

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 795.

Dated 18th Apr 1895.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

PETITION FOR MERCY..

Declining to interfere with the sentence of death passed
on convict No. 7225, Rhattu Peddirazu in Bellary Sessions Case
No. 13 of 1895.

mt.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	2205		95				

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS.

The humble petition of Pedda Raju a lad aged 17 years, condemned to death by the Sessions court Bellary in S. C. No. 13 of 1895 and confirmed by the High Court in their No. 151 of 1895.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.

1. That your unfortunate petitioner, is a lad of seventeen and belongs to the village of Appiacherla village, Gooty Taluq, and comes of respectable and well-to-do parents.

2. That he has been condemned to death in the said S. C. No. 13 of 1895 by the Bellary Sessions Judge on a charge of murdering a boy of about ten years, in the village of Nittur Tadpatry Taluq, on the night of the 6th January 95, the motive for murder being the jewels that were on the person of the deceased.

3. That your Excellency in council will be pleased to find on a careful perusal of the records against your unfortunate petitioner, that the evidence does not warrant a conviction and that both the courts have erred in condemning your petitioner to death.

4. That your petitioner a lad of 17 left his father's roof in Appiacherla, only a few days before the alleged offence and when your petitioner was in Tad-patri about three days before the date of the offence, the father of the deceased boy, komati Ramanna by name, happened to meet your petitioner and asked him if he could read and write and on your petitioner saying that he could, the said (P. W. 1) asked your petitioner if he could go to his village Nittur, and open a pial school for his boy and some others: that thus was your petitioner taken to Nittur by P. W. 1, the father of the deceased boy.

5. That your petitioner is alleged to have murdered the son of P. W. 1 within 3 days after he was in a village to which your petitioner was admittedly an absolute stranger, and your petitioner is alleged to have murdered no other than the son of the very man, who took him (your petitioner) to his village for the purpose of opening a school and teaching boys.

6. That the evidence against your petitioner is divisible under two heads.
1. Discovery of jewels of the deceased by the petitioner himself and 2, confessions made by the petitioner before the committing Magistrate.

7. That thus the whole case stands upon the alleged self incriminating acts of your petitioner, first in the form of jewels discovered by your petitioner, and secondly, in the shape of confessional statements made by your petitioner.

8. That your Excellency in council was pleased to accord a patient perusal to the evidence in the Moka murder case of Bellary some time ago, and your Excellency was pleased to set at liberty both the accused therein, although the Lower court and the High court had both agreed in condemning to death one of them, and in transporting the other for life.

9. That your petitioner only begs that your petitioners case may receive a patient and careful consideration, at your Excellency's hands, and should your Excellency find the above evidence trustworthy and sufficient to prove the charge against your youthful petitioner, *hardly out of his teens*, your petitioner will submit to your Excellency's final decree, with the satisfaction, at least, that his case has received all possible consideration, not simply at the hands of two Judicial tribunals, but also at the hands of your Excellency-in-council, *the fountain head of Mercy and Justice*.

10. Your petitioner begs leave to point out certain improbabilities, in the theory for the prosecution, which are obvious on the face of it, and then your petitioner would discuss the evidence against him.

(a) The murder is alleged to have been committed in an old, unused Gymnasium close to the village, close to the house of P. W. 1, in fact within 30 or 40 yards, from his house and very close to a temple in which puja is going on morning and evening, within a few yards from the temple.

(b) The hour of murder is fixed at about 7 P. M. or 8 P. M. and the Gymnasium is on the roadside, so that the passers-by or people in the temple or even people in the neighbouring houses, could well be attracted by any cry caused during the murder.

(c) The gymnasium is admitted to be made of four solid walls and a roofing without windows, and the entrance to it is only a small hole allowing only room enough to creep through, and it is also admitted that from this entrance one has to jump into the gymnasium which is as deep as a man's height, that is 5 to 6 feet. Excepting the above alluded to entrance there is no other ingress or egress. The questions raised by this scene of murder are (1) how a boy of ten could be induced to jump into this gymnasium in the night, and for what purpose? (2) How petitioner could have removed in this dark dungeon jewels like bangles, 2 pairs on the wrists, one pair of armlets worn about the biceps muscles, and most of all two sets of earrings which petitioner is alleged to have given over at the time of the discovery of the jewels, and which are alleged to have been worn on the upper part and lower part of the ears of the deceased. (3) Would it not have been very difficult for the petitioner, to remove the above jewels and would it not have taken a long time, enough to dishearten a lad of 17 and induce him to give them up and run away? (4) Would it not have been very difficult for petitioner to come up from this 6-foot-deep-under-ground-cellar?

11. That the medical evidence raises important questions as to the cause of death, which both the courts have overlooked and the medical evidence is really inconsistent with the theory of murder by strangulation.

(a) Because the medical evidence states that there was dislocation of the head from the odontoid process, a thing which requires a great deal of force, and which could not have been easily done by a lad of 17 to a boy of 10. This could be proved by any medical man.

(b) Because if the deceased was simply strangled to death, there is absolutely no reason, for this dislocation of the head from the odontoid process.

(c) Because the medical evidence speaks of the existence of a number of bruises on the head, forehead, face, elbows, knees and even feet of the deceased, which cannot be accounted for except by assuming a fall from high ground and for which we find no explanation from the petitioners' confessions which have been acted upon as true.

(d) Because the dislocation of the odontoid process and the existence of unaccountable bruises,—only some of which could be explained as having occurred at the time of removal of the jewels,—falsify the prosecution theory, and falsify the petitioners' confessions even, and probabilise either a fall from a high place with the head against the ground, or some other theory absolutely inconsistent with the simple prosecution theory of strangulation.

(e) Because the medical man was not examined for prosecution in the Sessions Court, and was examined only before the committing magistrate, before whom petitioner was undefended.

(f) Because the uncle of the deceased boy who states he found the dead body at 10 P. M. in the gymnasium, exclaimed first, that the boy "fell from the entrance hole of the gymnasium and died" (vide Karnam's first report ex.)

12. That your petitioner begs to submit that had the High Court, and the Sessions Court gone deep into the questions raised by the medical evidence, your petitioner's innocence would have been proved.

13. That your petitioner would now point out how meagre and inconclusive the evidence against him, is.

14. That your petitioner begs to point out in the first place, that it is unsafe to sentence to death a lad of 17 acting upon his self incriminating statements, without corroborative evidence.

15. That the alleged discovery of jewels by the petitioner is unworthy of credit in as much as it is admitted by the prosecution witnesses and in the preliminary Register that physical force was used towards petitioner before the alleged discovery was made, and it is also admitted that inducements and promises and presents were made to petitioner.

16. That a number of witnesses for prosecution admit that your petitioner was tied to the chavadi pillar for hours together and was handed over in that state to the Police.

17. That the so-called discovery of jewels made under pressure of the sort described above, is unworthy of credit and should have been rejected.

18. That the search list is signed by about eight people, a large number of whom are only marksmen and have not been examined.

19. That marksmen should have been asked to sign search lists and should not have been examined subsequently in any of the courts is most suspicious.

Petition for mercy

Petition for mercy
from condemned Prisoner
No 7225. Bhattu Peddirazn
kara, confined in the
disturb jail, Bellary

7225-
189
4/3

IN THE COURT OF SESSION OF THE BELLARY DIVISION.

The 12th day of February 1895.

SESSION CASE No. 13 of 1895.

Preliminary Enquiry No. 1 of 1895, on the file of the Second Class Magistrate of
Yadiki, Anantapur District.

No.	Name of accused.	Father's name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.
1	Bhattu Peddirazn ...	Gurappa...	Setti Ba- lija.	Indigo trading.	Appecherla ...	18

	Date of
1. Occurrence ...	... 7-1-1895.
2. Complaint ...	... 7-1-1895.
3. Arrest or appearance ...	... 7-1-1895.
4. Commencement of trial ...	... 11-2-1895.
5. Close of trial ...	... 12-2-1895.
6. Explanation of delay ...	

Assessors... { 1. Subba Sastri, Brahman.
2. H. Maribasappa, Lingayet.

Accused defended by Mr. K. Srinivasa Row.

Offence ...	...	Murder, under Section 302, Indian Penal Code.
Plea ...	...	Not guilty.
Opinion of Assessors ...	...	Guilty
Finding of Court ...	...	Do.
Sentence ...	...	Sentenced to death subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

1895
206 Dept.

1899

SESSIONS COURT,
BELLARY,
12th February 1895.

FROM,

LEWIS MOORE, ESQUIRE,
Sessions Judge,
Bellary.

TO,

H. W. FOSTER, ESQUIRE,
Registrar of the High Court,
Appellate Side,
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith, under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the records in Session Case No. 13 of 1895 in which I have sentenced the prisoner Bhattu Peddirazu to death for the murder of one Ramalingam, a boy of about eleven years of age, on the 7th January last (Section 302 of the Penal Code) subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

2. The 1st witness, the father of the deceased Ramalingam, lives in Nittur Village in Tadpatri Taluk. He states that on Thursday the 3rd January he went to Yadiki. When there he met the prisoner, whom he had not previously known, in the shop of one Mudduleti. They entered into a conversation, and the prisoner asked the witness if he would get a pial school opened in his village. The witness promised to do so and told the prisoner to come to Nittur on the following Monday (7th January). The witness returned to his village on Friday the 4th and on arrival found that the prisoner had got there before him. He got some boys together and on Saturday opened a pial school, the prisoner being the master. He arranged that four of his friends in the village should give the prisoner food in turn and that he should sleep in the house of one Ramiah. On Monday he left the village and went to Yadiki, a distance of about five miles. At about 10 o'clock that night he received information that his son was missing and returned at once to his own village.

3. The 2nd witness is the brother of the 1st. He does not live with his brother, but has a house close to him. He states that when he returned home at about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 7th January he saw his brother's wife sitting on the pial of her house, and she told him that her son Ramalingam was missing. He went at once to the pial school and looked for the boy there, but could not find him. He also went round the houses of the other boys who attend the school, but his nephew was not to be found. He then sent a man to Yadiki to call his brother. The 2nd witness and his friends continued to search for the boy, and the witness states that a number of them went with a torch to a building in the village which is called the gymnasium. This structure, it appears, consists of a room which has been excavated out of the earth to a depth of about five feet. It is completely covered in and has no windows, but has one small doorway. It is stated that this structure was formerly used by some of the villagers for gymnastic purposes, but that, for the last year or so, it has not been made use of by any one. The 2nd wit-

ness states that on going to the gymnasium the body of his nephew Ramalingam was found lying inside the building.

4. The Karnam of the village [6th witness], who was at that time doing the duties of Village Magistrate in addition to those of Karnam, states that at about 10 o'clock on the night of the 7th January he heard that the boy Ramalingam was missing. He at once with others searched for the boy. The 2nd witness came to him crying and told him that the boy had been found lying dead in the gymnasium. He went with him to the place, took a torch, entered the building and found the boy's body lying at a distance of one and a half yards from the door of the gymnasium. Three silver bells, a match box and a cloth were lying close to the boy. He observed marks of violence on the neck of the body and also on the wrists. He ordered the Taliaries to watch the corpse, went back to the *chavadi* and wrote a report to the Magistrate (Exhibit B) informing him of what had happened. As he was in the *chavadi* the 1st witness came there with the prisoner and complained to him that the prisoner was the man who had murdered his son and demanded that he should be kept in custody. The 1st witness then went away. He returned after some time and asked the prisoner certain questions regarding a match box which, it was alleged, had been given to him by one Nagi Setti, the brother-in-law of the 1st witness. The prisoner's clothes were then examined, and the Karnam states that marks of what appeared to him to be blood were found on his jacket and waist cloth. The Karnam told the prisoner that he ought to give up the jewels which he had taken from the boy's person, and the prisoner at first denied all knowledge of the manner in which the boy had been killed, but after a time said that he would give up the property on condition that he was released. The witness then gave him a turban and a Rupee, and on that the prisoner took him, the 1st and 2nd witnesses and others to a *vunka* (channel) which is distant about one hundred and fifty yards from the village. He then dug up the ground and produced from it two gold armlets, two silver chains, two silver wristlets and some silver bells and handed them over to the Karnam.

5. The jewels given up by the prisoner at the *vunka* have been identified by the 1st witness as his property and have been produced before this Court. He states that they were usually worn by his son Ramalingam and that he had them on his person on the morning of the 7th January last. The boy had also been wearing on that morning an upper earring set with pearls, another earring and a little silver image. The 1st witness asked the prisoner what he had done with these articles, and he replied that he knew nothing about the upper earring but that he had buried the other earring in the cattle pound close to the village. The Karnam and others then took the prisoner to the cattle pound, and he there dug up the ground under the wall of the pound and from it produced an earring which has been produced before the Court and which the 1st witness has identified as having been worn by his son on the 7th January last. The prisoner was taken to the *chavadi* and a further report (Exhibit C) was sent by the Karnam to the Magistrate giving an account of the delivery up of the jewels worn by the murdered boy by the prisoner. The Head Constable came to the village at about 8 A. M. on the next day, and the Karnam

handed the prisoner over to him. The body of the boy was sent to the Tadpatri Hospital and delivered over to the Hospital Assistant there on the morning of the 8th January. The Karnam is corroborated in his evidence as regards the manner in which the jewels before the Court were given up by the prisoner by one Bayyapu Reddi [5th witness] in addition to the 1st and 2nd witnesses.

6. The 3rd witness Ramiah deposes that the 1st witness requested him to allow the prisoner to sleep in his house and that he accordingly slept there from Friday the 4th to Monday the 7th January. On the 7th the witness took his evening meal and afterwards sat down in his house. The prisoner came with the boy Ramalingam into the verandah of the house. He took a match box out of his turban, lighted a cheroot with it and then walked off with the boy in the direction of the pial school. The witness shortly after that shut the house up and lay down to sleep. He states that the prisoner was in the habit of sleeping in the verandah of the house, but that he cannot say whether he lay down there that night or not. The jacket and cloth which, according to the evidence of the Karnam, were taken from the person of the prisoner and which, it is alleged, are stained with blood, are identified by Ramiah as belonging to the prisoner.

7. Latchmanna (4th witness), an arrackseller, states that at about supper time on the night of the 7th January as he was returning home he saw the prisoner and the boy Ramalingam close to the door of the gymnasium. He asked them who they were, and the boy answered. He then went on home.

8. The Hospital Assistant in charge of the Tadpatri Hospital, in his deposition given before the Magistrate and filed here as Exhibit E, states that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Ramalingam on the 8th January. The head was found to be quite loose on the trunk. On removing the muscles of the neck, he found that the odontoid process of the axis was dislocated from the atlas, and death, in his opinion, was the result of strangulation caused by the twisting round of the head on the neck. He found a number of bruises in various parts of the body which he has described in detail in his deposition.

9. The prisoner here pleads not guilty and states that he knows nothing as to the manner in which the boy Ramalingam met his death. Certain confessional statements recorded before the Magistrate having been read out to him here, the prisoner acknowledges that he made these statements, but states that he did so because the Police tortured and beat him.

10. Four defence witnesses have been summoned for the purpose of showing that the father of the prisoner [2nd defence witness], who lives in Appecherla village is a fairly well-to-do man. Their evidence shows that the prisoner's father has two acres of wet land and that he trades in indigo to a slight extent. Examined as the defence 2nd witness, the prisoner's father states that his son is about seventeen years of age, that he is in the habit of sending him round to several villages to collect money due to him, that on Tuesday the 1st January he struck him because he disobeyed him, that the prisoner then left the house and that he does not know where he went afterwards.

11. On the 9th January the prisoner made a full confessional statement before the Magistrate. He then stated that he met the 1st prosecution witness in Yadiki and that he asked him to come to his village [Nittur] and teach his son Ramalingam. He agreed to do so. The 1st witness had arranged that he should sleep in Ramiah's house, and the prisoner said that, at about 7-30 or 8 o'clock on the evening of Monday the 7th January, Ramalingam came to him in Ramiah's house and that he telling the boy to follow him, took him to the gymnasium and got down inside the building himself. He lighted a lamp and told the boy to follow him which he did. As soon as the boy got down into the gymnasium he squeezed his throat and killed him. He took two silver bangles from his wrists and in doing so scratched the boy's hands. He then removed two silver chains from his wrists and also took off two gold armlets worn by the boy on the right upper arm. He then pulled off certain silver bells which were round his waist and removed an earring set with pearls which he was wearing in one of his ears. There was also an upper earring on the body, but he did not take it away. Having removed all these jewels, he buried them on the bank of a *vunka* which is to the east of the village. He then went into the village and lay down to sleep in the verandah of Ramiah's house. At about 12 o'clock at night some one came and informed him that the 1st prosecution witness wanted him. He went to his house, and Ramiah (1st prosecution witness) then told him that he had killed the boy and taken away his jewels. He denied that such was the case. He was then brought to the *chavadi* where he was beaten by four or five people. He then confessed that he had murdered the boy and agreed to give up the jewels. The 1st witness then said to him "My son is dead. If you point out the property to me I won't do you any harm. You can give up the jewels and then go away." On that the 1st witness placed a Rupee in his hand and a turban on his head. The prisoner then gave up the jewels, and after doing so he was again beaten. On the 21st January the prisoner repeated this confessional statement before the Magistrate and admitted that he had murdered the boy.

12. The Assessors are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty. I agree with them in the view that they take of the evidence in this case. It is proved that Ramalingam, the son of the 1st prosecution witness, was a pupil under the prisoner's instruction from the 5th January, that on the 7th he and the prisoner came together between 8 and 9 o'clock to the house of Thurpunati Ramiah (3rd witness) where the prisoner usually slept, and that they left that house and went off together in the direction of the pial school. Later on, on the same evening, they were seen together by the 4th prosecution witness close to the building called the gymnasium, which is not far off from the pial school. Not long after that, the boy Ramalingam was missed, and on a search having been made for him his body was found lying within a few feet from the door leading into this gymnasium. It is shown that the boy had been strangled and that all the jewels on his person had been carried off with the exception of one earring and a small silver image. The prisoner was suspected and was brought by the father of the boy and others to the Karnam. It appears that he, first of all, denied all knowledge of the manner in which the boy had been killed, but that afterwards, having been promised that if he would give up the stolen property he would be

allowed to go free, he took the Karnam, the 1st prosecution witness and others to a place in the *vunka* where he had buried the boy's jewels and gave them up. Two days after that on the 9th January he made a full confession before the Magistrate in which he admitted having murdered the boy and carried off his jewels. On the 21st January he repeated that confession. There are no grounds whatever for supposing that these two confessional statements of the 9th and 21st January were not made in a perfectly voluntary manner or that the prisoner was in any way tortured or beaten with the object of inducing him to confess. The evidence given as regards the giving up by the prisoner of the jewels which, it is proved, were usually worn by the deceased boy, appears to me to be also trustworthy, and I cannot feel any doubt that the prisoner on the night of the 7th January finding that suspicion had been strongly directed against himself, gave up these jewels in the hope that if he did so he might be allowed to leave the village and not be prosecuted for murder. Certain evidence is put forward for the defence for the purpose of raising the inference that as the prisoner's father is a well-to-do man, the prisoner cannot have been induced by poverty to murder the boy and carry off his jewels. The evidence for the defence, no doubt, shows that the prisoner's father is fairly well off, but it also proves that the prisoner, at the time of the murder, had had a quarrel with his father, had left his own village and was wandering about with very precarious means of subsistence, and there is, therefore, nothing improbable in the story that he murdered the boy in order to get possession of his jewels.

13. The prisoner's confessional statements made before the Magistrate were, in my opinion, as I have already stated, given voluntarily. These statements are, I believe, true and they are corroborated by the evidence which has been brought forward and which I also consider to be trustworthy as to the giving up of the jewels worn by the boy on the day of his death by the prisoner and by the further evidence as to the prisoner having been the last person who was seen with the boy before his death. I have, therefore, no hesitation in accepting the opinion of the Assessors and in finding the prisoner guilty of murder and as he is shown to have committed this crime in a most brutal manner with the object of taking possession of the unfortunate child's jewels I consider that I have no option but to sentence him to death, subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) LEWIS MOORE,
Sessions Judge.

"True Copy"

Shri Balajinay
Shenistadar

PRINTED BY GRAVES, COOKSON AND CO., SCOTTISH PRESS, MADRAS.

To,

The Superintendent of Jail
Bellary

Copy applied for 15 February
Copy ready 9 March
Copy sent 11 March } 1895.

1895
Lud C Dept.
Enclos. No. 2
To 1059
G. No.

Copy to the Prisoner

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Wednesday, the Twenty-seventh day of March,

One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

PRESENT:—

The Honourable Sir Arthur J. A. Collins, Kt., Chief Justice,
and

The Honourable Mr. Justice Shephard.

Referred Trial No. 18 of 1895.



Bhatti Reddiraju

Prisoner.

Trial referred by the Court of Session of the Bellary Division
for confirmation of the sentence of death passed upon the said Prisoner in Case
No. 13 of the Calendar for 1895.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 15 of 1895.

Appeal by the Prisoner against the said Sentence.

This case coming on for hearing, the Court delivered the
following
judgment:— The evidence is
very strong to show that the child
was murdered by the Prisoner
for the jewels. It is pressed upon
us that the prisoner is only seventeen
or

MISCELLANEOUS FORM No. 453

Nominal Roll of Council No. 7225 Phattu Reddianu

Crime.	Sentence.	Date of sentence.	Adjudicating court.	Age.	State of health.	Conduct in jail.	Result of the appeal to the High Court.	Remarks and previous convictions.
See: 502.2.P.C	Death	12-2-95	Sessions Judge, Bellary Division	ys. ms. 25 19. 2. 1	Good	Good.	Appeal dismissed	

Bellary District Jail,

12. April 1895.

W. H. M. S. Superintendent of Jail.

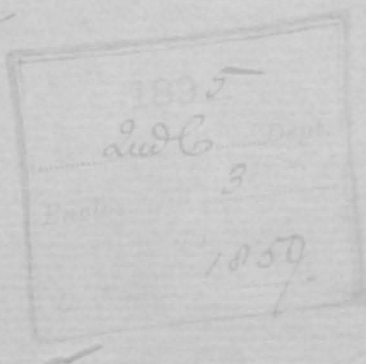
or eighteen years old. We do not think that this fact by itself is any reason for commuting the Sentence.

We must dismiss the Appeal and confirm the conviction and Sentence.

By the Court.

A. J. Forster.

Dy. Registrar,
App. Side.



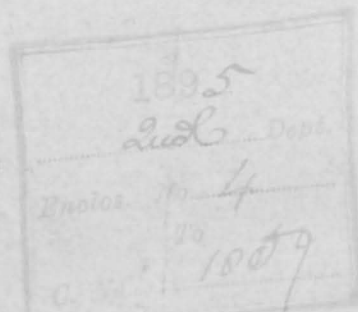
12/29/3

Miscellaneous Form No. 7.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Nominal Roll of Convict No.
confined
in the District Jail Bellary.

Nominal Roll of
Condemned prisoner, No.
7225, Bhattu Peddappa,
now confined in the Dk
Jail, Bellary.



CURRENT No. 1895

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF JAIL,

Bellary, 12th April 1895.

No. 1191

FROM Surgeon major J. W. Evans,
ag THE SUPERINTENDENT OF JAIL,
BELLARY.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT SAINT GEORGE.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the enclosed petition from Prisoner
No. 7225. Bhattu Pedda Raju in C. C. No. 13/95 on the file of
Sessions Court, Bellary, whose sentence has been confirmed by the High
Court.

Petition. 1
Copy of judgment
of the Bellary
Sessions court. 1

Copy of Judgment
of the High
court Madras. 1

Nominal Roll. 1

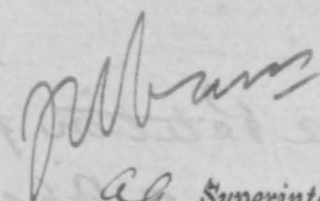
2. The Nominal Roll as required by para 701 of the Jail Code, is
herewith forwarded.

3. The Prisoner will not be executed until a definite reply is received
to the enclosed Memorial from Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

 Surg: major
ag Superintendent of Jail.
ag

CURRENT 1895 No. 1859
Appeal for mercy

From Urgent
The Superintendent,
District Jail,
Bellary.

BELLARY DISTRICT JAIL.

FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF JAIL,
BELLARY.

To
The Chief Secretary to
Government,
Fort Saint George

To
THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Dated 12th
Sept 12th } April 1895
Received

Dated
Received

No.
Enclosure

Submits a Petition from Prisoner No.
in C. C. No.
on the file of Sessions Court, Bellary, with
the usual Nominal Roll.

Enclosures: 4.

Subject

Submits a Petition from
Prisoner No 7225 Bhattu
Padda Raju in C. C. No. 13
of 1895 on the file of the
Sessions Court Bellary
with the usual nominal

Roll.

Indes

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1859/95.

FOR ORDERS.

I don't think there can be
any doubt about this case. The
fact that the prisoner is only
17 doesn't seem to me to be a
sufficient reason for removing him
the penalty of death.

17/4/95

The confessional
statements corroborated as
they are from that the case
is true in spite of the
"improbabilities" brought to
notice in the appeal. The
assessors, the Judge & the High
Court believe the case proved
the law must take its course.

17/4

I think the case is very clear.
Even supposing the pet. had been
treated as he describes, no amount
of torture could have elicited from
him where the jewels had been concealed,
if he was innocent, & therefore did
not know where they were.
I will dismiss the petition.

Appeal for mercy from convict
No. 7225 Bhattu Padda Raju under sen-
tence of death in Bellary Sess. case No. 13 of
1895, which sentence has been confirmed by
the High Court.

The Supt. of the Bellary J. Tail certifies
that the execution will not take place until
a definite reply is received from Govt.

15-4-95

17/4/95

17-4-95

Petition for mercy

[J. 16.]
1,000-5-2-94.

Judicial Department.



FOR ORDERS.

VE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Cur. 1859/95

READ the following letter, dated 12th April 95 No. 1191, from the Superintendent of the District Jail at Bellary, forwarding petition from Convict No. 7225 Bhattu Poddirazu under sentence of death in Bellary Session Case No. 13 of 1895, confirmed by the High Court of Judicature.

Read also letter, dated _____ from the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, forwarding the record of the case.

ORDER THEREON, 18 April — 1895, No. 795.

Having considered the circumstances of the case as set forth in the foregoing papers, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council sees no reason to interfere with the sentence of death passed on Convict No. 7225 Bhattu Poddirazu.

2. The law will take its course.

(From orders)
(True Extract.)

8
18.4.95
Chief Secretary 18/4/95

To the Superintendent of the District Jail Bellary
for communication to the Prisoner.
Inspector-General of Jails Prisons
Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, with papers returned.

Copied 18/4
18/4

W. C. L.

c 16/4
R 17/4