M.R.O. 1—38,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 888 ~~Press~~ Mis.

Dated 6-10-~~19~~ 1837

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 15. Extract from the Proceedings of the Civil Engineer, in the Department of Public Works, Fort Saint George, under date the 6th October 1857, No. 4227.

Read the following letter from Captain F. H. RUNDALL, District Engineer, G. D.; to the Chief Engineer D. P. W., Fort Saint George, dated 26th September 1857, No. 576.

"Public." SIR,

I have been requested by the principal Inhabitants of Dowlaishveram, and its vicinity to forward the enclosed Address to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, expressing their feelings of regret at the occurrences in the North of India, and assuring the Government of their sympathy with the sufferers therefrom. They beg that the same may be published in the Fort Saint George Gazette, especially the Teloogoo Translation, which they are anxious should be read by all their fellow Countrymen.

These Documents were given to me first previous to my starting up the River, and in the hurry of my Departure were, I regret to say, omitted to be forwarded.

(Signed) F. H. RUNDALL, Captain,
District Engineer, G. D.

Resolved, that the foregoing letter from the District Engineer, Rajahmundry, No. 576, dated 26th September 1857, and its enclosure, which the Chief Engineer considers should have been sent through the Collector, be submitted for the favorable consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in behalf of the desire of the loyal signers of the Address, that their sentiments be published in the Fort Saint George Gazette.

2 Enclosures.

(Signed) C. E. FABER, Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

Vide. Address in Teloogoo published in the Fort Saint George Gazette, 27th November 1857.

No. 16. ORDER THEREON, No. 888; dated 16th October 1857.

Resolved, in accordance with the wishes of the Petitioners, that their *Teloogoo* Address be published in the Gazette, the Chief Engineer will convey to the Memorialists, through the Authorities at Dowlaishveram, an assurance of the high satisfaction with which the Governor in Council has received this expression of their sympathy with the British Rule in the present crisis, the grounds for which are so well and clearly enuntiated in their paper.

Exd. J. A. Wilson.

At a meeting assembled at the Town of Batticaloa
on the 4th September 1854. to present an address to the
Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. Geo
in connection with the Works -

Present -

V. Veeramah Gamoo
M. Dassecharlo Iyawarlow Gamoo
C. Coopaul Pilly Gamoo
C. Yatteravelloo Naidoo Gamoo
D. Ramanchundrarow Pantaroo Gamoo
M. Venkatrow Pantaroo Gamoo
L. Liyciah Gamoo
M. Batchepaupiah Gamoo
P. Casavarlo Naidoo Gamoo
C. Narsindrarow Pantaroo Gamoo
J. Comparatsewrow Gamoo
V. Govindarow Pantaroo Gamoo
S. Veerapawny Gamoo -

Proposed by M. Dassecharlo Mayaracken Gamoo
seconded by C. M. Coopaul pilla Gamoo and
Carried unanimously -

That V. Veeramah Gamoo do preside
to take the Chair -

Proposed by V. Veeramah Gamoo
seconded by C. Yatteravelloo Naidoo Gamoo
that M. Dassecharlo Iyawarlo Gamoo be
appointed as honorary Secretary for the meeting -

Proposed by the Chairman
seconded by M. Batchepaupiah Gamoo -

That the address to the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council both in English and
Tamil be read to the meeting -

and that the same be adopted and we most sin

Proposed by A. Vurasawmy Pillai
seconded by M. Batlebpoundiah Pillai
That the address now read be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George after it has been duly signed by the Assembly.

Proposed by M. Batlebpoundiah Pillai
seconded by C. Yaterajapoor Nellore Pillai

That Thanks of the meeting is given to the Chairman for his care as the Chair.

To

The Right Honorable the Governor
in Council
of Fort St. George

The humble address of the inhabitants
of the Town of Bow Coiswaram and
its vicinity.

My Lord,

Para-1 We the undersigned learn with deepest
feelings of regret the traitorous Conduct of the
Native portion of the Army of Bengal; the cruel
and unheard of atrocities Committed by them.
The crimes perpetrated by them admit of no excuse
Notwithstanding they have been led away from
their duty and allegiance to the Government
the instigation and misrepresentation of evil
minded and misguided men, but we humbly as
sure your Lordship that we have the fullest
belief that the feeling engendered among the
Bengal portion of Indian army by the introduction
among them of new cartridges was Caused solely
from a deceit as far as the intentions of the British
Government are concerned, whose minutes of
Consultation as well as those of the Government
of India clearly convinces us, that no infringement
of the laws of Caste, or encroach to religious feelings
had ever been contemplated and we most sincere

and earnestly trust that the power and authority of the British Government will be shewn and exerted until all the Mutineers have been subjected to the well merited punishment awarded by the State.-

2 In thus assuring your Lordship in council of our heart felt loyalty towards and great sympathy with the British Government and with every one who mourns for those who have suffered from the hands of these deluded and headstrong beings, we are proud to have it in our power to congratulate your Lordship on the fidelity of the Madras army; but from men who have always so greatly distinguished themselves before the enemy nothing else could be expected, and we think we may safely assure your Lordship that should every one be required tomorrow for service against the mutineers your Lordship would not find throughout its ranks a single discordant voice, but it would be ready to advance against those who have so grossly disgraced their caste and country; and we are glad to make the same assertion on behalf of the army of Bombay.

3 In order to avoid the groundless fear and mischievous rumours which from time to time prevail either from the fears of coward and stupid individuals we have adopted measures to explain to the people, the following few facts and solicit the favour of their being published for the information of the ignorant and timid people.-

4 If we look back to the Histories of our ancient Kings Viz. Bhojah and Krishnadavarayloo who are well renowned upto the present time for their personal merits and courage we see that they had ruled with justice their respective Territories but never attempted to improve the moral principles of the people nor extended their empire so far in India as the British Government did.-

5 After the subvertion of the Hindoo Government the Mahomedan Government was substituted in its room when the rulers becoming despotic and tyranto, and paid no attention either to the Government or welfare of the people they addicted themselves to sensual gratification and Committed rapes and plunders their subjects of their riches and property they never adopted measures to increase the Revenue of their Territory but had recourse frigently when money was needed to spoiling the rich merchants and subjects and thereby they satisfied their wants.-

6 Subsequently the Mussulmen Government was over thrown. When some native princes such as Mungapatty Deave and others had revolted, and took possession of some Country but had not wisdom enough to gain popularity to establish their rule in the Conquered Country and therefore their Government was but of a short duration they were totally over thrown by some rebellious people. During their short duration they were reputed for wicked deeds

did not attend one moment to the welfare of their subjects.-

7 In the preceding two Governments the tributary states revolted frequently against each other, mutiny was daily seen, the oppression of the people was daily increasing, this practice is still continued in the Nizam's Government.-

8- Since we have been so fortunate as to have English Government over us the abovementioned tyrant disappeared. Discord and discontent of the people vanished. The inhabitants were restored to their happiness. The doors of justice were opened to all Impartiality and uprightness were the object of the Government which with a view to protect the rights and inheritance of the people, established several Courts of justice. Whereby the poor were relieved from the oppression of the rich. And thus the people enjoy peace and tranquility which they lost during the preceding reign; The British thus rendering justice to all extended their Territory throughout India. Besides, the British Government having contemplated the dissatisfaction and inconvenience that would prevail amongst the people of justice was rendered to them according to the English Laws, have also extracted from the Hindoo Laws so far as laws of the land inheritance, and general usage concerned inconnected with the Mahamedan Laws. and rendered justice with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the people.-

9 Moreover the British Government with a view to diffuse useful and sound knowledge amongst the people throughout India and thereby to raise their moral principles, have established several seminaries in different provinces and an university at Madras. Thousands of Native youths are now under instruction, and in order to encourage them in their literary pursuits the Government have Confered upon them Honorary rewards and profession certificate and provided them with suitable situations in which the youths might bring their literary merits to a fair play.-

10 It is a known fact that in this [illegible] Government that the Public Works such as opening lines forming Roads and Communications as well as construction of annicuts across almost all the rivers of India were carried to full effect. Thousands of channels for Navigation and Irrigation were excavated. Thousands of acres of waste land were brought to Cultivation which of course gave comparative increase to the Revenues in several Districts. Many professional men among

amongst the native population were trained up and were accordingly employed, and promoted in the Public Works Department. &c.

10 Above all the British Government extended their protection to those people who after a faithful service seek for retirement from public life by providing them with pentions for life and some times to their generations. It is in this Government that the Mercantile concerns have been carried to an enormous extent. Many native houses of agency have been established in many ports, specially at the Presidencies where the native merchants have enriched themselves by the free intercourse with European merchants.

11 It is of course in the British Government that numerous Post Offices have been established throughout India - a most benificial and interesting measure adopted for the free and speedy communication of the different states and people. This is indeed a great blessing to the native community at large whereby the thoughts of the people leaving in very distant country to each other are communicated at an exceedingly trifling expence. In fact there is not a man in India who has not been benifited by this institution which had never been contemplated for a moment by our ancient Hindoo or Mahamedan rulers during their respective long and tedious reign.

12 Above all the most useful and beneficial

beneficial institutions which the British Government established throughout India were the opening of several charitable dispensaries by which thousands of defenceless poor people labouring under indispositions of various kind were recovered and thousands of lives were saved from untimely death. Such institutions were never thought of by either of the preceding reigns for the relief of the poor.

13 Many native states whom the British Government allowed to exercise their authority within their respective territories have learned manners from the British rule and have been assisted in their credit & finances and specially the Nizam of Hyderabad is much indebted to the British Government for the gratitude rendered to him. In short were it not for the gear of the British Government the people and troops under the Nizam and other native states might have revolted and rebelled against their respective rulers.

14 It might be a silly opinion of some giddy and ignorant people that the British Government have secretly given support to and abetted the career of missionaries who for these 20 years past exerted their utmost endeavours to propagate Christianity and convert natives by giving them Tamil Books translations of old and new Testaments. deluded the [illegible]

In this the natives were imposed

had not for our

such an opinion as to endanger the laws of Caste, nor have they either directly or indirectly supported the missionaries in their procedure Had the Government entertained such sentiments they might openly come out and enforce the people to embrace Christianity. It is certainly an erroneous opinion so far as the Government is concerned in the introduction of the late Books by the Missionaries. On the Contrary Several minutes of Consultation and Extracts of Proceedings held both by the Governor General and the Governor of Madras with regard to the religious affairs do assert that they will not interfere or endanger the Laws of Caste and the principles of religions.—

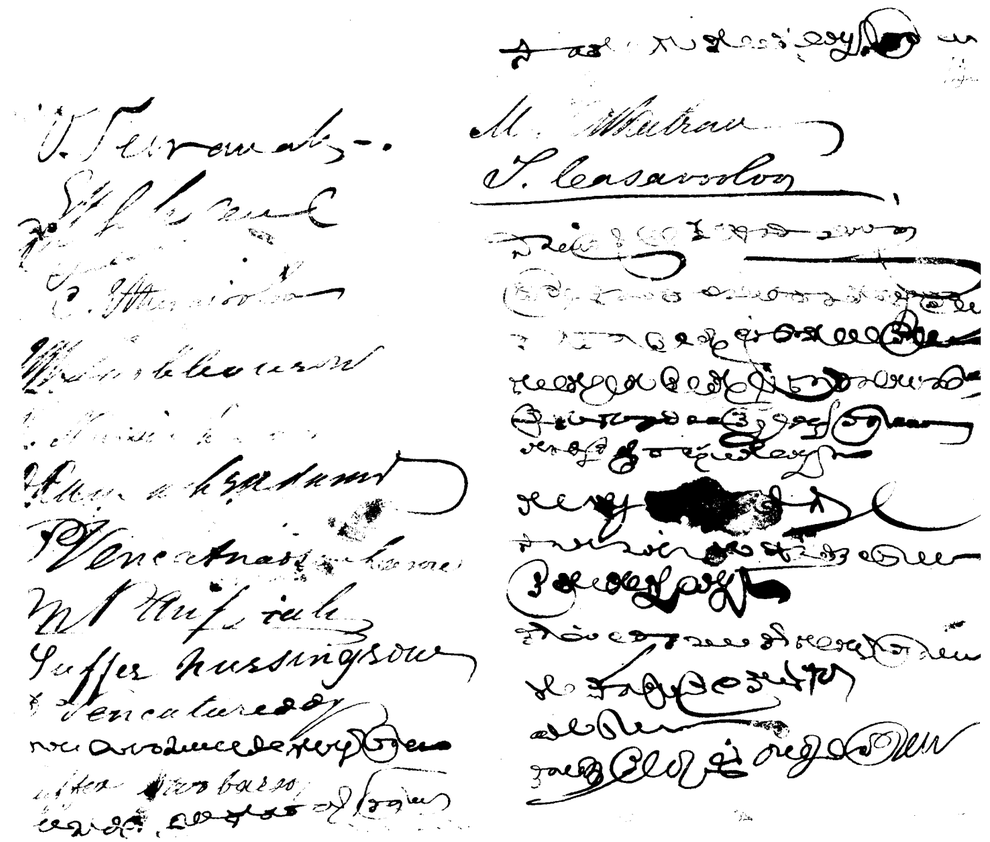
15 In conclusion we have only to add, that well knowing the sufferings we have endured and have only (we are ashamed to say) been oppressed by the rulers of our Country men we trust that we may not again have others to rule over us than the British Government, for with it we are well satisfied being well aware tho no mundane Government is perfect and the most perfect now in existance is the one under which we leave in perfect happiness and freedom.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves

(My Lord)

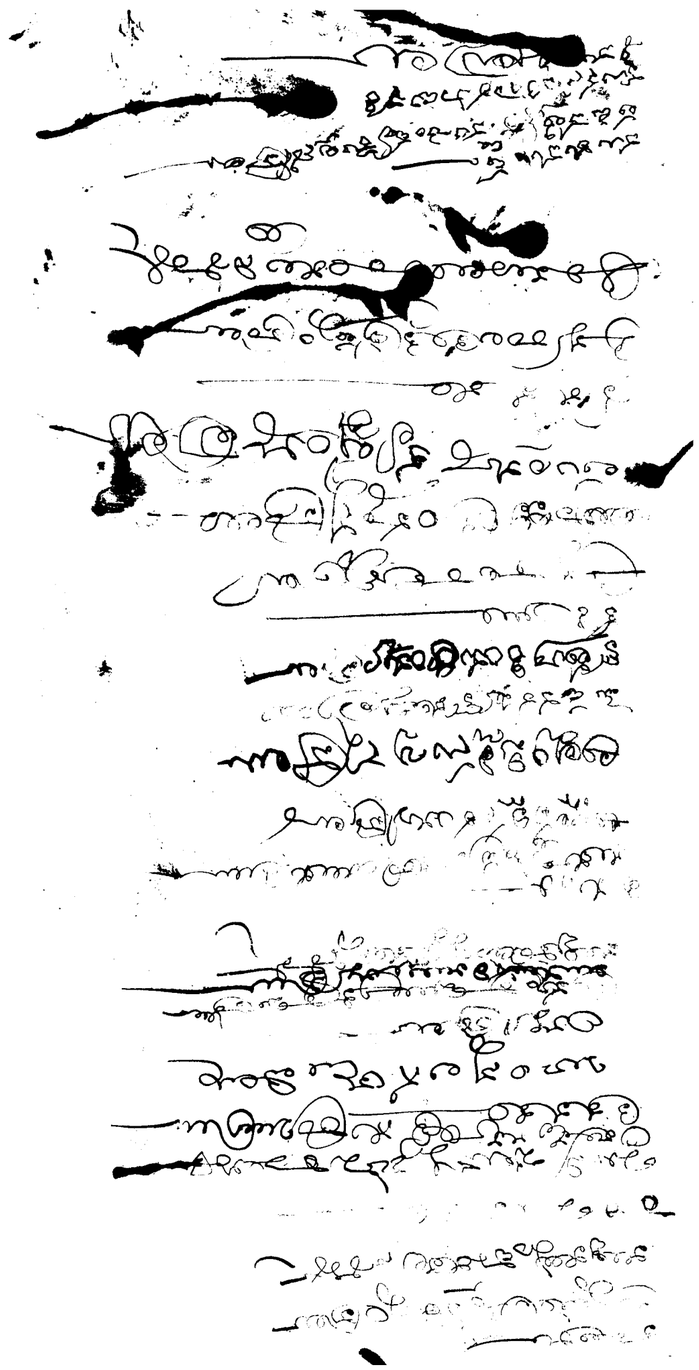
Your Lordships most obedient

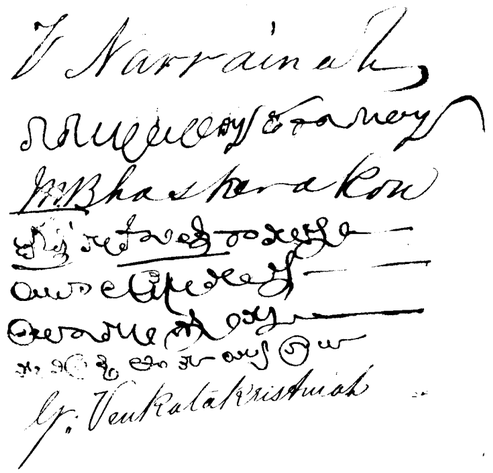
Humble Servants

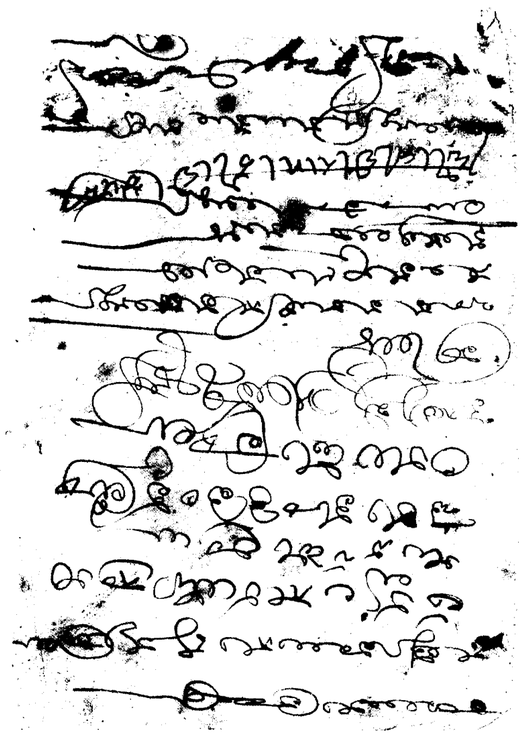


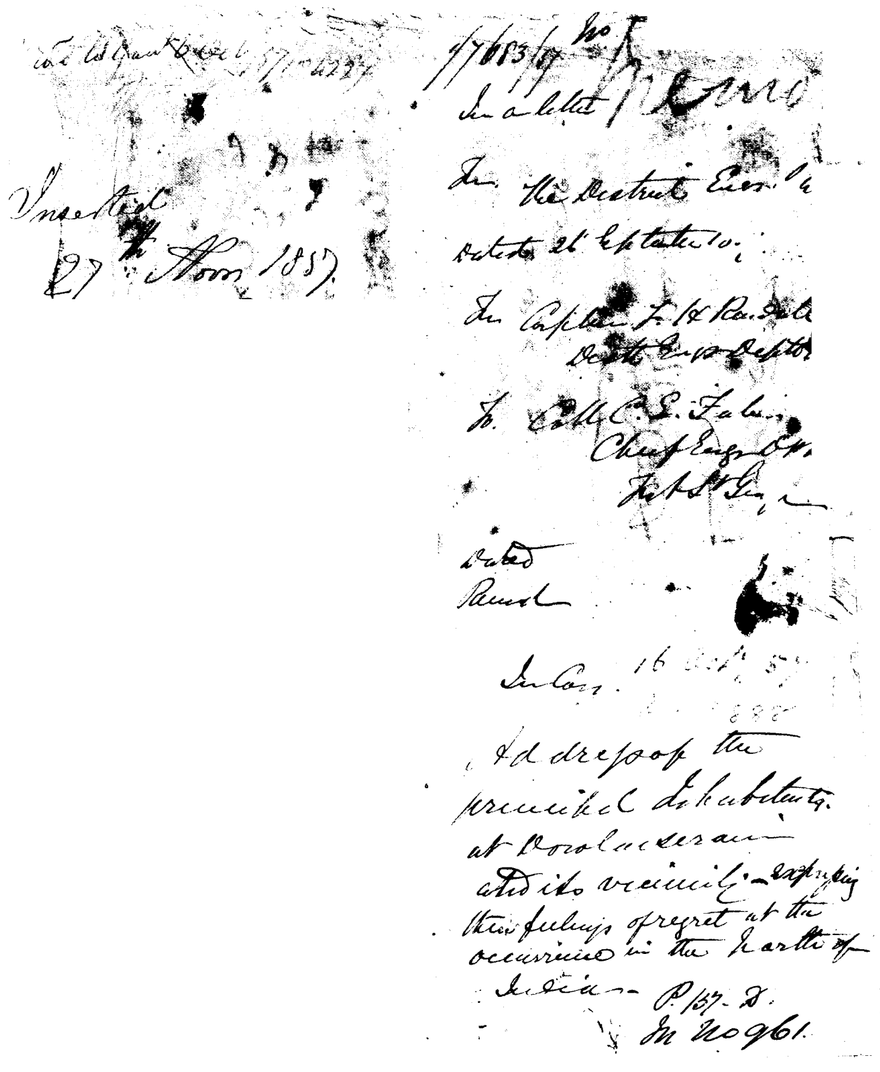
S. Sheeneva Sastry
P. Ramaswamy
C. Ranganadhachari
S. Soundararamiah
M. Venkatasawamy
D. Saraneswamy
V. Subbiah
J. Govindasamia Naidu
G. Seshaiah

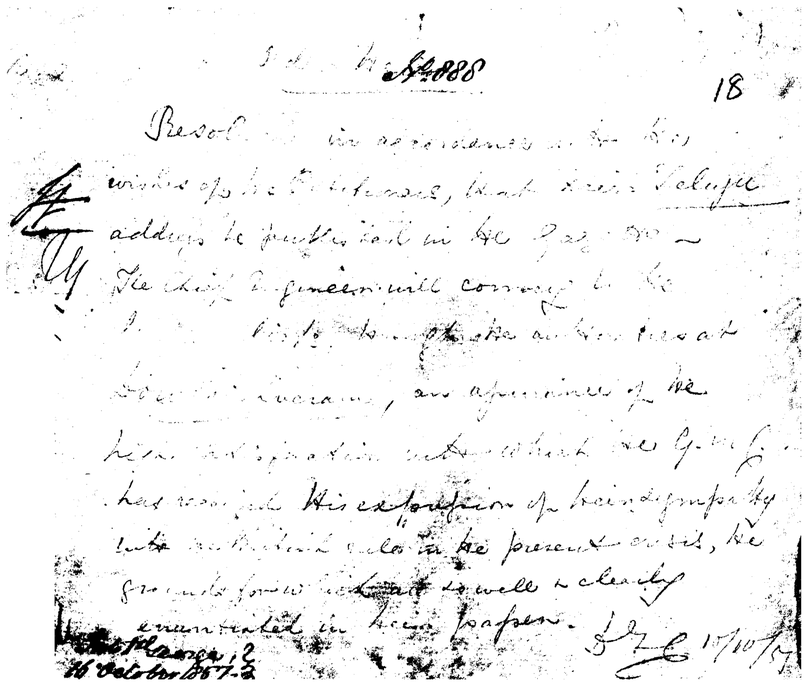
B. Venkataroydoo











No. 14088 18

Resol. in accordance with the [illegible]
wishes of the Petitioners, that their Petition
address be printed in the Proceedings
The Chief Engineer will communicate to the
Petitioners the decision at which the Board has arrived
in consequence, and appointment of the
hour for inspection, upon which the Engineer
has reported His examination of the property
into which it is proposed to lay the present sewers, he
finds the statements contained in the Petition to be well & clearly
ascertained in every respect. SLC 17/10/57

16 October 1857.