person.

On the 7th I sold at the same rate as on the 5th and 6th, being 5½ to 6 measures the Rupee.

Arnachellum Chetty, (Rice-seller of Triplicane) states—I was selling rice on the 6th September at the rate of 4½ measures the Rupee in the morning up to 12 o'clock, at 12 o'clock neighbours began to sell at 8 measures the Rupee, I did the same, the crowd threatened to break into the shop unless we sold at that rate.

No Police Officer told me to sell at the rate of 8 measures the Rupee.

The highest quantity I sold was about 2 Rupees worth to any one person on that day. I did not sell rice to any Police Officer on that day. Their families may have purchased without my noticing.

There were Police Officers present (amongst them the Deputy Commissioner,) I don't remember speaking to any of them, or any of them speaking to me.

I sold rice at 5 measures the Rupee on the morning of the 7th.

There was a report on the evening of the 5th that a boat-load of rice had been looted in the canal, we were afraid, and shut our shops, that led to a crowd assembling.

Parthasarady Naick, (Rice-seller of Triplicane) states—I was selling rice on the 5th at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ measures the Rupee. On the morning of the 6th up to 9 A. M., I sold at same rate, at that time I began to sell at 8 measures the Rupee, because there was a crowd.

No Police Officer bought rice from me on the 6th, none of them said anything to me about selling rice cheap.

I saw Police Officers at a distance from my shop, I did not observe what they were doing.

Whilst I was selling people got into my shop and took off $6\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees of rice.

The Darogah and Police came up, and dispersed the crowd.

Andiapen Naick, (Rice-seller of Triplicane) states—I was selling rice on the 5th September at $4\frac{1}{2}$ measures the Rupee. I sold on the morning of 6th up to 9 o'clock at the same rate; at 11 o'clock I returned from my house, the people in the crowd called out that other merchants were selling at 8 measures the Rupee, I then sold at the same rate.

No Police Officer bought rice from me at 8 measures; they did not tell me to sell at that price; I did not speak to any Police Officer.

I did not sell more than one or two Rupees worth of rice to any one man on the 6th.

I saw Police Officers about.

I did not lose any rice or other property.

I sold at 5 measures the Rupee on the 7th.

I have no complaint to make.

(Signed) A. M. D.

12th October 1866.

Saraputhy Moodelly states—I am a merchant in Triplicane High Road; I sold rice at $4\frac{1}{2}$ measures per Rupee on the 5th September. There was some noise created in the bazaar that evening by some vagabond boys. It was nothing particular. I was not there myself; this is hearsay. I sold all the rice I had on the morning of the 6th at $4\frac{1}{2}$ measures and then went home. I was not present during the disturbance.

For 15 days after that I sold no rice as none was brought from the interior.

No Police Officer told me to sell rice cheap on the morning of the 6th.

(Signed) C. S. H.

FOURTH DIVISION.

25th September 1866.

Constable Radford states—All was quiet at Mylapoor in the morning. At $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 went off to Royapett on report received. Saw Troopers Stoddart and Pope (I think from Royapett); some shops had been looted then, but I don't know how many. I protected a merchant while selling. He sold at 6 or 8 measures. I did not tell him at what rate to sell, but on his asking me, I said I believed rice had sold at 6 measures in Triplicane. No shops were looted after I came. All the looting was over before I arrived at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7. The people were trying to loot but we prevented them. Sales of rice went on in 2 shops between 7 A. M. and 12, protected by Police. There were about 2,500 persons, a great number of women and children too. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ P. M., all disturbance was over and most of the crowd had dispersed. When I arrived there were about 6 Mounted Police in Royapett bazaar. They were exerting themselves to keep the people away from the shops. During the row, I was struck with a piece of stone and wood, and some one tried to unhorse Constable Chitty. I did not see Inspector Judge in the Royapett bazaar all Friday. He might have come to the Tannah without my seeing him, but he did not come into the bazaar. There was no attempt at looting after the sale commenced in two shops. This was about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour after I arrived. I saw the Duffadar Major with an undress turban. He was exerting himself.

He said his turban had been torn off him and that he had been struck. I remained at Royapett till 8 P. M., on Saturday night. Then I returned to Mylapoor to the Jemadar's Tannah, and thence went to Lubbay Street where I saw Inspector Judge. I had not seen him all Friday and Saturday in Royapett. Young McNamara seemed to be laughing sometimes when trying to disperse the mob. He did not seem to me to be misconducting himself, otherwise I should have checked him. One man complained to me of having had his shop looted. I afterwards examined 7 or 8 shops that had been looted, but this had occurred before I arrived.

Jemadar Seevojee Row states—At $8\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. I went with Constable Radford from my Tannah at Mylapoor to Royapett. There was a large crowd in Mylapoor bazaar, but all was quiet and rice was being sold. When I arrived in Royapett eight or nine bazaars had already been plundered. None were plundered after my arrival. There were four or five Mounted Police when we arrived and two or three came afterwards. They exerted themselves to drive away the crowd. I remained in and near Royapett bazaar till $3\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. I then went to my Tannah where I arrived about 4 o'clock and thence to report to the Inspector whom I found in his house. I then returned to bazaar street. I did not see the Inspector there that evening. I had seen him in Bazaar street in the morning before starting for Royapett. I told him there was a riot in Royapett and that with his permission I would go there. Inspector Judge did not come to Royapett all day.

25th September 1866.

Duffadar Vencutringum states—The disturbance in Royapett bazaar commenced about $7\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. I was myself handled by the crowd so roughly, that I am not very clear what occurred, but I am sure that looting went on after the Constable and the Mounted Police arrived. I think Constable Radford arrived about 9. I did not see Inspector Judge all day. I should say the loot commenced about 7 and ended about 9. I don't think any shop was actually broken into after Radford arrived. About 7 o'clock there were two Mounted Police. These did their best to disperse the crowd, but when they went to one bazaar the mob rushed to another, and so on. I don't know if any looting took place after the reinforcements of Mounted Police arrived. I was too confused from the ill-treatment I had received. I only escaped from the mob by the exertions of the Mounted Police. There were six peons in the Royapett bazaar from early morning. Two of my Tannah and four from the Reserve posted there since the previous evening. About 9 the Jemadar arrived with other peons. Swarna Moodelly's house was looted after the Jemadar's arrival. I don't know if any other house was looted afterwards.

26th September 1866.

Duffadar No. 20, Ahmed Khan, states—At 6 A. M. on Friday 7th September, in pursuance of previous orders, I took two of my men to Bazaar street, Mylapore. I found the Jemadar there and the Duffadars and Naigues of other Tannahs with their men. There was then a small crowd, nothing much. About $7\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. a large crowd had assembled. There were many women and children. In others rice was selling at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 measures a Rupee. There was no attempt to loot a shop. I think the crowd may have gathered for that purpose. When it got hot about 10 or 11 o'clock the crowd began to disperse. By 12 or 1 there were very few of the crowd left. There was no disturbance that day; Inspector Judge came into Bazaar Street about $7\frac{1}{2}$ and remained till past 9. I saw him at a distance in Cutcherry Road about 12. I did not see him at any other time that day. I was in Bazaar Street and the vicinity looking after the shops all day long. At 8 P. M. I went to my own Tannah.

On Saturday, 8th September, according to the same order, I went with my men to Bazaar Street early. There was no disturbance all that day. I recollect hearing that the Jemadar had gone off to Royapett about $7\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. on the 7th. I did not see him go. The Inspector was then present.

(Signed) C. S. H.

Arnachella Moodelly states—I was in my bazaar, at Royapett about 7 A. M. on the 7th instant; I was selling rice; my shop was open; I sold about four Rupees worth of rice; about 2000 or

30th January 1867.

3000 persons were present ; I was afraid of that crowd and closed my shop about a quarter of an hour after I opened it. I remained close to the shop ; I saw 3 Mounted Police in the street, they stopped near my shop ; the people told the Mounted Police that there was rice in my bazaar, the mounted men replied in English. I don't know what they said, then five or six persons advanced, the rest of the crowd followed close behind, the leaders broke open the doors with stones, removed the parcels and carried off about the following quantities of Rice, &c.,—

80 Measures Rice, boiled.

40 „ Raggi.

30 „ Rice, raw.

1½ Maunds Chillies.

I was selling rice at seven measures per Rupee on the 7th. On the previous day I sold at the rate of six measures. I should not have lowered the price had I not been afraid of the mob.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Veerasawmy Pillay states—I was in my bazaar at Royapett, about 7 A. M., on the 7th instant ; my shop was closed ; a large crowd assembled ; four Mounted Police were in the street near my shop, the people told them there was rice in my bazaar, the Mounted Police said something in English. I don't know what it was. I then opened my shop and began to sell. I sold 25 Rupees worth of grain, rice, raggi, &c. No Police were near my shop, they were in the road ; at that time a number of persons rushed into the shop—they carried off

300 Measures Rice (boiled.)

80 „ „ (raw.)

60 „ Raggi.

also some chillies, &c., and the doors of the shop. The Police recovered one door.

I was selling rice at six measures per Rupee on the 7th, the day before I sold at 4½ measures per Rupee.

My general complaint is that my shop was not protected.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Vydelingam Iyer states—I was in the verandah of my bazaar, about 7 A. M., on the 7th instant ; my shop was closed ; a large crowd assembled. Some of my neighbours opened their shops, and I opened mine ; that was about 9 o'clock ; within 10 minutes of my opening the shop, about 50 persons rushed in. I ran away. Police were in the street. I did not speak to them, nor they to me. I did not hear the people address them ; the articles carried off were about

80 Measures Rice (boiled.)

20 „ Raggi.

20 „ Rice (raw.)

also the doors of the shop, and some tamarind, chillies, massalah, &c.

I was selling rice at 6½ measures per Rupee on the 7th ; the day previous, I sold at 6 measures per Rupee.

I have lost about 30 Rupees worth of things, that is my complaint.

The reason I did not open my shop early on the morning of the 7th, was because I was afraid of the crowd.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Iyahsawmy Moodelly states—I saw my shop all right at 6 A. M. on the 7th instant. I went to my house at that time, and returned to my bazaar at 7 A. M. When I reached the shop a mob of people were trying to force their way into the shop, they broke the door, got into the shop, and took away grain, tamarind, coriander, &c.

I saw the Royapett Duffadar and Talliar Naick trying their best to protect the shop, but they were beaten off ; the Duffadar was severely beaten and lost his turban.

The Mounted Police (three) were going along the side of the road, they were of no use to us.

There are about 25 shops in Royapett bazaar. About 12 of those were looted.

(Signed) A. M. D.

30th January 1867.

Chinniah Iyer states—I went to the bazaar at 6-30 on the morning of the 7th ; I saw a large crowd assembled ; I have three shops in Roypettah bazaar, one only was open ; I saw it open, and my man was selling rice ; I was afraid ; some stones were thrown and I went away.

I did not go near the shops till 7 A. M. on Sunday morning the 9th instant. The three shops were quite empty, doors, &c., gone.

My man was selling eight measures of rice per Rupee, both boiled and raw rice.

The articles taken were worth between 600 and 700 Rupees.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Thanapah Chetty states—About 8 A. M. on the 7th, I heard that people had assembled to break into my shop ; I went to my shop, it was closed ; I went up to the Mounted Police, who were in the street and said that there was no rice in my shop. They rode away.

I left the bazaar and did not return till about 11 o'clock ; the shop was open and all its contents had been carried off. The articles lost were tamarinds, chillies, ghee, pepper, gingely oil, lamp oil, tobacco, cocoanuts, and betel nuts. The door was broken, two panels were missing.

The value of the above things was 25 Rupees. I don't know the Inspector, or whether he was present or not.

I have no particular complaint. I was not present when the door was broken open.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Soorna Moodelliar states—I went to my bazaar at 6 A. M. on the 7th instant, sold 20 Rupees worth of rice, all I had, I then closed the shop.

About 7 A. M., a crowd of people broke into my shop, they passed through the shop into my house, and took away from thence—

80 Rupees... Cloths.

20 „ Paddy.

10 „ Rice.

2 „ Raggi.

Also brass pots, one door, receiving box. I recognized one man named Moonesawmy who broke into the house, he and a Sawyer, he has absconded. I sold at 6½ measures of rice per Rupee. My loss is about 200 Rupees. I saw Mounted Police in the crowd.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Govindoo Chetty states—I went to my bazaar at 7 A. M. on the 7th. I did open my bazaar and sold about 1½ Rupees worth of chillies, &c. I kept it open till 9 o'clock, when the mob rushed in and carried away salt, tamarinds, pepper, chillies, coriander seeds, jaggiri, sugar, ghee, value about 100 Rupees.

The Police, at the time the mob got into my shop, were at a distance looking after persons who were looting other shops.

The above things were thrown into the street. I did not leave the place, one man knocked my turban off, another took my cloth ; I resisted and got back the cloth.

The Police got back a box next day for me, it contained drugs, &c.

At 3 P. M., a woman came and told me that a man named Waddamullay, (now in Jail) with 100 others had come to break open my godown ; I ran to the place, and saw one Mounted Police man, I told him that I had no rice and asked him to go in and look, he got off his horse and went inside to see if there was rice, the mob went away.

I have no complaint to make except that I lost a hundred Rupees worth of things.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Veraragava Chetty states—I was selling rice and other things in my shop in Royapett bazaar, between 6 and 9 A. M. on the morning of the 7th instant ; shops had been looted before that time ; the first shop was looted about 7 A. M., and others subsequently ; about 9 o'clock there were Mounted Police, Talliars, and a great crowd of people in the street, the Talliars were overpowered, the crowd got into my shop, they carried off chillies, &c., value about Rupees 40.

The Foot Police did their best to restrain the mob; the Mounted Police came about 10 o'clock, they were of no use.

The mob came to my shop twice; the first time some Talliars, and five or six of my own people beat them off, and all they carried off was about 17 Rupees worth of rice, and baskets, that was about 10 o'clock; the second time they came was about 11 o'clock, then all the rest was carried off; Police were with me then, but they were too few to be of any use.

There are about 40 shops in Royapett bazaar. About 36 were looted. I know that there are 40 shops in the bazaar, including betel nut bazaar, &c., and that all but 4 were looted. I have inquired about it. Two persons, both named Vecrasamy Naick, residing in Pully Street, and Pulliar Covil Street, assisted in looting my shop. I have not complained against them to the Police.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Reshabanetu Nynar by Coopoo Chetty states—I opened my bazaar in Royapett 6 A. M. on the 7th instant, and sold 10 Rupees worth of rice and raggy at six and eight measures per Rupee respectively, that was all I had, so I left the shop open. The crowd came into my shop about 8 A. M., seeing it empty they said the things must have been taken to Reshabanetu Nynar's house.

They took a couple of measures and went off.

There were four or five hundred persons in the crowd, principally men and boys, there were not many women.

I saw no one use violence.

I do not know the Inspector, or whether he was present or not.

Many of my neighbours were amongst the crowd, but no one that I recognized entered the shop to loot.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Muninadu Mudelliar states—I reside in Ammiapa Street, Royapett. On the morning of the 7th, about 7 o'clock, I took half a Rupee and went to Royapett bazaar to buy rice; I found the shops shut; there was a large crowd of about 4000 persons. I went a short distance, and watched what was going on, six Mounted Police came along the road, two Mahomedans went up to them and spoke to them, they made signs to the Mounted Police by beating their stomachs, then the Mounted Police went looking at the shops; when they reached the south end of the street, the mob broke into the shops at the northern end of the street, at that time there were Police in the crowd pushing the people about and trying to disperse them, but they could not effect their object.

When the mob was carrying off the articles stolen, I did not see any Police Officers interfering with them.

The crowd was composed of men and some boys, not many women. I did not see any violence used by the crowd.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Moonesawmy Mudelliar states—I was in my shop in Royapett at 7 A. M. On the 7th instant, my shop was open, but having sold everything on the 6th, the shop was empty. I had a second shop close by, that shop was locked; about 10 A. M. a crowd of persons came up composed principally of Mahomedans and Pariahs, no women or boys that I saw. The men in the mob said nothing to me. I said that there was nothing in the shop, but they broke it open with stones and carried away three parcels, nothing else.

There were no Police near me, I saw them threatening the mob and trying to disperse them about twenty yards off.

I believe that this mob came to plunder; that they did not want to buy rice.

I saw one Mounted Policeman, the mob told him that there was rice in my bazaar which was locked, I told the mob in reply that it was as empty as the other, the mounted men said in English "open door" the people then rushed in and broke the door. I don't know whether the Mounted Policemen wanted them to break the door open or not. No violence to me or any one else was used.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Appasawmy Moodelly states—I live in Royapett bazaar; there was a great crowd there about 7 A. M. on the morning of the 7th; Mihamta Pilly, Arrack shop-keeper, asked me to remain in the Arrack shop to protect it. Whilst I remained there the Tannah Police Officers were endeavouring to disperse the crowd; about 7-30 A. M. two Mounted Police Officers came by, they rode up and down, they did not stop; I did not address them.

I next saw the mob breaking into some shops, I and my friend locked up the Arrack shop and left the place.

I returned at 11 A. M. and found the shop all right.

(Signed) A. M. D.

Extract from Police orders by Major C. S. Hearn, Tuesday, 2nd October 1866.

II. After the disturbances which took place in various bazaars on the 6th ultimo, and the special orders of the Commissioner on the subject, it was the duty of all Inspectors to be on the alert from early morning on the 7th, with a view to prevent the disturbances which there was too much reason to anticipate.

But Inspector Judge of 4th Division did not leave his house, even by his own account, till 6½ A. M. on the 7th, and the Mounted Police who were sent to patrol the bazaars, were kept pottering about the Jemadar's Tannah waiting for orders.

After the serious tumult in Triplicane on the 6th, it was obvious that Royapett bazaar was the most threatened spot, and there Inspector Judge should have been. But although Constable Chitty reported the gathering of a crowd shortly after 6 A. M., the Inspector did not proceed thither. When a report came that the bazaar was actually being looted, he contented himself with sending Constable Radford and the Jemadar, instead of going himself to the scene of disturbance, and, incredible as such negligence and apathy may seem, he did not visit the Royapett bazaar during the whole of Friday and Saturday. A bazaar was plundered, many houses and shops were broken into, and much property destroyed. Further riot was very possible on Saturday morning. In any case minute inquiry had to be made, and it was essential to reassure the Merchants, and restore confidence if possible. Yet, in such a condition of matters, the Inspector deliberately absented himself from the scene of grave riot and plunder within his own Division, he being the Officer responsible to direct measures for the safety and good of the public. Such conduct proves that Mr. Judge cannot be trusted to perform the duties of a Police Inspector.

But Inspector Judge has added to this misconduct another offence of the gravest nature in falsely reporting to the Commissioner that he divided his time on the 7th September between the Royapett and Mylapoor bazaars. Constables Radford and Chitty, Jemadar Seevajee Row, and the Troopers on duty state that they did not see Mr. Judge in the Royapett bazaar at all. The Duffadar Major of Royapett Tannah states the same.

Inspector Judge states that he did visit Royapett for a few minutes about 11 A. M.; that he spoke to a Peon, Mahomed Salah, and to a Talliar, Narrainsawmy; and that he saw the Mounted Police clearing away the crowd in the distance.

If this statement were true, it would still involve incredible carelessness and neglect of duty that Inspector Judge should content himself with merely looking at the scene of grave plunder where a crowd was still gathered, and return to Mylapoor without making any inquiry, without communicating with any of the superior Officers on the spot, and without attempting to provide any measures to restore order and confidence. And his written report to the Commissioner would still be highly disingenuous, since it is obviously intended to convey the impression that the Inspector was actively engaged with his Police in Royapett bazaar during at least a part of the day. But Peon Mahomed Salah and Talliar Narrainsawmy both deny having seen or spoken to Inspector Judge in Royapett that day.

The Commissioner, therefore, can only conclude that the miserable defence set up by the Inspector is equally false with his written report.

Inspector Judge has never given satisfaction to the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties.

He has been constantly reproved for carelessness and apathy. He has now shown himself to be absolutely incapable and untrustworthy in the highly responsible post of Police Inspector. Inspector Judge is reduced to the rank of Constable. (resigned).

FIFTH DIVISION.

4th October 1866.

Vencatasa Chetty states—When at home on Thursday afternoon the 6th, I heard there was a disturbance in Chintadripett bazaar. I ran there, found the doors of my shop broken open, and that rice had been plundered to the amount of 40 Pagodas. I reported this to the Police. I had left 40 Pagodas worth in the morning, and it was all cleared out. Next morning I got a fresh supply of 10 Rupees worth which I sold at six measures the Rupee. I did not sell to any Police Officer. I sold at six measures through fear. I don't know what others were selling at. I re-commenced selling four or five days afterwards at $4\frac{1}{2}$ measures. I don't know the names of the Police Officers to whom I reported my loss.

(Signed) C. S. H.

4th October 1866.

Ramanjooloo Naidoo states—I was not in Chintadripett bazaar on Thursday or Friday. I did not go to the bazaar till Sunday. Rice was sold in my bazaar by my Goomastah Ramasawmy Moodelly on Thursday and Friday at eight measures a Rupee, and on Saturday at six measures till all was sold out. I gave no orders to sell at these rates. My Goomastah told me it was because the people threatened. The Sepoys were there on Saturday, and after inquiry in the neighbouring bazaars, it was settled to sell at six measures.

(Signed) C. S. H.

Ramasawmy Moodelly states—I am Goomastah to Ramanjooloo Naidoo. I was present when the crowd was collected on Thursday afternoon, 6th September. About 2000 persons were collected, and there was great confusion. The door of Arnachella Moodelly's godown was broken, and about 20 maricals of rice plundered. The Police came up, two persons were apprehended, and the plundering was stopped. After this the mob went to Vencatasha Chetty's godown, and I heard that 30 Pagodas worth of rice was plundered. I did not see this myself. I also heard that Rungasawmy Naidoo's godown was plundered, but I did not see this. The Police exerted themselves to the utmost. By their assistance only our bazaar was kept from being looted. I opened the bazaar and sold at eight measures, because the crowd threatened to break-open our bazaars unless we sold. People cried out that Mundee people at Triplicane were selling at eight measures in the presence of the Jemadar and Peons. Consequently, we sold at the same rate. The Police told us to sell, but did not fix the price. No Police Officers or their families bought rice to my knowledge. The Sepoys bought.

There was a large crowd again on Friday. Finding that Arnachella Moodelly was selling at eight measures, I too sold at that rate from 8 till 12. I don't recollect any Police Officer purchasing. Some Sepoys came into the shops at 9 A. M., and forced me to sell 3 or 4 Rupees worth each at eight measures. There were 10 or 12. I don't know if they were Cavalry or Infantry Sepoys. The Police could not manage them. There were many others outside. The disturbance was stopped by the Sepoys coming. The Police exerted themselves greatly. No loot took place that morning.

(Signed) C. S. H.

Arnachella Moodelly states—I was in my bazaar on Thursday 6th. I received three bandy loads of rice and sold at $4\frac{1}{2}$ measures till 11 A. M., when I went home. I returned at P. M., on hearing of the disturbance. I was told that my shop had been plundered. A peon came and took me there. I found the doors broken. There had been some rice plundered, but the Police had stopped it. Five bags of rice were missing from the front of the shop. Each bag was worth 4 Pagodas. The Peons said "other people are selling at eight measures what do you say." The

Mounted Police and all were saying this. I consented and sold at the same rate. I cannot tell if rice was sold to Police Officers. I was concealed inside. People assisted in selling and taking money. I don't recollect if any Police Officers bought rice and paid for it two or three days afterwards. I cannot give the numbers of any Police Officers who told me to sell at eight measures. The Jemadar said "as the neighbouring bazaar people sell, so you also sell." The Jemadar received a wound on his throat and went away. He did not buy any rice. The Mounted Police were very active in their assistance. I have never up to this moment reported the plunder of five bags of rice to the Police. I thought it would be of no use. Three persons were apprehended and received stripes before our bazaars. I gave evidence before the Magistrate.

I sold on Friday at eight measures, because the rate had been fixed the previous day. We cannot deviate from it. There was no loot on Friday because we were selling freely. I sold all my rice out on Friday. Five or six days afterwards I re-commenced selling. Ramachendra Row came and advised us to settle amicably, and sell all at one rate, and so we all consented and sold at five measures. We bought at $5\frac{1}{2}$ measures. I don't recollect selling to any Police Officers on Friday. They often buy at my shops. They buy whenever they like and pay me when they receive their pay. Seven or eight Police Officers now owe me from 10 to 4 Rupees. Veerasawmy Peon of 2nd Division owes me. I have no dealings with the Jemadar or Darogah.

(Signed) C. S. H.

5th October 1866.

Rungasawmy Naidoo, (Rice Seller at Chintadripett) states—I opened my shop and sold rice at six measures the Rupee from 6 till 8 A. M. on the 7th, then seeing a large crowd of persons assembled, and that no Police but one peon was present, I shut up the shop and went home. I heard the shop was being looted about 11 A. M., I went to it and found the Sepoys had arrived, about 150 Rupees worth of rice was taken, 60 Rupees worth was left because the Sepoys had then arrived.

I have no particular complaint to make. Police Officers did not buy rice from me either on the 6th or 7th, they did not tell me to sell at a certain rate. The mob told me to sell at six measures the Rupee. I live in a bye Street, not in the Chintadripett Rice bazaar. I did not report my loss to the Police.

(Signed) A. M. D.

11th October 1866.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Inspector McNamara states—There was not the slightest symptom of uneasiness or disturbance in the different bazaars of the 6th Division previous to the 7th September:—About 7 A. M. on the 7th, a Mounted Policeman reported to me that a large crowd was collected at Shoolay. I went there and found a large crowd about 4 or 500. They were plundering a bazaar containing rice and paddy. I found that the Police and the owners had shut up a number of persons in the house. On opening the doors they all got away. There were women and children amongst them. The place had been cleared before they were shut up. They brought out no property with them. There seemed no use in trying to make prisoners of these people as the Police would not then have been able to protect other property. Some of them declared they had been shoved in by the crowd. I remained there till about 9 keeping back and dispersing the crowd. No other shop was looted at this time in the rice bazaar, but a house was plundered of grain and other articles in a street close by. A man was caught carrying away a bag of Rupees 192-8-0 from this house. The money was recovered but in the press the man escaped. Two bazarmen sold out all their rice while I was there. They sold at eight measures the Rupee, but it was inferior rice. I did not tell them to sell at that rate, but I suppose they were afraid. To my knowledge no Police Officers bought. The majority of the purchasers were Sepoys of the 41st N. I. About 9 A. M., I heard that the bazaars were being plundered near Perambore Lines. I sent to the Adjutant 41st N. I., for assistance and leaving the Jemadar and Native Police at Shoolay, I went to Perambore. There was no loot going on at this time at Shoolay. On reaching Perambore I found five little retail bazaars had been plundered. Some of the European and Native Officers of the

Regiment were on the Parade ground. The assembly had been sounded, and the Regiment was falling in. The Troops assisted the Police in clearing the crowd out of Perambore Bazaar. I then heard that a shop was being plundered in D'Mello's road. I went there and found that a shop had already been looted. The owners of four or five other shops opened and sold all the morning at eight measures the Rupee. I remained there till about 2 p. m., when there was no more rice to be sold and the crowd dispersed. About 3 p. m., I went by Narrainpolliem to Pursewakum arriving about 4 p. m. I found Mr. Dawes the Magistrate of Vepery Police Court. There had been some looting but everything was quiet when I arrived. About this time I received a note from the Commissioner telling me to send a European Constable to assist Mr. Dawes, if any one was available. A Trooper brought it, but there was no longer any occasion for assistance. I then went to New Town, all was quiet there though some shops had been looted. Constables Crosbie and Veale were on duty here that day. About 5½ p. m., I returned to Pursewakum. The crowd had almost entirely dispersed. The Police were still on the alert. I then went to the Commissioner's Office to report, and took with me a letter which the Commissioner had sent me to deliver to the Officer Commanding 41st N. I., in case I required assistance. I did not deliver it because the Troops had already been out and gone in again by 11 a. m. that day and I did not consider that there was further necessity for them. I delivered the letter that night by the Commissioner's order, and a Company was furnished early next morning and distributed in four different places in the 6th Division. A Havildar's Guard was posted in D'Mello's road all the night of the 7th. Every thing was quiet that night. Partial sales of rice took place next day in all the bazaars. I believe they sold about six measures, but there were different prices in different places. I have not heard of any case of a Police Officer interfering with the prices in my Division. No stones were thrown by any of the crowds and no person was injured. The majority were men but there were women and children amongst them. I entirely deny the statement made by Ellapah Chetty regarding a conversation with me at the Jemadar's Tannah on the morning of the 7th. I went straight from my house to Shoolay bazaar, and was not at the Jemadar's Tannah all day till 9 p. m. I did not see Ellapah Chetty at all.

(Signed) C. S. H.

5th October 1866.

Rungapa Chetty (Rice Seller of Pursewakum) states—I was selling rice in my shop at 9 a. m. on the 7th at the rate of 4½ measures per Rupee. The Tannah people told me to sell at eight measures the Rupee, I sold 20 Rupees worth at that rate, (no Police bought at that rate), disputes arose between the people about, some said they had paid money, but had not received rice, I thought it would be better to shut up the shop, and I attempted to do so, before I could manage it, the mob got in and carried off about eight bags of rice, raghee, gram, &c., valued at Rupees 200, and also a box which contained about Rupees 200 in cash. I mean by Tannah people above mentioned, an Acting Peon, who was doing duty at Pursewakum Station. Neither Duffadar nor any other Peon was present when the man told me to sell at eight measures the Rupee.

My neighbours were selling also at rate of eight measures the Rupee. It was understood to be the wish of the authorities, that we should sell at that rate, there was also a great crowd which had something to do with the reduction of price.

No Police were present when my shop was looted.

Ellappa Chetty (Rice Seller of Perriamettoo) states—I was selling rice in my shop at 7 a. m., at eight measures the Rupee, about 8 o'clock, I left to go to Chintadrepett, on my return I called at the Jemadar's Tannah at Perriamettoo, the Inspector and Jemadar were both present, I said, Sir, I am afraid, there is a large crowd, the Inspector replied, if you sell at eight measures the Rupee all well, but if not and you and the buyers fight, we shall inquire. I went on selling as before till about 10 o'clock, when the mob got into my shop and carried off about 50 Rupees worth of rice, also some padlocks and doors, &c. I have first stated, that I was selling rice at eight measures the Rupee at 7 a. m., before I went to Chintadrepett. That is not true, I did not sell till I came back from Chintadrepett, I sold at eight measures, because the Chintadrepett merchants were selling

at that price, and I told the Inspector that. No Police Officers bought from me on the 7th. I did not see any Mounted Police, the Foot Police came up immediately after the loot.

5th October 1866.

Mootoosawmy Chetty (Rice Seller of Perriamettoo) states—I was selling rice in my shop at eight measures the Rupee on the morning of the 7th, about 9 a. m., no Police bought rice at that rate, they did not tell me to sell at that rate, but the people in the crowd told me to sell at that rate, because the bazaar people in Chintadrepett and Rasapah Chetty Street were selling at the same price. About 10 a. m., my shop was open, when the mob rushed in and took away about 50 Rupees worth of rice, panels, &c.

I did not see any Mounted Police.

(Signed) A. M. D.

After my shop was cleared by the mob, they went to other shops, and then to my house in "Shekh Ali Subadar Street," from which they took about 2400 measures of paddy, and 800 measures of rice, in all about Rupees 460 worth.

The Police came running, and pushing about the people, pretending to disperse them. If they had endeavoured to assist us and had they made one or two arrests, we should have assisted the Police.

There were two Peons present.

Shunmogum Naick (Son of Govindoo Naick, Rice Seller of Pursewakum) states—I was selling rice in my father's shop at 8 a. m. on the 7th, at eight measures the Rupee, I told the people that I would sell at 5½ measures the Rupee, they said that several merchants were selling at eight measures the Rupee, I was afraid and began to sell at the same rate. No Police bought at that rate, no Police told me to sell at that rate. I sold everything that was in my shop. It was not looted. One man in the crowd was anxious to break open the door after I shut the shop, I gave him one Rupee. He has been prosecuted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. I saw no Mounted Police. No Foot Police were near my shop.

5th October 1866.

Chettapermal Moodelly (Conicopoly of Subbaputty Chetty) states—I was at the paddy godown in Choolai, from 6 to 10 a. m. on the 7th, the door was shut from 6 to 8 a. m., at the latter hour persons tried to force it open, some got over the roof and came into the yard, and thence to the door which they opened, about a thousand people came inside the house, they carried off a bag containing Rupees 630 in cash, Rupees 200 worth of paddy, Rupees 200 worth of gold jewels, brass and clothes about Rupees 100.

A bag containing Rupees 192-8-0 was recovered by the Police.

The mob was composed of men and boys, no women. I saw one Mounted Policeman and one Peon. After the loot the Darogah and other Police came up.

I prostrated myself to the Trooper. All he said was "go along."

I saw the Inspector in Shoolai Bazaar after the loot.

5th October 1866.

Soobrayloo Naidoo (Rice Merchant of Choolay Angalaman Covil Street) states—About 8-30 a. m. on the 7th, I saw Subbaputty Chetty's house and godown being looted, I was afraid and went to my godown in the same street. I opened the door and told the crowd to go in and take away the paddy, there was about 40 Rupees worth in the godown, I did not sell any that day.

I did not see any Mounted Police or Foot Police till after the loot.

I have no particular complaint to make.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

13th October 1866.

Inspector Soobaroyloo Naidoo states—There was no symptom of disturbance in my Division previous to the 7th September. On that morning at 7 a. m., news was brought to the

Jemadar's Station that a loot was going on at Audum Sahib's Street, Royapooram. I went there at once, and found the shops closed and rice scattered about on the pavement of the bazaar. There was a large crowd. I found that the crowd had pressed into two shops where grain was selling and had taken about 10 Rupees worth. The Police cleared away the crowd. The bazarmen re-opened and went on selling inferior rice at seven or eight measures. I suppose they sold at this rate on account of the crowd. I said nothing to them about price and I gave strict orders to the Police not to say a word on the subject. About 8 o'clock, I heard there was a loot in Kulmuntapum Road, Royapooram. I went there and found a large crowd but no loot. With the help of two Police Officers I dispersed the crowd. They ran away. I next heard that Washermanpett bazaar was being looted, I went there and found that one shop had been broken into, I sent for the Troopers from the Watergate. They arrived about 10 A. M., and with their aid I dispersed the crowd. The troopers worked well under me all day and were very useful. There were some Sepoys in the crowd who refused to move. I sent word to the Adjutant who sounded the Roll Call Bugle. The Sepoys then went away. The Adjutant and Quartermaster subsequently came and gave assistance. The Quarter Master superintended the buying of rice for the Sepoys at seven or eight measures. The merchants sold willingly at these rates. About 1 P. M. I heard of further disturbances at Kulmuntapum Street, I went there and found that three of the Southern Country people's houses had been plundered. Two boys had been slightly injured with stones and were sent to Hospital. There were a number of Lubbays and boatmen in the crowd. The Police dispersed them, thence I went to Tondiarpett where two petty shops had been plundered. There was but a small crowd. I dispersed it. Thence I went to New Washermanpettah where I found a crowd of about two hundred people whom I dispersed, two small shops had been looted. There was no further loot in my Division. Rupees 333 of property was lost in all. By 8 P. M., all was quiet. No troops came to my Division.

On Saturday morning crowds collected to purchase rice. Having got what they wanted, they went away. Rice was selling at six or seven measures according to quality. For two or three days these prices prevailed. Then they re-commenced selling at five measures. I suppose they sold cheap through fear. The day before the loot I warned Police Officers not to say a word about price according to the Commissioner's order. No Police Officers purchased at these rates to my knowledge. Of course, I should not know if their families purchased. The Police Officers themselves were all on duty. Tiles and brickbats were very generally thrown by the crowds on the 7th. They showed no disposition to loot property other than grain. After the 7th, the Division was quite quiet.

(Signed) C. S. H.

A.

Statement shewing particulars connected with the late Riots in the Town of Madras.

Statement showing particulars connected with the late Riots in the Town of Madras.															
Division.	Estimated number of mob collected.	Number of persons injured.	PLUNDERED.		PROPERTY.				PERSONS.					Remarks.	
			Shops.	Houses.	Lost.		Recovered.		Arrested.	Bailed by Police.	Summarily convicted.	Released by Magistrate.	Committed to High Court.		
1st Division...	275	...	4	...	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.					
2d do. ...	14,600	...	39	...	33	0	0	...			...	...	...	...	
3d do. ...	16,100	4	10	6	12,079	0	6	604	12	0	62	...	...	...	49
4th do. ...	6,400	...	9	4	380	15	0	26	12	0	16	...	10	1	5
5th do. ...	5,550	...	16	2	1,200	0	0	26	12	0	39	...	19	4	16
6th do. ...	2,740	4	69	9	762	14	0	38	4	0	59	6	24	2	27
7th do. ...	3,700	2	13	...	9,393	0	0	572	11	0	189	28	96	13	52
					333	0	0	10	11	0	14	...	...	...	14
Total...	49,365	10	160	21	24,182	3	0	1,279	14		379	34	156	26	163

B.

Statement of Prisoners disposed of by Magistrates on charges connected with the late Riots.

Charges.	DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.						Total Number of Prisoners.	Remarks.
	Flogged.	Fined.	Imprisonment.	Cautioned and Dismissed.	Released.	Committed to High Court.		
Dacoity.....	...	...	...	...	1	147	148	94½ per cent. convicted and committed for trial.
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
House breaking.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
Robbery.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Larceny.....	33	3	23	1	12	...	72	
Receiving stolen property..	2	...	...	...	...	5	7	
Possessing do. do.	27	7	26	7	8	...	75	
Attempting to steal.....	5	...	2	1	2	...	10	
Extortion.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Unlawful Assembly.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Riotous behaviour.....	2	10	2	2	...	...	16	
Assault.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	
House trespass.....	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	
Using threatening language	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Total...	72	21	59	11	27	169	359	

C.

Castes of Prisoners connected with the late Riots in the Town of Madras.

Castes.	Dacoity.	Attempt at Dacoity.	House breaking.	Attempt at do.	Robbery.	Larceny.	Receiving stolen property.	Possessing do.	Assault.	Riotous behaviour.	House trespass.	Unlawful assembly.	Attempt to steal.	Using threatening language.	Extortion.	Total.
Europeans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
East Indians...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brahmins...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rajpoots and Mahrattas.	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Naidoos, Chettys, &c.	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Moodellics and Vellalas	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	23
Janapawars...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Somaties...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vunniers...	19	...	2	...	4	1	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Buttens...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yeddiers...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shanars...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ooparas...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bearers...	1	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Christians...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8
Mussulmans...	7	...	1	...	118	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	34
Pariahs...	71	...	...	...	226	...	23	2	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	134
Korawars...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other low castes...	13	6	4	...	2	3	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Total...	148	7	2	7	3	72	7	75	4	16	4	1	10	2	1	359

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
30th January 1867.

D.

Callings of Prisoners connected with the late Riots in the Town of Madras.

Callings.	Dacoity.	Attempt at Dacoity.	House breaking.	Attempt at do.	Robbery.	Larceny.	Receiving stolen property.	Possessing do.	Assault.	Riotous behaviour.	House trespass.	Unlawful assembly.	Attempt to steal.	Using threatening language.	Extortion.	Total.
Labourers...	92	7	2	5	42	3	44	2	9	...	...	5	...	...	...	211
Sowcars ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shop-keepers and Tradesmen...	11	...	...	1	9	2	4	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	35
Sepoys ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Conicopolies ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Domestic Servants ...	7	...	...	...	1	10	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	25
Coachmen and Horse-keepers ...	22	...	...	...	1	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	37
Police Peons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Without occupation ...	14	...	...	...	6	1	17	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	44
Total.....	148	7	2	7	3	72	7	75	4	16	4	1	10	2	1	359

E.

Result of Cases connected with Grain Riots tried before High Court.

CASES.			PERSONS.			Per-centage of persons convicted.	Remarks.
Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
24	23	1	155	135	20	87	Fourteen were convicted on more than one charge, making total of convictions 149.

No. 320. ORDER THEREON, 30th January 1867, No. 177.

Representations having been made of misconduct on the part of some of the Police Force of the Town of Madras, during the prevalence of the grain riots in the early part of September last, the Commissioner of Police was directed to institute a thorough investigation into the matter, and submit his proceedings to Government. The letter above recorded contains the result of this investigation.

2. The Governor in Council has perused with interest the clear and full report of Major Hearn, and the thanks of Government are due to him for the searching and impartial manner in which he has conducted the inquiry. The Government concur in the conclusions at which the Commissioner of Police has arrived, and regard the result of the investigation as satisfactory. With the exception of certain instances of misconduct brought home to some members of the Mounted Police, there is no reason for attributing inefficiency or misconduct to the Police Force, who, as a body, acquitted themselves well, considering the suddenness with which the riots broke out simultaneously in all parts of the large and straggling town of Madras.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

all other cases No. 2630. *AD Judicib.*
From the Commissioner of Police.
27/17 November 1866.
For Order.
Major Hearn, in his report, has shown a
very full and complete account of the
behaviour of the Police
during the riots, and the
results of the inquiry.
I am satisfied that the
Police Force of the Town of
Madras, during the prevalence
of the grain riots, conducted
themselves well, considering
the suddenness with which
the riots broke out simultane-
ously in all parts of the
large and straggling town
of Madras.

I think that the mounted establishment is good in principle both for the safety of the individuals of the scattered capital and for the prevention and dispersion of assemblages. It must also, in my opinion, be admitted that a force composed of Europeans if well composed would be the most efficient and impregnable. I cannot however conceal my impression that the present force failed miserably to justify its existence on the occasion of the grain riots. I fear that the remarks of Mr Phillips on the character of the men who compose it are well founded and I agree with him that the views of the Municipal Commission of Major Keen ought to be taken with great respect in taking as to the expediency of maintaining the force. If maintained the strictest vigilance should hereafter be exerted in ascertaining the education, character, and physical qualities of those who are admitted to it. Rules in these respects should be laid down. N.P.

Judicial Department.

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PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following
letter from the Commissioner of Police
dated 17th Nov. 1866.

Order thereon 30 Decr. 1867 N: 17.

Representations
having been made of
misconduct on the part
of some of the Police
Force of the Town of
Madras during the
prevailance of the grain
riots in the early part
of September last, the
Commissioner of Police
was directed to institute
a thorough investigation
into the matter and
submit his proceedings

N.P.
B.C. 21 Sept 1866 N: 1469 p 10
B.C. 22 -- -- N: 1474

W.M.

to Government. The letter above recorded contains the result of this investigation.

2. The Governor in Council has perceived with interest the clear and full report of Major Hearn and the thanks of Government are due to him for the searching and impartial manner in which he has conducted the inquiry. The Government concur in the conclusions at which the Commissioner of Police has arrived and regard the result of the investigation as satisfactory. With the exception of certain instances of misconduct brought home to some members of the Mounted Police, there is no reason for attributing inefficiency or misconduct to the Police.

Police Force, who as a body, acquitted themselves well, considering the suddenness with which the riots broke out simultaneously in all parts of the large and straggling town of Durban.

8M

To the Commissioner of Police despatch 2/2

12 copies of letter
10 copies of despatch

Presented to Congress
February 23 of 1867
Sept 16 - 20 of 1867

Indian 1867. Department.

No. 127.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Dated, 21 January 1867.

21 Jan 1867

318. 220. 11

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