

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Jurial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 491

Press
Mis.

311-313

Dated 28-3-1918

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

25th March 1867.

Read the following papers :—

No. 311. From the Magistrate of Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Trichinopoly, 13th February 1867.

No. 8.

In the *Madras Times* of yesterday appears an article, censuring the procedure and remarks of the Deputy Magistrate here. The article has been, doubtless, drawn up from an Editorial which appeared in a petty paper here, called the *Trichinopoly Chronicle*, the Editor of which was the Vakeel for the prisoners in the case at issue. Upon the appearance of this Editorial, Ragoonath Row wrote me the following letter, and as the matter has now got into the Madras papers, I have the honor to

* Copy of *Trichinopoly Chronicle* forwarded with the decision printed therein.

forward copies of the letter with Ragoonath Row's decision* in the case for the information of Government. It will be

seen that the accused, to serve ends of their own, wilfully cut through the large protecting dyke of the adjoining village, which was thereby not only swamped, but also rendered liable to still further damage from the extensive Coleroon bank having been breached by the wanton mischief of the accused parties in thus cutting the first bund. The fine may appear heavy, but it was only proportionate to the loss Government had sustained by the destruction of these two Government works. I may add, that I cannot help thinking the proprietor of the *Trichinopoly Chronicle* drew up this article with a view of shewing what immense advantages his present and future clients can derive from their employing one who, like himself, exercises the double functions of Vakeel and Editor. Thus, although this case was lost in the Magistrate's Court, where he acted as the Vakeel, he can now come forward as Editor, pending the appeal, and shew how, as he avers, his clients have been unjustly dealt with. The Government know Ragoonath Row's qualifications and character too well for me to have any occasion for speaking thereon, and I need only affirm that I am of opinion the statements made against him by the Vakeel-Editor are as false as those made against me.

From the Deputy Magistrate, Trichinopoly, to the Magistrate of Trichinopoly, dated Trichinopoly, 23rd January 1867, No. 18.

With reference to the report of a case tried by me, published in the *Trichinopoly Chronicle* of 23rd instant, I beg to bring to your notice that in it there are many incorrect statements.

2. The following in particular are entirely false :—

“As all the witnesses were Christians, they were not considered as worthy of credit, as the Deputy Magistrate said he would not believe any Christian's evidence.” I said nothing of the sort.

Mr. Salisbury cited Section 776 of Norton's Law of Evidence in support of this argument, and observed that, although he was of opinion that the evidence for the defence was credible, viewed by such test as the law provided, *yet if simply on the grounds of the witnesses being Christians they are unworthy of credit, as the Court was pleased to observe once or twice during their examination, it would be a matter of much regret to him.*”

The words in italics were not stated by him in Court, nor did I say what he makes out to have been stated by me twice in the examination.

“As regards the Overseer, he should say that he contradicted and perjured himself most grossly, and was a disgrace to the Department to which he belonged.”

The words in italics were not said by me, although I said that his evidence was contradictory.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
25th March 1867.

3. The fact of the Reporter, Editor, and the Vakeel of the caste party being the one and the same person, gives rise to such misrepresentations from sinister motives, and I am sorry that Mr. Salisbury is not above such practice.

No. 312. From the Magistrate of Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Trichinopoly, 26th February 1867, No. 12.

In continuation of my letter to Government, dated the 13th February 1867, No. 8, I have the honor to forward the accompanying Proceedings of the Sessions Court, upholding the Deputy Magistrate's decision on appeal.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sessions Court of Trichinopoly, under date the 23rd February 1867.

Read again petition presented by Messrs. J. M. Salisbury and J. B. Salisbury, Agents for prisoners in Case No. 160 of 1866, on the file of the Deputy Magistrate R. Ragoonath Row.

Read also the record forwarded by the Magistrate of Trichinopoly with his letter dated 18th February 1867.

This is an appeal by the prisoners from the sentence of the Deputy Magistrate, convicting them of having committed mischief, and directing that they should pay a fine, the 1st, 6th, and 7th prisoners of Rupees 200 each; the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prisoners of Rupees 100 each; and the 5th prisoner of Rupees 500, or in default be imprisoned rigorously for one month.

2. The facts are that the prisoners are the inhabitants of the village of Pareavalacherry, while the witnesses 1 to 4 for the prosecution are the inhabitants of the adjoining village of Adiathamungalum. Both these villages it appears, as represented at the appeal hearing, lie between the Coleroon river and the Ayen Voikal, and a cross bank runs from the Coleroon bank to the bank of the Ayen Voikal and separates the two villages the one from the other; the prisoners' village, Pareavalacherry, being the highest up and to the west of Adiathamungalum.

3. It appears that there were very high freshes in the rivers and the prisoners' village was partly under water, which, owing to the high level of the river, could not run off as usual.

4. The charge is that the prisoners, in order to relieve their lands, cut the cross bank and inundated the village of Adiathamungalum, doing damage to the extent of Rupees 400 or 500, and also by the sudden rush of water breached the Coleroon bank, the cost of repairs necessary for the cross bank and for the bank of the Coleroon being estimated at Rupees 1000.

5. Now I think that there can be no doubt that the breach in the cross bank could not have been caused by the villagers of Adiathamungalum, for they would not have injure themselves, and it is also evident from the record that the breach of the cross bank did benefit the prisoners' village by draining off the water standing in their fields.

6. The points in the case are, I think, 1st, did the breach in the cross bank occur accidentally or was it made intentionally by any persons; 2nd, were the prisoners those who cut the bank.

7. The Deputy Magistrate was of opinion on the evidence that the breach was caused by the prisoners, and on a careful perusal of the record I can see no reason to differ from that finding.

8. The appellants have not been able to assert that the evidence does not warrant such a finding, if the evidence is to be believed, but the argument of the appeal is that the Deputy Magistrate was much biased and interested in the case, and that he had prejudged it before trial.

9. Doubtless if it could be shown that the Magistrate did take a personal interest in the case there would be good grounds for hesitation in affirming the conviction; but I cannot see that the Deputy Magistrate has been unduly biased.

10. That he took a personal interest in the case there is no evidence. He is in no way connected with either party, nor with either village.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
25th March 1867.

11. It is stated that he has stated in his judgment that he was obliged to act as prosecutor. But I do not think that the words mean more than that he was bound to do his utmost to elicit the truth, and there being no public prosecutor that he had to conduct the examination of the witnesses to some extent himself.

12. It is to be observed in this case that, besides the injury inflicted on the villagers of Adiathamungalum, the Government have suffered loss to the extent of Rupees 1000, and the Deputy Magistrate's remarks do not amount to more than that, as an Officer of Government, he is bound to try and discover the offenders, if any; but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Deputy Magistrate had any ill-feeling towards the prisoners, or that he in any way benefited by convicting the prisoners.

13. Some stress is laid on the remarks of the Deputy Magistrate on the evidence of the 6th witness for the prosecution, an Overseer in the Department Public Works. It is, I think, to be regretted that the Deputy Magistrate referred to what the Overseer had stated to him prior to the trial. Whatever he then stated was no evidence in the case, and it would have been more satisfactory, perhaps, if the Deputy Magistrate had confined himself to the record, the more so as if any presumption is to be drawn from the two statements of this witness, it is that the statement made on oath is true and not the former one.

14. But after all, this witness' evidence is only evidence of opinion, and is not sufficient to throw total discredit on the direct evidence of the witnesses 1 to 4.

15. It was suggested that the villagers of Adiathamungalum caused the breach in the cross bank by cutting the Coleroon bank; but this seems to me most improbable. It is said the cut was made to drain the water into the river, and if so, the cut would have relieved the cross bank instead of breaching it, and the evidence rather tends to show that the breach in the Coleroon bank is below the cross bank, and therefore, even if made, could not have added to the water standing in the prisoners' village which is situated higher up.

16. As regards the evidence for the defence, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be unsatisfactory as found by the Deputy Magistrate.

ORDERED that an extract from the Proceedings be forwarded to the Magistrate of Trichinopoly, together with the records, for his information and communication to the Deputy Magistrate.

(True Extract).

(Signed) F. M. KINDERSLEY,
Acting Session Judge.

No. 313.

ORDER THEREON, 25th March 1867, No. 491.

To be recorded.

(True Extract).

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

TRICHINOPOLY CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING PRICE TWELVE RUPEES PER ANNUM.

VOL. II.]

TRICHINOPOLY:—WEDNESDAY 13TH FEBRUARY 1867.

[No. 7.]

Advertisements.

THE TRICHINOPOLY CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ADVANCE RATES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Per Annum exclusive of postage	12	0	0
Per Month do.	1	0	0
Per Annum exclusive of postage	15	0	0
Per Month do.	1	4	0
Single copies	0	4	0
Back numbers	0	6	0

Public Servants whose salaries do not exceed 25 Rupees per mensem, and non-commissioned Officers and European soldiers of the Regiment, will be charged at half rate of Subscription exclusive of postage, provided that the reduced rates are paid in advance.

Subscribers desiring to remit their subscription before the 15th of the month will be charged for at the arrears rate.

No advertisements allowed for broken periods of a month.

Subscribers in the Mofussil, to whom it may be convenient, may send the amount of Subscription in half annas, or one anna Postage stamps; Stamp of greater value are not required.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

4 As. per line with the customary advertisement of 50 per cent to the Trade.

For others the charges are:—

4 As. per line for a first insertion

3 do. do. Second do.

2 do. do. Third do.

Where no specific directions regarding the number of insertions accompany advertisements, they will be inserted and charged for accordingly until countermanded.

Notification.

Notice is hereby given that upwards of two lacs of Rupees worth of property consisting of Gold ornaments set with precious stones, Jools and Jewels of various sorts attached in execution of the Decree in Original Suit No. 3 of 1865 on the file of the Civil Court of Tanjore (Kistnaji Kesava Pandit versus H. H. M. Kamalshah Boyi Sahiba and 14 other Boys Sahibas) will be sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Nazir of the said Court on the 25th and following days of March 1867 commencing each day at 11 A. M. Sundays excepted.

R. DAVIDSON,

Acting Civil Judge.

Tanjore, 7th February 1867.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned Company, beg to inform to Messrs. Cartens and Gentry, that we are prepared to supply various sorts of Cigars—on suitable and liberal terms.

B. CHINNASAWAMY & CO.

Trichinopoly, 7th January 1867.

Office.

With reference to the Notice published in the *Trichinopoly Chronicle* dated 24th November last by one Woodman Sah Maharaj, in the service of the Railway Company, the undersigned hereby notifies that the said Notice is a fraud and that she, as the eldest and only daughter of the deceased Crany Bawa Sah formerly residing at Penang, is, according to the Mohammedan law, the nearest kin and heiress to the estate of the deceased. All persons therefore having claims upon, or being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the late Crany Bawa Sah are hereby requested to prefer their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned.

MAHOMED BEEBEE,

Daughter of the late

CRANY BAWA SAIB.

Necapattam,

24th Decr. 1866.

NOTICE.

A Furniture Room has been opened from the 1st Instant in the premises occupied by the *Chronicle* Press, where the undersigned is prepared to receive furnitures of every description for Auction or Commission Sale.

J. M. SALISBURY.

Trichinopoly 1st November.

NEW AND MOST VALUABLE MEDICINES.

OF GRIMAULT AND COMPANY,

Chemists H. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Paris.

For *hæmorrhoids* and *incurable diseases*.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimalt's Syrup of Iodized

Horse-Radish.

Price 3 Rs. a bottle—Cash.

PREPARED by Grimalt and Co., Chemists of Paris, according to the certificates of the physicians of the Paris hospitals, detailed in the *Trinited* directions, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofulous, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atrophy, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is a most powerful depurative. It is known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, like *Iodide of Potassium* and the *Iodide of Iron*, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands. Dr. Cazenave of Saint Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in diseases of the skin, to be taken with his Pills mentioned above. This Syrup of Iodized Horse Radish is a capital adjunct to Dr. Leary's Phosphate of Iron.

No more Consumption.

Grimalt's Syrup of Hypophosphite

of Lime.

Price 2 Rs. a bottle—Cash.

This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting, during pregnancy and sea-sickness.

Grimalt and Co.'s Digestive Elixir

of Pepsine.

At 3 Rupees a bottle—Cash.

Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather, the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes, the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are indigestion, inflammation of the stomach, general emaciation and bowels, and in females, anorexia, and the elixir of Pepsine, speedily cures all such diseases and prevents vomiting during pregnancy and while out sea-voyaging.

No more poverty of the blood and pale complexion.

Dr. Leary's Phosphate of Iron.

2 Rs. a bottle—Cash.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anemia, and aversagously superinduces *Carbocatione of Iron*, *Iron returned by Hygiene, Lactate of Iron*, *the Pills of Potassiumate of Iron* and *Iodide of Iron*.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris, recommend the phosphate of Iron, to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over-anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility and prostration of blood. It is the only preparation, which possesses the most delicate and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

No more Capripin and Culebra.

Grimalt's Capsules and Liquid Extract of

Matric Vegetalis.

At 3 Rs. and Rs. 2 a bottle—Cash.

Pamphlet on the use of Matric and cure of the disease, 8 Annas each, Cash.

Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Capripin and Culebra. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT.

In Paris at Grimalt & Co. 45 Rue Richelieu; in London, at Mars & Son 11 Abchurch Lane; in Madras at Barrat & Co., and at every good chemist.

Celebrated French Medicines

RAPID AND CERTAIN CURE

OF

Diseases of the Heart, Dropsy, and Affections

of the Chest & Throat.

LABELONYE'S SYRUP OF DIGITALIS.

AND

LABELONYE'S DIGITAL GRANULES

(PILLS).

Obtained by the most celebrated Physicians

of France and Europe, and answerably

proves their

Thirty Years' Success!

Certain Remedies.

In case of Heart disease, various Palpitations

Dropsy in its various forms, Asthma and

Chronic Catarrh, Hooping Cough,

Bronchitis, &c., &c.

General Dept.

In Paris, at Labelonye & Co. Chemists,

In Madras, at Barrat & Co.

Diseases of the Skin,

SCROFULA, and SYPHILIS effectually

treated and promptly cured

BY THE

HYDROCOITILE GRANULES (PILLS).

THE HYDROCOITILE GRANULES HAVE BEEN FOUND

TO BE

Remarkably Successful.

Both in France and in India, in the treatment of

Ringworm, Chronic and Acute Syphilis

Symptoms, Leprosy, Scrofulous and other

Ulcera, Confirmed Rheumatism, &c.

General Dept.

In Paris, at Labelonye & Co. Chemists,

In Madras, at Barrat & Co.

Gelis and Conté's Dragees

(PILLS)

ARE A

Certain & Infallible Remedy

FOR

Chlorosis (Green Sickness) Weakness and

other Complaints.

Rescuing the

POORNESS OF BLOOD.

This Medicine is APPROVED by

The Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris

General

In Paris, at Labelonye & Co. Chemists

In Madras, at Barrat & Co.

Primary and Secondary

Symptoms.

Promptly and effectually removed

BY

LABELONYE'S CURE AND CAPRY

DIAGEES (PILLS)

(CURETINES).

General Dept.

In Paris, at Labelonye & Co. Chemists

In Madras, at Barrat & Co.

MITCHELL & Co. will undertake

to execute Masonic Jewels both for the

Officers and the M. M. P. M. and R.

A. degrees,

MITCHELL & Co. will receive order

for making up GOLD & SILVER

JEWELRY, drawings

on tale and

Ivory.

Notice.

The undersigned has open-

ed a Cask of gold English

Salt Pork and Beef which are

sold in pieces of five lbs or

thereabouts each, at the

following rates:—

Pork... 12 Annas per lb.

Beef... 8 do

Trichinopoly 4th Feb. 1867.

J. M. SALISBURY,

Chronic Press.

THE CHRONICLE

The above Establishment is situated in the

premises at the back of Messrs. Woodman

Sah's Shop, where Book and Job Work will be

executed with neatness and dispatch on mo-

derate terms.

ALSO

BOOK BINDING

As forming an indispensable addition to

Printing, will be executed in all its branches.

All orders addressed to Mr. J. M. Salisbury

Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORA-

TION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

AUGUST 30, 1851.

Tail up Capital £1,500,000.

Reserved Fund £444,000.

NEGAPATAM AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation draws on London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney, and issues Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Spain, the Continent of Europe, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on *Fixed Deposits*, for amounts not less than Rs. 200, at the following rates, viz.

On deposit receipts repayable at 3 months' notice 3 per cent.

" do do do 6 do 4 per cent

" do do do 12 do 5 per cent

Notice may be given at the time of depositing, or at any time of depositing, or when the amount is required to be remitted to England, or elsewhere, in the drafts of the Corporation.

Current Deposit accounts, withdrawable by Cheques (without notice), bear interest at 2 per cent on daily credit balances between Rs. 500 and Rs. 50,000; no Commission being charged on receipts or disbursements.

REMITTANCE.

Family and other remittances are made free of charge, for constituents at current rates of Exchange. It is requested that all communications may be addressed, and Bills and Honorary made payable to "The agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation," also that applicants for Drafts will give in full, the Christian names and addresses of the payees (to whom if desired, the Drafts will be forwarded direct).

COMMISSION.

The Corporation charges a commission of 1 per cent, (and postage) on collection of Bills when India, and 1 per cent for procuring remittances into India.

No privilege is made by the Corporation for receiving *Government Paper* and other securities into safe custody, nor for drawing Interest and Dividends to be lodged to the credit of Constituents' accounts or on remittances; 1 per cent, is charged at the amount of Securities given out of custody, and on their purchase and sale (except when the Corporation) Enhancement of Government Paper is procured for Constituents without charge.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.

From ten till three, (on Saturday from ten till one) o'clock.

W. F. GORDON.

Actg. Agent.

Fort St. George Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING, 5TH FEBRUARY 1867.

The undersigned Gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. H. Dwyer, Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, for 15 months, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under Sections XI and XX, of the Revised Code, preparatory leave under Section XVIII of the Revised Code, and Absentee Rules.

Mr. E. Storr, Head Assistant Collector of Coinaltors, sick leave for one year, to proceed to Europe, under Section 11, and ten days preparatory leave, under Section 18 of the Revised Code, and Absentee Rules.

His Excellency the Governor in council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Thomas Alexander Nicholas Chase, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Munich on leave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Russell, Staff Corps to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Class, in Calcutta.

C. Sreenivasa Mudali, Acting Tahsil Sheristadar of Palnampur, in the District of North Arcot, to act as Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Palnampur.

Mr. William Frederick Hathaway, to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Irvine on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry William Ellis, to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, during the employment of Mr. Brant on other duty, or until further orders.

Yembakam Sittama Ayyangar, to be Superintendent of Stamp, Educational Department.

Mr. Henry Biddlewell Origg, B. A., Madras Civil Service, to act as Inspector of Schools, First Division, during the absence of Mr. Bowers on leave, or until further orders.

Public Department.

Surgeon J. M. Joseph, M. D., Acting Zillah Surgeon of Madure, and Native Surgeon Bala Madali, Acting Civil Surgeon of Tallicherry, to have charge for the District Jails at Jillass stations.

Public Department.

Captain James Verduyn, R. E., to act as Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, during the employment of Lieutenant Trail on other duty, or until further orders.

Public Department.

Under the provisions of Section 81 of Act XIII of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned Officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in the Districts specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant W. H. Hodges, Acting Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly.

Lieutenant F. R. Trevor, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, Tinnevely.

Public Works Department.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Lieutenant J. F. Derwent, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer of the Second Grade, from the Malabar to the Madras District.

Judicial Department.

Major A. B. Marack, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment as Assistant Magistrate of Trichinopoly, and his services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

K. R. Krishna Menon, Principal Sudder Ameen of Tallicherry, assumed charge of the Court from Mr. F. F. Pereira, on the 20th ultimo.

Under Section XXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Pennel Ahmed Cole, Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Periodical and Borani Taluqs, in the District of Coimbatore, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, and under Section 412 with the power to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd Class stationed within his division.

Public Department.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Rev. R. C. W. Habao, M. A., Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, privilege leave for one month, from date of granting his station, under Section XXVII of the Revised Code, and Absentee Rules for Chaplain.

Under Section XXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Pennel Ahmed Cole, Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Periodical and Borani Taluqs, in the District of Coimbatore, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, and under Section 412 with the power to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd Class stationed within his division.

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Enclawin a letter
to the Chief Secretary to
Govt. Dated 19th Feb
1967 No 5.

THE TRICHINOPOLY CHRONICLE

Mean daily maximum..... 80.1
Minimum..... 70.6
Maximum Temperature observed..... 92.2
Minimum..... 66.3
Mean temperature of Evaporation..... 73.2
Mean Dew-point..... 68.2
Degree of Humidity Saturation 100..... 59.4
Prevailing Winds..... N. by E. & N.E.
Depth of Rain fall in Inches..... 0.70
Weather fine, partially overcast, light breezes commencing at sunset, one shower of rain during week on the evening of the 4th Instant.

CONTRACT.—It is with much regret that we have to notice the death of Mr. Paul Rodrigues which happened at his own residence at 1 P. M. on Monday the 4th Instant. We have no doubt that not a few will lament his loss at Nagotham where he has been for a long time well known. Till very lately he was employed under the Great Southern of India Railway Company as Chief Book-keeper, and was known as an excellent Accountant, and from the various other ways by which he made himself useful he became popular. He was also known as the Practical Indian Gardener, and was much esteemed by many of the gentry who used to visit his "Rose Cottage." He leaves behind him a large family and a wide circle of friends to bemoan his irreplaceable loss.

DROWNING.—Last Friday morning the dead body of an aged native man, was discovered drowned in a well in Nuniaga Street, Worriore. An inquest was held on the body, at which the following particulars were elicited:—The deceased had been on the previous night supplied with certain of his relatives who resided at Worriore, when he had been drinking freely. After supplying the poor fellow was making his way to his own quarters, when he came near the well in question, and not taking due heed put a step on the brink of the well, and was instantly precipitated into it. There was a severe contusion on the back portion of the head, probably caused during his fall. A verdict of "Accidental Death by Drowning" was returned. While noticing this occurrence, we cannot but point out the imprudence of the authorities in allowing the well in question to exist. Situated, as it is, in the centre of a road which is frequently used by passengers, and having no wall round it, it is not difficult to conceive, how accidents, such as the one now noticed, are likely to occur, and that we now notice, we would call the attention of our Municipal Commissioners to the Nuniaga well, and trust for the sake of humanity a repetition of the accident may never more be repeated.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.—A few nights ago a burglary of this nature occurred at Worriore in a house not far from the Police Station. The house in which the burglary was perpetrated belonged to a wealthy Muslim Merchant, and was used to store money and other valuables. A circumstance which seems to have been known generally among the neighbours. On the night in question the windows and doors were as usual bolted and locked, and the owner of the house, having contrived to effect an entrance into the building by breaking open a window, and left to anything at all was known of what they were about, carried away three boxes, two of which contained money, and one, a quantity of jewels amounting in the aggregate to the value of Rs. 500. The burglar, after having secured the money &c. went to the room in which the money &c. was stored, and found to the infinite dismay of the property misers, that the Police shortly after arrived and after some search found the stolen boxes in the Roman Catholic Grave yard, in the neighbourhood, but minus the jewels.

REMARKS ON WOMEN.—Worriore seems of late to have become famous for its Thieves and Burglaries, and the present state of things is said to be so bad, that for the past few days we are told people residing in that locality are actually obliged to keep awake, in order to secure their property. On the 4th Instant it is reported, no less than four cases of Burglary were committed in four different houses, simultaneously, in three of which the burglars were successfully in accomplishing their object, and in the other, after effecting an entrance, carried away articles to the value of a couple of Rupees. We would advise the Police to be a little more vigilant in this quarter, and exert themselves in capturing these pests to society.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—During the past week there were no cases of importance tried in this Court. There were two cases of Nisance disposed of on Monday last, in which a woman employed in the Civil Court was indicted in the sum of two and a half Rupees, and two native women in eight Annas each. There was also another case tried, in which one Ruthum Mudali, a Bhatt, in the service of Mr. Perrinsamy Mudali, Collector in the service of the Police, was charged, under Section 48 of the Police Code, by a Constable with keeping his cat on the Public thoroughfare at the Footstool Bridge, thus causing obstruction. His Worship fined the Bhatt Collector one Rupee. He was also fined another Rupee for not attending. The Court at the hour he was summoned to appear.

U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS.—An Unconvenanted Civil Service Examination, General Test, was held here in the Public Rooms on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, under the supervision of Mr. Letam, the Assistant Collector, and Mr. Shesha Iyengar, Head Master Normal School. The number of Candidates who presented themselves for the Examination amounted to about a hundred, the whole of whom were natives.

MOFUSSELI JUSTICE!
Mofusseli justice is often sneered at, and the law humanities in up-country stations are few.

Court. The prisoner was daily apprehended by the Police in the morning, and while his preliminary trial before the Sub Magistrate was about to go into, the prisoner, who was confined in the Sub Jail of Kullai, made his escape through the thatched roof of the Jail with a pair of trousers who was also under confinement. At the time the prisoner fled not guilty to these offences, and said that a certain Head Constable took him out of the Jail and permitted him to roam at large. The Assessor pronounced him guilty, and His Honor deeming with them, sentenced the prisoner for the first offence to eight, and for the second to a further term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

BEING FOUND IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—In this case a village Munsiff was arrested for the above offence. In May last a large decoy had been committed in the time near the Dhobey path of Boottor, since the occurrence several warrants were issued for the apprehension of the decoy, and on several occasions large numbers of them were arrested, of whom some were sentenced by the Sessions Court and others released. In the present case some of the articles belonging to the decoy and kept to have been stolen on the occasion was found in the possession of the prisoner. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said that most of the property produced in Court and identified by the barter as his, really belonged to him, but the rest of the property he knew nothing about. The Court finding the prisoner not guilty acquitted him.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY 7TH FEBRUARY.
DECOY.—This day Chinnasabailly, Munsiff, and 10 other natives pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with the above offence, alleged to have been committed on the night of 4th January in the houses of Muttu Reddy and Veeranna Chinnappillai. The Prosecution was conducted by Major Hearn, assisted by K. Streveras, Iyer, the Public Prosecutor. Some of the prisoners were defended by Mr. J. Yettie and two native Vakils.

FALSE EVIDENCE.—The same prisoners were next arraigned for this offence, which arose from the circumstances mentioned in the first case. It further appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that they gave evidence to support the false charge of murder against the village Munsiff, son-in-law, during the investigation of the case by the Magistrate. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to a further term of one year and two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Brown; witness then attempted to seize the prisoner by laying hold of his cloth, but he let it go and took to his heels. In the cloth which was left back, two native jewels, recognised by the person robbed in the decoy, were found knotted. Constable Balachandran apprehended Muttu Reddy, who was kept as the Approver in this case. Constable Hogg brought a dog and said that the prisoner he chased, dropped it and ran away. Constable Pitchaiah brought 2 sticks, a sling and a chain and said they were dropped by another decoy whom he chased. Witnesses had also beaten another decoy who rolled among the thorns and escaped. Witnesses next morning went to Valluhal where he saw 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th prisoners apprehended, and was told by a Head Constable that these prisoners were apprehended at night, and that the Superintendent, who had just left, told him to inform witness of all that occurred that night. Among the men apprehended, the 7th prisoner presented a vivid appearance all over, and on being questioned by witness, he at one time denied and another confessed to being the man who had been beaten and who had escaped from him the previous night. The prisoners were sent up to the Serrungum Station, and witness subsequently received an express report from the Serrungum Station, stating that a decoy was committed in Muttu Reddy's and the Village Munsiff's houses on the night of the 4th January in the village of Devanangalam; that he thereupon went and saw the houses in the village alleged to have been robbed. The 1st witness was much hurt; and from the information he got, he then searched for Colcondan and ultimately found him secreted in a very secure place in a well belonging to him where he had also discovered the 11th and 12th prisoners on the 10th. He subsequently searched their houses but found no property there.

This witness was then subjected, like the others for the Prosecution, to a tedious cross examination by the *trial* of Vakils for the Defence, a proceeding which occupied much of the Court's time. Nothing new or material to the case was however elicited from their cross-examination. Several Police Constables and the Superintendent, Major Bates were also examined, and they deposed to the circumstances of the capture of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 11th prisoners. The 1st prisoner was seized by one of the Constables, but he managed to escape, and was pursued by the constable he indicated a very severe injury on his leg with a stone, but was apprehended the next day at Serrungum. The 9th prisoner who was also seized that night likewise succeeded in escaping, by jumping down from the Iyer's volka bridge and fleeing, but he was recaptured; and thus by these several captures the prisoners before the Court were all apprehended.

Mutually, the approver in the case, very candidly revealed in detail, the circumstances connected with the decoy, and said that when he went to Vengugudi to search for a missing bullock, he was induced by some of the gang of decoits, among whom the whole of the prisoners were observed, to follow them to the bed of the river where they managed to procure sticks and torches, and after this they went to the village of Devanangalam and committed the decoy, in which Muttu Reddy took no part. The prisoners after this were dispersing, and Muttu Reddy with other decoits was returning to the village, when the Inspector and his men, who were posted at the Court of Muttu Reddy's clients, Mr. Yettie, who defended the 10th prisoner, dwelt at some length on the Inspector's evidence, and let off some invectives against the Police. He contended that the whole case rested on circumstantial evidence only, and tried to expose the flaws with which, he was of opinion, the evidence for the Prosecution abounded. Major Hearn then very ably replied to the address of the prisoner's vakils, and analysed at some length the Evidence for the Prosecution as well as the Defence. He contended that the case for the Prosecution was supported by two kinds of evidence viz circumstantial and direct, and very strongly supported his assertion by very conclusive arguments. He eloquently concluded by giving a description of the horrors of a decoy which he said, was an offence the legal definition of which came short of its realities. Major Hearn made a passing remark on the character of the 10th prisoner, and the sensation caused among the villagers by his capture and the dissolution of his band. He contended that was well suited to the prisoners case as it would keep them away from desolating houses and villages and pursuing their long cherished profession. The Assessors pronounced the prisoner guilty, and His Honor sentenced them to be transported for life.

Police Intelligence.

The following is a copy of the Judgment delivered by the Deputy Magistrate in the case of Mischief reported in our issue of the 23rd Ultimo:—

1. The Prisoners pleaded not guilty.
2. The history of the case is as follows: From the 18th October last, the River Caleroon and Iyar began to rise, and inundated a large tract of the country under cultivation to the North of the Salem road. In this area situated the villages of Periyavallachery and Valathumangalam. The lands of the latter were much below the level of those of the former. To prevent them from being inundated by the waters of Periyavallachery, Government had constructed a cross bank to the West of Valathumangalam and on the Eastern limits of Periyavallachery, providing surplus sluice for this village, situate to the West of the cross bank, in the North bank of the Caleroon, within the limits of Periyavallachery. On the night of

21st Item, this cross bank near its junction with the Caleroon bank breached, as well as the latter bank to the East of the junction, causing a heavy deluge to Government and to the ryots of Valathumangalam.

4. The question for the Court's decision is whether the breach in the cross bank occurred by natural causes, that is by an extraordinary measure of water against the banks, or by the intentional cutting through it, by the ryots of Periyavallachery, or by those of Periyavallachery.

5. It has been satisfactorily proved by both oral and documentary evidence that an attempt was made on the 12th Item to cut through the cross bank by the villagers of Periyavallachery, inclusive of the prisoner, and that a complaint was laid about it by the Valathumangalam ryots to the Sub-Magistrate of Lalugudi, and that he issued an order on it, warning the former, in-charge of 6th Precinct.

6. The truth of this complaint appears indeed not to have been denied by the Periyavallachery.

7. The witnesses for the Prosecution, subject as they were to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Salabury, the Prisoners' Counsel, satisfactorily prove that these prisoners and some others inclusive of Michael, the village Magistrate, did cut through the cross bank, on the night of the 21st Item, against the remonstrance of the Valathumangalam people. Of these witnesses, one is an Overseer of the D. P. W.

8. This Officer on receiving the information of this breach, from both the villagers, charging each other as having cut the cross bank, proceeded to the spot, and wrote to the Sub-Magistrate of Lalugudi that it appeared to him to have been cut through by any one of these two villagers, and that he had caused considerable damage to Government works and to the lands of Valathumangalam.

9. Before he was put on his oath, he stated to the Court that the breach appeared to him to have been caused by human mischief. He however, when sworn, stated in a hesitating manner, that in his professional opinion he thought the breach to have been caused by natural causes. On being examined closely, he described the position, strength and height of it, and the height of waters before the breach in a manner which at once satisfied the court that he was quite unbiased when he communicated his opinion in writing to the Sub-Magistrate of Lalugudi and otherwise when he appeared as a witness before this Court.

10. The prisoners 4 and 5 denied all knowledge of this transaction, and had nothing more to state in their defence.

11. The prisoner No 1 pleaded *alibi* and in establishing it entirely failed. He examined four witnesses. The evidence of the 1st and 2nd witnesses was contradictory to that of the 3rd and 4th witnesses. I disbelieve the statements of all witnesses for defence. Their deposition during their examination, their collection of particular circumstances only, and inability to answer questions relating to important details connected with them; their want of respectability by their pretensions, fully satisfy the Court that their evidence was not to be relied upon.

12. The witnesses No 14, 15 and 16 for defence deposed to the 1st and 2nd witnesses for prosecution having cut thro' the Caleroon bank within the limits of the Valathumangalam village which they had been with others, ordered by the Periyavallachery village Munsiff to watch. This evidence is immaterial to the point in issue, viz whether the cross bank was breached by natural causes or by human mischief.

13. The prisoner 5 and the village Munsiff reported to the Lalugudi Sub-Magistrate on the 22nd Item that this breach of the cross bank was caused by the Valathumangalam people while the source from which they state to have received this information being these very witnesses as to a quite different bank from the one in issue.

14. In defence he observed, that the Court took an interest in the prosecution of this case; that the case as presented by the 1st witness would have otherwise fallen to the ground, that the evidence for the prosecution was too consistent to be true and peculiarly defective in describing the details connected with the main circumstances of the change; that the evidence of the Police Inspector was unsatisfactory; that that of the Overseer of D. P. W. showed the breach in question might have occurred from natural causes.

15. In reply the prosecutor and 1st witness stated that as the damage done by the breach was more serious to Government works than to private property, and there was no Public Prosecutor, the Court could not help conducting the prosecution; that the non-recollection of all the witnesses for the prosecution stood when the breach took place, &c. could make their evidence on this ground alone, unworthy, consistent as it is in every respect; that the Police Inspector's evidence was perfectly true; that the Overseer's professional opinion, as embodied in his Memo to the Sub-Magistrate, after the inspection of the breached bank and written for that particular purpose of forwarding that Officer his views on the breach, fully proved that the breach was the result of natural causes, but that of human mischief; that the accounts produced from a very respectable source, clearly falsified the evidence for defence tendered by the 1st Defendant; that the evidence to prove the same point adduced by Defendants 2, 3, 6 and 7, were utterly untrue, as it was tainted with interest; the witnesses being closely related to prisoners and connected with them by numerous circumstances, and finally that some defendants 4 and 5 fully absolve their guilt, did not augment it by suborning evidence in their defence.

16. Unfortunately as there was no Public Prosecutor to conduct prosecutions before the Magistrate, the Court had to do that invidious duty itself.

17. The evidence for the prosecution which was most satisfactory, added to the circumstances proved to have taken place before the breach was caused, the immense advantage the defendants had in cutting this bank, and the great loss that must arise to the Prosecutor and his party by the breach fully satisfy the Court that it was caused by the Defendants and their party.

18. The Defendants though complained to the Sub-Magistrate that the breach was made by the Prosecutor and others, dared not to allege the same before this Court, although they threw out

(From our own correspondent.)

• Municipal Commissioners of Cuminatore put up to auction the tolls levied at the places on the roads leading to Pothumoor, Kallidem, Tanduquim, Mettupetiam, Sattimannan, Arensimy and Trichilampoly, on the 24th ultimo at 8 a. m. at the price of 12,800 Rs., a certain Panchayat in purchased them for Rs. 14,100. This in named Appier does not know to sign name, nor has he any knowledge of the reasons of the Towns Improvement Act. To be sure, a poor Brahmin, a conductor of a rickshaw, and the son being sent to store by a rich merchant at Palgahat to sell the tolls at auction, the poor Brahmin went as far as the above amount. The latter thought, as he now confesses, when auction was putting up, that all the cattle and horses within the town pay tolls, and did not know that these

any more.

The weather is cool, and health not suffering in the Town. But people suffer much from the Taluqs of Pollachi and Ondoo.

Our Collector, Mr. Grant, is for Oudummul to-day and is expected here in ten days.

Highness the Maharajah of Travancore is in Daran passed last week by our Rail-road to Madras.

Candidates for the Unconformated Civil Examination to be held on the 6th inst. are 134. The Commissioner of the Division has nominated the Collector and Deputy Inspector of Schools as Superin-

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KENNY: At Chudalore, on the 21st January, 1869, Colonel T. G. E. G. Kenny, Madras Staff Corps, was severely injured, and is now so much disabled as to be entirely regretted.

LEWIS NEMAN: At Saint Thomas Mount on the 15th December 1868, Mr. Clifford Lewis, a male of the Mount Post Office, aged 18 years and 4 months.

JOHN ELLINGSTON: At Bangalore, on the 26th January, John Ellingstone, son of Major Charles Ellingstone, of the 1st Madras Cavalry, aged 24 years, was killed by a bullet from the 10th Madras Artillery, aged 8 months and 4 days.

MCDONNELL: At Madras, on the 2nd February, R. McDonnell, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

TELEGRAPHICALLY.—Printed and published at the Telephone Press by Mr. J. M. SALLISTERY.

Judicial Department.

N^o 438.335.

From the Magistrate of Tschinopoly.

Dated 13th & 26th February 1867.

For Orders.

I see nothing to notice in these
papers. They may be lodged

Jp
W.D.L.

high

Spring House
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to

7th March
 Recd. 1867. Rept
 From 25 March 1867
 The Magistrate of
 Trichinopoly
 The Chief Secretary
 to Government
 Madras

Dated 26th February 1867
 Recd. 1st March 1867
 No 420. No 12

Enclosure 1.

Forwards in continuation of his letter of the 25th Feb 1867 Nos. Proceedings of the Sessions Court upholding the decision on appeal of the by Magistrate Rappinellu. Recd letter from the Magistrate of Trichinopoly dated 13th & 25th Feb 1867. No 420. Original returned to the Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

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