

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 622	Press MIS.
Dated 20 th September 1858	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Fort Saint George, Political Consultation, 21st September 1858.

Read again the following papers

- From the Reverend Mr. Cox, dated 12th February 1855.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 27th March 1855, No. 126.
From Resident of Travancore, dated 8th May 1855.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 2nd June 1855, No. 225.
From Resident of Travancore, dated 3rd July 1855, No. 42.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 27th July 1855, No. 307.
From the Reverend Mr. Cox, dated 26th December 1855.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th March 1856.
From Resident of Travancore, dated 27th September 1856, No. 51.
Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 30th April 1856, paras : 32 to 36.
Letter to the Government of India, dated 15th August 1856, No. 251.
Letter to Government of India, dated 23rd February 1857, No. 158.
Letter to Government of India, with Petition from Native Christians, dated 13th May 1857, No. 376.
Letter to Government of India dated, 6th February 1858, No. 98.
No. 34. From the Reverend JOHN COX, Missionary ; to the Right Honorable G. F. R. LORD HARRIS, Governor in Council, Fort St. George, &c., &c., &c., dated 9th February 1857.

MY LORD,

With the greatest respect I approach your Lordship in Council on the subject of my letter to Government of 26th December 1855, and the Extract from Minutes of Consultation of 8th March 1856, transmitted to me by the British Resident at Travancore.

2. By this Extract it appears that while the facts and conclusions of my letter continued in all their force before Government, it was not in the power of Government to appoint the Commission for which I prayed ; and that thus by my own mistake I was left without any practicable petition before Government. Anxious as I was at once to supply this deficiency, I abstained from doing so until your Lordship had sufficient time for the full consideration of my letter, and of any rejoinder which the Resident might see fit to send. And I was still on hopes that the gravity and solidity of the charges which I had made against the Resident and Dewan, would be followed by a decided result. But now, so many months having elapsed, and the Resident having doubtless exhausted the question on his side, by making every representation in his power to Government, I trust that my present petition will not be judged precipitate.

3. I am sorry to be obliged to state that neither my former appeals to Government, nor the notice which they took of them to the Resident, has succeeded in obtaining from that authority or the Dewan any act of justice whatever. With respect to those serious attacks on my own character and work as a Missionary which the Resident made to Government in his own and the Dewan's name, while I feel conscious that the full reply which I made to them must prove conclusive ; yet I cannot feel that satisfaction has been obtained, until I receive, as the result of that reply, the favorable verdict of Government. The injured parties whose grievances I had the honor to present, have often enquired whether there is any prospect of their obtaining redress ; and the surprise is everywhere great that such cases, supported by irrefragable proof, of oppression, injustice, and torture even to the death, can still be here left without due notice, and the guilty parties without punishment. On the part of the Resident and Dewan there is apparently no disposition whatever to do justice ; but, on the contrary, only to persist in that course of injuring those who appeal to your Lordship, which was so fully exposed in my letter under reference, and your former petitioners, having to bear this odium, are left in a worse state than before they petitioned Government, until their cases are decided on their merits. Their oppressors at present holding vantage ground against them as though their appeal to Government had been in vain. But I cannot imagine such a result, or doubt that those obstacles which have caused this delay will soon be removed by the untiring determination of your Lordship to enforce the execution of justice in Travancore.

4. As regards the Resident and Dewan, their continued refusal to do justice, and their treatment of those who venture to appeal from their confirmed injustice to the consideration of your Lordship's Government, is in itself a conclusive proof that, as long as they remain in office

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in Travancore, this State cannot be liberated from its numerous evils, or in any degree open to improvement. While the assertions of my former letter to Government thus obtain increasing confirmation, I most respectfully represent some additional facts, as supplementary to it, which will prove the continued mal-administration of those authorities to the present time.

(1.)—Notwithstanding the returns sent to Government by the authorities here that the arrears of the pay of the Circar servants were discharged; the public service of the Travancore Government is still vitiated by its servants being kept in arrears of pay, even since the large sum of five lacs was taken out of the Pagoda Treasury, and the repeated enquiries of the Madras Government. Yet, in opposition to fact, professions are made of a balance in hand, and of a hopeful state of the Exchequer.

(2.)—Although the Dewan has the hardihood to deny that the Circar Monopolies have ever caused collisions tending to loss of life or limb; such evils are patent facts, of which numerous instances can be related, both in general, and as known in the Courts of Justice, and my former letter contains a correct account of the evils resulting from Monopolies.

(3.)—Notwithstanding the proclamation of His Highness the Rajah for the amelioration of slavery; that evil still continues, and under the present system there is no hope of its removal. The Officers of the Circar being either slave owners, or making common cause with them: and in general combining their influence to prevent the slaves from becoming free, and even the British Resident from the time that the whole body of the Missionaries in Travancore petitioned for the abolition of slavery in 1847, has never shown himself favorable to that just and humane measure.

(4.)—At the same time the Circar system of Oolium and forced labor, as advocated by the Dewan himself, and exposed in my former letter, causes the spread of slavery; in fact enslaving those who are nominally free.

(5.)—Whatever the denials or evasions to which the Dewan may have had recourse, he has been proved to have been guilty of torturing even to the death in several instances; not only indirectly by supporting his Officers in the practice, not also directly by perpetrating the horrid crime under his own orders, and some instances, as two fatal ones in the Eddapillay case, and some others, have been proved in the open Cutcherry. Yet the Resident, knowing these facts, still supports such a Dewan in office.

(6.)—The Resident, preventing the further exposure of the Dewan in these frightful tortures and on other occasions, has interfered with the regularity and independence of the Appeal Court, the highest Court of Judicature in the State.

(7.)—While many instances are known to your Lordship's Government of the Resident's persevering support of the Dewan; the full extent to which he has upheld him in his course of corruption and cruelty, can be revealed only by a thorough enquiry on the spot.

5. But so much has been already established against both these authorities that, on account of the instances adduced against them in my former letter under reference, on account of various other acts which have been represented to Government, and of which the Resident and Dewan have been guilty, and on account of their continued persistence in various malpractices, as above succinctly shown, notwithstanding the many warnings or rebukes which they have received from Government, I now plead that their removal from Travancore is necessary to secure the honor of the British Government, and the renovation of this State, and I therefore solicit, for the sake of Travancore and of all who desire to improve it, that your Lordship will remove the Resident and Dewan from their appointments, and award them that punishment which they deserve. Or that your Lordship will be pleased to take those steps, either with the Supreme Government, or with the Honorable Court of Directors, which are necessary to effect these measures.

6. In the hope that the attention of the British Government will be given further than the conduct of these Officers, to consider the whole state of Travancore, I deferentially solicit permission to present some more facts illustrating its need of an entire renovation, and I feel assured that your Lordship well knows how to bear with me, when truth compels me to say that, after a residence of nineteen years in this Province, I see it to be more than ever tending to ruin, and to the distress of thousands of my fellow creatures.

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7. The professions or proclamations of the Travancore Circar in many instances mislead those who would judge of its real character. It has to a great extent obtained credit for full toleration of all religions. But it is the rule and practice here to the present moment, that Converts from Hindooism to Christianity do, on account of that conversion, forfeit their right to the property they would otherwise have inherited. This point has been tried in the Appeal Court and decided against the Christians, and the property forfeited. And an appeal to the Madras Government failed to prove any relief.

8. Caste, without now referring to its social influence, is made by the Travancore Circar a means of political persecution. All its subjects of those castes which rank below the Soodrar, comprising a large proportion of the entire population, are excluded from employment under the Circar, though it be so low as that of a common Peon. This exclusion produces other evils. Those in Circar employ are thus formed into a clique to the injury of all but the privileged. And the Soodrar caste, through the preponderance of their numbers among the non-excluded castes, hold by far the greatest number of appointments. And those of the excluded castes become consequently to be treated as a kind of aliens from the existing administration of the country. Though compelled to pay their full quota to the revenue of Government; they are, by caste, irrevocably excluded from common rights.

9. In further elucidation of this same state let it be observed, that every person is obliged to state in his depositions at the Courts of Law the caste to which he belongs. Consequently when a case arises between any of the privileged castes on the one hand, and of the excluded on the other, those of the latter are at the outset regarded as interlopers, and their cause prejudiced. And they are often pursued by the revenge of the ruling castes who league together against them for having dared to seek justice, or depose to the truth against one of their own number. The evils arising from this state of things to the excluded castes, or about half the population, are evidently numerous and great.

10. The bearing of the whole of this on Christians is most unjustly aggravated in severity by the rule proposed by the present Dewan in February 1851. That a person of low caste, though he became a Christian, must continue to be of low caste, and of the same caste as before his conversion. At the same time it is known that a person of high caste, if he becomes a Christian, is deprived of his caste. Thus the Convert is exposed to all loss, and excluded from all gain. The above rule is not, as asserted by the Resident to Government, confined to any individual case, the very nature of the rule forbidding such a construction; but it is, as appeared to the Court of Directors notwithstanding the Resident's assertion, applicable to all Converts, and it is now accordingly carried out in practice; the Dewan enforcing this practice, and by it contradicting the Resident's word. The intolerance of this rule is more clearly understood by reference to the status always formerly allowed to Christians. The Syrians first enjoyed it, and subsequently other Christian Converts succeeded to it, without their right being disputed until lately. By that status they were not excluded from the common rights of subjects, and degraded to the condition of out-castes, as the Dewan, supported by the British Resident, now strives to do.

11. It thus appears that, besides what may be styled lawless persecution to which Christians are here subjected, and which is disallowed by the Circar; the authority of the Native Government as at present constituted reduces them to the following condition.

(1.)—Deprived of their ancestral property.

(Witness rules of the Circar, and Decree of the Appeal Court.)

(2.)—Degraded from every higher status they might have enjoyed by their former caste in the body politic.

(Witness universal practice.)

(3.)—Prevented from rising however low they formerly were.

(Witness the Dewan's order of February 1851, and his stringent exposition of its universal application, in his letter to the Resident in June 1853. Also present practice.)

(4.)—Compelled, not only when new Converts, but after they have been baptized and are become established Christians, to make their statements before the Courts in the same mode of expression as the heathen.

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(Witness a case accompanying my petition to Government 12th February 1855, and the practice now in Travancore.)

(5.) Excluded from Circar public employ.

(Witness universal practice.)

(6.) Driven out of some of the public roads.

(Witness, in addition to other instancies, and the letter of the Revd. Mr. Moody to Government 17th January 1854, the fact of a Peon being lately stationed at the Killiyar bridge, near the entrance to the large bazaar, on the high road to Trevandrum. By him my Christian Catechists and Schoolmasters have been assaulted, driven back and compelled to make their way to my house through the holes and mud of the paddy fields. And this not, as the Dewan may assert as a subterfuge, at the time when the water is carried for the Rajah.)

(7.) Shut out from the Courts of Law, &c., and compelled to stand outside under the double prejudice of being aliens from the ruling castes, and of being Christians.

(Witness the Dewan's order, and correspondence of the Reverend the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society with Government, and present practice.)

(8.) In some cases bound over to perpetual forced labor for the Circar, in other words, to slavery, enforced by punishment and torture, without responsible or even interested owners.

(Witness the Dewan's own exposition in his letter to the Resident, No. 1022 of 31st May 1855, para: 7, and my letter to Government, 26th December 1855, part I, para. 25, Section 2.)

(9.) When the cases of Christians were appealed to Government the word of the Dewan was admitted to the prejudice of their cause, as though they excited disturbance; when in fact they were suffering from the withdrawal of former rights, and the infliction of new persecution.

(Witness Dispatch of the Court of Directors, as above para: 6.)

12. But this Dewan is now better known in his real character of one who, to suit his purpose, does not scruple to pervert facts; therefore he does but expose his own insincerity when, in direct opposition to his practice, he ventures to make such professions as the following. See his letter to the Resident for the Madras Government No. 1207 of 30th June 1855, para: 14. "I am personally, not at all unfriendly to the Missionaries, or inimical to the progress or success of their labors, nor have I any personal dislike to Christian Converts even from the lowest castes."....."motive for me to feel the greatest respect, nay regard, for the principles upheld by the Christian religion and for its followers."

13. At other times in communications to Government, whether from the Rajah or Dewan, grants of land and endowments made in aid of the Missions have been adduced as proofs of the favorable feeling of the Circar towards Christians. But when it is known that these grants, as far as they exist, have long since become matters of the history of former Rajahs, the fact of appealing to them now, proves only the want of such evidence at present.

14. It is true that the Rajah in his letter to me which accompanied my petition to Government of 12th February 1855, expressed his wish always to maintain in full force the principles of toleration towards Christians as well as other sects, and that in my petition to Government I gave His Highness full credit for such intentions. But on other occasions when these questions have been pressed to obtain a really practical issue, His Highness, by the language which he has used in reference to the Missionaries and their Converts, has shown that he too far coincides with the unfavorable views of the Dewan; and he has even expressed his great concern at the increase of Missionaries in late years, and their dispersion over the country; and his wish to bring these facts to the particular notice of your Lordship.

15. The result is that, while toleration is still professed as in those days when it was more fully practiced, the expressions of the authorities are not now consistent; and their conduct towards Christians, as proved in the cases of persecution which I had the honor to represent to Government, and which are nevertheless still left without redress; and their whole bearing towards Christians when they appear before them, (the surest criterion by which to ascertain the truth,) prove that, whatever the professions of toleration for Christians in Travancore, they can

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no longer be relied upon in practice; that while the British Government by an express dispatch, and the progress of events all around call for equal civil and political rights to be extended to all men without distinction of caste or religion, the Travancore Circar under the present authorities has become more intolerant; and that nothing but the check of the British Government prevents persecution from being indefinitely extended.

16. I do not plead for any favors for Christians; and under a heathen Government cannot wonder even if persecution be practiced, but if so, let all their professions of toleration be honestly withdrawn, and I trust that Christians here as in other places and times, will be found prepared to endure persecution more than they have. But if those professions of toleration be maintained, I earnestly entreat your Lordship in Council to take the necessary measures to secure on the part of the Travancore Circar a corresponding practice. And as the British Government has already acted as the supreme authority, and issued orders to the Government of Travancore requiring from it, "the utmost practicable toleration towards Converts, and its relaxing gradually all restrictive usages and regulations affecting them." And as this was approved by the Honorable Court of Directors in their Dispatch, Ecclesiastical Department, No. 9, 1855, I again most respectfully appeal to your Lordship's Government for the more full and decided exercise of their authority to effect for the Christians in Travancore a removal of all existing disabilities, entire exemption from persecution, and equal political rights with the other subjects of the country.

17. There are still other evils which while they affect all classes of the people, inflict injuries on the Christians.

(1.)—While the ceremonies required by the Hindoo system of the Rajah are frequent and numerous, and many extra supplies of provisions are required by them, there is no especial establishment of Officers and servants for the additional duties: but those of the Cutcheries and other public services are obliged to leave their general business and attend in preference to that of the ceremonies, and the collection of the various supplies required for them. The repeated interruptions thus caused to the administration of justice and the general business of the country, inflict much distress on the people, and produce extensive and severe public evils.

(2.)—The vast expense of these ceremonies is a most serious drain on the public revenues, especially as the money is given to the non-productive classes—the Brahmins by their idleness when here, and by their speedy departure to other places, absorbing without yielding a return, the large sums which are so profusely lavished upon them. One ceremony called the Murra Jebbum is now approaching, which, more than all the other periodical ones, inflicts evils on the country in the greatest degree of aggravation. It is true that the present Rajah professes to have reduced some of the expense of the ceremonies; but even if he have on the whole, it will be hereafter shown that he has in other ways made himself responsible for the exhaustion of the resources of the State.

(3.)—The amount of the produce of the country is diminished by not only omitting to execute the necessary works for irrigation or drainage, but also neglecting those which were formerly in existence, and while there is a proclamation conferring privileges on those who clear waste land; in opposition to it, favorites of the Rajah and others in power, seize at their pleasure such lands after they have been improved, and eject those who have expended labor and money upon them.

(4.)—No adequate means exist for conveying the produce, or drawing forth the resources of the country. The only real line of intercourse existing, being that through the length of the country, partly by road, and partly by canal and backwater; and even this is sometimes obstructed for want of needful repairs.

(5.)—The external commerce is checked, in some instances by private interests interfering with public contracts, in others by the discouragement of free traders. In short,

(6.)—By much mismanagement, or the corrupt operations of private interest, the country becomes quite exhausted; as is proved by the State of the Exchequer, notwithstanding that five lacs were taken out of the Pagoda Treasury.

(7.)—This Province cannot sink into such a state without much injury to the trade, prosperity, and revenue of the adjoining territory of the Honorable Company.

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(8.)—At a period marked by universal progress and improvement, this Province owing to the corrupt and selfish spirit which pervades it, is retrograding and deteriorated; and by its isolated position is excluded from improvement by obstacles more insurmountable than the Ghauts which form its boundary.

(9.)—Those who by favoritism and corruption have acquired a supreme influence in the Province are aware that improvement would be fatal to them; therefore they take care to render odious any who strive to introduce it, or to reveal the true state of affairs.

(10.)—With the knowledge of all this before them, no ordinary amount of injustice could induce the Native Officers of the Circar to expose themselves to the consequences of a direct appeal to Government. The fact therefore that any of those few who do not yield to the prevalent corruption, have petitioned your Lordship's Government, is in itself a proof of the insufferable nature of the evils here existing.

18. But the really critical state of Travancore would not be adequately shown if some other facts explanatory of my former letter were omitted. In the struggle into which I was compelled to enter to seek justice against the authorities here, I have been necessarily led to a closer acquaintance with the present condition of the Native Government, and a further insight into some of the less obvious evils connected with it, and I am now constrained to modify the expressions which I used in reference to the Rajah in my former letter to your Lordship.

19. It cannot now be doubted that His Highness' encouragement of favorites, as Esharan Pillay and Nanu Pillay, has been carried to such a degree as to add vastly to the corruption of the public service, and to become the means of some of the vilest characters being now in office. That the means by which affairs are now managed is apparent by the crowds of suitors who, when difficulties arise, flock to these favorites; and by the success which attends them. That the means of acquiring wealth in the power of these favorites is immense; as proved by a comparison of their nominal salaries with the stately edifices they have erected, and other evidences of wealth. That bribery has been carried on so near to the Rajah himself as at least to obtain for itself the cloak of his own name. That His Highness has so given himself up to the enervating amusements by which these favorites ingratiate themselves with him, as to have lost any energy which he might have had for the business of the State. That there is a consequent disregard of the condition of the people, and a concern for his favorites which becomes increasingly doting. That even when the critical state of the country was urged on His Highness' attention by the Government itself, his chief care seemed to be how to secure his favorites from exposure and its consequences. That proclamations made here, or professions made to Government, are merely delusive; for even if made in sincerity, everything is practically so entirely abandoned to the disposal of those favorites that all reformation and improvement is warded off as hostile to their very existence. That nothing but close enquiry on the spot can elicit the full proofs of the extent to which the spirit of corruption here prevails. That nothing short of an entire change in the persons, spirit, and conduct of the Travancore Government can avail. For though abuses exist elsewhere, when they are known means are taken to correct them: but here, at present, the chief authorities directly or indirectly countenance them.

Formerly there were some redeeming features, some rallying point. Now, on the one hand, the prestige of the British name has been lost by the Resident: and on the other, the regard for his own country and people has perished from the Rajah, and the subordinate Officers pursuing their own private interests with a selfish disregard of the consequences to either their superiors or the people. With such an amount of British interference as is professedly maintained, it is scarcely conceivable that Travancore could be in a worse condition.

20. As long as possible I yielded credit to the intentions of His Highness; and hoped that, though the Resident and Dewan abandoned the country, the Rajah would not fail to exert himself for its rescue from ruin. But the strong remonstrance of your Lordship itself having drawn from His Highness nothing better than some meagre professions, most tardily made, the only hope is now in the decided and practical interference of the British Government. That is the supreme authority, and by upholding the Rajah in his present position, becomes responsible for the state of the country. But this in its Exchequer is now so exhausted that the five lacs taken out of the Pagoda Treasury are not repaid as promised by the Dewan in monthly instalment; the pay of the public servants is still in arrears; there is a frequent necessity for privately borrowing money

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to make up the kist for the Honorable Company; and an additional necessity is arising for taking more money out of the Pagoda Treasury.

(2.)—The principle also will be recognised by no one sooner than by your Lordship, that the connection which subsists between the British Government and Travancore is not to maintain the private interests of the Rajah; but to promote the good of the people, and when the Rajah has ceased to regard that supreme object, the power which presides is bound itself to act with effect.

(3.)—The treaty also between the British Government and the Rajah recognises this principle and requires the Rajah, under penalties in case of failure, to attend to the advice of Government. That advice having been given in the most emphatic manner so many months ago, and the Rajah subsequently showing how utterly hopeless it is to look for reformation from him, the time is come when Government is called upon to a more decided interference.

(4.)—The people of the country in general, excepting when influenced by the servants of the Circar, earnestly desire to be freed from their present sufferings, and the inexorable oppression of favorites and others in power, by the decided exercise of British Authority.

(5.)—The numerous subscribers to the petitions which I had the honor to present to your Lordship would then more decidedly have petitioned for this, but that they had not altogether ceased to hope for redress from the authorities here, when urged by the Madras Government. Now, that hope being gone, the population of Travancore would gratefully hail the day when British Authority is here fully established.

(6.)—And those who, like myself, have long closely observed the state of Travancore, are convinced that the more the intricacies and complications of the corruption and distress which here prevail are made publicly known, the more the absolute necessity for the interference of the British Government will be vindicated.

21. In the review of the whole present state of Travancore, I most respectfully, yet with the earnestness which the admittedly critical state of this province demands, solicit of your Lordship in Council, in addition to the steps to be taken towards the Resident and Dewan, that you will be pleased to effect those measures which are necessary to obtain the attention of the British Government, in the fullest manner, to the condition of Travancore, and to the management of its affairs, and that your Lordship will be pleased to bring this petition to the notice of Supreme Government, or the Honorable the Court of Directors, as your Lordship shall see to be proper, in order to effect the introduction of an entirely new state of Government in Travancore, to the utmost extent that the treaty between the Government of India and the Rajah of Travancore admits, and the urgency of the case demands.

22. When your Lordship thus acts for the recovery of this State from neglect, corruption, and ruin; when its barriers are removed; and it is introduced to the advancing civilization of the rest of the world; the development of its ample resources, the prosperity of its revenue, and the happiness of its people, will call forth the universal acknowledgment that Travancore, not indeed conquered by the sword but now by justice, has been so elevated as to be not unworthy of a place on the same escutcheon with Seringapatam.

I have, my Lord, the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN COX,

Missionary.

Trevandrum, 9th February 1857.

ORDER THEREON, No. 622; dated 20th September 1858.

No. 35.

Under date the 12th February 1855, the Reverend Mr. Cox, a Missionary in Travancore, forwarded to Government a letter containing strong representations relative to the abuses and oppression stated to be practiced in the Travancore State and to be abetted and countenanced by the Dewan Kristno Row.

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2. This letter was forwarded in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 27th March 1855, to the Resident for report on the allegations contained in it.
3. General Cullen furnished a preliminary report under date the 8th May and a more detailed report on the 3rd July.
4. These papers were forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors with a General Letter of the 24th December 1855.
5. The Resident's report was referred to Mr. Cox, on the 27th July 1855, for any further remarks that he might have to make. That Gentleman, on the 26th December 1855, furnished a very long rejoinder with Appendix. These papers were forwarded to General Cullen on the 8th March 1856, who replied to them on the 27th September 1856.
6. The Government have since received a further address from Mr. Cox, under date the 9th February 1857, to the same purport as his preceding communications.
7. Intermediately however between the reference to the Resident above noted, the 8th March 1856, and his reply of the 27th September 1856, the Government had received* from the Honorable the Court of Directors their Despatch in the Political Department of the 30th April 1856, No. 3, in paras: 33 to 36 of which they directed that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the condition of the Travancore State.
* 10th June 1856.
8. In the year 1855, the late Governor General had, in reply to a letter from the Madras Government forwarding a joint Petition from certain Missionaries of Travancore, of whom Mr. Cox was one, and expressing their opinion that investigation of some sort into the alleged evils and abuses in that State was imperative, answered that although a certain right of interference in Travancore was given by Treaty to the Governor General, yet it could only be exercised when there appeared reason to apprehend a failure of the funds which the Rajah was bound to contribute annually to the British Treasury and that, as no such contingency was then to be feared, the Governor General in Council had no right to interfere in the affairs of Travancore by Commission of enquiry or otherwise. The Madras Government consequently, on receipt from the Honorable Court of the Despatch above alluded to, brought it to the notice of the Supreme Government on the 15th August 1856, and solicited their instructions. The application to the Government of India was repeated on the 23rd February 1857, the 13th May of that year, and on the 6th February 1858, but the Government have not been favored with any reply. The Honorable the Court of Directors, to whom these applications have been reported, intimate in their Despatch, 3rd March last, Political Department, No. 4 of 1858, para: 24, that they wait for the opinion of the Government of India on the proposal for further enquiry, as the explanation on a certain alleged case of Torture that had been forwarded by General Cullen resting mainly on the assertion of the person chiefly criminated, the Dewan, could not be regarded as satisfactory.
9. On the 26th November 1857, Kristno Row, the Dewan of Travancore, died.
10. No final orders have yet been passed on the letters from Mr. Cox and the Resident, nor on Mr. Cox's letter of the 9th February 1857. The consideration of those papers has been delayed pending the receipt of the reply which the Government were expecting to the references made by them to the Government of India. Subsequently the Dewan has died and as much of Mr. Cox's Memorials is directed against him, their investigation has so far become unnecessary. Nor as regards the remainder are the Government in a condition to give any orders until they are apprized whether the enquiry ordered by the Honorable Court will or will not be carried out. For the present therefore these papers must lie over. It is satisfactory, however, to note that since the appointment of the present Acting Dewan Madava Row, the Petitions from Travancore have much abated both in number and tone affording good grounds to hope that the Administration of the Travancore State is by his exertions being placed on an improved footing.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd J. A. Wilson.

- (1) Notwithstanding the returns sent to Government by the Authorities here that the arrears of the pay of the Circar servants were discharged, the public service of the Travancore Government is still vitiated by its servants being kept in arrears of pay, even since the large sum of Five Lacs was taken out of the Payroll of the Treasury and the repeated enquiries of the Madras Government. Yet, in opposition to fact, professions are made of a balance in hand, and of a hopeful state of the exchequer.
- (2) Although the Dewan has the hardihood to deny that the Circar monopolies have ever caused collisions tending to loss of life or limb, such evils are patent facts of which numerous instances can be related, both in general, and as known in the Courts of Justice. And my former letter contains a correct account of the evils resulting from monopolies.
- (3) Notwithstanding the proclamation of His Highness the Rajah for the amelioration of slavery, that evil still continues, and under the present system there is no hope of its removal. The officers of the Circar being either slave owners, or making common cause with them; and in general combining their influence to prevent the slaves from becoming free. And even the British Resident from the time that the whole body of the Missionaries in Travancore petitioned for the abolition of slavery in 1847, has never shown himself favorable to that just and humane measure.
- (4) At the same time the Circar system of Bolium and forced labor, as advocated by the Dewan himself, and exposed in my former letter, causes the spread of slavery; in fact enslaving those who are nominally free.
- (5) Whatever the denials or evasions to which the Dewan may have had recourse, he has been proved to have been guilty of torturing even to death in several instances; not only indirectly by supporting his officers in the practice, but also directly by perpetrating the horrid crime under his own orders; and some instances, as the fatal ones in the Edappilly case, and some others, have been proved in the open Court. Yet the Resident, knowing these facts, still supports such a Dewan in office.

(7) While many instances are known to the Lordship's Government of the Resident's personal support of the Senang, the full extent to which he has upheld him in his course of corruption and cruelty, can be revealed only by a thorough enquiry on the spot.

Para 6. In the hope that the attention of the British Government will be given further than the conduct of these officers, to consider the whole state of Malacow, I respectfully solicit permission to present some more facts illustrating its need of an entire renovation. And I feel assured that Your Lordship will be soon to bear with me, when truth compels me to say that, after a residence of nineteen years in this Province, I see it to be more than ever tending to decay, and to the distress of thousands of my fellow creatures.

mislead those who would judge of its real character. It has to a great extent obtained credit for full toleration of all religions. But it is the rule and practice here to the present moment that converts from Hindooism to Christianity do, on account of that conversion, forfeit their right to the property they would otherwise have inherited. This point has been tried in the Appeal Court and decided against the Christians, and the property forfeited. And an appeal to the Madras Government failed to procure any relief.

rights.

Para 9. The further elucidation of this same state let it be observed, that every person is obliged to take his deposition at the Courts of Lower State in his depositions at the Courts of Lower State to which he belongs. Consequently when a case arises between any of the privileged castes on the one hand, and of the excluded on the other, those of the latter are at the outset regarded as interlopers, and their cause prejudiced. And they are often persecuted by the revenge of the ruling castes who league together against them for having dared to see it justice, or oppose to the truth against one of their own number. The evils arise from this state of things to the excluded castes, amounting almost half the population, are evidently numerous and great.

10. The bearing of the whole of this on Christians is most unjustly aggravated in severity by the rule propounded by the present Senan in Feb. 1851. That a person of low caste, though he became a Christian, must continue to be of low caste, and of the same caste as before his conversion. At the same time it is known that a person of high caste, if he becomes a Christian, is deprived of his caste. Thus the convert is exposed to all loss, and excluded from all gain. The above rule is not, as asserted by the Resident to Government, confined to any individual case, the very nature of the rule forbidding such a construction; but it is, as appeared to the Court of Directors notwithstanding the Resident's assertion, applicable to all converts, and it is now accordingly carried out in practice; the Senan enforcing this practice, and by it contradicting the Resident's word. The intolerance of this rule is more clearly understood by reference to the status always formerly allowed to Christians. The Syrians first enjoyed it, and subsequently other Christian converts succeeded to it, without their right being disputed until lately. By that status they were not excluded from the common rights of subjects, and degraded to the condition of outcastes, as the Senan, supported by the British Resident, now strives to do.

11. It thus appears that, besides what may be styled lawless persecution to which Christians are here subjected, and which is disallowed by the Circular; the authority of the Native Government as at present constituted reduces them to the following condition;

- (1) Deprived of their ancestral property;
- (2) Degraded from every higher status they might have enjoyed by their former caste in the body politic.
- (3) Prevented from rising however low they formerly were.
- (4) Compelled, not only when new converts, but after they have been baptized and are become established Christians, to

(Witness the rules of the Circular, and decree of the Appeal Court)
(Witness the Senan's order of Feb. 1851, and his stringent exposition of its universal application, in his letter to the Resident in June 1853. Also present practice.)

make their statements before the Courts in the same mode of expression as the heathen.
(Witness a case accompanying my petition to Government 12th Feb. 1855, and the practice now in Maunabo.)

- (5) Excluded from Circular public employ;
- (6) Driven out of some of the public roads.
- (7) In addition to other instances, and the letter of the Rev. Mr. Moody, to Government 17th Jan. 1854. The fact of a Dem being lately stationed at the Pillayar Bridge, near the entrance to the Large Baguwar, on the high road to Trevandrum. By him my Christian catechists and schoolmasters have been assaulted, driven back, and compelled to make their way to my house through the holes and mud of the paddy fields. And this not, as the Senan may assert as a subterfuge, at the time when the water is carried for the Pajah.)

(Witness the Senan's order, and correspondence of the Reverend the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society with Government. and present practice)

- (8) In some cases bound over to perpetual forced labor for the Circular, in other words to slavery, enforced by punishment and torture, without responsibility or even interested owners.
- (9) When the cases of Christians were appealed to Government the word of the Senan was admitted to the prejudice of their cause, as though they excited disturbance; when in fact they were suffering from the withdrawal of former rights, and the infliction of new persecution.

(Witness the Senan's own exposition in his letter to the Resident of 10th May 1855, para 7, and my letter to Government 26th Dec. 1855 and para 25, 26, 27.)

(Witness dispatch of the Court of Directors, as above para 6).
Para. 12. But this Senan is now better known in his real character of one who, to suit his purpose, does not scruple to pervert facts; therefore he

Does not expose his own insincerity when, in direct opposition to his practice, he ventures to make such professions as the following. See his letter to the Resident for the Madras Government V. 1207 of 3rd June 1855. para 14.

- "I am personally, not at all antipathetic to the missionaries, or inimical to the progress or success of their labors, nor have any personal dislike to Christian converts even from the lowest castes" "I sometimes feel the greatest respect, nay regard, for the principles upheld by the Christian religion and for its followers?"

13. At other times in communications to Government, whether from the Rajah or Senan, grants of land and endowments made in aid of the Missions have been adduced as proofs of the favorable feeling of the Ruler towards Christians. But when it is known that these grants, as far as they exist, have long since become matters of the history of former Rajahs, the fact of appealing to them now, proves only the want of such evidence at present.

14. It is true that the Rajah in his letter to me which accompanied my petition to Government of 12th Feb 1855, expressed his wish always to maintain in full force the principles of toleration towards Christians as well as other sects. and that in my petition to Government I gave His Highness full credit for such intentions.

But on other occasions when these questions have been pressed to obtain a really practical issue, His Highness, by the language which he has used in reference to the missionaries and their converts, has shown that he too far coincides with the unfavorable views of the Senan; and he has even expressed his great concern at the increase of missionaries in late years, and their dispersion over the country; and his wish to bring these facts to the particular notice of Your Lordship.

15. The result is that, while toleration is still professed as in those days when it was more fully practiced, the expressions of the authorities are now not consistent; and their conduct towards Christians, as proved in the cases of persecution which I had the honor to represent

to Government, and which are nevertheless still left without redress; and their whole bearing towards Christians when they appear before them (the surest criterion by which to ascertain the truth) prove that, whatever the professions of toleration for Christians that, whatever they can no longer be relied upon in practice; that while the British Government by an express dispatch, and the progress of events all around call for equal civil and political rights to be extended to all men without distinction of caste or religion, the Travancore Ruler under the present authorities has become more intolerant; and that nothing but the check of the British Government prevents persecution from being indefinitely extended.

16. I do not plead for any favors for Christians; and would a heathen Government cannot murder even if persecution be practiced. But if so, let all their professions of toleration be honestly withdrawn, and I trust that Christians here as in other places and times, will be found prepared to endure persecution more than they have. But if those professions of toleration be maintained, I earnestly entreat Your Lordship in Council to take the necessary measures to secure on the part of the Travancore Ruler a corresponding practice. And as the British Government has already acted as the supreme authority, and issued orders to the Government of Travancore requiring from it, "the utmost practicable toleration towards converts, and its relaxing gradually all restrictive usages and regulations affecting them". And as this was approved by the Honorable Court of Directors in their despatch. Ecclesiastical Department V. 9. 1855. I again most respectfully appeal to Your Lordship's Government for the more full and decided exercise of their authority to effect for the Christians in Travancore a removal of all existing disabilities, entire exemption from persecution, and equal political rights with the other subjects of the country.

17. There are still other evils which while they affect all classes of the people, inflict injuries on the Christians.

(1) While the ceremonies required by the Hindoo system of the Rajah are frequent and numerous, and many extra supplies of provisions are required for them, there is no special establishment of officers and servants for the additional duties: but those of the Cutcheries and other public services are obliged to leave their general business and attend in reference to that of the ceremonies, and the collection of the various supplies required for them. The repeated interruptions thus caused to the administration of justice and the general business of the country, inflict much distress on the people.

- and produce extensive and severe public evils.
- (2) The vast expense of these ceremonies is a most serious drain on the public revenues, especially as the money is given to the non-productive classes—the Brahmens by their idleness when here, and by their speedy departure to other places, absorbing without yielding a return, the large sums which are so profusely lavished upon them. One ceremony called the Murra Jelebum is now approaching which, more than all the other periodical ones, inflicts evils on the country in the greatest degree of aggravation. It is true that the present Rajah professes to have reduced some of the expense of the ceremonies; but even if he have on the whole, it will be hereafter shown that he has in other ways made himself responsible for the exhaustion of the resources of the State.
- (3) The amount of the produce of the country is diminished by not only omitting to execute the necessary works for irrigation or drainage, but also by neglecting those which were formerly in existence. And while there is a proclamation conferring prizes on those who clear waste lands in opposition to it, favorites of the Rajah and others in power, seize at their pleasure such lands after they have been improved, and exact those who have expended labor and money upon them.
- (4) No adequate means exist for conveying the produce, or draining forth the resources of the country. The only real line of intercourse existing, being that through the length of the country, partly by road, and partly by canal and backwater, and even this is sometimes obstructed for want of needful repairs.
- (5) The external commerce is checked, in some instances by private interests interfering with public contracts, in others by the discouragement of the Raders. In short
- (6) By much mismanagement, or the corrupt operations of private interest, the country becomes quite exhausted; as is proved by the state of the exchequer, notwithstanding that five Lacs were taken out of the Pagoda Treasury.
- (7) This Drainage cannot sink into such a state without much injury to the trade, prosperity, and revenue of the adjoining territory of the Honorable Company.
- (8) At a period marked by universal progress and improvement, this Drainage owing to the corrupt and selfish spirit which pervades it, is retrograding and deteriorated; and by its isolated position is excluded from improvement by obstacles more insurmountable than the ghats which form its boundary.

(9) Those who ^{of} favoritism and corruption have acquired a supreme influence in the Drainage are aware that improvement would be fatal to them; therefore they take care to render odious any who strive to introduce it, or to reveal the true state of affairs. (10) With the knowledge of all this before them, no ordinary amount of injustice could induce the native officers of the Circle to expose themselves to the consequences of a direct appeal to Government to the consequences that any of those gentlemen do not. The fact therefore that any of those gentlemen do not yield to the prevalent corruption, have put forward Your Lordship's Government, is in itself a proof of the insufferable nature of the evils here existing.

Para 18. But the really critical state of the Drainage would not be adequately shown if some other facts explanatory of my former letter were omitted. In the struggle into which I was compelled to enter to seek justice against the authorities here, I have been necessarily led to a closer acquaintance with the present condition of the native Government, and a further insight into some of the less obvious evils connected with it. And I am now constrained to modify the expressions which I used in reference to the Rajah in my former letter to Your Lordship.

Para 19. It cannot now be doubted that His Highness's encouragement of favorites, as Escharan Billaig and Nana Billaig, has been carried to such a degree as to add vastly to the corruption of the public service, and to become the means of some of the vilest characters being now in office. That the means by which affairs are now managed is apparent by the crowds of suitors who, when difficulties arise, flock to these favorites; and by the success which attends them. That the means of acquiring wealth in the power of these favorites is immense; as proved by a comparison of their nominal salaries with the stately edifices they have erected, and other evidences of wealth. That bribery has been carried on so near to the Rajah himself as at least to obtain for itself the cloak of his own name. That His Highness has so given himself up to the exorbitant amusements by which these favorites ingratiate themselves with him, which these favorites exert which he might have as to have lost any energy which he might have had for the business of the State. That there is a consequent disregard of the condition of the people, and a concern for his favorites which becomes increasingly distressing. That even when the critical state of the country was urged on His Highness's attention by the Government itself, his chief care seemed to be how to secure his favorites from exposure and its consequences. That proclamations made here, or professions made to Government, are merely delusive; for even if made in sincerity, everything is practically so entirely abandoned to the disposal of those favorites that all reformation

and improvement is regarded as hostile to their very existence. That nothing but close enquiry on the spot can elicit the full proofs of the extent to which the spirit of corruption here prevails. That nothing short of an entire change in the persons, spirit, and conduct of the Madras Government can avail. For though abuses exist elsewhere, when they are known means are taken to correct them: but here, at present, the chief authorities directly or indirectly countenance them.

Formerly there were some redeeming features - some rallying point. Now on the one hand, the prestige of the British name has been lost by the Resident: and on the other, the regard for his own country and people has perished from the Rajah. And the subordinate officers pursuing their own private interests with a selfish disregard of the consequences to either their superiors or the people. With such an amount of British interference as is properly maintained, it is scarcely conceivable that Travancore could be in a worse condition.

20. As long as possible I yielded credit to the intentions of His Highness; and hoped that, though the Resident and Senan abandoned the country, the Rajah would not fail to exert himself for its rescue from ruin. But the strong remonstrance of Your Lordship itself having drawn from His Highness nothing better than some meagre professions, most hardly made, the only hope is now in the decided and practical interference of the British Government. That is the supreme authority, and by upholding the Rajah in his present position, becomes responsible for the state of the country. In its exchequer is now so exhausted that the five lacs taken out of the Pagoda Treasury are not repaid as promised by the Senan in monthly instalments; the pay of the public servants is still in arrears; there is a frequent necessity for privately borrowing money to make up the list for the Honorable Company; and an additional necessity is arising for taking more money out of the Pagoda Treasury.

(2) The principle also will be recognised by no one sorer than by Your Lordship, that the connection which subsists between the British Government and Travancore is not to maintain the private interests of the Rajah; but to promote the good of the people. And when the Rajah has ceased to regard that supreme object, the power which presides is bound itself to act with effect.

(3) The Treaty also between the British Government and the Rajah recognizes this principle and persecution in me

To The Right Honorable
G. F. R. Lord Harris
Governor in Council
Fort St. George Madras.

My Lord

In forwarding to Your Lordship in duplicate my reply to the papers furnished to me by the Resident at Travancore, I committed the oversight of omitting the copy of my letter to the Resident when sending that reply to his address. I therefore respectfully solicit permission to supply that defect and present the copy of that letter as annexed.

With the greatest respect

I have the honor to be

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient Servant

John Cox
Missionary Lms

Travancore

29th Decr 1855.

copy

To Lieut General W. Cullen
British Resident at Travancore
&c &c &c

Sir Addressing to your letter to my
address N. 1577 of 10th Aug^r last transmitting
to me by the orders of Government an
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
N. 307 of 27th July 1855. I have now the
honor in obedience to those orders to
forward to you for the information of
Government the remarks which I have
made on the documents furnished to me.

2. These remarks consist of a letter to the
Right Honorable the Governor in Council
of 109 pages and an Appendix of 90 pages
and I have the honor to request that you
will in accordance with the Minutes of
Consultation transmit the whole to the
Madras Government. I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obed^t Serv^t

5) T. A. Cullen
20th Dec. 1855

(John C.)
Secretary to the

True Copy

John C.

10/12/55
10/12/55
40

From the Rev & Payee to the Gov & Co -
Nagpur. August 27. 1855.

To the Revd - J. Cox. Madras.

My dear Mr Cox

I have received from you a copy
of the following extract from a letter of the Resident to the Madras
Government dated July 13.

"from the great mass of the aboriginal population
now, from the Roman Catholics or Syrians but few complaints are
received, and none on the score of hereditary. Out of 7. the few
arise in the month of May or June, but have hardly ever had a com-
plaint, except from the Revd Mr Cox; for those of Mr Baylis are
quite recent, and did not exist under his predecessor, the
Revd Mr Head. I have never until now had a complaint
from Mr Whitehouse."

I wish to make a few remarks on the above
extract which you may make use of in any way you think proper.
As the Resident well knows, the Revd Mr Head was not any
immediate predecessor, but the late Revd C. C. Lantieri, and this
rather surprising that he should have omitted his name as he had
received complaints from him.

I will now give some extracts from copies of letters
addressed by the late Revd C. C. Lantieri to the Resident, taken from
a book in which he himself wrote such copies roughly, but I
have every reason to believe that they agree pretty well with the
originals sent.

Extract from letter dated 29. Oct. 1853.

"I embrace this opportunity of calling your
attention to the decree No 2308, No Decr 1028, published by command
of the Highness with the view of preventing robbery. The following
is a translation of the 1st Para, taken from a copy of the decree."

"As regards x x x x x"

The decree of which the above forms the first Paragraph is now
being enforced throughout the Districts of Chander and Cutch. It is
the manner of doing so is such that far from securing the Highness
subjects from the depredations of common thieves, it lays them open
to the not less unprincipled extortion and oppression of the officers
of Government.

It appears to me that the vagueness of the orders as
above quoted gives occasion to much of this oppression, and that it
is most desirable that something more definite should be
enacted as to notation of services, hours of watching &c. &c.

Enclosed copy of a letter
addressed to the Resident of Benares
which he omitted to forward with
other papers submitted by him
to Government.

16/10/55

Dated 29th Nov 1855

John Kirk & Co
Scribbling

21/11/55

Received 16/10/55
J. Kirk & Co

present. I find it difficult to carry on the educational side of this mission from the constant interruptions this gives to school matters in the discharge of their duties. They are quite ready to wait a reasonable time, and I have instructed them even to yield to the unreasonable demands of those in authority, until the law is amended. Some have continued watching for more than a fortnight; and yet are not permitted to interrupt their attendance for a single night. Bickery alone secures immunity from duties.

I may here mention before closing that your name is at present being used in parts of the Cullacottam District as a cloak to the voracity of the subordinate officials of the District, on the plea that provisions are required by yourself and attendants while enroute for Travancore. These officers yesterday entered many houses at Callengally, and compelled the inhabitants to give their fowls, game, money &c. The following is an extract from a letter from the Dewan of Travancore to the British Resident in reference to the above letter of Mr. Leitch, dated 23rd Feb. 1854.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2068. of the 24th Oct. last, transmitting copy of a communication addressed to you by the Rev. Mr. Leitch."

By way of amendment of the first Para. of prohibition advocated to by Mr. Leitch, I issued a circular order to all the Police officers under date the 12th Aug. 1853, or 26th August 1853, containing specific instructions as to the services required from the villagers and others. These documents (translations of which are herewith submitted for your information) it is fully hoped contain suitable provisions for the protection of the persons and property of the inhabitants.

Referring to Mr. Leitch's statements that the schoolmasters mentioned by him were unnecessarily required by the District officials to watch incessantly for more than a fortnight, and that money, fowls &c. were extorted from the inhabitants of the Callengally, I beg to say I have received no complaint up to this day from any of the aggrieved parties; but however I intimated to the Police officer of Eraniel that if he found such abuses had been practised, he should report the same, when the guilty parties would be dealt with severely. But no such report has been received from that officer.

from which I conclude that nothing of the nature alleged against the parties referred to has been established. You will observe that in the above letter to the Resident the Dewan, because he had received no report from Colly Pelley, the corrupt Zapsildar of Eraniel, criminating himself (and the practice of this Zapsildar will be further detailed below) takes occasion to impugn the veracity of our impartial friends, who was held in such respect by all who knew him; even I believe by the Resident himself. The Dewan well knows that local officers will never write reports criminating themselves, nor will aggrieved parties in such cases bring complaints to the very parties who have oppressed them.

5th. Extract from a letter of the late Rev. C. C. Leitch to the Resident dated Nov. 14, 1853. "I regret to mention that the parties concerned in extorting fowls &c. under false pretences, have already openly made vengeance against the accusers, and only wait your departure to enter certain false charges against them, unless I am misinformed, no punishment has yet been inflicted, tho' awarded by yourself."

The case of robbery which I reported to you officially is assuming the course usual in such affairs. Bickery and intimidation will likely prove successful means in securing the culprits, one of whom is a Travancorean, and is related to other officials in the neighbourhood.

I feel it quite impossible longer to witness the oppressions and injustices which prevail in this and neighbouring Districts without protesting against them in some way or other. I cannot, according to Travancore law, interfere in the cases of natives, and it seems useless for natives appealing cases to the Dewan, as long as there is a Premier minister whose private interests are promoted by breaking cases of appeal against the injustices practised by his own creatures. What then am I to do? Am I to represent glaring cases of injustice to yourself, and are you willing to investigate such, and thus prove a "straw" to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well?"

I am sorry that I cannot find the copy of the official letter alluded to in the above extract.

The Resident no doubt has it in his entchury, though he has apparently forgotten to allude to the complaints thus received from Mr. Litch in his letter to the Madras Govt. The above extracts will at any rate show our departed friend's views of the state of that wretched country.

6. Copy of letter from the late Rev. C. C. Litch to the Resident dated 19th July 1854.

"I have the honor to call your attention to the following statement of facts affecting the public revenue, and the lives and property of His Highness's subjects,

On the evening of Monday the 10th July, a body of smugglers numbering about 100, the majority of whom carried loads of tobacco, passed along the road which skirts the bungalow and compound, some of the villagers of the Naygar, who happened to be in the road, challenged them, and endeavored to arrest their progress. This attempt was resisted by three men, who seemed to form the rear-guard of the company, and who were armed, one with a sword, another with a long knife, and the third with a stout stick. The villagers, being reinforced from Naygar, continued the pursuit for some distance. Blows and cuts were interchanged, but as in the darkness it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe, the whole band escaped. Of the three men, who covered the retreat of the smugglers, one was distinctly recognized by at least two of the villagers. He is a chetty in the neighbouring village of Canaseel, named, Vataloo. On the 13th instant, happening to meet the Tappildar, I spoke to him of the above occurrence, but he professed to be entirely ignorant of it, and added that even had he known that the smugglers were passing through the village in which he resides, he, with his few attendant peons, would have been powerless in the presence of such a band.

I may add that robberies are again becoming rife, and appear to be perpetrated with a boldness and impunity, which argue a want of will or power in the executive to investigate and repress the evil. On Monday last, I admitted to the Hospital a man whose house was rifled on the preceding night, and who, in defending his property, had been most cruelly beaten and cut. His back was one mass of bruises, and his right elbow joint had been laid open. Last week I admitted two similar cases. In one of these the skull was laid bare, while in all, deep flesh wounds had been inflicted.

May I be allowed to suggest that the establishment of village watchmen has proved ineffectual for the prevention of such outrages, and that every fresh order that these should be more strictly attended to, affords a fresh occasion for unjust accusations on the part of the officers of the Police?

7. Copy of a letter from the late Rev. C. C. Litch to the Resident dated 31st July 1854.

"I this day received a visit from the Parishcar, Duman, and was glad to learn that he had come down with the design of investigating certain disorders in the Police administration of this District. Should he succeed in the objects of his visit, the inhabitants ^{might} have much reason to thank you for your investigations intervention. I am afraid however that your kind intentions may be frustrated, unless some measures are forthwith adopted to encourage the production of testimony on the part of those who are now prevented from doing so through fear. The people generally entertain a decided belief of the Police Magistrate, and the nobles, that without obtaining some assurance of immunity from their vengeance, they will probably not come forward in sufficient numbers to supply the evidence necessary for the conviction of the guilty parties. May I therefore be allowed to suggest, with a view to the furtherance of the ends of justice, that while the charges against the Tappildar are under investigation, he should be suspended from the active exercise of his office, and that the assurance should be given to the people, in the most public manner, that the Government will not cease to effort till the District is cleared of the robbers that now infest it. The suspension of the Tappildar is not as stop which I would have presumed to recommend, had it not been spoken of to-day as an indispensable pre-requisite to an impartial examination of the questions sub-judice.

8. Copy of a letter from the late Rev. C. C. Litch to the Resident dated August 8th 1854.

"The Parishcar Duman paid me another visit on Saturday the 5th instant, and informed me that an order for the suspension of the Canaseel Tappildar had been received the preceding evening, such an order received a week or ten days previously, would have exercised a very salutary influence in inducing witnesses to give a full and unbiased testimony and will now no doubt greatly assist the Parishcar in his further investigations.

The Parishcar freely expressed as his opinion

2. That the Tapsildar should not be reinstated in his office, the
Trust of which he has so ~~grossly~~ abused. I am sure the British
will state the grounds of his opinions in his public report, but
as he seemed desirous that I should express to you ~~from~~ privately
my concurrence in its soundness, I have thought it well
to write to you once more, I would be very sorry to do
the injury of any sincere servant in this neighbourhood who
has conducted himself with any reasonable degree of justice
and decorum; but the present Tapsildar has been so ~~corrupt~~
and ~~apprehensive~~ in many of his dealings, and is so little
tender to civil doors, that it will give me very sincere pleasure
to see his place occupied by one whose whole conduct affords
a better security for the future good government of the District.

9. - Extract from the Resident to the
late Rev. C. C. Smith dated Aug. 11th 1854.
"I have been favoured with your note of the 8th
you will perceive from the copy of the Dewan's letter that I
sent you yesterday, that the Dewan was invested with author-
ity, ~~where~~ he stated, to suspend the Tapsildar if he seemed
to be misapplying, but I suppose he did not like to originate
the action in the case of a Palace nominee, ~~the Dewan was~~
aware of his corrupt practices, and the Tapsildar was about to
be removed suspended, when your ~~complaint~~ arrived.
It is I hope not likely, therefore that the man will be
re-employed at all."

10. - Copy of a letter from the late Rev. C. C.
Smith to the Resident dated 16th August 1854.
"I have duly received your favour of the 11th inst
and rejoice to hear of your decision regarding the removal
of Tapsildar. ~~It is~~ ^{It is} ~~his~~ ^{his} ~~successor~~ ^{successor} in office if destitute of higher
motives, will at least be constrained by some of the Hindu
Magistrates anxious to secure the wellbeing of those who under
his authority, is I suppose a rare acquisition in these parts
and even if attained, I greatly doubt whether, unless backed
by your personal influence, he could long retain
his position without resorting to corrupt practices. When
on several occasions I have spoken with various
officials on the system of bribery and oppression to which
they gave support, they have almost invariably replied -
"we are to blame than the system under which we live,
our salaries are irregularly paid, and our situations
are procured and retained only by bribing our Superiors
in office, we are compelled to invest money from the

inhabitants on pretence more or less plausible."
I do not presume to point out the fountain head of this
widespread evil, as you must necessarily be ~~more~~ ^{better} acquainted with it
than myself, but if your authority as Resident is equal to
its suppression, I do most earnestly hope that its exercise will
not be much longer ~~be~~ ^{be} restricted. You will I trust
forgive the liberty I take in writing thus freely. He assured
I have no desire unduly to interfere in the political
arrangements of this State, and that nothing but an earnest
desire that the inhabitants of this fine country should be
freed from all barriers to their social and moral improve-
ment, and that your own name and office should be more
highly respected, would lead me to indulge in such

11. - I am able to certify that the above are correct
copies from the copies in my possession. I have only omitted
some reports relating to the Dispensary, and some relating to
applications for permission to cut down trees for the repairs of
the charols and schoolhouses. He had great trouble to obtain
from the Dewan the requisite permission. On one occasion the
Dewan in a report to the Resident, made 4 months after Mr.
Leitch's application, declined to accede to his request, alldging
as one reason, that such frequent applications would "affect"
the supplies of Talmyra leaves required for the writing pur-
poses of the Dewan."

12. - I believe all the letters of which I have given copies
above, were not regular official letters, but they at least show
to show the views held by Mr. Leitch on the gross injustice and
corruption practised in Tanjore, and certainly by not dealt with
apparently approved by the Dewan, and certain by not dealt with
very severely by the Resident, when brought to his notice.
13. - Notwithstanding the opinion expressed by Ramu Menon, the
Dewan Diakhar, respecting the unfitness of Catty Pilly, the late Tapsildar
of Cannal, for reappointment to that office, and notwithstanding
the statement of the Resident that the Dewan was previously aware
of his corrupt practices, and that he was not likely to be reappointed,
he was some time ago appointed by the Dewan as Tapsildar of
Kedamangal, in which situation I believe he still remains.

14. - In the case of the above Tapsildar, I have no doubt it
will be found somewhat difficult fully to substantiate every thing
brought to the notice of the Madras Govt. while the Dewan is in
power, however confident we may feel that such statements
are correct, as all the papers included by the Dewan throughout
the country, would be brought to bear to prevent the proper

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production of evidence, but I have great confidence that the Madras govt will be induced ere long to make a full inquiry into the affairs of this unhappy country, and I have not the shadow of a doubt, but that if the Demans were suspended, as that Tajpandan was, and an European Commission appointed, so that the natives might feel that the Madras govt was in earnest, that not only should all the statements we have made be fully substantiated, at least in their main features, but great quantities of other evidence would be produced which would fully prove that it was our bounden duty as Christians and as men to act as we have done.

In the mean time we must rest upon the promise contained in that Holy book, which we strive to teach to the people, "We shall deliver the needy when he crieth, the poor also, and him that hath no helper. We shall redeem their soul from deceit and violence, and precious shall their blood be in his sight." While we offer the prayer, "Oh let the wickedness of the wicked come to an end, but establish the just."

I remain yours very sincerely,
(Signed) J. Baylis

P.S. The sentences in the above letter that are underlined have been underlined by myself. The Resident in his report to the Madras Government says that complaints did not exist under the Rev. Mr. Mead. I cannot but think that in this respect also his memory has failed him, and that if the records of the Resident's office and Demans' catchments were examined, many complaints from the Rev. Mr. Mead respecting the corruption of the Mien officials and the oppression of Xtus in these parts, as well as general injustice prevailing, would be found.

True Copy -
John Co Mispinay LMS

From the Rev J O Whitehouse to the Rev John Cox
Nagasaki - Sept. 28. 1855

My dear Mr Cox,

I have seen copies of the endorsement of the Madras Government to your petition and of a short extract from the letter of British Resident to Government in which reference is made to me by name.

Respecting both of these I have a few words to say which you are at liberty to use in any way you think proper. With regard to the extract from the Resident's letter, it may be questioned whether there has been such a freedom taken with it as the words "hardly ever" seem to imply. The complaints made by the Xtus in former years were numerous as the records of the Demans' catchments in the Resident's office will probably show.

The letter is not included by the Resident in his report and he was but a short time in Travancore yet he early commenced correspondence with the Resident respecting the operations of the Government officers as may be probably shown. Silence on the part of the Missionaries in the South of Travancore is put by by the Resident in the wrong view of the Xtus. Silence is a true way of showing the want of cause for complaint, but it may also flow from the existence or the supposed existence of a prohibition to complain, or from a natural aversion to engage in correspondence with the public authorities, or from a conviction founded on a personal experience, or the testimony of others that complaints made to the Resident which they meet with a certain degree of attention, or if connected with a purchase rarely lead to any satisfactory results. I believe I am the only Missionary in the South of Travancore who up to January 1855 has not complained because there has been no ground for complaint.

What ground for complaint could I find in an English School or in a class of catechists and schoolmasters or in a printing office? Up to January 1855 there

13th Apr 10/

the were my spheres of duty and not the intervention of Christian congregations. I believe in my heart to the above state of a person for anything in the requirements.

Under January 1855 I have the charge of a few congregations, but so few and small that the absence of complaints is of little weight. Since that date I have not made any complaint to the Resident, not because there has been no reason for it, but because I believed it to be useless. I do not mean to say that letters of complaint are never noticed. Their receipt is acknowledged and attention to the subject is promised generally and orders to examine into the cases may be given, but that examination when it is undertaken, which is not a rare case, is commonly accompanied by so much underplay of trickery that no proper results follow, while the Resident is often deceived by the misrepresentations of the few in whose word he places a most unfatigued reliance.

I had a strong case for complaint in March last that of the tortured Slave, but I chose another course than that of sending it to the Resident; that case has not yet been decided, but if I had appealed only to the Resident and there had been no higher appeal, I am certain that the case would have resulted in the defeat of justice. Bribery and injustice have done their best but the case having been noticed by the Madras Government has had a counteracting effect on those in whose hands it is placed. Other cases have more recently occurred but as the aggrieved parties must make their complaints in the regular course before I can act, time must elapse and perhaps the perseverance, if the complainants may fail, or time, or the almighty chuckmaws may put an end to the trouble.

I may say a word about the other African cases in this part to which comparative silence the Resident attaches some weight. As to Mr. Hobbs cases for complaint have at various times existed in his district, but as he rarely takes them up.

they are not often brought prominently before him. His own people have told me Mr. Wood and Mr. Seitch I have already referred. They no longer belong to our number. of Mr. Baylis I need say nothing.

Mr. Lewis complained some time ago to the Resident about the irregular proceedings at the Veldtshot, but no notice was taken, the receipt of this letter not acknowledged and the evils complained of remain unchecked. He may have made other complaints, but I have heard him distinctly state that he did not complain to the Resident about certain points because he was convinced that it was utterly, probably, of Mr. Momb, it may be said that he had a great aversion to public correspondence, that numerous causes for complaint did, at various times arise, but they were generally disposed of either by taking over the aggrieved parties or by leaving the complainants to represent their case in the ordinary course. In large portions of Mr. Russell's district he is unusually but an insuperable dislike to official correspondence leads him to refuse taking up complaints requiring correspondence on his part, causes for complaints are not met with in the Anamanga part of his District so much, so that even he not only speaks of a strong necessity for public action on the subject, but has signed the Rubens in the form of united protest.

All of us shrink from the work of correspondence respecting the oppressions practised upon the suffering inhabitants, and only strong necessity would move us to it, and the minute of consultation of 14 Feb 1851 has often been assigned to complainants as a reason for our not interfering. Few cases of direct and open persecution can be traced from this neighbourhood. The Slave whose case is referred to, above was ill-treated because of his attending a place of worship, but generally the opposition to Christians as such is exhibited in such a way as will not appear to be persecution. I have no doubt that Christians, as such, are fixed upon to be the subjects of false accusations, and also that the Government officers are more ready to receive these accusations against Christians than those

13 Apr 10

the against others. There is a man of good character belonging to one of the congregations in this neighbourhood now in confinement of an what I believe to be a false accusation of the nature above referred to. I have no doubt about its being a false accusation. The Attacker of the District a relation of the Dewan, offered before several witnesses to release him when he was first seized of 150 fanams bribe were paid. He has now been a month in confinement without any investigation being made. The general cry from those of all classes who do not belong to certain cliques and cannot avail themselves of certain interest is, no justice, no justice. The suggestion to interpose complaints of an appeal to the Resident is generally met by a look of surprise at once simplicity or by a laugh of derision. The transit from Angli to the camp of the Dewan no one has any doubt, but in the present state of affairs the stream of evidence is to a great extent dammed by the presence and power of the Dewan and thus distinct proof is not readily to be had. No one will now know any thing when public enquiry in these points is made but private inquiry is not so unsuccessful. Hundreds know of a heavy laid by the Tapisdar of Jagath asram on the 10th District under him, when he was charged with instigating the assault on Mr Lewis in Feb. 1853. and no one doubts about its being for a little private transaction between the accused and the Dewan. They also talk of a valuable jewel passing out of the hands of the Tapisdar at that time in the same direction.

No one has any doubt as to the nature of the interference between the Subbaya or his friends with the Dewan at Soorah, say, on the moment he entered Travancore, on his return from his journey. No one doubts as to the real cause of the delay in the proceedings in the Slave case, which was going on satisfactorily under the Dewan Pishcar Ramon Menaven, but which was stopped with a sudden check, the moment the Dewan returned and which would long ere this have gone the way of most righteous causes had I not been so precipitate, and troublesome as to send it to the Madras Government.

It is notorious that the Dewan is not a "true" to rich. As evil does, and it is most certain that he is not a praise-ex to those who do well. It is remarkable that rich

offenders seem to look to him and to treat him as an advocate and early when in difficulties take steps to retain him on their side.

As to the endorsement to your petition you have every reason to be satisfied with it, but it is amusing to see how an attempt at a diversion has been made by those who have to account for their own doings. In the matter referred to in your petition the Rajah is more sinned against than sinning. The words of Lord Metcalfe apply most forcibly here "I am hardly imagine a situation more calculated to draw censure than that of a prince so held in subjection by a servant supported by an irresistible foreign power".

I am - yours affectionately
(signed) J. C. Whitehouse

True Copy
John C.
Missionary LMS

Extracts from the annual reports of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, showing the several statements and complaints of ~~some~~ their Missionaries in Travancore, concerning the persecution of Native Xtns by the officers of the Government and others; and the impossibility of obtaining due redress from the superior authorities whether Native or European.

In the Report of 1840. page 65.

Neyoor, by the Rev. Messrs. Head, and Abbs.

"In this part of Travancore the spirit of persecution which marked the early history of the Mission, though greatly mitigated, has not entirely disappeared."

1841. page 69. Neyoor. Mr. Abbs.

Some of our people have had their faith and constancy put to the test by the unjust proceedings of the inferior native authorities. By a former edict of the Rajah the Xtns of this country are exempted from the service of carrying provisions to the temples, and to the feasts instituted in honor of idols. After many threats have been made, at length an attempt was made to put them into execution. The subordinate officers of these Districts insisted that as the Xtns possessed lands in the country, they were bound to assist in preparing the sacrifices for the deities. These unrighteous demands were of course objected to by the conscientious who pleaded in their favour the proclamation of the Sovereign. Such remonstrances were of no avail; the Rajah's officers endeavoured to force them to take the burdens, tied them to lances, and beat them when they refused, and afterwards threatened to prefer against them accusations of robbing the treasuries.

They even went so far as to order a rich member of one of our congregations, who has much influence in his village, to collect a tax for the support of idolatry. Other indications were given of a determined and combined effort to obstruct the progress of the truth and knowledge by persecuting those who sought instruction from us. One of our chapels was set on fire. Some of the readers were beaten and abused; children were prevented from coming to our schools, and the people were told to save themselves.

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themselves from oppression by denying the cause of Christ.
Such proceedings naturally filled us with anxiety as
we feared that the majority of those who professed attach-
ment to the Gospel were, but ill prepared to endure a
season of tribulation.

1842, page 65. Nyon, M. M. D.
"They have been ~~persecuted~~ persecuted by the rich heathen
natives, and forcibly taken from their houses by night to
drag the timbers required for the repairs of the idolatrous
cars; some have been imprisoned and fined, others cru-
elly treated, beaten and lacerated with branches of the tamarind
tree; and no redress has been obtained. The British Resident
attended to my representations on one occasion, and issued
orders that the proclamation for tolerating Xtny should
be observed; but secret orders from the native authority
have recently been issued to take all our people except one
Sunday to drag the pagoda timbers.

The object of the native government is to dis-
courage and defeat our attempts to propagate the truth;
and to compel the people who are now coming to the light
to return to the gloom of heathenism. Their efforts however
will fail, as they have always done.

The Society well, I hope, endeavour to obtain
justice for ^{our} missionaries and their converts who re-
side in the native states in alliance with the East India
Company, this is the point to which attention should be
directed, and enquiry made of the English authorities.
It will be found that we and our converts are at
present without the least protection; and are exposed to
the operation of the native laws, which make no distinction
between the killing of a man or a cow, or of defacing
an idol; but award the punishment of death equally
to each of these acts."

And in the Missionary Magazine for April 1842,
page 57, there is a letter from Mr. Mead on the same sub-
ject, in which he shows not only that he made appeals
against the persecutions of the Xtns, distasteful to the
authorities; but that he would even advocate the annex-
ation of Travancore by the British Government.

"Travancore is what is called an independent
state; but according to the treaty, authority over it can be
resumed at any time by the British Government, who are

responsible for the due administration of justice.
The British Resident interferes when he deems it ^{proper} to
and I have, at a risk of incurring the displeasure of "the
powers that be," appealed against the new law of cow-
prosecution, nothing of the kind having been known hitherto
in Travancore, though Xtny has existed here for
five centuries."

In the same Magazine March 1842, page 40
Mr. Abbs also writes an article headed -

"Persecution of Native Xtns."
"In one of my former letters I mentioned the vexatious
course of conduct which some of the more powerful hea-
thens had pursued toward the Xtns. I am sorry to in-
form you that even now there are signs of approaching
trouble and threatenings of evil directed against
those who profess the faith of Christ."
"a poor man was lately apprehended on this pretence
(viz, merely for marrying again after his wife died), and
imprisoned for several days until an agent of the Mission
remonstrated with the individual who confined him,
and obtained his release. It is by no means unusual
for Xtns to be kept in prison under false charges
until we can send persons to expose the injustice
of their persecutors."

And again, Nov. 1842, page 166, Mr. Abbs,
"The native Government is decidedly ~~heathen~~ heathen, and as
such, opposed to the spread of Christianity; while the
Europeans of rank and power, behold our efforts with
indifference and distrust."

Report 1843, page 77, Mr. Mead,
"Another obstacle is found in the repeated attempts
made by the ~~of the~~ officers of the native Government to take
the people by force for the service of the Pagodas. Various
forms of direct persecution are still maintained with
unabated violence against the native Xtns." And after
referring to toleration having been formerly granted, but
now withdrawn, Mr. Mead thus speaks of the British in
Travancore. "at present however every attempt, made
by those in power to uphold heathenism in Travancore,
and it is painful to reflect on the extent to which our
own countrymen have encouraged and assisted the native

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Authorities in their endeavours to maintain the fading glories of idol-worship, thereby effectually obstructing the disenthralment of thousands from the bonds of ignorance, superstition, and sin."

Report 1844, page 79. Mr. Abbs, writes,
"Idolatry, shielded by authority, is abounding; and our poor Xtns are compelled to do work on the Sabbath day, in defiance of acknowledged laws and customs."

Report 1845. P. 90. Mr. Hault, states, in regard to a congregation of Xtns,
"They have been called to endure a species of persecution of the most annoying and harassing description from their former companions in ignorance and sin, who revive their enmity to Christ and his cause by frequently citing them before the Courts of justice on false charges."

In the same, page 93. Mr. Mead, writes,
"The trials of fidelity and patience to which native believers are subject in the province of Travancore, as well as the difficulties to the unrestricted use of Christian ~~teaching~~ Ministry, appear to multiply rather than diminish. In the past year the local officers of Government have frequently obstructed the public worship; and the Missionaries have been obliged to appeal not only against this arbitrary and unrighteous interference, but likewise against the forcible seizure of the Native Xtns to do the work of the heathen temples. Some of them have been fined, beaten, and imprisoned on refusing to drag timber for this purpose. Such conduct on the part of the public Functionaries is contrary to the statute law of the country; but the authorities constantly endeavour to evade their own regulations exempting all Xtns from the ~~stodard~~ and unholy task of working for the heathen temples; and there is too much reason to fear this compulsory system of labour, and the seizure of fruits and vegetables for idolatrous sacrifices will not readily be relinquished. These nefarious practices frequently form the occasion of collision with the officers of the Govt."

and operate in no small degree to retard the advancement of knowledge."

1845 In the Magazine for Oct. P. 151.
Mr. Hault mentions some people a little higher in rank than the generality who make a decided profession of Christianity and then adds,

"They have firmly stood the first shock of ridicule and persecution which that avowal has not failed to bring on them. The local authorities have done much to intimidate them but have hitherto failed in their attempts."

1847 Report P. 87 In the account by the four Missionaries at ~~Agassail~~ ^{Agassail} unitedly, viz. The Rev Messrs. Hault, ~~Meade~~ ^{Meade}, ~~Whitham~~ ^{Whitham}, and ~~Leach~~ ^{Leach}.
"The number under instruction increases from week to week, notwithstanding the efforts of their masters assisted by the officers of the Native Government to detain them."

In the same, page 89, Mr. Mead, states,
"They are desirous of having a small chapel in their own village, but there is much opposition made to it by the heathen."

And P. 90 Mr. Abbs, writes,
"The native Xtns continue to suffer severe persecutions from the hands of their heathen countrymen. Early in the year a heathen man in authority announced his determination to root out Christianity from the District; declaring it was only through the ignorance and inactivity of his predecessors that it had not long before been extirpated. He strove violently to accomplish his objects, beating, and imprisoning, torturing the disciples of Christ; but all in vain, he obstructed the erection of chapels, and falsely accused the native readers."

Report. 1848, Page 88, Mr. Hault, writes,
"The poor people, on account of their profession, have suffered much from their masters and the officers of the Government; but their enemies carried their hostilities too far by forcing upon them certain devices belonging to the Pagodas, from which their profession

22 In the next report viz. for 1853 his name was removed from the report of the Noyon station, and that of his successor the Rev. Co. Co. Leitch inserted. To show the state in which Mr. Mead left his station, together with the circumstances in which Mr. Leitch succeeded him, and the opinions of the Directors, nothing shall here be done beyond giving their own language and the extracts they published from Mr. Leitch's letters.

Report 1853, page 98. The Directors state, "Mr. Leitch proceeded to his destination, and arrived in Travancore about the middle of last year, but the field of labour to which he had been appointed was in circumstances of such peculiar difficulty and complication, that by the advice of the Missionary brethren, he deferred entering upon the direct work of the Mission ~~until~~ until the removal of some of the obstacles which presented themselves. In the mean time, he took up his residence with Mr. Lewis of Southpooram, and availed himself of opportunities for ascertaining the actual state and prospects of the Noyon Mission; Mr. Leitch then proceeds to point out the measures apparently best calculated to remedy existing evils."

Mr. Leitch was obliged to have recourse to Messrs. Abbs and Lewis for the information he needed and he writes, "some of the information thus obtained was of an interesting and encouraging character, but much of it was the reverse."

In the report of 1854, Page 98. The Directors in referring to the condition in which Mr. Mead left the Noyon Mission, state,

"Since the early part of last year when Mr. Leitch assumed the charge of the station and District of Noyon proper, he has been anxiously engaged in correcting the manifold evils which he found to exist, and in introducing an entirely new organization. One of the first objects to which Mr. Leitch directed his attention was the reconstruction of the Native Church. On a closer inspection it was ascertained by the Missionary, that the proprieties in the house of God (which presented a very pleasing picture to an eye witness) were compatible with usages at variance with some of the plainest rules of the gospel whereupon he set himself to the correction of these evils."

Mr. Leitch however continued in this work only until Augth 25. 1854 on which day he was drowned in the sea while bathing.

yet, during the 18 months he laboured at Noyon he was obliged to make serious complaints to the British Resident of the state of that part of the country. In the Missionary Magazine for Nov. 1854, page 251 to the account of his death, it is added.

"He hated oppression and injustice in any form, and as the result of his earnest remonstrances ^{to the} British Resident, the Deputy to the Dewan or Prime minister had been sent down to this District to examine cases of oppression, bribery, and robbery which had taken place, and his visit has been of some benefit to the people."

The above extracts present an uninterrupted chain of evidence from the year 1840 downwards, furnished by the Mission and generally in South Travancore, besides those statements made at several times by the Rev. Mr. Cox to the fact of the existence of persecution of Christians for their religion by the officers of the Noyon; and among this evidence that of Mr. Mead is conspicuous not only in charging the authorities with persecution; but in referring to the complaints and appeals he had made to the hopelessness of obtaining redress; and to the difficulty of even duly exercising the Christian Ministry of maintaining in existence the Christian congregations; and beyond everything else Mr. Mead alone suggested the assumption of authority over Travancore by the British Government. ^{But the reports of these complaints did not exist in Mr. Mead's time.} Mr. Mead continued thus to complain until he was removed

from the Mission work; then his successor Mr. Leitch found himself placed under the necessity of making strong and repeated complaints to the British Resident. He was well known and highly esteemed by the authorities; yet the Resident now writes so as to ignore his very existence; and represents Mr. Mead as the predecessor of Mr. Baylis who ^{only} joined Mr. Leitch after he had taken charge of the Noyon Mission. And notwithstanding all the above printed evidence, and more which has not been thus published, the Resident now asserts that "there are no just grounds for the assertion of the existence of persecution of Christian converts on account of their religion, or on any other account" &c. and the Resident also unjustly singles out Mr. Cox by asserting, "I have hardly ever had a complaint except from the Rev. Mr. Cox for those of Mr. Mead Baylis are quite recent and did not exist under his predecessor the Rev. Mr. Mead and I have never until now had a complaint from Mr. Whitelhouse."

True Extracts John Cox
Missionary CMS.

A

See para 3 of
Petition

Impediments to the teaching of Christianity and
persecution on account of the profession of it
have been more decidedly experienced in the
Tuvandrum Mission ever since there have
been converts to that religion in places near
to or intimately connected with the seat of
Government at Tuvandrum. The following
instances furnish proofs of the above assertions.

(1.) In October 1852, Parumal of
Mlinghath a place under the Palace authorities
was assaulted, when in his house forcibly taken
from it, beaten, tortured in the heat of the
sun until he vomited, and the Athiari
of the place who caused the infliction of
this treatment said "There he vomits up his
Christianity; there are 30 or 40 more whom
we must serve the same" and the man was
then imprisoned for about 20 days without
either legal committal or subsequent
investigation.

Representations to the Dewan
were unheeded and further persecution followed.
Rev. Mr. Cox in a letter to the Resident dated
8th February 1853 wrote as follows, concerning
the above and other cases. "The complainants
waited many days before the *Guzoor*, but
"while they tried for justice, the officers of
"the court turned away their heads in neglect
"and their subordinates abused and threatened
"them for being *Xhians*, and now three months
"have elapsed without the slightest attention
"to this case. This marked neglect and unjust
"treatment of *Xhian* complainants at the
"*Guzoor* produced its natural results in
"the country districts. The *stuar* officers in
"and around *Pakkum* multiplied their acts

26/ of persecution until neither the persons nor the property of the Christians were safe. I have many instances of persecution to bring forward but for brevity's sake restrict myself to the last which has occurred.

2, On later day 22nd July last acts of persecution and violent assault more aggravated than any that had before occurred were committed by the Athicari of Radakurus Kumaran Munnalakuram, and others when several Christians were severely beaten, three illegally imprisoned and others driven about in fear and this repeated on the Sabbath to the interruption of their religious exercises.

(Then follow particulars see letter)
3, When the facts which I have here succinctly stated and others which the injured parties are prepared to state are fully elicited by enquiry, it will clearly appear that these Christians are so much persecuted by the Surcar officers and others, that in their own residences they are not safe from molestation, that in some places they and their families cannot pass in safety along the roads, the Athicari of Radakurus and Kumaran Munnalakuram in particular repeatedly declaring that they will imprison them all or turn them out of the place, and it will further appear that the Christians are not only unable to obtain a hearing at the Tassiladar's office Sheringheel, but from fear of imprisonment and maltreatment dare not even to approach it. I beg your particular attention to the beating and torturing practiced now without restraint both in and out

27/ of the Tannah there. But no justice is done to the injured parties and the persecutors being without any fear of punishment repeated their acts of persecution.

(4) In particular on the 18th March 1853 Thomas Paul of Attinghall was assaulted when on his way to divine worship, the day being Sunday, by Vaidayuthan and a mob of about 30 men. They demanded a contribution from him for an idolatrous ceremony which they were about to carry on. He refused, alleging as the reason that he was now a Christian. They then said "What is your Christianity", and beat him until they left him in a state of insensibility. He lay ill for five days in the Mission chapel at Vatham and then laid a complaint before the Tassiladar of the District and on failing to obtain redress he appealed to the Dewan but all in vain.

5, On 7th Dec^r 1853, the Athicari of Attinghall and a mob of people attacked the same man's house by night destroyed and stole some of his property sought to seize him, but he escaped from them and was obliged for many days to seek security in other places.

6, No punishment following any of these crimes - a mob of violent men again committed a most barbarous assault on 10th Nov^r 1854 on the brother-in-law of the above man at the same time openly abusing him for being a Christian, and he was then illegally kept in confinement for 45 days ^{without any trial} and

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when reduced to so weak a state that he could not walk without support he was sent to his house. Particulars of these cases were forwarded in petition to the Honorable Governor at Madras by Rev. Mr. Cox 12 February last, but the authorities in Travancore still continue to take no notice of them.

(7) On the 1st Oct. 1853

Joseph Schoolmaster at Vairim, five miles South of Truvandrum was assaulted by the Athicari and others while standing in the Schoolroom; he was unable to walk and was carried to Mr. Cox's bungalow. No redress followed from his complaints to the several authorities, and in consequence of his and other persecutions the Mission School in that place was broken up and the people who had there come under xian instruction were driven away. See also petition to the Governor

(8) Massilamun, the Reader in the same place being threatened with the same treatment as the Schoolmaster, applied to the Muzoor for protection, but his petition was rejected and he was abused in the open Court-charg for being a xian and told by the police Sheristandar to go to Madras or Tinnavelly where there are xians to attend his case.

These cases were represented to the Hon. the Gov. in council in the petitions forwarded by Rev. Mr. Cox 12 Feb. 1855, and though

it cannot be doubted that the petitions have been referred by the Governor to the authorities in Travancore, not even an investigation of the cases has yet taken place. The impunity with which the assaults on xians can be committed is now notorious, and the continued refusal of justice by the authorities, together with the open manner in which the xians are reviled and threatened, tho' a few years ago unknown, are now become the boast of the opponents of xty throughout Travancore, especially in and around the Capital; and not only are many natives deterred, through fear, from professing xty; but it is openly said, "that will be done to us if we again attack the Missionaries themselves!" (1) A short account of the disgraceful attack on the Rev. E. Seves, and other Missionaries at Truvandrum, on the 23 Feb. 1853, and the way in which this was settled by the Dewan, was forwarded to the Madras Government in Memorial of Rev. F. Baylis, dated June 25th 1855, para 19. Your petitioners would respectfully suggest that your Lordship's Government call for a report in this case, with copies of the correspondence that took place.

Appendix N

Petition
VI. §. 7

Appendix A affords proof of the persecution of xians on account of their xty; and the following instances will prove that the Dewan and Resident abet that persecution by refusing redress to the sufferers, notwithstanding many and repeated appeals to them for justice and protection.

Oct. 1853

Parumal reviled for being a xian, and tortured till he vomited (see particulars in appendix A (1))

Being without hope of redress from the District Police, he complained to the Dewan with a letter from Rev. Mr. Cox, in which it was said, "as this outrage was committed on account of the man having professed xty, I am assured that you will admit the necessity of my entreating you to secure him justice."

5. 1000 1852
Mr. Cox
to Dewan

[No notice taken of the case]

Mr. Cox when replying to a letter of the Dewan informing him of a report which the Lapidat had falsely sent in against his servants, reminded the Dewan of the above case, and complained that no notice had been taken of it, and requested an opportunity of producing proof.

14. Jan 1853
Mr. Cox
to Dewan

[No notice of this]

But the Dewan in the mean time writes to the Resident, "I have demanded a full explanation from the Hariakhar of the Sheepaltham Palace, within the limits of whose supervision the individual referred to, resides, and when I receive that officers reply I will duly dispose off that case".

No 82
12. Jan 1853
Dewan
to Resident

[To the Dewan wrote, but up to this time 8 Dec 1855 he has not made good his word]

Mr. Cox in writing to the Resident complained that though the case had been 2 1/2 months before the Dewan, he had not called one witness; protested

25. Jan 1853
Mr. Cox
to Resident

against his intention of disposing of the case on the report of the Hariakhar of the Palace, because he was implicated in the act of persecution; stated that other glaring acts of oppression had been since committed, which were to be attributed to the usage the former complainants experienced before the Buzoor; and requested full investigation and the Residents protection.

(No notice)

25. Jan 1853
Mr. Cox
to Dewan

Mr. Cox forwarded another case of injustice and outrage to the Dewan. (See app. A (2)) complained that the case of 5. 1000 still remained utterly neglected, and that in consequence of the treatment which former complainants experienced before the Buzoor, the Dikhar officers had increased their persecution against the xthos, and were totally unchecked; and again pleaded for the persecuted xthos.

(No notice)

25. Jan 1853
Mr. Cox
to Dewan

Mr. Cox again complained that the worship of the xthos was interrupted on Sunday, and that some of them were illegally put in prison, and there barbarously treated, (appendix A (3)) and requested that the Athikary be summoned before the Dewan, and that the xthos, whose health, if not life, was in danger, be released.

from their illegal confinement, and brought to state their case before the Dargah.

[to Mr.]

Mr. Cox wrote in full to the Resident stating as in (Appendix A (1.2.3)) the great extent to which the X'tians had been persecuted; and detailing the various complaints which had been made to the Dargah in vain; mentioning other cases, in detail, of persecution suffered on account of the profession of X'tianity, which the persons had made, stating that the sufferers had taken their complaints in the regular manner to the Dargah of Sheringul, but that they soon found that such a difference was made between the X'tians and the Heathens that the complaints of the former were unheard, and the latter encouraged to persecute. That the persecutors tried to cover their cruel acts by accusing the X'tians of refusing to do the Sirkar work; but that this accusation was false; for the X'tians did not refuse to do it, and that it was not the X'tians, but the Sirkar officers, who make disturbances and act contrary to the regulations; and that for the purposes of persecution and extortion. That the X'tians have in every available way sought investigation, but it is altogether denied. That in other means failing Mr. Cox wrote repeatedly to the Dargah, as by copies annexed; but that this also was in vain, and that the X'tians are all shut out from the Dargah as well as the other Courts by abuse and threats being the only notice taken

8. Feb 1853

Mr. Cox
to Resident

25th Feb 1853

Mr. Cox
to Resident

No 594
1853 26th Feb
Resident
to Mr. Cox

of them when seeking for justice. That to this fact witnesses were ready to be adduced. And that the persecution had reached to such a height that it was earnestly entreated that these complaints be referred either to the Zillah Court, or to some one appointed by the Resident, to him the appeal was thus made,

"The X'tians have therefore now only to appeal to you for protection, and as they are suffering for the profession of X'tianity which they have made, I earnestly solicit in their behalf that protection from you, which they humbly seek; I feel assured that if you really know the facts, you will at once exercise your authority to punish the persecutors, and secure all we ask, viz. Equal justice for X'tians as for all others."

[to his agent the undersigned]

Mr. Cox wrote again to the Resident complaining of the still continued denial of justice, and of the X'tians being detained before the Dargah without a hearing, which by depriving them of the means of substantiation was a severe punishment; while their persecutors continued to enjoy their full authority and allowances.

[to the undersigned from Mr. Cox]

The Resident stated that he had not replied to Mr. Cox's letter of the 4th because, first, the matters complained of were under investigation by the Dargah. Secondly, because the Resident could not without extreme inconvenience, be made the medium of ordinary complaints of this nature. That the parties themselves should make their complaints direct to the District officers, then to the Dargah, & the Rajah, or Resident, and they will receive attention. That the Dargah could not without serious obstruction to his ordinary duties enter upon lengthened investigations upon distinct complaints, except in important cases; while the attendance of the parties themselves at the Dargah

cutcherry, whether District officers or servants, Plaintiffs or Defendants, is to many of them the cause of great inconvenience and distress. But that the present complaints being already before the Dewan, the Resident would request his early disposal of them.

[But as to this time...]
The Resident in the above reply having told the parties to do the very thing which he had been already informed they had done, is vain; and having stated that that was being done concerning which the complaint made to him was that it was not being done; and having designated these matters in which Christians were seized, beaten, tortured, illegally imprisoned, interrupted in their services religious, driven from their homes, reviled before the courts when seeking justice, and deprived of their means of subsistence - as ordinary and unimportant cases, and having declared that he consulted his own convenience, and that of the Dewan, and of the District servants who persecuted the Christians, in preference to providing the means of proper investigation and justice, it was quite hopeless to appeal to him again on these matters.

Mr Cox wrote to the Resident to the above effect.
[No reply - no justice.]

Dewan wrote to Mr Cox stating that he had demanded ~~the~~ before his cutcherry the parties complained against 24th Jan, and duly punished those found culpable.

[The complaint...]
Dewan to Mr Cox wrote that the Jafildar of Shringhal had reported that a complainant in some of the charges was to him, Mr Cox, and that the Jafildar thus prevented from making enquiry to those charges. The Dewan requested Cox to send the man to Jafildar to

21st Sept 1853
Mr Cox to
Dewan

35
enable him to close the proceedings without delay.

Mr Cox replied that he knew nothing about the man reported by the Jafildar to be with him, and that the Jafildar could have no grounds for making such a report; but that it could only be a false statement to hide his own neglect as had been done before. Mr Cox further stated that he had postponed this reply to make enquiries; and that in reference to the former letter of the Dewan whatever punishment might have been ordered, it was such as not to be known in the district where the guilty parties reside; and that in some places the impression had rather gained ground that persecution of Christians will not expose the parties guilty of it to any very great risk of incurring the displeasure of those superior to them in office. Mr Cox again reminded the Dewan of the glaring case of 8th Nov. 1852, and of the Dewan having written to the Resident 13 Jan 1853 that he would duly dispose of that case; but that the injured party had been left about eleven months without even a hearing of his case, and his persecutor continued in power and, as believed, in favour.

[more persecuted...]
In the mean time Thomas.

13th March 1853 Paul was beaten on Sunday when on his way to divine worship, left insensible, and lay ill in the Chapel five days. See app. A (4)

18th March 1853 He himself complained to the Jafildar

3rd May 1853 He complained to the Dewan

27th Decr 1853 His house ^{was} attacked at night by the Athicari and a mob. See app. A (5).

28th Jan 1854 Other means having failed, he petitioned H. Rajah, and Mr Cox also wrote forwarding it.

30th Jan 1854 The Rajah replied that he would send the petition to the Dewan for

Chutcheri, District officers
This early investigation and disposal
[nothing was done by them]

Kingdom of the same place severely
injured and illegally imprisoned for 15
days without investigation. No. 4 pp. A (6)
Complaint made to the Resident who
sent an order to the P. S. D. but at a
word from the Althar of Altharhall the
Resident's order was set aside.

[The man still confined]
Another complaint to the Resident.
An order to Dewan to Chutcheri.
Kingdom released after 15 days confinement
without support, but no investigation
given into these cases.

[The 1st of the without any period
of Altharhall. The
humanity of the P. S. D.]

In the mean time in another place,
Vainam, the schoolmaster Joseph, beaten
by Althar. No. 4 pp. A (7)
He complained to the P. S. D. as rules require.

[The P. S. D. did not
do anything]
He complained to the Dewan with a letter
from Mr. Cox.

[The Dewan did not
do anything]
Joseph continued to wait at the cutcherry.

[The Dewan did not
do anything]
Mr. Cox again wrote to the Dewan asking
justice for his schoolmaster.

Dewan replied avoiding the real com-
plaint misstating the case, and requiring
Mr. Cox to obtain from all in-
volved in such matters a
future.

[The Dewan did not
do anything]
The Dewan had at
the very way point.

was the Dewan as though he had
done so - and that it was at the
Dewan's own cutcherry the case had been
neglected for four months.

[The Dewan did not
do anything]
at the cutcherry.

19th Oct. 1854.

Under the same Hariakaran of the
Palace who countenanced the prosecution
at Altharhall, Dairasa Hayim and seven
others of Haridammabagum, were seized
and taken inside the fort at Travand-
ram - he was cruelly tortured, and all
illegally imprisoned.

21st Nov. 1854
to Resident

While very ill he petitioned the
Resident.

26th Nov. 1854
9th Dec.
the widow
to Resident

He died from the effects of the torture.
His widow petitioned the Resident con-
cerning the murder of her husband.

12th Feb. 1855
Petition
to Gov. Madras

The above cases were sent in petitions to
the Honourable the Governor in Council in
Madras by the sufferers, accompanied with
a petition from Revd. Mr. Cox also, and
though there is no doubt that the petitions
were referred to the Resident in Travand-
ram, up to this day all these cases lie
neglected. The Dewan by continuing to
refuse justice, by screening the perse-
cutors of Christians, and by misrepresenting
and concealing facts, doing the utmost
to encourage persecution of Christians
and the universal spread of injustice
and corruption. Cruel and corrupt men
obtaining more and more assurance
that as long as the present Dewan
continues in power, they may beat,
seize, plunder, imprison, torture
and murder with perfect impunity.

[The Dewan did not
do anything]

14th

Case of Sebatthal widow of Pichai
Parinbammillo of Aluppavilagam in the
Cranial district. On her husband's death
her husband's relative Sittumbaram Koley-
payyaram and others took possession of the
jack and mango fruit and other produce
of her garden. She complained to the police
May 1854, and the defendants were fined
but the above named Koleypayyaram kept
possession of the garden and cut down trees
and removed her house and took away the
furniture. Again complained to the district
police, and obtained no redress. On 14 April
1859 petitioned Dewan, on 7th June 1859

22 Mar 1855

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petitioned the Resident. On the 1st Nov 1850 (1854)
she died of cholera, leaving 3 children, 2 boys
1 girl. She died a sultan, but the above named
Kaleysaggaran and others came and comp.
elled her mother, Yasudial, to let them bury
her after the heathen manner, by abusing
her and thrusting her out of the house.
On the 11th Nov 1850. (1854) Yasudial complained
to the police. Peons were sent to appre-
hend the robbers and Kaleysaggaran, but
on the way he escaped evidently by
bribery. On the 16th Nov when Yasudial re-
turned to her house - from attending before
the police, she was met by the above-named
Kaleysaggaran and others, who were armed
with sticks and knives, and prevented
from entering her house, which they
plundered of every thing valuable con-
tained in it. She again complained
to the police, obtained no redress and
was with her 3 grand children left en-
tirely destitute, having no money to
bribe the local officers to attend to her
case. The case was brought before the Resident
by Yasudial in a petition Decr. 13. 1854. and
in a letter of ~~Rev. F. Baylis~~ dated June 15.
~~1855 and in a letter of that date of Rev.~~
F. Baylis. It was again brought to the
notice of the Resident in letter of Rev.
F. Baylis dated June 15th 1855. para 5. but
up to this time no steps taken to afford
even to institute proper inquiry. The case
was brought to the notice of Madras Govt
in memorial from Rev. F. Baylis Feb. 17th
1855. and that of June 25th 1855 para. 2.
Further instances of cases brought before
the District police officers, and then before
the Dewan or Resident, were forwarded
in the memorials addressed to the Madras
government by Rev. F. Baylis dated Feb.
17th 1855. and June 25th 1855.

True copies and Extracts

John C. Missionary LMS.

39
Correspondence on the case 1850-
To Major General William Cullen.
British Resident of Travancore and Cochin.

Sir. I have the honor to present to your notice
copies of two letters which I addressed to the Dewan of
Travancore, one on the 2nd of August, and the other
on the 24th. also the Dewan's reply.

2. No. 1 contains an epitome of the charges which
I brought against the persons who committed an out-
rage on my premises at Vayattankaray, unprecedented
in these parts for gratuitous malevolence and dan-
gerous atrocity. And also distinct charges against the
Tajildar of Vayattankaray, connected with
the same outrage. This was committed on Sunday
May 13th and I informed the Dewan of it verbally
the next day; some delay occurred, on account of the
ceremonies which were then going on and other circum-
stances; and I laid my formal complaint in the
Duzoon on the 28th May.

3. The original charges by the Dewan's own admissions
have been proved by ample evidence; but no punishment
has yet been ~~decreed~~ ^{decreed} upon the guilty.

4. This great delay has been caused by the Tajildar
and his friends; and as I feel persuaded that the
Dewan is disposed to do me justice, I should not have
addressed myself particularly to you, but for the diffi-
ties attending the case as it concerns the Tajildar. It
will be seen that the charges against him were not made
at first, but arose out of the evidence which was taken
on the original charges and were formally laid before
the Dewan in my letter of August 2nd, which letter
points out, by reference to the evidence how much was
then proved against the Tajildar.

5. In reference to Para. 4 (3) of that letter the

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If he is once put in a position for justice to take its course the whole of his wickedness will come to light. And I hesitate not to take on myself the responsibility of assuring you that a Zafildar more guilty cannot wish his dismissal to be resented in office and that if his friends succeed in their efforts in his favour this case will present a most glaring instance of private influence maintaining a heinous offender in office to the entire subversion of justice.

10 I therefore have the honour to solicit the intervention of your offices. But I do not now appeal to you concerning the general issue of this case nor do I complain that the Dewan will not do justice in it. The examination of the Zafildar is now open, he having been called before the Dargah on the 27th Aug^r and in part examined. His reply abounds with contradictions and false statements and from it and from evidence already adduced the Dewan admits that my charges are in the most part proved against the Zafildar. But on account of the importance of the Dithkari's statement and of the manner as shown in these letters, in which the testimony of that part of my case was taken, I have yet to adduce evidence to corroborate that statement and to prove that false evidence has been given for and by the Zafildar.

11. I have therefore said so much of the case before you to show that the Zafildar by the abuse of his authority and by other unjust means has deprived me of a fair opportunity to bring forward the witnesses necessary to my case and consequently that unless this be effectually prevented for the remainder of the investigation, I am denied justice.

The serious charges already proved against the Zafildar are admitted to afford reason sufficient for his suspension, but as the Dewan feels a difficulty in ordering it before the investigation is closed. I have the honour to solicit that you will be pleased to order at least such a suspension of the Zafildar's authority, pending the issue of the case and the temporary transference of his business by the Samprathy so will enable me to bring forward without any impediment my witnesses for the remainder of the investigation.

Lamandrum.
Aug 31st 1858

I have the honour to be
your most obedient servant
(signed) J. Long

43
To His Highness Rana Dewan of Travancore
R. H. H. H.

Sir,
I have the honour to address you concerning matters connected with the late outrage and assault committed against my servants and on my premises at Neyattankary May 12th.
In the course of the investigation several very serious faults have been proved against the Zafildar of Neyattankary and to these I now especially solicit your attention.

It appears in evidence that the origin of the above crime was Kochappi having with violence forced a Xth to carry a burden on the above day it being Sunday contrary to the order of the country which exempts Xth from compulsory work on that day, and it further appears that in that case the Xth was forced to carry by Kochappi from mere wanton wickedness, because the burden was previously being carried by a man who is not a Xth, and that when the Xth on reaching the gate of my Schoolroom put down the burden and refused to go further. Kochappi and others ran off to collect people and came back with servants of the Zafildar and a large mob and committed an assault unprecedented in these parts for its enormity by breaking down my gate - entering my place by violence - interrupting our religious services - destroying our religious books and other property - and severely beating and dragging away my Reader, Schoolmaster and three others and thrusting them with violence into prison. It may be at once presumed that all this could not take place so near the Zafildar without his aiding and abetting the perpetrators of the outrage.

And it is proved already by evidence that the Zafildar was actually guilty of the following crimes
1st Even though my people had been guilty of any breach of the laws (which was not the case) the Police officer is required by Regulation VI. Sect. 5. Cl 1. to make enquiry and ascertain the facts of a complaint made to him and if the facts be established afterwards to apprehend the persons implicated. But in violation of this Regulation the Zafildar sent a number of persons without the required enquiry, who committed the assault above mentioned and this was greatly aggravated by being perpetrated to the interruption of our religious worship on the Sunday.

It is proved that the violence which was committed was not unknown to the Saptidar and that, after knowing it, sent men and others to prison in a violent manner as would have been highly wrong even towards convicted murderers.

That the Saptidar not only did nothing to check or punish the perpetrators of this outrage, but he went himself, when his office is considered more quiet, to draw up a case charge against my Reader and others, dating it back one day by substituting Saturday for Sunday and sending it to the Attorney, for him to make out a report according to the draft sent to him and after putting his signature to it to send it to the Saptidar, as though it was his own genuine report to the effect that he was present and saw my Reader and others commit an assault, whereas there was no assault on the Saturday nor was the Attorney present on the Sunday.

That if such a disturbance as the Saptidar's salary, reported had actually taken place on the Saturday it was his duty to send in a report of it to the Magistrate by express but he did not send in any such express.

That this fact and that of the Saptidar's salariness not coming in till after two days and its being without any date and the report of the Tammal officer which shows that my Reader and others were imprisoned not on Saturday, but on Sunday, all prove that the Saptidar made a false report to Government himself and the other guilty parties. All these documents I have already called for and produced in the Magistrate.

That the Saptidar further committed the heinous offence of causing false depositions to be made to establish his false charge. This is clearly seen in the depositions of three people which have been taken before the Magistrate, viz. Padyan July 11, Varayamam and Kachan July 18.

That the Saptidar has done his utmost in this affair to obstruct enquiry and to prevent justice by disregarding repeated orders to send in the defendants and witnesses. After I had my complaint he delayed twenty days before he sent in even a portion of the people, then again he delayed a month longer to send in some of the chief offenders though they were daily in his service and the offences proved against them and when they did at last come, it was not by the Saptidar, but by the express messengers sent for.

the Magistrate. The Deputy Sheriff also saw the Saptidar send to him so great a bill. He said himself to me and before the Magistrate that the Saptidar ought to be suspended. And since that time there is a further delay and the remainder of the offenders have not yet been sent in though the case is admitted to be proved and thirty days have elapsed since I laid my complaint and many orders have been sent to the Saptidar.

In addition to all the above crimes the Saptidar has much intimidated my witnesses, so much so as to prevent some from deposing to facts which they saw and to please those who have deposed to the truth in bodily fear at the present moment.

Serious charges have been brought before against the Saptidar such as making false charges and though they were proved he was pardoned. Other serious charges now stand against him, but many witnesses are kept back from speaking the truth through fear of the Saptidar's revengeful oppression and the interest exerted on his behalf.

From such seriously guilty conduct of the Saptidar much injustice and oppression is perpetrated and serious and much injury and loss is caused both to the Government and to the people in his District.

Because so much is already proved against the Saptidar and he abuses the authority which his office gives him to obstruct enquiry and pervert justice I have now the honour to solicit that he be at once suspended from his office in order to make the necessary enquiry and put an end to the many evils of which he is now the cause.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant
(Signed) J. C. V.

I am and remain
Aug 2nd 1850

To 1 Krishna Rao Esq of Travancore

I have now the honour to address you in reference to the charges I have the honour of laying before you against the Noyattankary Saptidar Aug 2nd.

These charges were not merely my own statements but drawn from the facts already proved by testimony taken before the Magistrate; but 23 days have now elapsed and no reply has been given to me, nor has the Saptidar been called to account for his

3 civil conduct. Not only so, it appears that in the case of the witnesses adduced and notwithstanding all the advantages the Japildar has had to obstruct the cause of justice that attempt to do more was to favour him with the plea that his enemies have been fabricating charges against him.

4 On the contrary, I can show that I have not had a fair opportunity of adducing proof in support of the facts. In reference to Para 1 (a) of my former letter I have to observe that in proof of it the Depositions of two local men were taken before I presented these charges and that that is another witness whom I named, who has not yet been called, and that after I presented the charges, the Attikari himself gave his deposition before the Thugan, by which the fact of the Japildar's getting up false charges against my Reader and others is proved; that the Attikari named seven people as witnesses to the truth of his Deposition, but that by delay of several days in calling these witnesses, the Japildar had an opportunity of tampering with them and that then the depositions of some of them were called for unknown to me, though from the beginning of the investigation no depositions had been taken unless I as complainant was present that I then came to the Thugan and complained to you that my letter had been before you eight days unnoticed in which I showed reason to suspect the Japildar because among other crimes he had intimidated my witnesses and still continued to do so and yet while the Japildar was not even questioned as to his conduct witnesses were called who were under his power and who were instructed by him to say nothing but that which he told them. I therefore complained before you that the cause of justice was obstructed and protested against any witnesses being called until my charges against the Japildar had received the notice they deserved.

5 Although you stopped the taking of Depositions that day Aug. 10th and promised me a reply to the charges, yet on the 12th notwithstanding that I reported to you that I was aware that the Japildar was still intimidating the witnesses to make them give false evidence in his favour, but, I was unable to bring full proof of it into court as long as he was maintained in authority and notwithstanding that both I and the Attikari, protested for three reasons against any depositions being taken these witnesses were on that day called. All of whom denied their knowledge of the facts they were

called to prove - thus clearly showing the reason of my protest. After this the J. Japildar was held in waiting for his deposition to be taken and it was written on the 19th inst. he also denied the facts but on the third Panchayat expressing his conviction that he was suppressing what he knew he admitted that there were some people who were likely to have witnessed the fact of the Japildar holding the false report to the Attikari and the Attikari sending the returning the same name to the Japildar.

6 Under these circumstances, I hereby again protest against the admission of the above evidence because it was taken at a time when serious charges against the Japildar already framed were being unnoticed and he was allowed to exercise his authority without being even questioned and with opportunity to continue his intimidation of the witnesses and because I had already reported these things to you and protested against any depositions being taken. And if the above depositions are taken against the truth of the Attikari's Deposition. I have pleaded that there is now just cause for calling further witnesses and therefore request that those people referred to by the J. Japildar in his deposition on the 19th be called in support of the Attikari's statement.

7 In reference to (b) of my former letter, I have to observe that ^{addition} to the 3 witnesses there named, 3 more have since given their testimony, these 6 men, witnesses whose deposition was proposed to have been taken at the Japildar's office, but by threat they have stated before the Thugan it is proved that the depositions were made up by the Japildar and that they were false and that the Japildar made these men sign these fictitious depositions under false pretences without their being read over to them, and by threats of violence when they hesitated.

8 Now in addition to all that I have at several times reported to you concerning the intimidation of witnesses by the Japildar, I have to report that up to the present time, though my charges against him have been before you 23 days, and they were proved by evidence as previously taken and you several times promised a reply, he is still abusing the full authority in which he is maintained to ^{break} his vengeance on those who have given true testimony in my case and to intimidate others, I therefore again plead that to maintain so determined an offender in full authority

as though he were neither guilty nor charged with any guilt is to show partiality and for the sake of justice, and I again place his immediate suspension as the only means of obtaining justice.

I understand that the Saptadhar has sent a letter to the Huzoor in which he refers to some private intercourse between the Attikhar and yourself in contradiction of the statement which the Attikhar gave before the Huzoor and which in my presence before you he affirmed you saw the letter. Whether the Saptadhar intended to mislead you by this statement I know not; but it seems scarcely credible that he the defendant has been conversed with any such private communication and allowed to adduce them in court to support a case in which it is already known that he has fabricated much false evidence, while the complainant has been kept ignorant of these proceedings. I must therefore again protest against the whole of them as partial and unjust.

The Saptadhar has been allowed to damage my cause by a delay extending to the fourth month and much influence has been exerted in his favour, nevertheless by unimpaired personal exertion I have adduced proof sufficient to convict him of guilt that requires not only his suspension, but his dismissal. Much more yet remains to be proved against him and nothing but private favour to the subversion of all justice could have preserved him so long from punishment and even from being called to account before the Huzoor.

Sanandharum.
Aug. 24th 1850

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant.
(signed) J. Carr.

To
No. 1479
1850
The Reverend J. Carr.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd and 24th instants, relative to the complaint preferred by you, of assault and outrage on certain of your servants on your premises at Noyattankaray, and with reference to your requisition for the immediate suspension

of the Saptadhar of Noyattankaray for his conduct in connection with the case at issue, I beg to state that I cannot adopt such a measure, before his answer to the charge against him is obtained and should you desire to be present at his examination, I request your attendance at this office to morrow at 11^o A.M. when it will commence.

Huzoor catchery
Sanandharum.
28. Aug. 1850

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obedient servant.
(signed) V. Krishna Rao, Deewan.

True copies
John Co
Missionary L.H.S.

From the Dewan to Mr. Cox

Sir

By a report received from the Tasildar of Sheringhet, I learn that you have bought a spot of ground situated at Vukhum in the Cadacahoor Adigarum of that District and denominated Thekamary Paradum; from one Rumen an Illowen and inhabitant of the Cottadilly Farm in the limits of Anjengo; and that you are building a chapel thereon; also that you have purchased another spot of ground in the same Adigarum; denominated Poon Jettum and belonging to the Supereamanian Swami's Covil and situated on the western side of that Covil and on the east of Gunden Chatharoo Covil; from one Thendahil Ponen, an Illowen and that with the intention of building a chapel on this spot of ground also. You have applied to the said Tasildar for sheets to the Adigarum of Cadacahoor authorising him to supply you, on payment, with stones from the ruins of a Cottarum at Vellakamookoo; and further that the erection of a public place of worship for Idols on the latter mentioned spot of ground is very objectionable as it will interfere inconveniently with the said Pagodas.

In reference to the above, I beg to observe that no European is permitted to buy land in Travancore from the inhabitants or erect any building for public worship without previously applying for and obtaining the Sircar's sanction, of which fact you cannot be unaware. I therefore request you will be so good as to furnish me with some explanation on the subject, and if the report made by the Tasildar be correct, I beg you will suspend all operations on the spots of ground in question until you hear from me again.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your most obedient servant

(signed, V Krishna Rao, Dewan.

Thyoor Cutchery, Travancore 28. October 1852.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Low to Dewan S. No. 105.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 28th ult. of
your letter to my address of the 28th. I have referred it to my Brother
Missionaries for their advice and when I hear from them will reply

Extract of a letter.
Shew the Dewan to the Resident. 1st 1853
Sir, I beg leave to submit herewith copy of a correspondence noted in the margin between the Dewan Mr. Low and myself respecting the asserted purchase of some ground and erection of two chapels thereon by that gentleman without previously obtaining the Vicar's sanction for the same as required by the existing rule. You will observe that Mr. Low has omitted to afford the explanation called for, and I ~~learn~~ ^{learn} that notwithstanding my letter to him the building of chapels instead of its being suspended is proceeding apace. I therefore request you will be kindly
pleased to adopt such measures as you may deem proper in this case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant
(signed) Krishlna Rao, Dewan
Travancore 12. January 1853

From the Resident to Mr. Low No. 112 1853
Sir, I have the honor to forward to you copy of a communication from the Dewan of Travancore and to request your explanation of the circumstances therein complained of, viz, the purchase of land and the building of a place of worship in the Sheringhall District without having previously obtained the sanction of the Vicar. You must be aware I presume that all purchases of land under this Vicar by Europeans require the sanction of the Resident as well as of the Vicar, and more especially in the case of the sale, lease and purchase of lands intended for religious establishments as pointed out in the Proclamation of her Highness the Rani in 1844.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
January 17th 1853

(signed) W. Cullen, Resident
Resident's office, Travancore - 17. January 1853

Extract - From Mr. Low to the Resident
Sir In obedience to your letter to me No. 112 dated 17. January 1853 which reached my Bungalow while I was on a visit to my outstations, I have the honor to submit you the following explanations

1. Allow me first to state as reasons of my delay in furnishing this explanation to the Dewan
1st The time required for conference with my Missionary Brethren which I informed the Dewan in my letter to him of 5th Nov. I found to be necessary, 2nd My knowledge that the Dewan was absent from Travancore and subsequently my own absence from this place.

3. With respect to the purchase of land by Europeans under this Vicar, I am held both in your own letter and in that of the Dewan to me to be ~~aware~~ ^{aware} of certain restrictions, but I assure you that neither by rule nor by practice have I been made aware of any. The present correspondence though it asserts the existence of a rule, has raised doubts in my mind as to its exact import. The Dewan states that no European is permitted to buy land in Travancore without previously applying for and obtaining the Vicar's sanction but says nothing of any reference to the Resident being required. In your letter it is stated that all purchases of land under this Vicar by Europeans require the sanction of the Resident as well as of the Vicar. It is true that on my first coming to Travancore, I was required to obtain the sanction of the authorities for procuring land and erecting the Mission buildings at my ~~substant~~ ^{central} station. But the whole of my communications were made to the British Resident and I have always considered that Europeans were not required to refer to the Dewan on such matters. The above is the only instance in which I have been called upon to conform to any such regulation, and as far as my information goes Europeans are in the habit of buying land under this Vicar without applying for any special sanction. It appears

From the Dewan to the Resident. 1st 1853 dated 28. 10. 1852
From Mr. Low to the Dewan dated 5. January 1853
From the Dewan to Mr. Low. 1st 1853 dated 12. 1. 1853.

23
I hope that I have acted without being aware of having infringed
my rule in the above respect; but if I have unconsciously acted
with any irregularity, I hope you will be pleased to excuse it.
It is ^{now} my desire to avoid offence, and therefore for my
future guidance, I have to request that you will grant
me authenticated copies of any rules which may exist on
this matter.

4 You draw a more particular case in the selection
and purchase of land intended for religious establishments,
and refer to the Proclamation of Her Highness the Rani
in 1804. Here also I may plead immunity, until informed
of the law; for I have never been furnished with an authentic
copy of the Proclamation; nor do I know where one is accessible.
I have myself procured a printed copy of the "Regulations
in number by which I understand the affairs of this State
are ordered; but I do not find it there. I have heard it spoken
of as intended to prevent collision and intrusion by any one.
Class of religionists against others; and in that spirit I
have always scrupulously acted, more in the selection of
spots of ground and the erection of chapels and schools
as to give any just grounds for objection. In the
instances now under reference, viz. the location of the chapel
at Radacaroo, I have acted with the same caution, and
I hope that the explanation here submitted to you will
be considered to be quite satisfactory. On this point as well
as that mentioned in the last paragraph, I wait for the
Regulation of my conduct in future, any copies of existing
rules or laws which you may judge proper to grant me.

5 I am glad of the opportunity which the Dewan has
afforded me of exposing before you the speciously false
nature of the objections stated in the Dewan's letter to me
No 1788, dated 28. Oct. 1852, to the particular piece of
ground on which I have built a chapel at Radacaroo.

6 That spot of ground is said to belong to Subbar
maniyar's lovel as though it was dedicated to it exclusively.
My knowledge of the ^{country} leads me to say that
Pagoda lands have been resumed by the Rani and thus
the exclusiveness of them destroyed. Be that as it may,
the land in question is nothing more than land held under

the tenure Devasthanam, and land under this tenure is 55
transferred from one party to another and used as other ground.
People of these castes which are considered low live upon it
without restriction and instances in point can easily be
adduced, consequently no real objection can here exist.

7 That spot of ground is said to be situated on the
western side of the above named lovel and on the east of Ruden
Chattaroo lovel. Can it be supposed that this is a sort of a
place more than 900 feet distant ^{from} former, and 580 feet from
the latter measuring only to the outer precincts, and out of
sight of both. On surveying the spot in order to comply to the
Dewan, I looked for some time in vain for the second lovel
here mentioned and was at last directed to ^{what} appeared to be the
ruins of a small hut and this heap of old timber without
roof or walls was said to be the lovel in question. Those inter-
ested in it moreover told me that though it was a secular property
and they had made repeated representations to the authorities
to repair it, nothing had been done for years.

This neglected ruin is now brought ^{forward} under these false rep-
resentations in an attempt to frame objections to my chapel
which is not by the side of or even near to either that ruin
or Subbarmaniyar's lovel. I beg you will decide this case
according to the merits of such objections.

8 If it be said that an objection lies in the
chapel being on the side of the road which leads from one
lovel to the other, I reply that the inhabitants inform me
that there is an idolatious procession only once a year from
one to the other along this road, but even at that time people
of promiscuous castes are allowed to stand close to the walls
by the side of the road, and that twelve or fifteen feet
distance is considered enough by rules of caste to avoid in-
terference. My chapel is from seventy to seventy five feet
distance from the road; however people of the Tunden cast
which ^{is} considered very low were established residents in
the two adjoining compounds by the road side before my
chapel was built.

This I state to show that the position cannot
be objected to in accordance with their own rules of caste,
and that it cannot as groundlessly stated in the report
of the Sirdar to the Dewan, interfere in any way with
the said Pagodas.

4th - If the Sավոր of Shingual himself knew the site of the chapel to be so objectionable as he is said to have reported it, can it be supposed that he would have furnished stones for the avowed object of erecting it both before and after the date of the Dewan's letter to me.

5th - In this as in every part of my conduct in Mission matters I have most scrupulously avoided offence but the opponents to this little having no other weapons have recourse to misrepresentation. If they still say that the site of that chapel is objectionable I am ready publicly to maintain that the Diakimins and others are by certain facts defiled according to their own rules and therefore not in a position even to address an objection to others founded on these rules.

6 With regard to the Dewan's request that I suspend all operations on the spots of ground until I heard from him again, I have to remark 1st that that requisition was made only on the condition "If the report made by the Sավոր be correct" But I then knew and have now proved that that report was very incorrect, and therefore I was not even required to suspend my operations.

2nd The nature of the request was so arbitrary and it was so uncertain how long it would be before I heard from the Dewan again, that I felt it to be unnecessary to suspend operations so far advanced to completion, and unreasonable to leave my work exposed to injury from the weather.

3rd I cannot admit that the Dewan is justified on his own authority and without any reference to yourself, to require the suspension of operations in which I may be engaged.

4th - I cannot but express note the excess to which the Dewan would have carried his injunction in that while the report of the Sավոր which he adopted represents one spot of ground only as objectionable, he requires conditionally the suspension of operations on both.

5 The chapels on both spots of ground are now finished and have been dedicated to the worship of God. When you have learned by the explanation which I have now given the circumstances in which the purchase of the ground was made and the false grounds on which oppositions were

raised to the location of the chapel at Kadacavoon, I feel convinced that you will decide that no just objection exists to the location of either of the chapels.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant
(signed), I. Lev. Chavandum - 28th January 1853.

No. 213
1853

From the Resident to Mr. Lev.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant and a copy of it has been forwarded to the Dewan, but without waiting for his reply I wish to offer a few observations on certain parts of your letter.

1 In regard to the purchase of lands by Europeans you will, I think, agree with me in considering that no such purchases should be made without the knowledge of the British Resident and it is of little consequence whether such applications are made direct to him or through the Dewan, who is always obliged to refer to the Resident for his sanction, but applications direct to the Resident, where Europeans are concerned would, I think, naturally suggest itself as the proper mode, especially in the cases connected with the ^{acquisition} of Missionary establishments in order that it may be previously ascertained that no local objections exist on the part of the Vicar or its subjects.

2 If any Europeans have acquired lands under the Charancore Vicar without application to, and the sanction of the Resident and the Charancore Govt. it would clearly be an infraction of the Regulations, and established usages of the country, but I do not at all wish to say that you have knowingly infringed the established rules in this respect, but I do confess that I am surprised you should not have been aware of the existence of the Proclamation of 1804, originating as it did with the very Mission of which you are yourself a member and to whom you state you had referred upon the question.

In regard to hundreds of land by members of the Christian Mission in Travancore; I of course allude only to lands intended for religious objects; for the purchase of lands for personal and private purposes by the members of the Mission would not, I consider, be in accordance with the principles on which these Missions were established and would require distinct considerations.

It is not usual for the Residents on the Shore to furnish copies of Regulations to strangers. All strangers or Europeans permitted to settle in Travancore are expected as in all other countries, to make themselves acquainted with the Regulations and usages. The Proclamation of 1802 must of course be in the hands of the Elders of your Mission, the Rev. Messrs. Mault and Mead, who were both, I believe in Travancore at the time.

In regard to your remarks on the objections raised by the Shore officers to the particular spot selected by you for your chapel, I would observe that the vicinity being partially occupied by individuals of low caste who are easily avoided or ordered away, appears to me to be quite a different matter; from the erection of a chapel, which necessarily leads to the collection of large numbers of people.

I have the honor, to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant.

(signed) W. Pullan, Residents.

Residents office, Travancore, 31st January 1853

True Copies and Extracts -

John C.

Missionary, LMS.

J. J. Reid Esq.

Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore and in charge of the Charity Hospital, Travancore.

My dear Dr. Reid,

There was a case brought before you in Oct. 1852, on which I shall be much obliged, if you can give me your medical testimony for the information of the Madras Government.

The patient's name was Davaasahayam, and was brought to you with severe pain in the chest, said to be caused by torture inflicted on him when inside the Fort, in the presence of the Rarisarayan of the Shree Padam Palace. Will you kindly favour me with what you remember of his case, and the treatment which it had, and the result.

I also furnish you with the following history of the case, as I have ascertained it from several witnesses, and shall be particularly obliged, if, with these data before you, you can favour me with your opinion as to the origin and cause of his sickness.

As the witnesses clearly state, he was a healthy, stout man, able and accustomed to do ordinary coolie work up to Oct. 19th 1852. On that day, he and several others were seized, and taken inside the Fort, and because he refused to sign a chit, two men seized his hands and pulled them backwards; then one of them violently pushed his knee against his back, and wrenched his shoulders back, & forcibly tied his arms together behind; another man also beat him on his hips with a cane; he cried out, "my chest is broken," and fell down; and the other seven saw him lying apparently unable to breathe, and fearing he would die, cried out aloud, when they were threatened with having cattle rammed into their

mouths and beating. They were then all continued, five days in the Jannal, during which time the tortured man repeatedly complained to his companions of pain in the back and chest, and aching in his limbs; when released he walked with lameness and difficulty to his house, where he lay ill. About the fourth day afterwards the Reader of the Cantonment, on going out to his village, found him, as every all that calling two relations of the sick man, and others, they supported him to seek Kunglam and Leeches were twice applied, which somewhat relieved the pain at the time. He remained only 3, or 4 days at the Reader's house, then by going to his own house (which he did with great difficulty) recounted you how again observing the case. He lay ill until Nov. 26th, the 38th day of the torture, and died.

From the day on which the torture was inflicted his left arm continued in a paralysed state; the pain in his chest and inside continued, and subsided slightly to the temporary relief obtained by leeches, increased; though a ~~whole~~ man before, he never again rose up so as to do any work, and at the time of his death he vomited, corrupt, bad smelling blood and matter. All the witnesses say that they know no other cause for his sufferings and death than the torture inflicted on him as above related.

With reference to the above, I especially request the favour of your opinion as to the proper deduction to be drawn from the symptoms and progress of the case, together with the relative date of the injury and the death.

I am
very truly yours
(signed) J. L. O'G.

Travandrum,
13. Oct. 1855.
To J. Reid Esq
&c &c &c.

My dear Mr. Cox

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and to reply to it as follows.

I remember perfectly the circumstances of the man named Dairashahapam, being brought to me about the end of October last, and his stating to me that he had been severely beaten, and his chest much injured, by his shoulders having been very forcibly drawn backwards by a man planting his knees between his shoulders, and retracting them with all his strength, causing him to cry out with the intensity of the pain thus inflicted.

He likewise said, he had been otherwise maltreated at the same time; He complained greatly of the pain in his right side impeding his breathing very much. I could not detect any fracture, or displacement of any ribs in either side of the chest; but he complained much of pressure applied to the right lower part of the chest, here leeches were freely applied which gave him relief; these were again applied to the part most pained, and medicine was given to him likewise. I did not see him again, he having left Travandrum for his own house some miles distant.

This man, it is clear, from the evidence adduced in your letter under acknowledgement, was in confinement for five days after the torture, all this time without medical aid, notwithstanding the poor man was said to be suffering greatly. There was the Native Doctor or Vethian, in medical charge of the prisoners all this time? He was, when released, four days in his own house still sick, and was brought to me on the tenth day after the infliction of the torture.

The fatal case is the case of Joseph, son of the late Mr. Joseph, who was in the Tannah, during which for a long time as long as ten days. Joseph of the night being badly complained to his companion, must have been immediately taken to the chest, and acting in his limbs something of a matter and later immediately before his death.

He with pain and difficulty about the fourth day afterwards he went, on going out to his own all that calling two relations to others, they supported him to face were twice applied, which did not at the times. He remained on his house, then by going to his with great difficulty, prostrate all the case. He lay ill until his death, and died.

From the day he inflicted his last arm contusion, the pain in his chest and in his arms to the temporary and it increased; though a shade heard for rise up so as to do any way to death he vomited, corrupt, injury matter. All the witnesses cause for his sufferings are justified inflicted on him as above to you.

With respect to the favour of your opinion, which to the drawing from the cases, together with the report and the death.

Travandrum, }
13, Oct. 1855.
To J. Reid Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I am

Yours very truly

J. Reid

Physician to His Highness the Rajah
and in charge of the Charity Hospital, Travandrum.

Travandrum, 13, Nov. 1855.

True Copies

Am. Co. High

To J. Reid Esq.
Physician to His Highness the Rajah of
Travandrum and in charge of the Charity Hospital, Travandrum.
My dear Dr. Reid.

I shall be much obliged if you can kindly furnish me, for the purpose of transmission to the Madras Government, with an account of the marks of beating which you saw on Joseph, a Schoolmaster of mine, who was carried to you in a state of exhaustion on the 1st Oct. 1853, and also with any other remarks which your observation of the case at the time led you to make as descriptive of his condition.

I am

yours very truly
(signed) J. Cor.

Travandrum }
Nov. 13, 1855

Travandrum, 13, Nov. 1855.

My dear Mr. Cor.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday date, and reply to it as follows.

I have a distinct remembrance of your Schoolmaster, named Joseph, being brought to me on the 1st Oct. 1853. He was carried in a large sheet suspended upon a large Bamboo, between two men. As my getting him to stand up, I observed that his back and sides of his chest, bore evident marks of having been beaten with a Rattan. The marks were most distinct as above.

states. he complained also of much general soreness all over his body - the result he then said of the maltreatment he had received. the man looked really exhausted. I do not remember any other particulars of his case.

V.
The Rev. J. Cox
Havardum.

John C. Missionary Lms

This statement shows the persecution at Naimum and the consequent scattering of the people and school children. Also Joseph's case.

This statement
is concerning
Mariliamum
treatment
before the
Huggins.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Veryhampton
near ~~the~~
Massachusetts
to the
Meyon and
unfused
the treatment
there.

உறுப்பினர் ஒருவர் கூறியது போல, 1953-54 ஆம் ஆண்டு பிப்ரவரி 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1

உள்ளவரையினைப் புகாரம் செய்து அதைக் கைவிட்டு விட்டு, மீண்டும் அந்த அமைதிப் படைகளைத் திரும்பி அனுப்ப வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி உறுதியாகச் சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆனால், அமைதிப் படைகள் மீண்டும் அனுப்பப்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

[illegible]

Endorsement on the above by the Resident.
 ரஜஸ்தான் மகா ராஜா கிஷோர்தாஸ் மகாபாத்திராஜா
 மூலகார. சமஸ்கிருத மொழி. உத்தரவாசலுக்கு கையொப்பம்
 கீழ்க்கண்டவாசலுக்கு உத்தரவாசலுக்கு கையொப்பம்
 இவ்வாசலுக்கு
 25th Feb 1954.
 No 262 of 1954. If Joseph has been ill treated as stated by the
 should himself make his complaint to the
 and not through the Petitioner. (Signed) P
 Press Office Trichore 3rd March 1954.

[illegible]

three copies
John Cox
Missionary Lthrs.

It Joseph has been ill treated as stated by the Petitioner he should himself make his complaint to the Jaildar or Senan and not through the Petitioner. (Signed) W. Cullen
Press Office Trichur 3rd March 1954. Resident

12
 I regretted different from theirs for upon my promise
 of protecting him and his family he had not only
 disposed of his house at Tanquer but also built a
 larger and costlier one and purchased a garden at Tanquer
 and expending the remainder of his days near me
 moreover I am pledged myself that I shall never
 interfere in public business. This having
 the contents of my letter to the Govt but I am still
 ignorant whether he has done so or not I think how
 even he has not because his expressions in
 person to me on the subject are equivocal and
 evasive I trust however my Lord that your
 Lordship will never permit any such irregular
 against my old Doctor & late Doctor as any such
 infringement of my privileges & authority to be
 published. About a month after I had this per-
 mitted the Govt. temporarily to preside over the public
 affairs of the Govt. impowered me to nominate him
 and I presided on a salary of 800 Rs a month
 this I also complied with with a view to a concili-
 ation, but the evil consequences of the measure were
 soon apparent. He, how stated by his success began
 to consider himself with the most marked & public dis-
 respect & by his desolating conduct has in a manner
 miss & arbitrary disposition has made himself uni-
 versally detested & to be considered a danger to the country
 The result is that petitions are frequently presented
 to me by many praying for redress from his un-
 just & oppressive acts under an impression of
 the necessity of addressing the Govt. where blind
 partiality to him is well known. I take this
 opportunity to state to your Lordship that I consider
 the observations of the Madras Govt & the Honorable Court of
 Directors regarding the state of the finances of the Service
 to be most judicious & that I shall not fail to take proper
 steps in this matter as soon as the agitation of my mind is
 by the present unfavorable circumstances shall have subsided
 Having now read the statement of my grievance before your
 Lordship I beg to assure your Lordship that as I consider
 I am in your country & in your Dignity & privileges and as I consider
 engagements solely to the justice & protection of the British
 Govt. I am fully aware of the great utility of having guided me
 all important matters by the advice of the British Govt. &
 I have always been so by that of all former British Govts.
 the present case is an interference of the British Govt. with
 an absolute annihilation of my authority. I beg your Lordship
 to bestow a favorable attention to my cause & relieve me
 from my present state of anxiety either by means of direct com-
 mand or if practicable by sending to me one of your com-
 fidential officers to whom I will personally disclose many other
 particulars relative to the present position of affairs & propose
 to him such arrangements as I think proper to be made to the Govt.
 Govt of my country so that he may be able to convey to the Govt
 your Lordship's opinion & your judgment upon it & to guide me
 in the Govt. for the Govt. I have written the letter of this I
 I have written the letter of this I have written the letter of this I
 faithful friend
 Thomas Munro 18th Dec. 1833

[illegible]

[illegible]

பக்கப்பேரறிவித் தலைவன். நூலினை நோக்கி வந்தால் நமது
 உணர்வுகள் தலைப்பைப் பற்றி அனைத்து நமது நமது
 உணர்வுகளின் மீது நமது நமது நமது நமது நமது

The present case is far worse than any other, and I hesitate not to say, that in it murder has been committed, and I hereby, in the most public and emphatic manner, hope, apart that the parties who ordered and inflicted the torture on Tanassagum are guilty of his death.
The widow of the murdered.

Those of us who came from England have lost a place where no instance whatever of taking away, harm done like is either overlooked, or treated in other than the most serious manner; and though we are now in a place where persons in authority can restore to death and be convicted of the crime; yet the law officer is secure to themselves immunity from all punishment we have a duty to perform, as men, both to ourselves and to others, in showing our abhorrent repugnance from such deeds, and in effecting an exposure at least if not a redress of such evils. And even though we could procure no amelioration of these evils, let me invite all who are Christians to exercise their peculiar privilege with which no man can interfere in sympathizing with the sufferers and in redoubling their prayers to our God, that He will graciously appear to save his people, to promote His Gospel which brings good will to man and to overthrow the evil doers to a fear of that Divine Sentence that, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, shall have his blood shed." that we will save nothing upon those evil doers, and turn them before it be too late to repentance and righteousness.

③ Hawaiian Islands.

Jan 12th 1855

I am

Yours faithfully

(signed) J. Coz.

Translation of a petition to the Resident of Travancore from
 Paravallayyem $\frac{1080 \text{ Puthicham 7th}}{1981 \text{ Jang 21st}}$

The humble petition of Chanarin.

moorthi Dassegayan of Travancorum, Kinnamulagan in
 Vellapatticharam and others deposited that on Oct. 14th 19th the
 Muthalpidicharam and Kinnamulagan of the Travancorum Palaces
 establishment and a Thann Kochan, together with some Mulli-
 annar, came and seized me and seven others (names given in full)
 and ^{took} us eight persons inside the Travancorum Fort near Ranj-
 kuppil, inside a place enclosed on all four sides. Inside then
 were the Karishkaran (one of the chief officers) of the Palace &
 Muthalpidicharam were Superintending, Kinnamulagan and some
 Vellannar came and set their legs against my back, pulled
 my shoulders violently, backwards and having strained them
 ward, tied my arms forcibly together behind. My breathing was ob-
 structed, and I was in great suffering; when the other seven saw
 this they began to cry out. Then my tormentors said that their mouths
 should be stopped with earth; and fearing that I should die,
 they untied me and sent us with Pans before and behind in the
 manner they take murderers and put us in the Bazaar (Kannal
 and) inside us in the stocks. They distressed us in this manner for 6 days
 and as we were not released it was represented through the intercession
 of some friends that we were unjustly treated and we were then released.
 From the day I suffered that torture I had great difficulty
 of breathing and was subjected to Dr. Reid who twice al-
 lided leeches. After that I could breathe more freely; but
 still with my left hand I cannot hit any thing and inwardly
 I feel a weakness which constantly increases.

Though I feel the urgency of making a representation on this matter, yet as I am unable to walk, I have not laid any complaint elsewhere. And in fact the complaints and applications altogether without - ^{any} - ^{good} - ^{effect} therefore the ^{poor} ^{old} ^{men} ^{and} ^{women} ^{and} ^{children} are well strengthened and poor people are utterly without justice.

without justice. Merciful Sahib (!) We entreat you to attend to the evils, our poor people have suffered; and to enquire of what crime has made them guilty that torture almost to death should have been inflicted. If Sahib does not call the parties and investigate the case in his presence and

Conservation Act 14th Dec 1855

order that no such evils be again instigated, it is with no en-
quiry at all and evil-doers will tremble. This we will know
by what they have done. In law. Has there been in the past the
Resident Sahib to investigate this case and save me -

N. B. No notice taken of this petition; the man was sent
forth to his house, about five miles in the country, therefore
Dr. Riad had no further opportunity to attend to this
case and on Nov 26th he died. I know the torture he
was a silent working man. I have the depositions of those
who witnessed his death and they state that at last, he
was insensible for two days and evacuated his blood
and matter.

Translation of a petition to the British Resident from
Chinna, widow of the above. 1030 10th Dec 1855

The humble petition of Chinna (first
the refers to the former petition of his husband) then on the 7th of
the month that petition was presented to my husband, great sorrow
and was insensible from 11th at noon until 12th 3 o'clock P.
M. when after passing very offensive blood and matter, he died.
Our neighbour Roohar who was engaged in inflicting the
torture which caused my husband's death, now says with a
the curse, "One man has died, and what if it we will send the rest
into the same"? Nam I with my child of ten months old, am reduced
to the necessity of either going to another place or of living by beg-
ging alms. I entreat His Sahib to hear the cry of this poor
widow, and to his presence the Hariakaden and the other
the Shepattans who ordered the work which killed my husband,
and the other seven mentioned in my late husband's petition
were present when he became insensible and died.
and thus I entreat Sahib in his own presence to investigate
this case and save me -

N. B. No notice taken of this up to this day
January 12th 1855. on this Feb. 20th
A True Copy. John Co. Missionary LMS.

To The Right Honorable G. F. R. Fort Harris
Governor in Council
Fort St. George Madras.

My Lord.

With the greatest respect I approach your
Lordship in Council to reply, to the following papers trans-
mitted to me by the Resident at Travancore in conformity
with the orders of the Government, viz.

1. A letter from the Resident at Travancore to the Rev. Secy
Travancore No. 1577 of 18th Aug. 1855 received on the 24th
idem, forwarding,
 2. Extracts from Minutes of Consultation No. 307 of 27th July
1855, containing three paragraphs.
 3. And at the foot of the above a copy certified by the Resident
to a true one of a paper circulated by the Rev. Mr. Cox at
Travancore in Jan 1855; but not giving the copy complete.
 4. Extract from a letter of the Resident at Travancore to the Chief
Secretary to Government No. 12 of 3rd July 1855, from Para 11
beginning "I would also request attention to the Dewan's remon-
to Para 15, ending "I have never until now had a complaint
from Mr. Whitelaw."
 5. Letter of the Dewan of Travancore to the Resident No. 1022 of
31st May 1855; forwarding the following, viz, translation of a
deposition of Basol Khan Lammah Naigun, taken before the
Dewan catcherry 26th April 1855.
 6. Translation of two depositions taken before the Dewan Police
19th June 1855. One of Iwarayaduan Rayan, the other of
Chavaimutthas Rayan.
 7. Letter of the Dewan to the Resident No. 1049, 6th June 1855.
 8. Letter of the Dewan to the Resident No. 1207 of 30 June 1855.
- The whole of the above being in reference to my petition to your Lordship's
Government of 12th Feb. 1855.
- A perusal of the above documents cannot fail at once to suggest the
question, are these to be regarded as an impartial representation of
both sides of the case, or as an advocacy of the views of the Dewan only?

~~The petition is answered by a reference to what was done by the Resident and~~
Dewan with my petition to Government of 12th Feb. last and to enclosures
subsequent to its being referred to them by Government on 27th March.
Because in these documents is embodied the result of the whole.
Neither the Resident nor the Dewan allowed any opportunity whatever to
the Petitioners of offering proof in support of their petitions, nor has even
an investigation been made by Police Courts of the assaults or minor
complaints of. But the whole was kept private with the Resident and
Dewan during the period of three months in which their reply to the
petitions was in course of preparation. Time now that reply (excepting
the two depositions taken on the 19th June, because they were after the
Dewan's report on the case of 31st May) consists of an accumulation of
remarks by the Dewan and his officers whom I have already charged with
serious offences, not in the way of investigation to ascertain the truth, but
consisting of strictures on the evidence which had previously been taken
in one case only, Joseph's; and severe reprobation of my conduct as
banned also in generalities to that of other Missionaries and our Resi-
dency. The Resident also in forwarding to Government these
strong reflections casts on our characters writes a letter absolving
in severe censure of myself and other Missionaries; but without
indicating the slightest wish either that I should be permitted to
adduce the evidence, I have already offered in proof of my former
petitions, or even that I should have the opportunity which justice
universally accords, of replying to these subsequent counter charges.
On the contrary, from every thing that appears in the letter of the
Resident to Government, he would have procured the verdict of that
high authority on my conduct and Mission, based upon these represen-
tations alone of which he still kept me in utter ignorance. The
prayer of my former petition was investigation, and the substance of
my complaint that here it could not be obtained, and I submit
that no stronger single proof could be afforded to the truth of my
complaint and the necessity of my appeal to the Madras Government
than this treatment of my petition and its enclosures, and of myself
for making it. A proof afforded by the Resident and Dewan
themselves. The case therefore has not yet been properly represented;
all that now be observed from the authorities in Travancore has

been drawn forth and an explicit statement in favour of the
Dewan is the result, and one which having occupied the Resident and
Dewan, with all the advantages they possess, three months to prepare
may well be said to represent the whole strength of their cause.
I have now to make my reply still in the spot where all the
influence of their authority is against the eliciting of facts; but
I proceed to it cheerfully because the opportunity of representing
the truth which the authorities here have hitherto withheld from me,
is now afforded by the justice of your Lordship's Government, and I
now appear before Judges whose impartiality inspires me with
every confidence.

3. I cannot therefore allow myself to enter into the
subject matter of these papers without first tendering my most
respectful and sincere thanks to your Lordship in Council, for the generous
impartiality to which I am indebted for so full an opportunity to reply
alike to the strictures on my former petition, and to the severe remarks
directed by the Resident and Dewan against my character. I feel
conscious also that the most ample apology is due from me for the
long delay which has occurred in forwarding my reply. Many causes
of this delay have occurred; but I may be excused from mentioning
here more than the great extent, both as to time and topics, which
the question at issue has been made to embrace and the consequent
necessity of my making my proofs as complete as possible. And when
I observe that the Resident and Dewan notwithstanding all the appli-
ances at their disposal for collecting and preparing evidence detained
my former short petition with its enclosures, from April to July in
preparing their replies, I may without presumption entertain a
sanguine hope that I, who have none of those appliances, shall be
considerately pardoned for the delay which has now occurred; the more so
as I am subject to frequent interruptions arising from the business
of the Mission, both at Loolow and Travancore, the whole of which
I alone have to conduct.

4. I am fully aware that the present contest is one for the
which every correct person values more than life, viz. An honorable

Station in life maintained by a consistent character. If charges against the Dewan amount to an impeachment of that officer as impl- for his office as of the Resident as far as he supports him. And then wanted charges against me amount to an assertion that I am unfit to continue here as a Mr. Missionary. I would not diminish ought from the exposition of the case at issue; but entreat that it be tried on its merits. I may claim the consideration that I should not have ventured to initiate a serious a contest had I not been compelled to it by a necessity which I could not avoid, and been well convinced of the justice of my cause and of the existence of ample proof to vindicate it.

5. I forced first to reply to the charges which have been made against me, and then to demonstrate my former charges against the Resident and Dewan, remarking first that even though the former could be proved (which it will appear they cannot) the latter would still remain to be examined on their own merits.

6. I here submit that the charges against me forwarded by the Resident to Government are of so serious a nature that if in his judgment they possessed sufficient reality to require reference to Government at all, they called for a previous and independent representation on his part as Resident; and that by their being made only now as counter charges to those which I first made, they assume the appearance rather of an attempted diversion, than of a just impeachment. And I may add that I can scarcely be justified guilty of so great indiscretion as to have involved myself in a contest with these high authorities; if I had been conscious of having given reason for such imputations as are now made against me. But I have no doubt of satisfying your Lordship's Government that these are without foundation in truth. If in refuting them, or in proving my former assertions, I shall be compelled to express myself with more decision than I would wish to assume in reference to those so superior to me in rank; I respectfully entreat the consideration, that nothing but the stern necessity of clearing my character, and a regard for truth, would draw such expressions from me. And if there be any thing irregular in

the mode of my making them, I beg to be pardoned for it; and that every assertion be estimated according to its intrinsic solidity.

7. I first respectfully solicit the attention of Government to the following extracts from the Dewan's letter to the Resident No. 1022 of 31st May 1855. para 1. in the report of the Harishankar of the Sans Patteran Palace it is written, "Mr. Cox set them up to prefer representations and to incite other Xth converts as witnesses in support of such representations; and that in the instance under notice it was at Mr. Cox's instigation likewise that the petitioner addressed to Government her unfounded complaint." The Dewan himself thus follows up these remarks, para 3. "Interested parties taking advantage of the circumstances got up the present misrepresentation of the matter" again para 4. "It will I think be at once apparent that some designing person or persons must have set up the petitioner to prefer the present false representation to the Government &c." As to the petition here alluded to, the accused parties are of course quite justified in proving it to be false, if they can; ^{but} irrespective of the question of its truth, concerning which mistake might arise, the words which I have underlined place my name in connection with imputations of willful and designing subornation of falsehood. That petition I shall hereafter prove to be true, but at present I solicit the protection of Government from these attacks on my motives and character. They speak for themselves as being such as are never resorted to by those who are themselves men of principle, and in the least acquainted with the proprieties of life. Yet originating with a Palace Harishankar who had been already publicly charged by me with an act of murder. They are aggravated by the Dewan who screens him, repeating his very words, "set up" then received by the Resident, and forwarded by him to Government, against a Gentleman and Xth Minister, notwithstanding too that he knew that in my petition, I had pledged my word to the truth of the three petitions of which this was one; without either informing me of them, or one mark of his disapprobation accompanying them; but on the contrary, with his own letter to Government breathing a spirit of approbation of the Dewan, and a reprobation of me and others

Station in life maintained by a consistent character. If charges against the Dewan amount to an impeachment of that officer as unfit for his office and of the Resident as far as he supposes him. And then united charges against me amount to an assertion that I am unfit to continue here as a Minister. I would not diminish ought from the exposure of the case at issue; but entreat that it be tried on its merits. I may claim the consideration that I should not have ventured to initiate so serious a contest had I not been compelled to it by a necessity which I could not avoid, and been well convinced of the justice of my cause and of the existence of ample proof to vindicate it.

5. I propose first to reply to the charges which have been made against me, and then to demonstrate my former charges against the Resident and Dewan, remarking first that even though the former could be proved (which it will appear they cannot) the latter would still remain to be examined on their own merits.

6. I have submit that the charges against me forwarded by the Resident to Government are of so serious a nature that if in his judgment they possess sufficient reality to require reference to Government at all, they call for a previous and independent representation on his part as Resident, and that by their being made only now as counter charges to those which I first made, they assume the appearance rather of an attempted diversion, than of a just impeachment. And I may add that I can scarcely be justly guilty of so great indiscretion as to have involved myself in a contest with these high authorities; if I had been conscious of having given reason for such imputations as are now made against me. But I have no doubt of satisfying your Lordships Government that these are without foundation in truth. If in refuting them, or in proving my former assertions, I shall be compelled to express myself with more decision than I would wish to assume in reference to those so superior to me in rank, I respectfully entreat the consideration, that nothing but the stern necessity of clearing my character, and a regard for truth, would have such expressions. And if there be any thing irregular in

the mode of my making them, I beg to be pardoned for it; and that every assertion be estimated according to its intrinsic solidity.

7. I first respectfully solicit the attention of Government to the following extracts from the Dewan's letter to the Resident of 1823 of 31st May 1855. para 1. in the report of the Harishankar of the Shree Pathan Palace it is written, "Mr. Com. Set them up to prefer representations and to incite other Xth converts as witnesses in support of such representations; and that in the instance under notice it was at Mr. Com's instigation likewise that the petitioner addressed to Government her unfounded complaint." The Dewan himself thus follows up these remarks, para 3. "Interested parties taking advantage of the circumstances got up the present misrepresentation of the matter" again para 4. "It will I think be at once apparent that some designing person or persons must have set up the petitioner to prefer the present false representation to the Government &c." As to the petition here alluded to, the accused parties are of course quite justified in proving it to be false, if they can, in respect of the question of its truth, concerning which mistake might arise, the words which I have underlined place my name in connection with imputations of wilful and designing subornation of falsehood. That petition I shall hereafter prove to be true, but at present I solicit the protection of Government from these attacks on my motives and character. They speak for themselves as being false, as are never resorted to by those who are themselves men of principle, and in the least acquainted with the proprieties of life. Yet originating with a Palace Harishankar who had been already publicly charged by me with an act of murder, they are aggravated by the Dewan who screens him, repeating his very words, "Set up" then received by the Resident, and forwarded by him to Government, against a Gentleman and Xth Minister, notwithstanding too that he knew that in my petition, I had pledged my word to the truth of the three petitions of which this was one; without either informing me of them, or one mark of his disapprobation accompanying them; but on the contrary, with his own letter to Government breathing a spirit of approbation of the Dewan, and a reprobation of me and other

8. Missionaries. Under these circumstances I most respectfully yet earnestly solicit Government to call on all the parties implicated to make a retraction of these attacks on my motives and character and a proper satisfaction for having made them as public as they were made.

9. The remarks directed against me by the Resident and Davao cannot always be replied to separately, one of them evidently perceiving both, they can only be ranked in the same category to stand or fall together: yet if any thing peculiar to either one appears I will do notice to the Resident would single me out, first from "the great map of the two populations" and then from the other Missionaries; and thus direct on my one devoted head all the odium of making complaints. As to the former assertion I need at present do no more than suggest a reference to the records of the offices, and to the heads of petitions which are said to have reached the Madras Govt.

But on the latter, as it affects not only my character as a Missionary, but also the credibility of my petition, I may be permitted to reply fully. And first I point to the fact that the Davao's letter to the Resident No 1207 of 30 June 1855. para 11. 12. 13. affords a glimpse of something at variance with the Resident's assertion, that I am almost the only complainant; for the Davao speaks of complaints there, from "the Cor and other Missionaries in Travancore". And the Missionaries &c. "frequent and grave complaints of certain of the Missionaries &c." that the Davao in this one instance is nearer the truth than the Resident will be made apparent.

10. The Resident asserts (letter to Government No 43 of 3rd July 1855. para 15) "Out of seven Missionaries in the South of Travancore I have hardly ever had a complaint except from the Rev. Mr. Cor." The seven Missionaries are the Revs. Messrs. Maull, Russell, Cor, Abbs, Lewis, Whitehouse, and Baylis. Of these Mr. Maull left for England before the united petition of July last was sent to Government and Mr. Abbs was not invited to join in it. All

the others joined, and I can safely assert that Mr. Maull would have joined in it if he had been here. So that though it were true, that previous to the writing of that petition complaints were as rare as the Resident represents them, there must be some serious aggravation of evils at present in Travancore to call forth all these five Missionaries to engage with one mind in so unusual a proceeding. But further why did the Resident limit his remarks to the South? He cannot have forgotten the complaints of the Rev. Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in the north, and the efforts they have made through the officers of their Society, both in Madras and England, to obtain that redress against the persecutors of Christians in Travancore which General Cullen denied them.

I can more particularly show that I have not been so singular in making complaints as am represented to be. The Resident adds in support of the above assertions.

(1st) "A false of Mr. Baylis are quite recent." This may appear to carry weight when it is not known that Mr. Baylis' arrival in Travancore was quite recent, viz. the end of June 1851. But that fact borne in mind, and the assertion remains a mere tautology denuded of the appearance of proof which was attached to it. And when it is still further known that the complaints in which Mr. Baylis was obliged so abundantly to engage, did not commence in his time; but were merely the continuation of the work in which his predecessors had to engage, the assertion of the recent character of his complaints will appear to be nothing less than a diversion from the truth.

But the Resident continues, (2nd) "and did not exist under his predecessor the Rev. Mr. Mead." To reply the Government will be surprised to learn that the immediate predecessor of Mr. Baylis was not Mr. Mead, but the Rev. C. C. Leitch, who arrived in Travancore in 1852, but was prevented by the then state of the Vypoor Mission, from taking charge of it until the early part of 1853. (See report of directors appended page 22.)

He was drowned in the sea 25th Aug 1854, most highly esteemed, and deeply lamented by all who knew his worth. Thus the period during which he carried on the work of the Vypoor

Mission was only about a year and a half. Yet in it we find a series of complaints addressed by him to the Resident, the last of them only nine days prior to his decease. (See appendix pages 15 & 16) The copies here given by the Rev. Mr. Baylis show as many as seven distinct letters to the Resident. The assertion lies down of that authority that he hardly ever had a complaint, but from me; and the omission of Mr. Litch's name, which, when introduced, goes to disprove the above assertion, and the introduction of another name as that of Mr. Baylis's predecessor cannot fail to be noted by Government as an extraordinary and unjustifiable mode of casting reflections on me.

Neither was the nature of Mr. Litch's letters to the Resident such as to account for the omission of his name. To avoid publicity I here give only one extract. (By a reference to the appendix, and especially to the underlined words, it will be seen that Mr. Litch complained on matters beyond any on which I ever mentioned. Mr. Litch wrote to the Resident 14th Nov. 1853.

"I feel it quite impossible longer to witness the oppression and injustice which prevail in this and neighbouring districts without protesting against them in some way, or other. I cannot, according to Travancore law, interfere in the cases of Natives, and it seems useless for natives appealing to the Gouzer as long as there is a Prinny Minister whose private interests are promoted by burthning cases of appeal against the injustices practised by his own creatures &c."

Those who have witnessed the manner in which the Resident treats any censure of the Dewan know that this is not language of a nature that he could easily forget. In order to show Mr. Litch's views of the duties of Missionaries in Travancore, in reference to evils which here abound, I may be allowed to add an extract from a letter of Mr. Litch to me dated 7th April 1854. "The receipt of the document (viz Minutes of Consultation 14th Feb. 1854) affords, it seems to me, no head of opportunity for a united representation to the Madras Government, setting forth the evils under which Xtho, along with other classes, now groan; and urging the adoption of some

measures for their removal. I do not think we should be too much afraid of being called political Missionaries, as more no less than as Xtho, and Xtho ministers, we are bound to protest against the corruption and oppression which abound. And if no measure of practical relief be gained thereby, we shall at least have given vent to honest indignation. I wish I could see how we could all pull together in seeking a better political position for Xtho. Mr. Litch could not have learnt this from me, for he was in the South; and he is even beforehand with me in seeking relief by appeal to the Madras Government from the great evils inflicted on Travancore by the present authorities. In the Resident's mode of expression the very existence of such a predecessor to Mr. Baylis is ignored.

(B) The Resident asserts that complaints did not exist under the Rev. Mr. Mead.

In replying to this assertion, I must first express my deep regret that the Resident, by the introduction of Mr. Mead's name in such a manner, has obliged me in self defence to show the reason why I cannot meet this question with information obtained from Mr. Mead himself; and to account for the absence of any trace of complaints from Mr. Mead since the year 1851. I here make no remarks of my own but in appendix page 22.

I have given extracts from the printed annual reports of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, which show the circumstances under which Mr. Mead was removed from the Mission work, and he is now in India employed under the patronage of the Resident, in the Printing Office Travancore. While however, I am, by these circumstances prevented from now obtaining information from Mr. Mead himself, I have ample proof at hand that complaints largely existed under him, and since General Cullen came here as Resident. Mr. Mead wrote to me 10th Nov. 1842, as follows "One of our Natives has had his property lately threatened to be confiscated previous to sale, by a decree of the appeal court, on account of his having embraced Christianity several years since. By this day's Stappal he has sent a petition to the Rajah on the subject. There is little hope now of anything being effectually done, unless the apprehension

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that the Xth public will be shown to sympathize with the Xth.
Xth might have some influence with the Raja. The Resident
says he has been ordered not to interfere, of course it will be useless
to trouble him again about it, and the principal man he has about
him seems opposed to Christianity.

Again 7th Jan 1843 Mr. Mead writes to me. "I am
very glad to hear that the British at Bangalore are to draw up a
letter to the Governor of Madras on the general question of the present
State of the Native Xth regarding hereditary idolatry. No other
public measures are to be taken until the Bishop or Bishops
of this is ascertained. you will hear further of the matter as all
our Missionaries will be invited to join in the address to the
Marquis of Exeterdale."

I next give the statements of those of my Brethren
Missionaries nearest to Mr. Mead's former Station, Bangalore, to show
that he did make complaints. The Revs. Messrs. Mahit and Lewis
being now in Europe. I am unable to obtain their testimony. Mr.
Metcalf writes (See appendix page 9.) "The complaints made
by Mr. Mead in former years were numerous, as the records of the
Dewan's cutcherry or the Resident's office, will probably show."

Mr. Bayly testifies to the same effect (app. page 8). If these
statements should not be considered conclusive, I have Mr. Mead's
own words in a chain of evidence extending from the year 1840
in which the present Resident entered on his office, down to
1851, when Mr. Mead's last report was given; the whole to be found
in the printed reports of the Directors of the London Missionary
Society (See app. pages 15 & 16). These among other things state:

"Repeated attempts made by the officers of the Native Government
to take the people by force for the service of the Pagodas."

"Various forms of direct persecution against Native Christians."

"Difficulties to the unrestricted use of the Xth Ministry multiply
rather than diminish." "The local officers of Government have
frequently obstructed the public worship." "The authorities constantly
by endeavour to evade their own regulations." "This is the second
person who has been persecuted to death in this village."

More particularly on the fact of his having complained
to the authorities Mr. Mead says "No redress has been obtained."

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The British Resident attended to my representations on one occasion
and issued orders that the proclamation for tolerating Xthity
should be observed; but secret orders given the Native authorities have
recently been issued to take all our people except on Sunday
to drag the Pagoda timber." "The object of the Native Govt
is to discourage and defeat our attempts to propagate the
truth." "The British Resident interferes when he deems it
proper, and I have at a risk of incurring the displeasure
of the powers that be appealed against the new law of
confiscation, nothing of the kind having been known hitherto
to Sir Travancore, though Christianity has existed here for 5 centuries."
Speaking of those in power he says "It is painful to reflect
on the extent to which our own countrymen have encouraged
and assisted the Native authorities in their endeavours to maintain
the fading glories of idol worship." "The Missionaries have been
obliged to appeal." "This renunciation of idolatry as is usual
in Travancore, has been followed by persecution on the part of the
heathen in authority; but complaints have been preferred to
the Dewan who promises the people redress and protection
how being stuck on the Lord's day." Then follows "As there
is very little redress to be obtained for grievances inflicted
by the rich and powerful, the people must expect to be
tried, as they indeed have already been."

But Mr. Mead went still further and indicated that he
would if practicable, effect the annexation of Travancore.

"Travancore is what is called an independent State; but ac-
cording to the treaty authority over it can be resumed at any
time by the British Government who are responsible for the due
administration of justice." "The Missionary Society will
I hope endeavour to obtain justice for our Xth Missionaries
and their converts, who reside in the Native States in alliance
with the East India Company; this is the point to which
attention should be directed, and enquiry made of the English
authorities. It will be found that we and our converts are
at present without the least protection."

And Mr. Mead has left to us on record the following summary of evils in the last report of his which the Directors admitted, in 1851.
"It is certain that idolatry is not likely to prevail extensively in the present state of things. Idolatry and the customs in vogue are upheld by the authority and the very poorest have not yet had that protection that is necessary, if they are to enjoy the benefit of instruction. Our whole course has been a series of conflicts to prevent the entire destruction of our native congregations." This is the Mr. Mead of whom the Resident now asserts that complaints did not exist under him.

I have searched most carefully through all my letters and journals from 1840, down to 1852, rather longer than the period which, by the above extracts is proved to have abounded with complaints of Mr. Mead; and in the whole of those twelve years the total of complaints made by me to the Resident and Dewan collectively, I cannot discover to exceed eight, about the number made by Mr. Litch in the year and half he was here. There were numerous causes of complaint in my district as well as in others; but as much as possible I left the parties to make their own complaints until those means proved worse than useless.

Therefore the contrast between me and Mr. Mead as regards making complaints does not exist as the Resident put it to my disadvantage; but Mr. Mead, instead of being the man of no complaints, in making them, preceded me in this, exceeded me in intensity, and continued his complaints to the last.

(14th) In support of the above assertion the Resident says, "I have never until now had a complaint from Mr. Whitehouse."

To this I reply in the words of Mr. Whitehouse himself
"What ground for complaint could I find in an English School, or in a class of Chateaux and Schoolmasters, or in a printing office?"
"Up to Jan 1855, these were my spheres of duty, and not the supervision of the congregations. Silence on my part up to the above date goes for nothing in the argument. Since that date I have not made any complaint to the Resident,"

"not because there has been no reason for it, but because I believed it to be useless."

The subsequent parts of his letter (appendix pages) show that as soon as he took charge of congregations he found himself obliged to complain, though not to the Resident, and that he fully approves of the course I have pursued. Mr. Whitehouse in his letter gives the true reasons why Messrs. Maull, Hobbs and Russell, who have abstained from making complaints, themselves even though there was much cause for complaint by which it appears as Mr. Whitehouse observes that "the Resident has put their silence on the wrong side of the scale."

10. The extracts from the printed reports of the Director in the appendix pages 15 & 23, abundantly show that these Missionaries had much experience of the oppressions and persecution of the commonly practiced in advance and of the impossibility of obtaining redress from any of the authorities here.

Mr. Hobbs mentions among other facts,
"Torture - forced idolatrous work - determined efforts to obstruct the truth by persecution - a chapel burnt - Native Readers beaten and falsely accused - People told to save themselves from oppression by denning the cause of Christ - Imprisonment of Christians under false charges by no means unusual - Native Government opposed to the spread of Christianity while the Europeans of rank and power behold our efforts with indifference and distrust - The Native Christians continue to suffer severe persecution - Exposed to the rapacity and violence of those who rule over them - Houses not infrequently robbed while at public worship by the agents of the Native Government - As we have no power to prevent these outrages as we find that even those officers who avow their disapproval of such acts, are unable to afford adequate protection or relief."

Mr. Maull also reports, "They (Christians) have been called to endure a species of persecution of the most annoying and harassing description. Local authorities have done

"much to intimidate them - The poor people on account of their
"profession have suffered much from their masters and the officers
"of Government."

And in a joint letter of Messrs. Hunt, Russell, Lewis,
and Whitehouse mentions "the efforts of their masters and
"by the officers of the Native Government to deter them from
"coming to instruction."

With respect to reports on these subjects from me, in former
years, the evils complained of were not so much felt in the Trans-
vaal District, and therefore at that time I had not so much
cause to complain either to the authorities here or to the Directors
in England. In the report for 1845, I said a remark of mine
that in the Transvaal Mission, as in other parts of the Trans-
vaal, a profession of Christianity involves persecution, and that the
people "can obtain no redress." In 1853, the printed report
says "The people," observes Mr. Cox, "in the congregations newly
"formed have to endure a storm of persecution, and some have
"been beaten, tortured and imprisoned. The local officials
"express their determination to exterminate the
"in Transvaal (an outstation) and have used great violence
"against them, as Christianity develops itself in places
"nearer the capital, the leading men among the natives
"authorities are more determined to persecute those who
"profess it" and in the report for 1851, speaking of the
"preceding year." The past year has been marked by an
"increase in the number of professing Christians near Transvaal
"itself, and by a more decided manifestation of opposition
"to Christianity on the part of the Native Government. Christians
"who go to the Deans' catchment with complaints of various
"kinds are abused and railed at for being Christians, and the local
"officers in the District observing this, take opportunities to
"oppress them more than ever. The times at hand when we
"shall be called upon to make a decided representation con-
"cerning the injustice and oppression which are rampant
"in the near

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As indicated by these letters of mine to the Directors in 1852 and
1853 the Christians who persecuted first sought redress themselves
in the regular manner and at the appointed courts, and it was
not until they as Christians were treated as above stated, that I
myself wrote complain to our their behalf. These also being
unheeded, I have been compelled in 1855 to make that
representation which in 1853 I anticipated.

11. I trust that the importance of the position estab-
lished by the above extracts will be seen to be a sufficient
reason for the length at which I have given them. I had
to meet the assertion of the Resident that in the absence of
any just grounds for the assertion of the existence of
persecution of Christian converts, either on account of their
religion, or on any other account, and in the absence,
or very great rarity of complaints from the great mass
of the Christian population, and from the other missionaries,
I alone in respect to both to past and present times was
characterized by making them, and to this assertion ob-
tained credit the conclusion in the Resident's letter,
printed to the only alternative that I am a disputatious
and troublesome person, an encourager of the rebellious
and quarrelsome among the people.

If this stigma could be attached to me in the esti-
mation of Government not only would my character most
seriously suffer; but every assertion, I might make, however
just in itself would be greatly reduced in value, and
its credibility impaired by the prejudice thus previously
attached to it. So that this grave assertion made by so
high an authority could neither be lightly passed over
nor carelessly refuted. But the occasion has been
fully met by the quotations which I have adduced. These
words of the several missionaries themselves prove that they
also both in former years, and down to recent dates asserted
the existence of persecution in the Districts under their
care, that even the absence of complaints to the Resident to

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on the part of some Missionaries, who traced to its real cause
tells not for, but against him. for they left it to his master
to complain to him - that nevertheless their published through
the Directors the persecution which the Resident neglected
to remove. that Mr. Whitehouse was found not to complain
only because he was confined by his duties to the School
room and Printing office; but no sooner did he emerge
from them to take charge of congregations than he found
causes of complaint so strong that he could not leave them
unattended; but knowing the uselessness of representing them
to the Resident he took another course, - that Mr. Davis has
complained to the Resident, and found it to be in vain;
that Mr. Baylis, though newly arrived, found that he was
compelled to make complaints, not as a recent thing, but as
the continuation of the old work of his predecessors - that
he had an immediate predecessor, looked over in silence by the
Resident, who repeatedly and strenuously made complaints
to that authority, - and finally that Mr. Mead, of whom the Resi-
dent now speaks as though he had never been guilty of making
any complaint, preceded and surpassed all the other Missionaries
in the intensity of them. This is opposition to the Resident's
assertions the truth appears that it was not the isolated Mr.
Cox; but several others of the Missionaries in the South also,
who previous to the Resident making these assertions to you
had made complaints to him; and that all of them had alike
asserted the existence of great cause for complaint. And it
is further the fact that the Church Missionaries in the north
also complained to the Resident, until compelled by the
treatment they received from him, to seek redress at higher
tribunals; and that Missionaries in the South who were
formerly silent, have since been compelled by the great
increase of evils to come forward; and that the Resident
now finds when too late to retract the good opinion he had
expressed of the Revd Messrs Russell and Whitehouse,
that they also have joined the others in a united petition
to Government.

12. The repeated assertions in the above extracts of the existence
of persecution on account of a profusion of sin, black the
Resident's denial of it its opposition to the united testimo-
ny of these Missionaries, made through the accredited
reports of the Directors to the world at large. It is not possible
that so many Missionaries would thus have sacrificed
their character by year after year publishing assertions of
of the truth of which they were not thoroughly convinced.

And as to later days at a time when all other evils
have so greatly increased as to compel the united body
of Missionaries to overcome their reluctance to engage in
such correspondence and to make an earnest appeal to
the Madras Government, it cannot be supposed that
persecution alone has ceased to exist. It does not always
prevail in every district in the same degree and the
tide has of late years flowed from the South where the
congregations have become more consolidated, to the Travancore
Mission, where they are newer, and more liable
to the attacks of the more powerful of the Sircar officers.
The difficulties which Mr. Mead describes as having been
to him "a series of conflicts to prevent the entire destruction
of his congregations" has in some localities devolved on me,
as I shall hereafter clearly exemplify.

13. This much I have fully established that the Resident
had no just reason for assigning me such a position as com-
plainant, and that his assertions in support are contrary to facts
and that in making the complaints which I have, I pursued
no unusual course, have shown no unusual spirit of inter-
ference, and am not in the least isolated from the other Missi-
onaries; but that I am consistent with the past, consistent
with the whole body of Missionaries, and consistent with
the representations which, I and the other Missionaries have
from time to time made to the Directors of our Society, and through
them published to the world. I therefore respectfully and
confidently hope that the length to which I have entered upon

the portion of the charges will be lessened on account of my anxious desire to clear my character from the same, and that the ample retaliation which I have made of the President's assertions will not only relieve me from every stigma, but that in proportion to the extent of the injuries calculated to have been inflicted on me by the President making these assertions, I shall now be afforded the protection of government from the treatment to which they are subjected who are laid out in Travancore.

14. Again it is imputed to me by the Dewan (p. 125) as of June 1855 para 14 that I have acted at variance with the express instructions of my superiors the Directors of the London Dispensary Society. In reply I have quoted two passages from the British Book of Rules to which he refers. page 32. "Hitherto you have looked upon you as their head let them see that you identify yourself with their general welfare; you will thus call for their confidence, and as far as they can afford it, ensure your own protection." page 34. "Should it be necessary for you in the colonies of your own country, or the places subject to its rule, to appeal to your rights as a British subject, against lawless oppression, or injustice do it only when other means fail."

I have done nothing more than act in accordance with these instructions and I have always duly reported to the Directors at home the measures which I took to procure justice for the Native & the suffering "lawless oppression" and they have as often signified their approval and sympathy both in their letters to me and in their published reports.

15. I cannot suppose that the reference by the Dewan to the Holy Scriptures, and his profession of regard for the principles of Christianity, and of an acquaintance with its greatest precepts, can have much value to him who is fully conscious before Him whose word I teach that I have always acted according to the commandment

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"Submit yourself to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake" and that I have taught the Nth converts the same.

I even the Dewan of Travancore has appealed to Scripture, I will record my earnest desire for him, that he had a real acquaintance with words which were addressed by Divine authority in answer to one, who thought an enemy to all truth ventured to employ it as a weapon on his own behalf "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve." But at present the state of Travancore under the Dewan is with mournful correctness depicted in Isaiah LIX, 14, 15. "Judgement is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off; for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter. yea, truth falleth; and he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey: and the Lord saw it and it displeased him that there was no judgement."

16. The President in his letter to Government para 14. says. "With the Rev. Mr. Cox, as noticed by the Dewan, there have I regret to state been frequent discussions and complaints for several years past. Nothing is easier than to make these general assertions, to wit, "We have found this man pestilent, and a mover of sedition," "these that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." "These all do contrary to the decrees of Caesar saying that there is another king, our Jesus".

But when examined they are found to arise from some misconception of conduct, or perversion of facts. The President owns himself to be led by the Dewan to make this charge against me, and there is abundant proof that the latter is of ten far from correct in the representations he makes. As no instances are mentioned by the President, my reply to a general charge must be to a great extent general also, and here I can only say with all deference that I know of nothing on my part to warrant this imputation of such "discussions".

As to "complaints," the tenor of the remark, and the fact that those now under reference are particularly repeated by the Dewan elsewhere, require that this reference to

"Several years past is to other than ^{present} ~~these~~ complaints. Excepting
then the period occupied by the cases now under reference, viz. from
Oct. 1852 to Decr 1854. I have already stated that from 1840 to
1852, I can discover only eight complaints made in line to the
Resident and Dewan authorities. This complaint to which I have
been obliged to make within the present period indicated
above, have been more numerous; and that Government may
judge of their nature, I refer reference to the whole correspond-
ance which has taken place between me and the Resident and
Dewan (See appendix ^{Extracts} ~~pages 30 & 31~~) At present I remark that I am
at a loss to see the justice of the peculiar nature of the Resident's
apportion. The being addicted, in the way indicated, to discussions,
is one thing; and to appeal for justice in glaring cases of
assault, oppression and torture, and to repeat the appeal
when such an investigation was continued to be evaded,
and denied, is something far different. Of having done the latter
only am I conscious; and when I come to the several instances
I shall be able both to justify the complaints, and to show that
the Dewan, when it suits his purpose, can attribute to just com-
plaints the color of troublesome discussions. I can now only
submit to Government that this is another attempt to stigma-
tize me like the one, I have deftly refuted.

[illegible]

17. In the last quotation the President adds,

" arising as I have before pointed out from his having established his Mission at Laxandrum".

The President has thus committed himself to the feeling that there is something in the present state of things at Travancore that cannot endure. The proximity of the Mission. And as he thus draws unfavourable attention to the fact of my Mission being at Travancore, I may be permitted to state that former Residents never evinced anything but satisfaction respecting this Mission. General Fraser used his influence to obtain leave for me to establish it in 1838, and after he left Travancore, though fully occupied with so much important business at Hyderabad, he kindly kept up a

correspondance with me. And as General Cullen has now made these attacks upon me, I feel that the urgency of the case warrants me in using a few extracts from General Fraser's letters to aid in refuting them. In a letter 25. April 1839. he says "I have no doubt that with the blessing of heaven your residence at Travandrum will be productive of great spiritual advantage to the poor natives of that place and it is one of the subjects on which I reflect with most pleasure that I was enabled to be in any way instrumental in effecting your establishment there. The exercise of a little prudence in your part, a quality of which I am sure that you are able to exercise a great deal if the occasion called for it, will preclude any risk of opposition from the Travancore Government, or from the Native population of Travandrum. I am persuaded that you will always have the countenance and support of Captain Douglas as far as that can be given with propriety". 11th March 1840. "I was pleased with the account you gave me of the progress you are making with the natives at Travandrum". 28th April 1841. "I am sorry that Christianity does not appear to be making more progress at Travandrum than you describe; but I am not surprised at it. I think I see the same backwardness every where. We should pray that God would take the world into his own hands for we are making miserable work of it."

As intimated by General Fraser, Captain Douglass most
freely continued to me his countenance and support; so did
Colonel Maclean after him. And I find that General Miller
also, some time after his arrival here, offered that if I would
take all the English services at the church here, he would procure
for me an allowance from Government. But though I was
thankful for the confidence he thus showed towards me, I was
obliged to decline the offer. The fact that the existence of
my Mission at Travandrum is now revived by the President
in a different light will reflect blame either on him, or

on me, according as the justice or otherwise of the present complaints shall be proved. On the same paragraph I may also remark in passing that the Resident is again incorrect in stating that ^{complaints} may have been taken from the ^{lower} classes alone.

18. I now reply to the censure expressed for the mode in which Joseph's case was represented. Hitherto I have replied to those censures which the Resident directed against me for making complaints. I have now to reply to one in which, by representing me as inexcusably culpable for having refrained from making complaints, he will be seen to be at variance with his own words. In para. 11. the Resident requests attention to the remark of the Dewan that the man Joseph after his asserted assault was first carried to me instead of to the Dewan's cutcherry. To this I find that there is nothing worthy of blame in a Schoolmaster who has been severely beaten by Sirkar officials in a riotous assault being first carried to his employer before he makes his complaint.

Especially as parties who were previously injured in a similar manner, had not only been refused justice, but had been even imprisoned in order to screen their oppressors. The proof of this fact will be given hereafter. The Resident next refers to that at the Dewan's cutcherry the case would have been "immediately" enquired into. And this mode of speech is quite stereotyped with both him and the Dewan. But a comparison of dates at which cases were referred to the Dewan with those of their final disposal will abundantly show how the fulfillment is in exact opposition to the promise (see appendix pages 30, 37, & this reply page 60)

(2nd) The Dewan complains that instead of Joseph being brought from me to his cutcherry, "as is usual and necessary," he was ordered by me to be taken 15 miles distant to the Police officer of Nayattanharrey; and the Resident, in support of the Dewan, adds, that he was told to go to Nayattanharrey "merely because the offence was committed in that District". I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise at this attempt to heap blame upon me, and at this introduction by the Resident of the word "merely" when he had himself given me decided

written directions; and it was in exact accordance with these that Joseph took his case to the District Police. In giving reasons for not replying to an appeal which I made to the Resident in cases of oppression and assault, some of them more serious than even this of Joseph (see M^r. Gov to Resident 8th Feb 1853 para 4, 6 &c.) he replied that "ordinary complaints of this nature, should be made by the parties themselves direct to the District officers and failing redress then to the Dewan &c." (Resident to M^r. Gov. No. 594 of 26th Feb 1853) Thus a course which is ruled by the Dewan to be "usual and necessary," is pronounced by the Resident to be irregular and inadmissible, and yet when the other course pointed out by the Resident is carefully pursued, this obedience to his orders is by both these authorities turned into an occasion of censure.

(3rd) The Dewan points out the delay of three weeks which occurred in Joseph appearing before the Sirkar as a feature of weakness in his case, and the Resident again adopting and supporting the Dewan's assertions refers to the same delay. I reply that Joseph without delay made his complaint direct to the District Police, according to the Resident's own letter above referred to; and that the delay of three weeks was caused by the Police officer refusing to entertain his case, in order to screen the authority who assaulted him. But the Police officer who thus acted contrary to the Regulations and to justice, is left unpunished, and in these letters to Government he is not even censured, while the delay caused by him is attributed to the complainant whom he injured. And the Resident and Dewan unite in turning this delay to the injury of the complainant's case, and to the opprobrium of the Sirkar, who took care that in this case the Resident's orders should be strictly attended to. This mode of turning a case against an injured man, and in favour of those Sirkar officials who, in opposition to the Regulations deny him a hearing, is I submit somewhat rare at least in a European authority.

(4th) Further the words and manner in which the Resident

conveys a reproof to me for not giving a note at the commencement, appears unaccountable when placed in contact with other words of his in the letter before quoted. In there signing his reasons for altogether omitting to notice a letter of mine appealing to him for justice he adds "If such parties will make their complaints individually, and in a regular way, they will receive due attention." An account of that rebel he I obtained from writing at first, carefully obeyed this injunction, and Joseph made his complaint accordingly; and now that it is turned to my reproach, the Resident observing in his letter to Government para 11 "accompanied them by a note from the Rev. Mr. Cox which it is to be regretted he did not think it expedient to give at the commencement." Whether the case received "due attention" or not will appear hereafter. Even though the District officer altogether refused to entertain the case, I hesitated to write to the Dewan at all; for the Resident had also said in the same letter "Neither can the Dewan without serious obstruction to his ordinary duties enter upon lengthened investigations upon District complaints except in important cases." But as Joseph was in my employ I ventured to do so, he still presenting his own case. Thus I did not omit any mark of respect to the authorities when I had an opportunity of showing it. I wrote therefore to the Dewan 21st Oct. 1853. Stating that in obedience to his wishes the case had been first taken to the Sapildar; but that as that officer had wholly rejected it I requested the Dewan to have justice done. This letter was never even acknowledged The case not being properly attended to for 3 1/2 months I wrote again to the Dewan 8th Feb. 1854, reminding him that the case had been referred to him in Oct. and requesting that as the Sikh officers were encouraged in their iniquity by the denial of justice, he would redress these grievances. In reply to my letter of the 8th Feb. I received a letter dated 15th Feb. altogether departing from the actual complaint I made that the case was neglected at the Dewan's cutcherry, asserting

contrary to fact, that it was the Sapildar's neglect of which I was now complaining, and making the usual professions that the case would be disposed of when the aggrieved parties attend in person and adduce their proofs. Whereas they had been in attendance and striving to obtain justice for nearly 6 months but in vain (See appendix page 36.) This is one instance of the attention actually given to cases by the Dewan, and more will appear when I enter into the cases. The Dewan concluded the above letter to me by a decided prohibition against my writing to him on such cases again, viz "I beg however to observe that it is desirable that you obtain from all in reference on your part in such matters, now and for the future; leaving the parties directly concerned therein to proceed according to the laws of the country." Such then was the treatment when I did write on the case concerning which the Resident has expressed his regret that I did not write at the commencement, and so clearly does it appear by the showing of the Resident and Dewan themselves that in whatever way appeals for justice are made, the cases are neglected, and the complaints pointed out for censure.

I wrote a letter to the Dewan in explanation and remonstrance on the 17th Feb. the more particularly because Joseph was a person in my employ and bringing his case in appeal after its rejection by the District officer, and formerly it had always been allowed to write in such cases. 19. I beg particular attention to the fact that I have neither made complaints nor written in any way about them to the Resident or Dewan since the above letters. yet the Dewan makes a most serious attempt to render me obnoxious to the displeasure of Government which I now expose. (1st) The Dewan in his letter to the Resident No. 207, 30th June 1855 para 8. asserts, "Regardless of the order of Government dated 11th Feb. 1854, Mr. Cox has continued to harass me and the local officers with vexatious complaints in behalf of the converts, and on a late occasion I was

under the necessity of addressing him under date the 11th Feb. 1854 in reply to a communication from him dated the 8th idem to obtain from interfering in such matters "See the words "continued to harass" and "a late occasion", convey the idea of a considerable lapse of time during which the aforesaid harassing and vexatious complaints were made. It was therefore in utter amazement that I read these words, and I am convinced that the Government will be surprised when they observe by the dates of the correspondence of mine with the Dewan above referred to, and the fact of the termination of all correspondence and making of complaints on my part on 17th Feb. 1854, that, that last letter of mine was written at Tanjore only three days after the date of the Minutes of Consultation at Madras; and therefore about three days before those Minutes could even have been received here. yet I am accused as above. But the instance to which the Dewan refers as the late one of the aforesaid continuation of harassing conduct on my part, in disobedience to the order of Government, was my letter of the 8th Feb. therefore six days before that order was issued at Madras. This attempt to represent me as even continuing to act in disobedience of the orders of Govt is thus proved to have not one single fact on which even by an oversight or mistake it could possibly have been made. it is therefore an assertion made in direct opposition to truth and tantamount to an alteration of dates, or a transposition of events, or an invention of that which never occurred. And the cause must indeed be bad in which resort is had to such efforts as these. I know not a greater injury which the Dewan could have attempted to inflict on me in the present appeal to Government, and I throw myself on their protection with confidence that they will afford me the redress which the conduct of the Dewan calls for.

(2^d) There is yet another feature in this effort of the Dewan. He has misrepresented the nature of my letter of 8th Feb. the only instance be it observed that even by representation

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transposition of dates he could adduce of the conduct imputed to me. The truth is that it is my letter to the Dewan on that case of Joseph, for not writing sooner on which the Resident reflects on me, that the Dewan thus spoils me for having written and the Dewan gives the letter another color altogether, and refers to it as an instance of vexatious complaint on account of the converts with which I continued to harass him and the local officers regardless of the order of Government.

(3^d) Your Lordship's Government will I am sure see that when means of this kind are resorted to by the Dewan to injure me and my cause so very seriously in the estimation of Government, that it is evident that every complainant here whose case is adjudicated on the report of the Dewan must suffer from a perversion of justice; and that if I had not the opportunity which your Lordship's Government has afforded me to expose these innumerable attacks on me, I should have been inevitably laid under a stigma which I did not deserve.

(4th) I am obliged to add that the Resident, so far from taking care that justice was done to me evidently forwards the Dewan's assertions with his approval; and he also in para 12 of his letter No 42. 3^d July 1855. to Government represents me as acting contrary to the Minutes of Consultation. I have before shown that no instance of complaint, or even of writing of any kind on my part to any officer whatever occurred since the issue of those Minutes, and I must hereafter solicit the attention of Government to the wrong date which the Resident has assigned to those Minutes. (see infra page 38. para 24 (3^d) (a).)

(5th) One more fact in connection with those Minutes is important. Copies of them were sent to the other Missionaries, as I was subsequently informed by Mr. Whitehouse; and one to each of those so near together as Mr. Maule at Nagarsol, and Mr. Smith at Nypor. But I who am stationed at Sec. mandum, so distant from the other Missionaries, never received a copy from any authority whatever. The only copy I have received was from Mr. Whitehouse, so late as April 1854, he having sent it to me on my expressing my ignorance of the Minutes, when I heard of them from the other Missionaries.

(6th) In reviewing this exposure of the nature of the

attempts to render me odious to Government, I can with strong reason say that it is no wonder that so many imputations of blame are made by the Dewan and by the Resident too, when he so readily adapts to the Dewan's untried assertions; and that I can now entertain a confidence that by this exposure and other yet to be made of the real nature of what the Dewan is capable of doing, the Government will be fully aware of the little value to be attached to his charges made, either direct, or by means of the Resident. If it were really the case that the Resident, as he reports had hardly ever a complaint except from me, and that I had been, as he says, guilty of diplomatic interference in the secular affairs of my converts, it might have been expected that those Minutes which certainly have been sent to me, as a check peculiarly required. And the converse of the question occurs that, as they were not sent to me, I was not considered to be so much in need of them before I sent my petitions to Government, as I am said to be subsequent to it.

20. While I was laid death by the Resident and Dewan under the decided interdict against writing in cases of Com. - plaint as above shown, the torture case of Derasagayam occurred in Oct. 1851. He was not as Joseph in my employ and in his case what was I to do? If I had written I should not only have found my letters as before unanswered or neglected; but also that I had incurred the opprobrium of disobeying the positive injunctions of those authorities. I implicitly obeyed, and was silent. Derasagayam made his own complaint. And because the Palace officers were involved, not to the Police, which would have been absurd; but to the Resident, as his only hope. The complaint was unnoticed. Derasagayam died. His widow made her complaint also to the Resident. It was equally unnoticed. The murderers of her husband were not interfered with. The Resident caused no investigation to be made into their conduct, or concerning the cause of

the man's death, and thus the case lay over. I forwarded it in petition to the Madras Government, and on its being referred back to the Resident, he still without causing an investigation of the case, or censuring any party who has allowed it to lie prostrate, manifests an anxiety only to discover faults in the mode in which it was represented, and to attach those faults to me who made it public; he writes to Govt. para 11, in reference to my not interfering or writing, "an omission which he equally and still more inexorably allowed himself to commit in the case of the Petitioner Derasagayam, regarding whom he makes no complaint what- ever either to the Dewan or to the Resident although aware of it immediately on its occurrence." The Resident appears to have forgotten his own previous rebukes and directions, and for the occasion to have laid aside his own and the Dewan's application of the Proclamation and the Minutes of Govt. and to have lost sight of justice altogether, in representing my implicit obedience of his own and the Dewan's positive orders, as an instance of inexcusable omission. If the Resident exercised only a small amount of similar diligence, to call to account murderers, and Siras officers who are guilty of abnegation and perversion of justice, Trananore, would now be in a far different state. But the Resident has here shown in his own contradictory letters, that while actual offenders are shielded, a Missionary who dares to reveal evils must at all costs be held up to censure and odium.

21. Thus from the Residents and Dewan's own letters the nature of their united efforts to injure me appears. If I appeal to them not on matters of discussion, but of actual assault, the complaints still attending in their own case, I am rejected. If when the cases are so serious that I cannot be silent, I urge a request only to obtain investigation when evaded, I am represented as troublesome, and real grounds for failing an attempt is made to represent me as continuing to disobey the Government order - before it was issued.

On the one side I am blamed for writing, on the other for not writing, though previously forbidden to do so, and to complete the whole when I implicitly obey the united orders of the Resident and Dewan, and silent myself, and take care that the injured parties obey also, the Resident turns round upon me and holds me up to Government as guilty of an inexcusable omission.

The perplexity I feel at the position in which I am thus placed is very great. And since this is the treatment which I incur from the Resident by seeking a legal investigation of cases in which parties have been beaten and tortured on account of ~~religion~~ I cannot but point it out as a strong justification of my appeal to your Lordship's Government, and as an additional reason for my seeking protection there from the injuries sought to be inflicted on me. If ever in my position, and when carefully obeying the orders I have received from the Resident and Dewan, is exposed to such attempt to attach blame to him, how much more are the poor unprotected natives cut off from justice, and when they dare to appeal delivered over as a prey to their oppressors.

22. In connection with Dasasagayam's case, the Resident represents to Government against me the following charge: "He circulated a highly offensive Paper amongst the Society at Travancore at a moment I was absent but a copy of which has been furnished to me and which I beg to enclose." (1st) As I perceive that the Government has not noticed this particularly, when directing me to the charges to which they expect me to reply, I hope they do not view it in so culpable a light as the Resident has represented it. Nevertheless I offer an explanation of it.

(2^d) Permit me to draw the attention of Government to the fact that though the copy which the Resident has sent is certified by him to be (not an extract) but "a true copy"

there is not only the latter part of my address from the words, "Those of us who came from England" &c. omitted: but also the copies of the petitions which were written on the same paper and which, if inserted, as they ought, would show that the cases had been brought to the Resident's notice. I therefore give a copy of the whole, ^{see Appendix A} and respectfully observe, that the original is at the service of Government if they should desire it. 3^d The reasons of my circulating this paper were stated in it, viz. because I could not stand by in silence when a man was tortured so that he died in consequence. And because, as above shown, the Resident and Dewan had prevented me from appealing to either of them. And because the petition of the tortured himself, and of his widow after his death, were both left utterly unnoticed by the Resident to whom they applied for justice. And because I was thus shut out from every means of seeking an investigation.

(4th) I submit it to Government whether the Resident was not called upon rather to institute full inquiry into the facts of the case, which forced upon his notice, that the murderer of the poor man might be punished; than to express to me his strong displeasure at me because I ventured to expose those evil deeds. But he in by far too many instances thus appears to make the cause of the oppressed and corrupt the officials one for his protection, while he reprobates every complainant against them. I am free to admit that as the Resident had shut every door to me here, it would have been better for me to have at once forwarded the case to Government; but from what I knew of the efforts brought to bear on any who ventured to do so, I could not see how to hesitate before I committed myself to that step.

(5th) For the paper and its circulation I am answerable, and these together with the case which it presents, I cheerfully submit to the decision of Government. I must altogether disclaim any such spirit as is imputed to me in the Resident's words that I circulated a highly offensive paper at a moment when he was absent. And I must, for my part, altogether disclaim the capability of doing in a person's absence that

which I could not do when he was present. I cannot now remember whether the moment to which the Resident refers was one of those when he was actually on circuit, or when he was staying out at Cavellam, which his office & ~~was~~ ^{is} at Tanandhu; but I rather think the latter may be the case, and if so, the moments of his being there were, at any time, by no means so few, as to justify the kind of imputation against me of having taken advantage of a short absence to circulate an offensive paper. That paper itself shows that I sought to draw attention but that others threw back. The Dewan altogether misrepresents the paper and my object, when he says, "I saw a paper that it was 'inviting testimony in support of the allegation that the converts of Christianity in Tanandhu were obliged on account of their faith' adding, 'But whether or to what extent such evidence was obtained is likewise unknown to you.' Having conclusive testimony on that point from eye-witnesses, I should not think of seeking for it among the European community."

23. I proceed next to reply to the 13th para of the Resident's letter to Government under notice, in which he refers to that the Readers bring all kinds of reports to the Missionaries; that the Missionaries receive these without sufficient enquiry; that it is impossible for them to make enquiry, but through the same partial agency; and that they are frequently most grossly deceived and misled. This opinion being backed by the weight of the Resident's long residence in this country and experience in such matters is confidently asserted.

24. Sweeping assertions of this kind made by so high an authority as the Resident in confident a manner, cannot but make an impression on Government. But for that very reason they should be made with the greatest care, lest in any way they become the means of inflicting an injustice. In the present instance the long residence and experience of the Resident are arrayed against not only myself, but the Missionaries in

general, together with our Readers and Catechists. And I respectfully entreat the particular attention of Government that this is done in such a manner as to oblige the effect of any statements we may make.

25. I am sure that if the other Missionaries to whom the Resident alludes were specified they would be able to show reasons why these assertions do not apply to them. For myself, if it were a matter of authority into which I was brought into collision with the Resident, I should of course submit; but as it is one of fact and experience, I may suggest that my residence in Tanandhu has been longer than that of the Resident; and that my whole attention being given to regulate the conduct of Readers, in such a manner that they become agents under the Missionary of promoting the welfare of my fellow creatures, my experience on such subjects cannot be altogether unworthy of comparison with that of the Resident. Partial it may be pronounced; but is there no danger that the Resident's experience is partial too? Then let the two be proved by adducing particular instances. One thing I may be allowed to notice. Was the Resident to be detected in the whole of his dispatches under notice, speaking one good word for Missionaries? Does any one of them if he forwards a complaint, however clearly just, escape this censure? Does not the Resident write throughout their dispatches with the zest of an advocate of an opposite cause?

26. I doubt not that the Resident's experience is, in one sense, of the exact kind he states. But there is a kind of experience which, in proportion to its amount, only leads a person the farther from the truth. And as it is unquestionable to that the Resident derives by far the greater portion of his experience from the statements of the Dewan, the nature of which I have to a considerable extent already exposed, and shall have to expose still further, it cannot possibly be of that nature which is fit to decide with impartiality on these subjects, or other than calculated to lead him to stigmatize all who venture to expose abuses. The words of the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse here apply, "The Resident is often deceived by the misrepresentations of the few in

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whose word he places a most implicit reliance". The effect
of which I cannot do better than express in the words of
Mr. Head in the annual report of the Disciples Society.
"It is certain that truth is not likely to prevail extensively
in the present state of things".

541 and cancelled to be earnest here, because of the thorough
condemnation of the Missionaries information, and of them
for the manner in which they receive it, which the President
has made be incontrovertible, every thing they advance is
prejudiced as valueless and probably incorrect. They as
others can but adduce evidence, and if their mode of
obtaining it be as the President asserts they are unble-
serving of credit. But while this mode of characterizing
the Missionaries and the Readers may be useful, to that
cause of the Sirhan officials who are impeached, is it
justifiable? If the Readers act the part the President
attributes to them they are men destitute of the principles
and regard for truth. Perhaps it did not occur to the
President that he accused them to such a degree.

541 But the Readers are more carefully selected for
their character, and have that character to sustain
their standing and conduct is frequently brought to the test
of the Holy Scriptures - and their appointments depend on the
consistency of their conduct. What inducement can such
men have to employ themselves in bringing all kinds of
reports to the Missionaries? I can answer for myself (and
am persuaded that my Brother Missionaries can do the
same) that if any Reader acted in this manner, he
would at once endure dismissal from his office. And those
under me well know that this dealing in reports is one
of the things I particularly dislike and forbid. On the
other hand no one ever supposes that a character for truth
and a carefulness to abstain from even false reports,
is once expected in Sirhan officials. These are the men
on this, and from them the reports proceed which the Disciples
adopt and furnish to the President, who eventually de-
cides, and forms his judgment upon them. If proofs were

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wanted to is given in several parts of the letters of the Pre-
sident and Disciples now under notice (87). Again the President's most
emphatic assertion of the weakness and deceptibility of the
Missionaries certainly shows how little they have his sympathy.
I feel that I am here called upon to enter into a
defense of the
character of Missionaries as generally as they are here attacked,
and that they are safe before such a tribunal as the Madras
Government. They having the character of the Ministers to
maintain, are not likely to commit themselves to false or
unfounded charges. Nor have they acted like men who are
so easily deceived, or deal in such reports, for they invari-
ably believe to the utmost to obtain full investigation.
Let the other parties justify themselves by coming as readily
to the investigation which they have so often evaded, and
are still striving in every way to escape.

1949 But the President still further damages the in-
formation of Missionaries by asserting the impossibility of their
enquiring, but through the partial agency of the Readers.
Here he forgets that he is at variance with the very work of
the Missionary for he learns the language, goes among the people,
and converses freely with all classes, so that he beyond all
other Europeans is independent of all intermediate sources
of information, and has every means of testing any reports which
he may hear. Surely the President with his experience, can
not be ignorant of these patent facts. Indeed it is not a
rare opinion that on account of these opportunities to
ascertain truth, the Missionaries are viewed with disfavour in those
quarters where evils of various kind throw the light. But let
it not be overlooked that the real question is not what reports
the Missionaries hear, but what they use, and if the President
means to imply, what he has not taken upon himself to
assert, that the Missionaries use incorrect information, he
must be reduced to the necessity of condemning them as
dishonest men rather than deceived. I cannot accept the po-
sition of being without the possibility of thorough enquiry,
I have it, and therefore am answerable for the truth of
what I advance. As all others, I am liable to mistake
on some points, but on all the main positions I maintain

I must stand as an honest advocate of truth, or fall as a
 willful supporter of falsehood. Let the other party meet me
 on the same grounds. All I desire is the fullest investigation.
 (10th) Further it is unquestionable that the Resident, from his
 position, cannot as Missionaries do go out and learn from all
 claps and examine the reports he hears. With him this is
impossible, he must rely on a few. So that on this subject
 he attempted to look at the Missionaries but it was through a
 medium so obscure, that it could not transmit the light;
 and he had ^{only} his own image reflected back to him, which he here
 depicted, while he fancied that he was exposing the Missionaries.
 (11th) And now to redeem this subject from the generalities
 which the Resident introduced into it, I observe that besides
 the general assertion of his experience, he should in passing
 adduce particular proof of the character he has given
 to Missionaries and their agents, there would then have
 been something tangible. Permit me in particular to
 assure the Government that the Resident cannot adduce
 one single instance in which I have committed myself to
 an unsubstantiated case; or adduced charges, concerning which
 I was convicted of being misled, or misinformed. No cases
 which have been brought to trial as I requested, have been
 proved (see Demand No. 1006 of 7 June 1853, and Demand
 to Resident No. 1307, 30 June 1855 para 4. "pursue all the
 guilty parties") In other cases investigation has been
 evaded by the opposite party, but whenever I have presented
 a case I have sought investigation, at the time and on
 the spot, and one chief cause of complaint still existing
 is that investigation is evaded and postponed; and that
 even the Resident when appealed to, does not enforce it,
 and thus gives guilty parties opportunity to escape.
 (12th) By such particulars as these the truth will appear,
 and they will be found in the cases which I have yet
 to prove. But in the mean time, for the Resident not only
 to allow the ill conduct of Sirkar officers to escape due
 investigation when they are supported by the Demand, but to
 indulge in such general and sweeping reprobation of the

information which Missionaries obtain, while it betrays the
 direction in which the Resident's apprehensions lie, leaves
 the Missionaries without any hope of obtaining justice,
 but at the hands of the Madras Government; and affords
 an additional proof of the necessity under which they
 were placed to appeal there. I add one undeniable
 fact that such a mode of characterizing Missionaries,
 and such a leaning to the Native authorities, was not
 known in Tranacore until General Cullen came here
 as Resident.

24. In the 13th para of his letter the Resident writes
 "I would also respectfully request attention to the dys-
 tematic interference of the Rev. Mr. Cox and his Col-
 leagues and others in the secular concerns of their converts &c."
 And I perceive that the Government has seen the seri-
 ousness of the charges here made and particularly called
 on me to reply to them.

(1st) In the first place I sympathetically and solemnly
 reply, that of the conduct here imputed to me I am not
 guilty. The accusation is unfounded, and cannot be proved.
 Until as long as any doubt remains on the subject, I most
 respectfully and particularly request on the part of
 Government, the closest investigation into the charges
 themselves, and the data on which they are constructed.
 None of these data have been made known to me by
 the Resident; but without giving me any opportunity
 to reply, he sent these charges against me to Government
 as he received them, on the ex parte statements of the
 Demand, and others through him; as appears in the letters under
 notice. The unscrupulous nature of some of these I have
 already exposed.

(2nd) For the opportunity which the Resident withheld from
 me I am now indebted to the impartial justice of your Lordship's
 Government and therefore desire fully to examine these serious
 charges. First it is fair to enquire whether the Resident either
 in replying to me at any time on the complaints which I have
 made to him, or previous to, or independent of them, has ever

called on me for explanation in reference to such conduct. I refer to the whole of the correspondence that has taken place by which Government can see that the Resident has not done so, even though he showed his unwillingness to attend to cases of appeal; and would then it is to be supposed, if possible, have done so. But he now makes these charges to Government unknown to me, and subsequent only to my having originated the charges in my letter of Feb. 13th. In respect to the date in which these charges are made constructed. I can now find a sufficient number of them in the letters under notice to be able to expose their real nature, and in addition to the exposures already made, I will trace the others out one by one.

(a) First in reference to the charge in the above para by the Resident that I have interfered contrary to the Minutes of Government. I entreat permission now particularly to point out that the Resident was obliged to those Minutes the date of "1853" instead of their real date 14th Feb. 1854. This dating of these Minutes one year back is a circumstance of the greater significance in the present enquiry; because neither the Resident, nor the Dewan is able to point out one single act of interference of any kind in my part since the passing of these Minutes (as before shown para 19.) and because the only instance adduced by the Dewan in support of his assertion, that I continued to act regardless of them, is a letter of mine written here, six days before they were dated at Madras. If therefore those Minutes had been of the date 1853, as the Resident states, then only would the opportunity have been obtained to refer to an act of mine committed subsequent to the passing of them, which by any construction could have been represented as a disobedience of them.

Under these circumstances I most respectfully and earnestly entreat the attention of Government to this alteration of the date, and submit that the above charge against me, being without even plausible support, but by a transmutation of dates, is preposterous and unjustifiable.

(b) Secondly in reference to the Proclamation of 1854. the Resident, as in other instances, adopts from the Dewan

the charge that I have acted contrary to it. See Resident's letter para 12, and Dewan to Resident para 12.

But what is the exact nature of the interference, which would be pronounced by these two authorities to be contrary to the Proclamation? The Resident specifies that "the converts are encouraged to take no steps in any matter without a previous personal reference to his (or to his catechists)". Though this were the fact, still those converts are the persons acting, and the interference on my part would amount to no more than giving advice, and would not be so decided an act of interference as writing on their behalf to the authorities. But on this point the Resident and Dewan cannot condemn me, they themselves having been shown, by their own words, to be at variance; the one requiring that which the other censures, and the same authority being at variance with himself on different occasions. And the Resident by representing me as guilty of an inexcusable omission for not writing in the case of the convert Dasasagayam, has himself shown that he cannot pronounce my writing, and therefore still less my merely giving advice, to be an act of disobedience to the law in question, without convicting himself of double inconsistency. Let it now be seen by the Proclamation itself if I have acted contrary to it. It says para 5.

"And whereas some persons, or persons converted to Christianity from that caste, have on recent occasions disobeyed the Diwan officers, and made their complaints irregularly to others, notice is hereby given that the Diwan knows of no other authority in the District than the public servants appointed by me. All persons &c. will be heard by the Diwan officers &c."

I have usurped no authority in hearing complaints. I have not encouraged any persons to bring complaints to me instead to the Diwan officers. But when I have heard of instances of injury &c. I have advised the sufferers either to bear it with patience (see my letter to Resident 8th Feb. 1853, para 3,) or as the case may be to make their complaint, first to the District officers, second to the courts

because a moral influence over the people, by thus promoting their good both temporally and spiritually, those higher officers make reports to their superiors, for which at the present time they find a ready reception by the higher authorities.

(2) The Resident too in his application of the Proclamation and the Minutes of Consultation, should on the one hand impose more stringent restraints on the Missionaries, while on the other he neglects to enforce that most equitable part of the Proclamation providing for the due punishment of guilty Secular officers as I shall have occasion to mention.

1) I have no doubt that the Resident has felt the presence of Missionaries in Travancore greatly inconvenient lately, but I fearfully say that it is owing not to any immorality or improper interference of theirs in secular matters, but to the fact that they simply make known the general denial of justice which is now experienced so much more now than in former years, that one often hears the natives bless the name of Munro, or Fraser and Lyle for a Resident like one of them.

25. In pursuit of this same subject I refer to the Dewan's letter to the Resident No. 1207, for from that the Resident derives much of his data; and to that of the Dewan on 2 June 1852, Jagannath case No. 1032. In the former paras 11 and 12 and in the latter, para 1, as well as in the Resident's letter, para 14, it is either asserted, or implied that I prevent the natives from doing the legal Sirharoolium or service. And it will be seen that such assertions owe their origin to a great extent to the accuser Palace Haria Karam.

As in my reply to the last mentioned charge of interference, so in this instance, I deny having prevented, or in any way tried to prevent, any of the Khans from doing oolium or Sirhar service. The fact is that the local Sirhar officers derive a livelihood by embezzling the money paid for the pay of such work, and compelling the people to work for nothing or the merest pittance, and

that every complaint made in the regular manner on this ground is rejected; and the Dewan himself the Sirhar officers in this oppression and robbery; investigation will produce abundant proof, and knowing this they thus spoil the Missionary who seeks it.

22. I have extracted from the Dewan's letter under notice his own account of the means employed to enforce oolium. And if in the coolest manner related so much as a mere matter of course, how fearfully oppressive must the system be in the hands of the subordinate officers who have the entire control of the pay, and are altogether irresponsible for the punishment they inflict, their statements being always acted upon. Such a description the Dewan thus gives No. 1032, paras 1 and 7. "In accordance with the usage of the country, they

"were registered many years ago as attached to the Sircepatham Palace for service in the gardens belonging to that Palace.

"Munro's and Shannars bound to perform oolium duties, for

"what work they do, they are paid. To secure the services

"of workmen whenever required by the Sirhar, those known

"among the low castes are selected for the Sircepatham Pa-

"lace as for the other establishments and attached according

"to the number of families. When they neglect their duty,

"or are irregular in their attendance, they are placed under

"custody for a few hours or days according to the nature

"and extent of their offence. I have no report of such

"cases. The Travandrum Lannah League has standing

"orders, issued in the times of my Predecessors, authorizing

"him to confine such defaulters, and release them

"without any reference to the Magistrate."

The underlines are mine, and this extract describes cruel

ment at the well of the powerful, and compulsory on those required to work, securing of services by selecting and attaching, the pay given being evidently an insufficient inducement - and when it is withheld who dare complain? for the taskmasters are judges of the nature and extent

of offences, and punishment required. That punishment is arbitrary, and the parties authorized to inflict without any report, or reference to the Magistrate. There is more slavery without that restriction which secures at least some small interest in the ability of the slave to work, and gives him a claim for support when old or disabled. The Dewan supports this system, as a lawful and necessary custom of the country; but if Government were only to see the suffering of this picture, by the accounts of the sufferings of the victims they would be convinced that their interference to effect a change in the system was called for quite as much as in the case of slavery. It was under this system that Jagan Jagaham was tortured so as to cause his death.

No wonder that exposure is avoided; and that when there is a fear that a Missionary will expose it, every effort is made to multiply his statements by misrepresenting him to Government as one who incites persons from performing lawful divine service, and even gets up unfounded complaints. But when the truth is established, all these efforts recoil on those who make them.

26. As to the Dewan's professions of investigating and impartially deciding cases the truth will appear in the correspondence, and particular cases. He addresses one case in particular, viz. that which occurred in 1850 and I am always glad when I can obtain any tangible instance; not I regret that the Dewan has by these repeated misrepresentations obliged me in elucidating the truth to intrude so much on the attention of Government. But this being an important case thus called up by the Dewan, his perversion of facts to my injury will clearly appear. He brings it forward as an instance in which "when the local authorities required lawful service to the Dirbar Mr. Cox has invariably made a case of it against those officers." No 1207. Para 4 (20) As this is a thoroughly perverted representation of that

case, contrary to what the Dewan will know, I respectfully entreat attention to the history of it. I copy it as published by the Directors of the London Missionary, in the Missionary Magazine 1851, page 238. from my report of the same. By which it will appear that instead of being as the Dewan now states it, it was a case of a wanton persecution of a man on the Sabbath day, in direct violation of the Proclamation of 1804, and riotous assault against my peace and property. "On Sabbath day the 12th May 1850, an individual of the name of Dastar at Nagattankuray, an outstation of the Travancore Mission, compelled a poor man who was quietly returning from prayer, to carry a burden. Having to pass the Chapel the Reader who was standing by looked at the Dastar on his behalf, when the man put down the burden and started. The Dastar then went away, but soon afterwards returned with a mob of 200, or 300 people, and when the Reader and others shut the door of the inclosure round the Chapel, they broke it down and rushed in, beat the Reader and Schoolmaster, and carried them and three others off to prison. The Schoolmaster escaped, but the others were shut up. On hearing of the outrage, Mr. Cox waited on the Dewan, and as a preliminary step to obtaining justice for the prisoners, demanded their release. This was promised, and orders were dispatched for that purpose. A false charge was then lodged against them by the Dastar of Nagattankuray after the lapse of two days however the victims of oppression were removed to Travancore, and on the next day following they were liberated on bail. With a view to obtaining public recognition of the rights of these injured men, Mr. Cox determined to advocate their cause before the authorities and to secure, if possible a verdict in their favour. It would be tedious to describe the progress of the case, through all its windings and intricacies from the first to the last. It will be sufficient to observe that it occupied the attention of the Native Courts from May to December, and notwithstanding all the arts and subtleties of the principal

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 "parties leagued together to defeat the ends of justice, a verdict was at length obtained in favour of the abusers. One or two of those who had been most prominent in the persecution were dismissed from office, and when the rest were inflicted. While the cause was in progress the hypocrite who had brought the false charge against the W. M. S. S. and took to his bed and died before the decree was pronounced."

I here remark that this is not an account of my own only, the General admitted the same at the investigation as then proved (see my letters to General Aug. 2. 1850 para. 3 and 4. and Aug. 14. para 2. and to President Aug. 31. para 3 and 5) ^{appendix pages 43, 45, 39} that he now contrives to fact introduce the case so as to falsely accuse me!

(32) The Dewan also asserts that he had no hesitation whatsoever to remand the Tappildar to the Huzoor for examination. I reply that this assertion betrays that it was not a case made by me against regular officers when requiring lawful service, for in that case no Tappildar would have been remanded to the Huzoor. And further though we did eventually call him there it was after great hesitation. Here also my letters to the Dewan at the time Aug. 2, 1850, para 5 and August 24, paras 2, 8, 10 (appendix pages 44, 47, 48) in which I complain to the Dewan not only that the Tappildar had caused great delay and injury to my cause in the investigation by keeping back witnesses for weeks and months, and intimidating them; but that after it had been proved that the Tappildar had caused false charges to be made against the xtro, and I had pleaded for his being called before the Huzoor; yet 23 days more had elapsed without its being done. 4th The Dewan refers to my letter to the Resident of 9th Aug. 1850, as a proof that I acknowledged the impartial view he took of the case. This letter (which I give in the appendix page 39.) shows that though I admitted that the Dewan was disposed to do me justice, yet para 5. that I had much cause to complain of having been deprived of

a fair opportunity of producing evidence &c. and that the
Capitolar, already convicted of great offences, was still re-
tained in office, para 8. and though in writing to the Resi-
dent, I stated that did not then make charges against the
Demand, yet I forwarded to the Resident copies of the two
letters I had written to the Demand himself, and in the latter
of these especially I had complained para 4. "that the course
of justice was obstructed." para 6. "that the Capitolar was
still allowed opportunities to intimidate witnesses." para 8
"that to maintain so determined an offender in till au-
thority, as though he were neither guilty, nor charged with
heinous guilt, is to show partiality and perpetrate injustice"
and para 9. "I must therefore again protest against the
whole of them as partial and unjust" and para 10. "nothing
but private favour to the subversion of all justice could have
preserved him so long free from punishment, and even from
being called to account before the Hurgoor". My sending these
copies to the Resident was sufficiently significant, and
therefore, in the face of this, the Demand's present reference to
my letter forwarding those copies, is such a proof of my act:
nondolging his impartiality as, when truly explained,
will not at all avail him much -

will not do away with the fact.
(5th) The Dowan goes on to say that the guilty parties were punished; but these were the persons whom he before represented as merely requiring lawful Sirhar service, against whom I had made a case, if so of what were they guilty? But the letters of mine above quoted, pointed out at the time, not in my words, but in the evidence taken before the Juries, that it was an unlawful riotous assault against the rights of which they were guilty, and convicted; and therefore that the imputation against me of making a case, in opposition to a requirement of Sirhar worth, is untrue and scandalous. Thus the Dowan is caught in his own perversions of fact against me.

against me.
(64) The Journal adds "the proceedings of Mr. Cay's
people in connection with the same case were proved to be

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"Equally irregular?" This he now writes to the Resident; though he knows the reverse to be true. Numerous accusations were punished. Some of them have to be quitted. I dare say, attention to the circulation of this reference, after the relations against our Chapel, and beating of my Deacons, from which up to this day, he has not recovered; the apostates, to cover their own acts, got up false charges against my Deacons and others. These I proved to be false; that they were got up by the Lapsidar writing a draft to the Attikhar, at the charge he wished him to make; that the Attikhar, by his own admission before the Dewan, copied that out and sent it to the Lapsidar, as though it was his own original charge; that the witnesses who were brought in ad hoc, were made to state things of which on examination they owned that they knew nothing; and that on reading over their depositions in Court, they were found to be so many copies of one document, destitute of those variations which ever mark the genuine depositions of six independent witnesses; and that the Lapsidar was thus convicted, by his own witnesses, of having presented factitious testimony to support charges falsely invented by him (see the letters appended pages 40, 41, 42).
The Attikhar himself who was induced by the Lapsidar to make this false charge against the Xtus, gave his deposition before the Dewan while I was present (notes of which I have by me) confessing that the charge was made up falsely as above stated; and that he did not know any thing about the Xtus having made a disturbance, or having acted contrary to the laws of the country. This the Dewan then heard, and fully admitted to me, and more over showed by the decree then passed, punishing the guilty apostates of the Xtus, while the Xtus were cleared from blame. Yet now, in opposition to what he well knew, he asserts that my people who were cleared off every charge, notwithstanding the strong efforts made to inculpate them, were proved to be equally irregular with the guilty parties whom he punished.

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In so unscrupulous a manner did the Dewan call in this case of 1850, and strive by this series of perversions of facts to bring discredit on me. I have minutely examined and fully exposed these perversions and submitted them to Government as such that the Dewan would not have ventured to make if he had the least anticipation that they would come under my review.

27. In para 8. the Dewan builds as it were on these misrepresentations, and says, "after such interference with the authorities at Kayattankarai, &c. &c. &c." "What interference? I ask? None has been shown. None can be shown. I brought to punishment those guilty of the above riot and assault against my property and people, and of an attempt to drive away out of the place. That this, and this only is the fact the Dewan is silent; yet he now introduces this false statement to make me appear guilty of interference. Can one in his position be alleged thus to pervert justice?

Such are the materials which were put together by the Dewan and others in private, received without inquiry by the Resident, and constructed by both authorities into serious charges against me, and sent, unknown to me the accused person, to obtain a judgement from Govt. which would silence me, and prevent the truths which I offered to reveal having their effect.

28. The Dewan next adverts to Talukam, and charges me with encouraging the converts to Xtity to refuse doing satnam service. As to saying the converts to Xtity to refuse doing satnam service. Before, I deny this charge. But I will candidly state the facts which are here perverted. When some embraced the Xtian religion in that place, others for a while made a profession of it without sincerity, and attempted in an irregular manner to escape from the exactions of the Shikhar local officers. I saw their want of sincerity and disowned them as Xtians. Moreover to avoid all occasion for offence, I myself applied

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to the Dewan to ascertain from him what were the legal claims
of the Sirhar, and having been informed of them, insisted that
all who came under the instructions should render an account
therein in the spirit of the Proclamations. In this irregularity
the same of the people there committed it is unjust to
attribute them to me, for I did not encourage them, nor
the contrary which I was made aware of. It was my
care to promote the honest claims of the Sirhar, the in-
sincerity left the false hope which they had made, and
those who remained in the possession of the truth, con-
ducted themselves with propriety. But the Dewan as
I wrote to him 15th and 17th Feb. 1854. (see
referred as devoid of truth the statements of the Sirhar
when they complained to him, would not grant them
the investigation they prayed for, but gladly received
the reports of the corrupt and avaricious Sirhar officers
and has since forwarded for Government only that
which will ^{not} bear. I may well ask if the Dewan
believed that I behaved among the people at Sahibpore
as he now imputes to me, why did he not at the time point
it out to me, when I appealed to him repeatedly for
justice, and showed to him some of the Sirhar officers
used false reports against me and my people? See
Mr. Cox to Dewan 15th 5. 1853. Jan 14, 1853. Jan 24, Jan.
25. but to these four letters I could obtain no reply, as I
complained to the Resident 8. Feb. 1853. para 11. He also
Dewan to Mr. Cox 1874 on 25 Aug. 1853. and Mr. Cox
in reply 24th Dec. 1853. Appendix

But not one word at that time imputing any such
conduct to me; while the investigation which I tried to ob-
tain into the overt acts of persecution committed by some
Sirhar officers, was refused. See here Dewan to Mr. Cox
No 1006 of 7. June 1853. and Mr. Cox in reply 24th Dec. 1853
para 6. 7. 8. Appendix

May I not appeal with confidence to Government
that here again I am falsely accused, and that too in those
false reports which cannot bear the light, made by

the Sirhar officers who dared not come to investigations and
whom the Dewan unjustly screened.

29. In para 10, the Dewan complains of my giving
unnecessary trouble during investigations, and he ob-
served that all his references are here to the present time.
I reply that the charge that I draw up petitions for
those who are unwilling to make them is contrary to fact.
I have never once done such a thing, and this assertion
can be no other than a pure invention.

(22) In reply to the Dewan's assertion that I attend the
Magistrate Department of the Nagpur Cutcherry and wholly
engage the Dewan's time and attention to the detriment
of the more important business of the State?

I observe that even if it be believed that he, as Dewan,
could be so weak or helpless as to allow such an inter-
ference, I am not the person who causes it. I cannot re-
member more than two, or at the most three short
calls, perhaps of a quarter of an hour each, that I have
made at the Dewan Cutcherry within the last five
years. On account of the nature and importance of the
Bajattanahara case in 1850. already explained para 26.
I did attend the investigation by permission as prosecutor,
but even then not so engrossing the Dewan's time. I was
chiefly engaged with those officers to whom the Dewan
referred me. And it is singularly opposed to the credi-
bility of the Dewan's present assertion, as to the intrusive
and objectionable nature of my attendance, even at
that period so long past, that I have a written official
invitation of his to me to attend in person at his Cutcherry
at the examination of the Lapsi Lohar and this being written
26th Aug. 1850. (Appendix page 40) was at the close of that
investigation, and subsequent to my continued attending
and during he would not have so invited me with such
detriment to the State business, as he now says my attend-
ance caused, quite fresh in his experience.

His own invitation then given, disposes his present assertions as to the nature of my attendance in 1850. and his complaint being so worded, as to describe a present habit of mine, now that it is seen to have no foundation in fact, only betrays an attempt to transfer from 1850. to the present time, something which even then could, by misrepresentation alone, be placed to my discredit. Such efforts the Dewan makes to attach a stigma to my name.

30. The only point in this connection remaining to be answered is that contained in the report of the Hariakharan of the Sreepathian Palace on Dadasagayam's case, in the Dewan's letter to the Resident of 10th 23rd 31st May, 1855. I now refer to that part of it in para 1. where it is asserted, not only that I directed the men not to do violence, but also that Dadasagayam and his companions are stated to have said this, and other things of me before the Hariakharan.

I have already given Government my assurance that I have never directed any one not to do virtuous lawful service; but on the statements here made, I observe,
(1st) That they are reported by a man of whom I had publicly complained, that under his authority torture had been inflicted resulting in the death of the victim, besides other acts of persecution of this at Gtingull.
(2nd) As to the assertion that Dadasagayam and his companions said this and other things of me; I reply that I never gave them any such directions as those asserted, or any other interfering with Sikhar duties; and that on my asking those of them who survive, they deny having said so before the Hariakharan. I refer also to what the Dewan says para 6, that "Neither the Dewan nor Resident can be supposed to be cognizant of all such cases."

As the misdemeanors of menial servants and others? If they disclaim responsibility for the acts of those in their service, they are not justified in endeavouring to attach responsibility to me for the asserted words of men not in my service, and ^{not} coming from them direct, but only imputed to them by an official already charged by me with heinous crimes. The means which the officials employ to extort morals as they please, and to insert words in depositions which proceeded only from themselves, are well known; but the words in question the parties now deny, and the conduct imputed in them to me I altogether disavow.

31. I have now to reply to the case of the Chapel at Hadakharoor, said to be, "between and in the immediate vicinity of two pagodas."

(1st) The explanation of this case I cannot give better than in the letter which I wrote on the subject to the Resident (Appendix page 53.)

From this letter it appears that at the time in question the rule under which I was called to account had in fact for a long time lain in abeyance, and that I had not been made acquainted with its provisions nor restricted from erecting small District Chapels of the kind in question, and that I had always selected the sites for the chapels with such circumspection as to avoid offence; that I expressed my readiness cheerfully to submit to the Resident's decision on the case, and requested him to furnish me with copies of any rules existing on the point (I not having received them previously) but to which he replied that it was not usual to furnish such "to strangers" as to the site of Hadakharoor, in particular, the same letter presents such explanations, viz, that the Chapel stands on ground which is used by all castes; that instead of being in the "immediate vicinity" of the two pagodas, it is distant more than

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950 feet from one, and 580 from the site of the other, and out of sight of both; that the latter pagoda has been lying in ruins for many years; and that Sirhad has not paid any attention to repair it - it was once a small shed some 10 or 15 feet square; that though the public road which also leads from one pagoda to the other, passes by my ground, the Chapel is 75 feet from the road side, and low east to people of the Deccan had their houses adjoining the site of the Chapel before it was built; that the 'Lafolder' himself furnished stones, on payment, for the Chapel; and that the Brahmins and others were not in a position to object to the site of that Chapel.

I therefore submit that the facts do not warrant the description of the site of the Chapel given in the Demau's letter under notice.

(2^d) The Resident replied to me on some points and informed me that he had sent a copy of my letter to the Demau, see Resident to Mr Cox No 2515 of 31st Jan. 1853. but I have received no communication on the subject since. Indeed the only one which I have received on this subject from the Demau, through the Resident, was that given in the extract No 82 of 13th Jan. 1853. (Appendix page 52) and I submit whether it warrants the Demau's present strong expression "notwithstanding all my remonstrances with Mr Cox on this matter through you, he has thought it proper to persist in his offensive course of proceedings." The Resident forwarding to me the Demau's letter called for explanation, and I gave it as above shown; neither remonstrance nor reply of any kind followed from the Demau. As what he alludes to as my afterwards persisting in offensive proceedings I do not know. The ceremonies of the pagoda at Kadhanoor have not, as far as I am aware, been in any way interrupted. The procession which occurs annually from one pagoda to the ruins of the other, along the road by the Chapel, though for one year it made a slight detour when arrived opposite the Chapel, has since gone

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along the road as it did before the Chapel was built; and this as I have been informed since the Demau had the ground surveyed and measured by the Police Sheristadar. (3^d) From the above circumstances I had reason to conclude that my explanation and the close enquiry which took place had shown that no valid objections existed and that the case had been quietly dropped. And I was therefore surprised to see the strange manner in which after a silence of two years and a half the Demau revived it. And I cannot but regard this as another effort to draw on me the censure of Government by obtaining expressions and changing the relative bearings of events and dates.

(4th) I notice the imputation of personal hostility to the Demau and his officers, with which the Demau brings the Chapel case to a climax, para 7. only to say that really I am quite at a loss to imagine to what his allusion is made. Perhaps it was intended as a set off to his own professions of regard to Missionaries, and their converts, "even from the lowest castes" and almost of gratitude to a Chaplain and other Christian friends; and of a respectful acquaintance with some of the greatest precepts of Christianity.

(3rd) In replying to the many and serious charges made against me by the Resident and Demau I am not aware of having overlooked one of them. I have met the general charges and analyzed them, to show the nature of the materials with which they were constructed; and whenever any thing more particular and tangible was found, I have answered it as minutely and fully as facts have enabled me. I might have considered as facts have enabled me. I might have considered myself to a reply of a less extended nature; but I was anxious in the fullest manner, and in every respect, to meet every reflection cast on my character, and to establish an unsailable claim to the estimation of

your Lordship's Government. The length of time and extent of the subjects introduced in the charges against me; and imputations conveyed in a word or two, which it required a full adducement of facts to wipe away, have unavoidably extended my reply to a great length.

But rather than incur the risk of impairing its completeness, I have ventured to throw myself on your Lordship's kind consideration for pardon in this respect. Every thing which I have written has been with a consciousness that I am seeking truth and justice; and though when I came forward as a petitioner to you, I knew that I should incur the displeasure of the authorities here; I could not have supposed that they would have resorted to such attacks upon me as I have here exposed. In doing so I have been grieved to be obliged to employ such decided language; but it was only after proof was adduced that one authority contradicted another; and that the same authority contradicted himself; and that, in other instances, facts and dates were against them both; that in self defence I was compelled to give things their real designations, and to repel those attacks as misrepresentations and perversions of facts. In some instances indeed the departure from fact is quite unaccountable; and the whole is marked by a determination, since I petitioned Govt., to stamp me as a person whom the Govt. ought to visit with severity; and to represent the existence of my Mission at Travancore as an obstacle to the Sirkar officials in the discharge of their duty. These numerous and severe charges could have succeeded only by my being shut out from an opportunity to reply to them; and as far as the Resident was concerned that injustice also was done to me. But the Govt. have fully removed it. Nothing but the power of truth, and the consciousness of uprightness on my part, could have enabled me to unravel these charges, and establish the truth. I feel that I have done this, and commit the whole to the judgement of your Lordship in Council, to whom I look for the full protection and ample redress which the injurious attacks directed against me require.

I now proceed as the second Part of my reply to refute the attempts made to invalidate the petitions which I had the honour to present to Government and to support them by proofs.

1. Petition. A in 187 of Narayagappa's Misdeeds. On this most important case from the first till the present time all investigation has been avoided. And the Resident to whom complaint was made by the tortured man himself, and after his death by his widow, because the Marikaraw is not amenable to the Tassildar, and the Dewan had before, in Joseph's case and others, shown his reluctance to do justice - altogether disregarded their petitions, and in not calling for investigation has shielded those who were guilty of the torture - The victims die - those who tortured him so that he died in consequence, continue in their offices. Perhaps the key to this mystery is to be seen in an extract from the Resident on another subject some time ago to the Rev. C. C. Latimer - "Sanction of the Palace". The guilty parties in this case are officers of the Dewan's Palace. But I submit that when such men are allowed to torture to death without being amenable to justice, a strong case for the decided interference of Government is established. 2nd The neglect on the Resident's part is the more glaring on account of that paper which I circulated at Travancore in Jan. 1855 as already explained para 22. Surely when in the most emphatic manner I publicly charged those officers with murder, the Resident was bound to have called either them or me to account. He has now complained to Government against me for circulating that paper; but he did not make even this movement until after I had petitioned Government on the subject. And now in giving a certified copy of that paper, he has, without acknowledging it,

left out that part of it which affords proof that the injured persons had previously complained to him (See Part I, para 22.) yet even after all this he has not caused an investigation to be made into the charge of murder. In his position the Resident could do nothing more effectually to serve justice. By the delay allowed, and by the neglect of examinations, examinations and witnesses who were in a position to show, time is given for intrigue. And the officials who are guilty are quite secure in their crimes.

(32) The Resident's mode of reply to Government does I submit indicate far more displeasure against me for trying to bring this case to trial, than against the heinous crimes complained of. The steps that have been taken since the case was referred to the Resident by Government, and by him to the Dewan, have been nothing more than an attempt to overthrown real evidence, and conceal the truth. First, the Dewan replied to the Resident solely on the report of the Harikharan, and the Lanna Naich and Pons, without having one witness for the prosecution examined, thus making a diversion from real investigation by the insertion of Lanna testimony; and giving every opportunity for the words of the chief of the accused parties to carry weight. Here is again most culpable obstruction of justice.

2. On the depositions of the Lanna Naich I remark. First. The name of the tortured man, Dava Sagayam, does not occur in it, but another, "Thairanayagam" is mentioned, yet the Naich professes to have received two hints about him from the Harikharan, in whose report he is called Dava Sagayam. Secondly, the Naich says he entered the names of the men in the returns of prisoners, but the Dewan says No 1023 para 7, that the Naich has standing orders to confine and release such without report or reference to the Magistrate. Thirdly, that

the testimony of the Naich and Pons is beside the question altogether, the torture being of a nature which left no outward marks, the Naich's testimony to the absence of marks is nothing, and his testimony that Dava Sagayam and others did not complain to him, nor indicate a knife, proves nothing, for these poor people know enough of such officers to make known their sufferings to them.

Fourthly, the testimony of the Lanna Naich and Pons cannot be allowed weight in the matter when the influence of the Harikharan and other accused parties, and the mode in which the testimony was taken, unknown to the prosecutors, is considered.

(23) Then the depositions of two witnesses for the prosecution are professedly taken, and only two when there were more available - and this in a case where torture terminating in death is charged. Why were not these witnesses examined in open court with the interested parties duly present? Why was not the testimony of the Medical Officer asked for, who in the depositions taken, was said to have treated the injured man? Why were not all the witnesses previously examined? By these legal and just modes of procedure, there was danger that the truth would be revealed.

3. I now offer a running commentary on the report which the Dewan has furnished on the case, observing that it is made on the statement of the Harikharan, and Naich and Pons only, and written twenty days before the depositions of the two witnesses were taken; and which no report is made, as far as the papers sent to me indicate. Dewan's letter 1: 10212. I have already appealed for the protection of Government in reference to those parts of the report which ascribe unprincipled motives to me. (See Part I para 7.) And have replied to other parts especially those who accuse me of forbidding the men to do the work required, and to sign the hints (para 25.) In para 1, it is said "that 15, flowers including Dava Sagayam"

I reply - that neither he nor any one of those seized
is or ever was an Ellawan.

"Boards of their caste to perform solemn services."
But these men are of another caste.

"On payment of the proper hire"

As they cannot obtain, they declare that for work
which, with going to it and returning to their homes, occupies
them from sunrise to sunset, they receive nothing but a lump
or two of dry boiled rice about noon. Let any one of us,
and really give the proper hire of a labouring man,
and by the numbers he would obtain, he would be able
to judge whether laborers would be scarce, when proper
hire was given.

"Registered many years ago"

The ancestors of some were registered, and their des-
cendants are compelled to continue the service. Others
were formerly registered, and having died, and no
descendants being available, others, not their descend-
ants, are compelled to come in their stead. Others who
had no ancestors, or alleged predecessors in this work,
are seized and compelled to be registered to it. By
"Compelled" is meant treatment of the kind, if not the
degree, inflicted on Davasagayam. (See Dawan's letter
paras 3 and 7, as shown in Part I para 25) It is
not professed that these men hold any land as Trayalishar,
or enjoy any privileges as Viruthikar, so as to oblige them
to work as an equivalent. Their being "registered" then
is equivalent to Slavery. See in this connection the treat-
ment of "recusants" (Part I, para 25)

"All of whom had been registered many years ago"

Some of them deny this, and some of them state that they
have not even lived in that neighbourhood many years.

"The 15 persons had been always very regular
and punctual in their attendance, having of late
frequently absented themselves."

Only 7 are said to be xtus, therefore not xtus only; and
where the increase of oppression and extortion "of late"

is known, no wonder at any one trying to escape from this
direful slavery.

"I writing in the names of all the 15 Ellawans
drawn up - Davasagayam and his
associated replied they would not sign it."

More sufficient cause is shown for the ill-treatment in-
flicted on him by the Hariaharan, or those under him, yet
the Dawan in pleading the cause of those officers para-
3, says that in the petition no cause for ill-treatment
was assigned.

"Dismissed those who signed, and sent
the recusants in charge - to the Tannah Vaigue.
to be confined as is commonly done to those who
refuse to work" (See Extract in full)

I have before (Part I para 25) presented the Dawan's
own account of system of registration, and I now submit
that such signing of documents enforced by arbitrary
punishment and imprisonment inflicted at the pleasure
of those who conduct the work, and give or withhold
the pay, and the irresponsibility of the officers for any
imprisonment to which they subject the workmen, or the
whole betrays a very complete system of arbitrary and
grievous slavery; and as such, on the real statement of
these officers themselves that it is the "usage of the country,"
speaks very significantly of the state of the great mass
of the people in Travancore, and more especially of
those within reach of the seat of Government. Had
the enquirer into these things cannot fail to be aware
that, when the spontaneous declaration of the officers
is such, there must be not a few additional tales of
woe, which they suppress, but which the sufferers
could tell if they had the opportunity.

"The Hariaharan stated further that he

in no manner ill-treated them."

This is to be tested by evidence.

In para 2. "The Tannah Vaigue stated that they
were neither fettered nor ill-treated."

Can he be expected to criminate himself?

"Nor were any signs of weakness from previous ill-treatment perceptible in any of them."

The torture was such as to leave no outward marks, and the beating with the rattan applied where the cloth would hide the marks. As to "weakness," it is not likely that these poor men would speak of it to the Vakil or if he had perceived it that he would have taken notice of it, or retained it in his memory so long as to the time of his examination; or if he had, that he would venture to state it to the crimination of the officers of the Palace.

"They called the Faniak Vakil and told him that it was in consequence of the advice of the Rev. Missionary at Cunningham's that they refused to go and work at the Loke."

This is not in the Vakil's deposition; but in opposition to it he deposes "I am not aware whether they were the converts or otherwise." I therefore solicit attention to this part of the Dewan's report as an interpolation calculated to reflect on my conduct, and introduced to support that which is not true.

The Dewan himself adds, "that the parties in question had ample opportunity to represent any grievance they might have had at the Dewan's Cutcherry." As also to the same effect para 4, and para 7. Towards the end.

To this I reply they would have trembled at the thought of doing so, knowing that they would only involve themselves in far deeper distress.

Para 3. "Thirty days after this occurrence one of the individuals died from the effects of sickness."

This assertion was made when no enquiry into the facts of the case had been made, with eyes and ears closed against the petitions which had been made to Residents and Government, and referred to the Dewan for report, and is contrary to the evidence on the case, and made therefore with a determination to refuse justice, conceal the murder, and screen the murderers.

"Only one is said in the petition itself to have been ill-treated."

That is the fact and quite bad enough.

"No cause for ill-treating that individual is assigned in the petition."

Why did the authorities not learn the cause by taking evidence? It is stated in the report of the Marikharom himself, and in the depositions subsequently taken, viz. refusal to sign a chit which the Marikharom dictated.

"If the deceased had been actually tortured some signs of such treatment would it is presumed have been perceptible on his person."

Not when the torture was so inflicted as to cause a deadly internal injury of which no mark could then appear, and whose worst effects would be apparent after the lapse of some days. The Dewan is too familiar with torture to write this remark other-wise than as a malicious attempt to advocate the cause of the torturers.

"Hence the allegation of torture seems to be utterly false!" Impartial Judge! Just Defender of the poor! This sentence pronounced without calling one witness for the prosecution, and without having sought any medical testimony; solely on the report of the parties charged with murder, and that of the Lankah officers. I most earnestly solicit the attention of Govt. to this specimen of the manner in which the Dewan presides as judge here afforded by himself.

para 4. "The Dewan would have immediately caused the attendance of the Petitioner before him, and had his person examined and a regular enquiry held into the case?"

This proposition so often made is directly at variance with the Dewan's constant practice, as abundance of cases prove.

"The assertion in the petition in effect that no justice can be expected from the Dewan in any case."

This being written in the experience of numerous sufferers they will not approach him if they can avoid it.

"Representation to Government regarding a case three months after its occurrence."

Rather quick to be so fully convinced of the hopelessness of obtaining redress in Travancore, as to be obliged to appeal

to Government; and very expressive of the conscience of the parties in the justice of their cause.

para 5. "A serious injury on the person... it would have been reported to."

It was on, but in the person.

para 6. "Neither the Resident nor the Dewan can be supposed to be cognizant of all such cases as the misdoings of menial servants and others?"

It is rather singular that in the Dewan's report addressed to the Resident, a disclaimer of this kind for the Resident is introduced, but this disclaimer of responsibility is real, and by acting upon it they abandon such people to oppression.

para 7. "It is only now after a lapse of months, that she says she addressed a petition to the Resident, and this too, as she herself admits, a month after the occurrence."

Not so. Her petition to the Resident was only 13 days after her husband's death, her husband having notified the Resident before his death; and the Resident was reminded of both these petitions by the paper which Mr. Cox circulated at Travancore in January; yet nothing availed to procure the least enquiry. The Dewan is very ready to point out these short delays in the making of complaints, even though the Regulations allow three months as the period within which complaints, even on petty offences, may be made to the Police; and allow a still longer period for the presentation of complaints to the Nazoor. But what long delays of months and years occur in the disposal of cases of by the Dewan, after they have been laid before him.

para 8. "The Dewan concludes his report on this case by asking for judgment to be passed on the depositions of the Sannah Naigue and Pears, and the details given above."

That is by the chief defendant himself, the Mariakaram of the Palace, and without adducing the statement of the deceased man's wife, or of any one witness who was present when

he was tortured, or at the time of his death; and not that any medical testimony. Thus the Dewan pleads for judgment.

And this judgment, "that no torture or cruelties were practised, and that the man died of natural causes long after the date of the alleged severities?"

I most respectfully and earnestly submit to Government that the Dewan, by the manner in which he has here sought to dispose of a case, in which a charge of torture resulting in death was publicly made, has quite lost his position as Magistrate, and acted only as counsel for the Defendants, and that by his continued neglect to take the evidence which was available in the case, he has done his utmost to screen the guilty parties. Further it does not appear from any of the papers sent to me, that the Resident expressed his dissatisfaction of the Dewan's report, or in any way required a proper investigation to be made, but that he forwarded this report on its own merits to Government, yet his forwarding also a copy of the paper I circulated at Travancore proves two things: 1st That in January he was reminded of the petitions addressed to him on the case, and 2^d That though he neglected them, he moved Government as much as possible against me, for revealing these dark deeds.

4. In the mode therefore in which both the Resident and Dewan have treated this case, even after it was referred to them by Government, there is an instance of that state of things in Travancore which renders appeal to the Madras Government necessary as the only hope for obtaining justice, or even an investigation of any kind where influential persons are implicated.

In this mode of treating the case, now apart from its truth which will be proved, I have one ground for justifying the expressions in my former petition. And I earnestly make my respectful appeal to your Lordships in Council that, because the Resident and Dewan, notwithstanding the reference to Govt,

have not up to this time had this case investigated, because they attempted to obtain the judgement of Government on such an ex parte report as that of the Dewan; it is clear that no justice in the case can at all be expected from them. and that because they have in reporting on the case introduced my name as to charge me with interrupting lawfully required services, and especially because, notwithstanding they knew from my former petition to Government that I pledged myself to the truth of Danabagayam's case, they have introduced in the report to Government imputations against me of wilful and designing subornation of false statements as quoted by me (Part I para 7 page 5) it is incumbent on me to petition for a full investigation into this case by persons appointed by Government itself, in a manner which shall be free from the influence of the authorities here, and in which as a party thus seriously injured, I shall be able to watch all proceedings.

I feel confident that Government will not now allow this instance of persistent injustice in the Chief Magistrate's pass over without the punishment it deserves.

5. Subsequent to the above report the Dewan caused the depositions of two witnesses to be taken at the Lower Police, and they are sent without remark. On these I observe that in the State they are given there was ample reason for applying to the Medical Officer mentioned by those witnesses as cognizant of the case, for his testimony on it, and that this not being done there is the appearance of nothing but the wish to give the guilty parties the opportunity of escaping detection.

On my reading over these depositions to the two witnesses severally, and asking them to give their true statements, they ^{both} denied having given such depositions as are attributed to them; and assured me that when they were required to sign the depositions, they were not read over to them, nor did they know what was written. I submit too that it is not just or lawful to take the depositions of any witnesses in such circumstances, that the parties for

whom they appear, and against whom they appear, are unable to observe proceedings. The witnesses assert that several things inserted in their depositions are directly contrary to fact; and I know that what they are said to have attributed to me is not true, and from my personal enquiry and knowledge, I can positively say that what is stated about their going to Dr. Reid's Bungalow and staying there did not occur; and I believe those witnesses did not state it. In fact Dr. Reid's own statement proves that it was after the day of release from the Lannah, that the tortured man was brought to him.

6. As Dr. Reid is in charge of the Charity Hospital, the case was treated by him, and on my application to him since the Government ordered these cases to be reported to me for my remarks, he has kindly given me his testimony. I respectfully submit it to Government as undeniable proof that Danabagayam was tortured, and died from the effects of it, as depicted in my former petition. In submitting to Dr. Reid, I gave a short history of the case for the purpose of receiving his medical opinion in reference to the interval that elapsed between the injury and his death, and that medical officer gives his opinion that one followed the other, no cause and effect, by suppurations produced by the injury. That short history is an excerpt of the evidence of several eye-witnesses. See it, and Dr. Reid's testimony appended page 59. I am certain that the torture was inflicted, and that the man died in consequence; and I stated publicly at Travancore in January last that those officers are guilty of murder, and now that the Resident and Dewan have done their respective parts to screen the guilty.

7. I now proceed to the case of Joseph marked B. I have already replied to the attempts of the Resident and Dewan to attach blame to me, as well as to weaken the case by their remarks on the mode in which the case was brought to the notice of the authorities, and have shown

from their own letters, that the case was brought forward in exact accordance with the Regulations, and with the Resident's written instructions to me (Part I para 10 page 22)

But these unfounded attempts show the opposition with which Joseph had to struggle in seeking a proper investigation, and the efforts which were made to screen the Attikari and others who assaulted him.

8. To show the attention which the case received from the authorities I present the dates connected with it.

1853, Oct. 1. The assault on Joseph.

8th. Joseph complained to the Lapidar, but though he waited there the appointed 10 days and more, his complaint was not even received.

31st. Joseph presented his complaint at the Buzoor with a letter from Rev. Mr. Cox. a few witnesses only called, but the case not properly attended to; nor Mr. Cox's letter noticed.

1854, Feby 8th. Mr. Cox wrote again complaining of this.

15th. The Dewan replied availing the fact that Mr. Cox complained of the neglect before the Buzoor, and requiring Mr. Cox to abstain from writing.

17th. Mr. Cox wrote in explanation and remonstrance. Joseph waited during six months at the Cutcherry but could obtain no satisfactory settlement.

1855, Jan. 19th. Joseph not having been informed of any settlement of his case, and in consequence of the violence of the Attikari, and the protection in it which he received from the higher authorities, the school having been broken up, Joseph petitioned Government.

June 6th. Dewan reports to the Resident on the case and states that it was struck off the files. ^{1029 and 31.} _{1854 Aug 14} or less months after it was first received. yet even of this the complainant was not informed.

This is one specimen of the Dewan "immediately" as he says giving "due attention"

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It thus appears first, that the Lapidar committed the injustice of not receiving the complaint at all. But was never called to account for it. Secondly, that the above dates contradict the assertions in the Dewan's report No 1049 paras. 1, 2 and 3. that after having "immediately" taken Joseph's declaration, then those of the witnesses, he "immediately" had the defendants summoned. In fact, the great delay which occurred in direct opposition to these professions of dispatch, and the not summoning the defendants for a long time, tended to intimidate others who could have given evidence, and the refusal to call all the witnesses for the prosecution weakened the proof; and the taking the depositions of witnesses for the defence, unknown to the complainant, gave the advantage on the other side, particularly when, as Joseph stated in his petition to Govt, the defendants were called at long intervals; and the whole showed the inclination of the Dewan in the matter, and gave ample opportunity for the "underplay of trickery," to the suppression of the truth. The accused parties having at the same time official power on the spot where the assault occurred, and the witnesses resided, would of course use this opportunity to their own advantage. - Owing to the untrained manner in which that Attikari has been allowed to use his power for persecution in that place even to the deterring of any congregation and school (see App page 70 & 65) I am not able now to adduce that testimony on the case which I otherwise could. But still I am able to point out some particulars connected with it and with the report of the Dewan that will show that if he had acted impartially in trying the case, he would not have been able consistently to dismiss it as unproved.

10. Some things which the Dewan has stated in this case are directly opposed to fact.

In writing under date 6th June 1855, the Dewan states that "Joseph and Madillamunny

presented themselves at the Cutcherry on the 22nd Oct. last? It was not so, but Oct. 1853. When the true date is observed the great delay in the case is apparent.

Para 3. "The complainant and other Ellawers" Joseph is not and never was an Ellawer.

"Who were enlisted to cut grass &c."

Joseph never cut grass for the public constables, was never enlisted to that work; was not even an inhabitant of Nainum the place in question or near it.

"Neglected their duty."

Joseph not having been called to any duty, could not neglect it.

"After they had embraced the Xtn religion."

Joseph was brought up in the Christian religion.

"As they had been found fault with for their neglect they owed the defendants a grudge."

Joseph had not been found fault with, and had nothing to do with the Attikary or other defendants.

(2nd) The Attikary of the place could not be ignorant of the fact that Joseph was my Schoolmaster, and had only lately arrived at the place; and that the reasons thus assigned for his making what the Attikary calls false representations, were contrary to the truth, and were invented by the Attikary to cover over his own guilt. And I particularly request attention to the introduction of the false assertion of the Attikary into the case that Joseph had neglected his duty as above, because it is used not only to subvert Joseph's case; but also to bring odium on the Xtn religion, or on me, by representing that it was after embracing it, that my Schoolmaster neglected his duty. In opposition to these statements of the Attikary the following is the true history of Joseph. He was taken when a boy into my Boys Boarding School, in 1842, where he continued till 1846. He was then in his father's house some miles from Nainum, until I appointed him master in another place, and did not remove him to Nainum till July, 1853, only 3 months before the assault on him was committed. But the Attikary set himself to annihilate my School, first by intimidation, and then

by this attack on the schoolmaster. And though it took on for a year after the attack, the people on finding that the Attikary was derided by the higher authorities, and that neither justice, nor protection was to be obtained from the Dewan, withdrew their children, and they also abandoned their profession of Christianity.

The Attikary being detected in having made the above false statements, in order to assign a motive for Joseph's making a false charge (as he says) against him, is not to be believed when he denies the charge of assault, or Joseph, or in his other statements.

11. para 4. The Dewan introduces the statements of two native officers in the Mair Brigade; and besides the coalition that is known to exist between such Sirkar servants, and after capable of being proved when the witnesses are available for cross-examination, it is to be observed that these depositions were taken unknown to the complainant. And that the value of the witnesses for the prosecution were not called, and Joseph's reheated entreaties before the Muzoor for the others to be called were unheeded.

12. para 5. In reviewing the evidence, the Dewan after pronouncing the charge against the 1st defendant to be unfounded, is obliged to admit that the 1st and 2nd witnesses state that they saw the 2nd defendant beating the prosecutor, but to weaken their testimony he states that the 1st witness is a fellow laborer with the complainant in the Mission, which is true. And that the 2nd and 3rd witnesses "having been depending on the Revd Mr Cox for their support," which is not true. Never in any way whatever did they receive a single pie for their support from me. Thus another invention is introduced to damage the case.

(2nd) The Dewan again says that none of the marks of the beating were perceptible on the body of the complainant. This is contrary to fact. I saw them when he was brought in immediately after the assault to my Bungalow; and though I did not take notes of every mark, I well remember that there were several before and behind, about the lower part of his neck and throat, and some indicative of blood having been drawn.

Joseph assures me that the Police authorities saw them, but would not enter them. And when on account of his exhausted state I feared that he might have received some internal injury I rode over with him at once to P. (Reid), who was in charge of the charity Hospital, that gentleman also saw them, and respectfully solicited the attention of Government to this medical testimony on the case (appendix page 63) (3rd) This is refutation of the Dewan's advocacy of the defendants' cause the fact of the beating is proved.

But first by the delay caused by the Talsildar, and then by the neglect of the case at the Dewan's Cutcherry, and partiality for the Attikary, the notice of these marks was omitted; and now the Dewan, instead of acting as in duty bound to detect and punish the partial conduct of his officers, himself follows out the injustice by thus advocating the Attikary's cause; and has committed himself by doing so to the assertion of that which is contrary to fact (4th) The Dewan says though he had some misgivings says but "granting that the charge is well founded" and further argues against the prosecutor by adducing the modes in which the case was presented to the authorities as militating against its credibility.

But this I have already shown to have been quite regular, and such as was required by the Resident; and therefore his objecting to it is only special pleading against truth. yet on this he turns up "Consequently the charges brought against even the 2^d and other defendants have likewise not been established."

Such a sequitur as ^{the} above, and such a decision as the case only affords another instance of the kind of justice to be obtained in Travancore. As stated in Joseph's petition to Government he did not present any petition to the Resident, because from what he knew of other cases he felt it to be hopeless. The Dewan says stress on the supposed absence of cause for the assault. But both by word and deed the Attikary has undeniably shown that

the cause was his hostility to the opening of a Xtn school and to the beginning of a Christian congregation in his neighbourhood. 13. From my own knowledge, from the testimony of the Medical officer, from the witnesses in the case, from the delay and other opportunities given to the defendants to suppress the truth, from the false assertions introduced into the report of the case, and from the special pleading for the defendants in the summing up as here expressed, I still maintain that the decree of the Dewan, now made known, is contrary to justice; and that no proper trial of the case has yet taken place; and that Joseph's petition is true. that the assault was committed by the Attikary and others, and was on account of my establishing a Xtn school there. that those of my establishment being screened by the Dewan and justice perverted, the object of this attack, and other persecution was successful, by driving my Reader and Schoolmaster from the place, and scattering those who came under Xtn instruction. See proof of the Attikary's oppression to the Xtns, as such in appendix page 65, 66, 69, 70. And the neglect of the petition on these cases which were presented to the Resident.

Therefore persecution of Xtns on account of their religion, standing, as my petition stated, to reprobate my missionary work has been proved, and the nature of it such as leaves the sufferers destitute of any hope of redress, but from the Madras Government.

14. Closely connected with Joseph's case is that of Mapilamany marked D in the Dewan's report, but not by me in my petition. In addressing the Resident on this case, the Dewan says para 8 that he had previously reported to the Resident in an official form, and since in a private statement, as these were not sent to me I am ignorant of their nature.

(2nd) It will be remembered that when I forwarded this case to Government I did not particularly refer to it as to the other three. This was not because I doubted the truth of it but because it did not complain of any act of assault as the other petitions, but of threats of injury and the subsequent treatment before the Huzoori. Yet these threats present a case of grievance rendered all the more serious by the previous

24 assault, and subsequent injustice which Joseph experienced, and they throw additional light on the persecution of the Aithehari.

(32) The Petitioner being a man of character and a Xth Reader, it is not surprising that with the beating that Joseph experienced, and the degradation attaching to such treatment before him, together with the subsequent threats of the Aithehari emboldened by the impunity with which he had escaped, that he should seek protection from a similar assault.

(33) He was warranted in making a complaint against these threats of violence, so long and repeatedly, made by Regulation VI Sec 12. Clause 1st which provides that "in cases of petty assaults or abusive language the preferred before a Police Officer he shall cause the attendance of the defendant &c. and investigate the same". and complaints against threats of violence are universally admissible. (54) But the Dewan without any examination of Mafillamanny's case, declares in opposition to the above Regulation, and to common justice that,

"On considering the subject matter of this petition, D. it will be evident that the Petitioner has no individual or personal complaint to prefer" (para 7.) and not satisfied with this rejection of his petition, the Dewan turns upon the petitioner with the severe condemnation, "that his whole aim is to subvert the law of the country which requires &c."

Here then is another clear instance of the laboured efforts of the Dewan to condemn those who make complaints. As the above - 15 condemnation is based on the report of the Police Sheristadar concerning Mafillamanny, it is necessary to examine it. In reference to the assertion in para 6. that he is "a Channan who afterwards embraced the Xth religion" I observe that it is erroneous. He when a boy, his father being dead, and his mother professing Xth, was taken into my Home Boarding School, in the year 1840, and continued there until he was sent out as a Schoolmaster, and subsequently appointed Reader. Therefore it would have been correct to say that he was brought up in the Xth religion - And even the Dewan while he objected against new converts adopting the forms of address towards the authorities which longer established Xth use, he himself admitted that after some time even converts might adopt them. I plead therefore that there was nothing favoring of presumption in a man brought up a Xth, baptized, and in full church communion using that mode of address.

(2) Further he assumed nothing new. men of his standing, and Xth from the congregations, had been allowed to use the same forms which he used, and he did not go beyond them; but the Police officers put new restrictions on him.

(32) I respectfully entreat the attention of Government to this conduct of the authorities here, led on by the Dewan, and supported by the Resident, as being decidedly opposed to the instructions of Government to the Resident in the Minutes of Consultation No 82 of 11th Feb 1854 para 9. to the effect that,

"the Government expects that the utmost toleration practicable should be exercised toward Christian and Mahomedan converts, and their liberty or status as of any other Xth be as little as possible interfered with, and that all restrictive usages and regulations should be gradually relaxed, as has been done by the British Government in their neighbouring district of Malabar."

(42) Of the Sheristadar I must remark that though a Smart Police Officer, he has shown himself to depart from impartiality when engaged in questions in which the toleration of Xth was concerned. When deputed 1853 by the Dewan to collect evidence on the question as to the status of the converts in connection with the Church Missionary Society, he not only collected evidence of an ex parte nature against the claims of the Xth converts, but his report on the occasion is said to have shown that he represented the Xth converts as acting so as to endanger the peace of the country, and to bring it a bad name, and that he advocated stringent measures towards the Missionaries and their converts. Under these circumstances, therefore I feel that I can claim a strong consideration for the statements of Mafillamanny, and of Veythamanthum who was with him in refutation of that assertion of the Sheristadar para 6. "that the petition is a piece of false statements and that nothing of the kind stated therein had taken place." (See appendix pages 65 & 66.)

And I trust that it has satisfactorily shewn from the above review and statements that the petition of Mafillamanny was made in none but true grounds.

16. He stated in it that he had previously presented a petition to the Resident complaining of the treatment he had received from the Sheristadar, and of the opposition which he experienced from the Aithehari of Nemank in teaching

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Xtly, but that the Resident returned his petition with an endorsement quite foreign to the complaint which it conveyed, and that in consequence of the want of protection either at the Daman Cutchery or from the British Resident, no work as a Xth Reader had been brought to nought in Chemam and the people driven from their professions as Xtly.

(2^d) I have the honor to append a copy of that petition and of the endorsement of the Resident on it (See Appendix, page 60) from which it will appear that Masilamany had his own complaint, and referred to the assault on Joseph only as a reason why he feared that the threats against himself would be carried out into similar acts; the Resident mistook that reference, as though it were the substance of Masilamany's petition, and he had no complaint of his own.

And again in respect to Joseph, the Resident referred him to the Magistrate, of whom it was complained that he would not even receive Joseph's complaint; the whole showing that the petition was endorsed without being understood, or truly translated to the Resident.

(3^d) In the same connection I also entreat attention to the copies of two petitions from persons of Chemam in Feb. 1854 to the Resident concerning the oppression and persecution they suffered. Of these no notice whatever had been taken by the Resident. (See Appendix, page 69 & 70)

And also the statements of Masilamany as to the issue of persecution at Chemam which I know to be true (See Appendix, page 55). With these in view, and in reference to the cases of Joseph and Masilamany, I most respectfully and earnestly submit them to Government as facts that persecution was practised as therein asserted. And although it caused the destruction of a Xth School and congregation under my care, and was in the regular manner by petition represented both to the Daman and Resident, not the least justice or protection was afforded by those authorities to the suffering Xth, but the Counter Reports of their persecutors (as in other instances) were attended to, acted upon, and thus injustice was superadded to persecution.

17- At the end of the Daman letter No. 1049, under review, and without the speciality of a distinct paragraph, a

reference is made in a casual manner to,
"The case of the convert Elloom Koonjan alluded to in the petition."

As though there was no distinct petition on the case itself, and it was merely some unimportant one inserted in the petition already under notice. But the fact is that this case is one of those in the petition presented to Government and marked (C) but is not mentioned until the 8th para of that petition, being preceded by other cases of most determined persecution of the Xth at Attingall.

(2^d) As to the Demand Statement regarding Koonjan, that he attempted to illtreat the Dean, and that the case was tried by the Police officer at Shoringul, I have to remark that, whatever form of trial they may have got up afterwards, to invent a pretext for the false imprisonment of Koonjan, that it was not a real trial, that Koonjan was neither examined about such an act nor charged with it, in fact he is a poor man who trembles at the sight of a Dean, - and that the Daman has introduced this charge, now only as a diversion from the truth, while he still continues to omit all investigation of Koonjan's complaint.

18. The only specific notice by the Daman of petition (C) that I find is in his letter No. 1207, para 34.

"I have already in my reports No. 1022 of the 31st ult. and No. 1049 of the 16th Inst. exposed the falsities in the petitions marked A, B, C, D forming the enclosures of the Rev. Mr. Cox's petition."

But nowhere has the Daman even attempted to expose one falsity in petition (C) for certainly the above boastful assertion is not warranted by the short allusion to the single case of Koonjan, and he has not in any other part of these letters once mentioned that petition in any way whatever, and I have fully reviewed what he calls his exposure of falsities in the others.

This then is another of the Daman's assertions without any reality to support it, and a mode of slurring over that petition which the importance of its contents by no means warrants.

(2^d) It well accords with the purpose of the Daman which I have already so fully exposed to be that of rejecting true petitions, concealing the truth, and advancing

perverted statements, in order to screen the guilty from justice, thus to pass by this petition, but I respectfully solicit a reference to the petition itself, viz. that of Thomas Paul marked (C) which accompanied my petition to Government of Feb. last. (3^d) A question or two here arises. While the Dewan enters into a minute scrutiny of the other petitions, why is this so dismissed without the least notice of its real subject matter? and why does he altogether avoid noticing any of that series of cases of severe persecution referred to in the petition, concerning the first of which the Dewan wrote to the Resident at Bangalore, as No. 83. of 13th Jan. 1852.

"I have demanded a full explanation from the Marikar of the Mespatham Palace, within the limits of whose supervision the individual referred to resides and when I receive that officer's reply I will duly dispose of that case". But up to this time that and the other cases have lain utterly neglected.

(4th) It is very evident that the Dewan has passed these cases over in silence because he could not give a satisfactory reply concerning them, and wished to avoid noticing these cases in which the above mentioned Marikar is implicated. All the cases therefore in this petition (C) stand in their unspeakable strength; and it will appear that there is the greater necessity for calling that Marikar to account, because it was under him that Dairasagayam also was so tortured that he died in consequence. This petition shows that before appealing to Government every lawful ^{effort} had been made to obtain justice, by complaints to the Dewan, Resident, and His Highness the Rajah, but all in vain. And I now beg to add that notwithstanding this petition has been referred by Government to the Resident, no investigation has even yet taken place; and all the cases still lie neglected; and the officers, by and under whom the several acts of persecution were perpetrated, still continue to enjoy perfect impunity. And the Resident, without any investigation or attention to the complaints, asserts that persecution does not exist.

19- Since therefore all these efforts have been made to obtain common justice from 1852, till the present time, and the authorities here, still altogether refuse it,

it is placed beyond a doubt that, even the orders of Govt. to the Resident to do justice in such cases, are either evaded or in some way rendered ineffectual, and that nothing but an enquiry conducted by persons directly appointed by Government, and invested with such authority as will render them independent of the authorities here, can avail to bring the offenders to trial and elicit the truth.

For that enquiry then I again submit that I have here adduced additional and strong reasons to present my most respectful and earnest prayer.

20- In the letter of 12th 7, para 3, the Dewan says in reference to all four petitions which accompanied mine to Government.

"It will hardly be necessary to add that those petitions bear evident marks of not having been drawn up by the parties themselves &c." I may here reply, and with far greater reason for making the remark, that the letters under notice bearing the Dewan's name have the fullest internal evidence that they are not his composition. He himself cannot gainsay this remark, and whatever inference he would have drawn to the prejudice of the four petitions by this remark above, he must submit to in a greater degree in reference to his own letters. The attempt to weaken the force of the petitions by referring, as the Dewan does, to the drawing up of them, and the instigation of catechists and others, is only another instance of his special pleading.

If he means the mere writing of them, that by whatsoever done, cannot affect the question of their truth; and if he means any thing more, I reply that I know them to be the genuine representations of the petitioners themselves; and I have already, in forwarding them to Government, emphatically pledged my word for the truth of them; and now with increased confidence, I respectfully commit them to the disposal of your Lordship's Government.

Part III.

Hitherto I have been obliged to frame my remarks so as to reply to the several letters under notice, as they assaulted me, either by strictures on the enclosures of my former petition to Government, or by more decided attacks on my own conduct and character. In these replies I believe it will be apparent, that I have not only repelled the attacks made on me; but also exposed the groundless, and in many instances, altogether unjustifiable nature of the efforts which the Resident and Dewan made to injure me. Having done this not by mere arguments of my own, but by adducing facts, and additional evidence, as well as by convicting those authorities of inconsistency by their own words, I am now clearly entitled to the use of every truth thus elucidated, in justifying the language of my former petition, and urging to conviction the charges which I therein made against the Resident and Dewan. While I am quite aware of the serious nature of those charges; I feel sure that they will be fully justified by showing the absolute extremity to which the injustice of the authorities here has brought matters.

2. I beg that it be always understood, in reference alike to the cases which I have already presented, as to others which I am now about to present, that I do not profess to adduce the whole of the evidence on them. This is clearly rendered impossible to me at present; both by my position here being one of no authority to command evidence, and by the continued employment of the power of the authorities to avoid investigation, and to prevent the revelation of facts as they exist. I do not mention this to seek for any favour in judging the cases; but to point out, that I have, on these accounts, occupied a longer period in the preparation of my reply, than I might by various enquiries, and a more carefully extended observation, ascertain the truth of every statement which I advance; and to solicit a still further investigation of the clearest nature into any point which may yet be found doubtful.

3 I therefore respectfully assure your Lordship in Council that my assertions are not made lightly, or on unproved evidence; but on such grounds as I fully prepared to maintain. Those which were before made have not gone through the ordeal of the most severe trial to which the Resident and Dewan could subject them; and consequently being now well established, they deserve the more full credence. And those which I am about to make can fairly claim the advantage accruing from the confirmed character of the former, and be received as made with all the caution that the experience of the former trial suggests. And whenever by these unquestionable means, I establish a position against the Resident or Dewan which amounts to no more than a *prima facie* case; I most earnestly entreat your Lordship in Council not to lose sight of it until it is examined to the uttermost; and when it amounts to proof, to bring home condemnation to the full, to those who deserve it. For the welfare of the thousands of this kingdom of Travancore is at stake. Having made these preliminary stipulations, I proceed to state clearly, and to justify the charges against the Resident and Dewan.

4. I quote from my petition of Febry
para 3 "But now oppressions and extortions of the
"grossest kind, and torture so severe, that life is forfeited
"thereby are commonly practised by the District and
"other authorities."

I am not sure that even the Resident is prepared to deny the above assertion; and I am quite sure that it is admitted as an axiomatic truth by every one whose eyes are open to the real state of Travancore. On this account, and because I am the rather required to trace the great increase, and unchecked prevalence of these evils to their source, in the neglect and injustice of the higher authorities; there is less need for my now dwelling long upon them.

(2^d) Many kinds of oppression are mentioned in the united petition to Government of July last from the five Missions, series of whom I was one.

(See I paras 4, 5, 6, II, 4, 5, 6 IV, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 V, and VI, 1.)
It would be superfluous here to transcribe these passages as I presume that Government is already acquainted

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with them. But I present the following summary of the chief oppressions.

(32) The Attikaris, and other local officers under them, seize vegetables from the gardens of the people; fruit from their trees; leaves from their coconut trees for the food of the elephants, and more than is wanted, the surplus being taken for themselves; fowls, eggs, and other articles from their houses; articles of merchandise which they offer for sale from the market places, cut down by violence their standing jack, and other trees for the use of those in authority or favour, not only for common work in their houses &c., but also for building dhankos for their merchandise; while the owners of such trees, if they do but cut a branch of them and that a withered one, they are accused of cutting down a green jack tree, and thrown into prison, or compelled to pay large bribes. Take away their milk cows for the Sirkar or their own use. Seize the people for working on the roads, canals, gardens, tanks &c., for watching against smugglers; for helping the Beas at the Samnals; for guarding several kinds of property; for carrying burdens when persons in authority or of influence are travelling: For these purposes keep them shut up in the Samnals, pay them little or no hire; and under pretence derived from these kinds of Sirkar work, compel them to work for influential men or private purposes. Compel people to burn lime for the Sirkar, even beyond those castles whose proper work it is: Seize and detain boats when any one, high in authority, and one in favour, is about to travel - and not merely to the extent required, but far beyond it, - even unloading and detaining those which were going on other engagements, to the entire stoppage of the traffic of the country for days together; and to the detention of travellers of all ages and conditions, often in the middle of the night, - and after all dismissing the boats and the men without proper pay.

(33) For doing certain work in the gardens and fields; and for providing certain supplies, as grass, charcoal, green leaves used in bathing, and extraordinary quantities of vegetables at certain seasons, people are enrolled, and

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compelled to meet all demands, though often unpaid, and others who were not enrolled, are seized, imprisoned and tortured, to compel them to sign agreements in future to be enrolled. ^{see general summary of the Sirkar system, page 402} The supplies thus obtained are sometimes carried as far as a days journey with scarcely any pay.

(34) They put down money in the houses of the people, as advances for cadjans to cover the public buildings; and exact double the value, not for the Sirkar only, but for themselves and friends; and this not only from the owners of coconut trees, but from those also who are obliged to purchase what they require for their own houses.

(35) There are people who hold lands for the service, to be rendered for the Pagodas, and other objects connected with the establishments of the country; these people are not only compelled to give more service than is just, and yet not allowed to retire by surrendering up the lands; but others who hold no such lands or advantages, are forced to serve as though they did hold them.

(36) If any enclose waste lands, the Sirkar engage such to them for the Sirkar tax free; and then to secure them by proper titles; but those who are favorites about the Palace seize such lands after the people have gone to great expense in clearing them, and drive away these poor people without any equivalent. Attikaris sometimes tear up the title deeds of land; and either make the property over to others, or exact large sums from the owners. On the death of a person they do not give the possession of his land to his heirs according to the rule of the country; and make pretences for large exactions, or for seizing the property.

(37) The tax for the paddly fields, is entered in the Sirkar accounts in chukrahams, but collected in kind, and the rule of the Sirkar is that 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ chs are credited for every kara of paddly delivered; but the same quantity is exacted by the officers when the paddly is worth 8 or 10 chs. The profit taken by themselves.

The rule for collecting the land tax is that it be taken at ten instalments during the year without distress to the people; but now it is taken in 2 or 3.

instalments only; and these, being arbitrary, cause much distress - to compel payment in this illegal manner, recourse is had to torture of several kinds, such as fixing in a bent posture in the sunshade, the knees joint straight and the fingers touching the ground; applying the kittle, or squeezers; tying the fingers or hands painfully together; placing heavy stones on the shoulders; rubbing the stinging nettle over the body; & painful suspension; and applications to the tender parts of the person; these to women as well as men.

Sometimes the tax is exacted without giving a receipt, and sometimes the receipt is written for less than the sum received. the amount, or the difference, being again demanded as though it had not been paid.

(14) Tax or duty is leviable only on those who draw the juice of the coconut trees for toddy or arrack; and not on those who draw it, in a different manner for making jaghery; but it is exacted from the latter also.

(15) Much oppression is caused by various pretexts for making false accusations, and thus levying money. When an accidental death occurs, or a body of a man ^{is} found, the whole neighbourhood is put under contribution, and many often imprisoned - By the laws of the country the killing of a cow is equal to the killing of a man, and if a cow be found dead, or be killed by a wild beast, a similar process of exaction is carried on. Also in regard to the cutting down of a taxable tree. And in reference to the use of Salt, or tobacco, or pepper from a man's own vine -

Also concerning the nondelivery of tortoise shell or shark, or other articles which the Sircar claims.

(16) The Sircar makes a monopoly of Salt, pepper, and tobacco. the first they buy from the makers at the rate of one or two chuchrams the para of 15 idungalies; and sell it for 7 chs the para of 15 idungalies; and even that is held sloping so that it is not properly filled - at the same time the money due by the Sircar for the salt which they purchased is not paid.

The second, Pepper, the Sircar compels the people to deliver to them, under pains and penalties, if they take any from their own vines for their own use. And they are forced to pay 40 chs for a tulam, and sell it out for 120 chs the tulam, but lately they have given only 32 instead of 40. and the money due has not been paid to the growers of the pepper for the last two or three years. yet the whole of the tax for the land on which it grows has been taken from them without any offset.

The third, tobacco, is bought by the Sircar for about 6 chuchrams the pound, and sold for several prices according to the quality, from 14 to 28 chuchrams. Lately an inferior article has been brought, and when the people reject it as unfit for use, the Police Sheristadar is sent over the country to compel them to buy it by threats and ill treatment.

(17) Though all this oppression of the Sircar officers were not enough, there are persons who by favour, or the payment of money, have been allowed a high standing in the country, and who consequently rule as princes in their own places. These also oppress and plunder the people as they please. There is one very aggravated case of this kind where these people systematically plunder the weavers or cloth merchants who bring their goods for sale at Alasthankhatta; and are screened from all check to their rapacity.

(18) Some in Sircar employ, and others in favour, have established bazars, or the means of traffic; and then use their influence to fix grievously high markets, and thus sell their goods at a price above the proper rate, and defraud the people.

(19) If any one ventures to complain at the Police Courts concerning any of these oppressions, in ordinary cases he is unheard, and kept waiting for weeks or months to the deprivation of the means of subsistence; unless he satisfies the calls for bribery.

If he complain of theft committed on his property, he often finds that the thief has been able to pay larger bribes, and therefore that he is put in the thief's place to suffer various kinds of distress.

If he complain against a Sircar officer, he finds that however low his office, there is a machinery at work which unerringly involves the complainant in some crime; and

he is soon seized, imprisoned, and often tortured. In cases where the complainant has dared to plead for justice, notwithstanding these warnings, his sufferings increase; and some have been so injured by the violence inflicted on them, that they have died on the road to the Jannah; and others have suffered in confinement until they have died there; while others to escape a similar end, have impoverished themselves to meet the demands for bribery.

(m) If any are hardy enough to adventure an appeal to the higher tribunals, they find that the whole of the Sarkar officers are in league against them, and that they have plunged themselves in still deeper misery - perhaps greater offences are charged against them, and if by any means they obtain an investigation of their case, the Jiladar when writing their deposition, make false statements, omitting, adding, or altering, as it may suit their interests; and the defendants are compelled to put their signatures to the writing, either without knowing its contents, or in spite of their protests that it is incorrect. To him who hesitates thus to sign, flog and torture are soon available.

(n) The manner in which imprisonment is used as an effectual means of oppression demands a separate notice. Confinement in a room full of filth, and swarming with vermin, is sufficient torture to draw a fair measure of compliance. When a bribe to the peon procures accommodation in an apartment more fitted for the existence of human creatures. But this is only a temporary relief; the other room is at hand if demands are not complied with; and the distress arising from refusal to attend to the calls of nature may be brought to bear on the obstinate - in addition to all this there are the various kinds of torture ready. The victim has no hope that the lapse of time will terminate his sufferings - a false charge may have been made against him, and so supported that he is referred to the Police, Zillah Criminal and Circuit courts; and must await their all. Or he may be confined without any report on his case, and the arbitrary fiat of the local officers be his signal for release or continued imprisonment.

In these cases the cries and pleadings of the victim are set at naught, and the operations of his oppressors alone acted upon.

5. In the former parts of my present reply some exposures of some modes of injustice is to be found, and it would not be a matter of difficulty to prove the existence of them all; but an opportunity is not wanting. I am not in a position to collect the positions from the people at large and forward them to Government, and if I were, the means of sending so immense a quantity that would pour in upon me, are not available to me. And as to the authorities here, their great care is to evade investigation. In proof of the above I have the honor to present a petition with 1192 signatures and another with 368 attacks to it. These petitions I know to be genuine (App. pages 75, 83).

(2nd) No sooner does any European Gentleman who is thought to have even a remote connection with Government approach Travancore than he is overwhelmed with petitions, to prove which if an opportunity were obtained the deliriance from the present misery would be so great that the petitioners would consider themselves to be introduced into a higher state of existence.

(3rd) I hope that I shall not be thought to be too presumptuous if I suggest that the placing of the Police in other hands would to a great extent disarm the oppressors; and that if some enquiries like the following were carried out by officers directly appointed by Government, the enormous abuse of the Police in Travancore, for purposes of the greatest oppression, would be apparent.

1. What is the date of the Complaint at the Talook? ?
2. ----- of the receipt of the Complaint ?
3. ----- of admission on the file ?
4. ----- of taking the deposition of complainant ?
5. ----- of first apprehension of defendants ?
6. ----- of completion of taking depositions of witnesses and all individuals concerned ?
7. ----- of completion of all enquiries needed ?
8. ----- of confinement of defendants ?
9. On what charge or reason were they confined ?
10. Up to what date were they confined ?

- 11 If defendants were released after their first apprehension, upon what date was it done?
- 12 Were they released on obtaining security from them or otherwise?
- 13 If the defendants were first confined, and subsequently released prior to the disposal of the case, to what degree was the appearance of guilt lessened?
- 14 If the defendants were not in readiness when punishment was awarded, what was the cause of the failure?
- 15 Where the depositions of the Defendants obtained, before punishment was awarded?
- 16 Under what circumstances were their depositions obtained?
- 17 Were those depositions duly attested?
- 18 Is consistency maintained throughout in these depositions, and between them and the attesting witnesses?
- 19 What is the date of the decision?
- 20 Have defendants been long detained in confinement, and then released without the complaint against them being entered on the files - if so, why?
- 21 What instances are there of persons being confined at the District Police, and the Magistrate's or District offices; and then committed to the Criminal Court without charges having been filed against them?
- 22 Have such been unduly detained in confinement because witnesses were not forthcoming against them?
- 23 What are the dates of their committal to the Criminal Court, and the disposal of their cases?
- 24 How long have defendants been retained in confinement after their trial in the Criminal and Circuit Courts, and without a final disposal of their cases?
- 25 Has the Magistrate failed to bring forward the witnesses and others required to complete the examination, although applied to by the Court?
- 26 Has the Magistrate omitted even to reply to the requisitions or letters of the Court on these subjects?
- 27 Has the Magistrate reversed his decisions on cases after they have been made?

- 28 Does the correspondence between the Resident and appeal Court show any of the above instances of irregularity?
- 29 Or the correspondence between the Magistrate and Resident?
- 30 What prisoners are still retained without a final disposal of their cases - the dates of their first confinement, causes of it, & of the delay?
- 31 What persons confined without entry in the reports?
- 32 What further irregularities to be seen by comparing the files of the District Cutcheries and Courts, the Tannah reports, and Jail deliveries?

4th When every occurrence in life - every transaction in business - every necessary of existence - every department of Government, forms more or less a pretext for oppression - until this is unchecked, and carried on by those who have power or favor, so as to become universal and intense; the whole population not only suffer with the others; but whenever the hostility of the heathens in power is excited; they suffer, in addition, persecutions of a peculiar character.

6. Petition, para 4, "Under such circumstances your petitioners work as a Missionary is not only impeded, but positively repudiated, and his Christian converts persecuted solely because of their study by the servants of the Govt." para 7 "Strong language supported by three petitions, marked A. B. C."

(1st) The Resident denies the existence of persecution of the Christian converts, not only on account of their religion, but on every other account also -

(See Resident to Government No 112 of 3rd July 1855, para 15.)
I believe that to a great degree the Government have been to estimate such a disclaimer on the part of the Resident, and I have shown the unsound nature of the efforts which he made to represent me as the only complainant on this ground out of seven Missionaries. (Part I. paras 8 to 13) And that the Resident, in denying the existence of persecution, places his word in direct opposition to the whole body of Missionaries (para 12) among whom the assertions of Mr. Head

to the continued existence of persecution, until the time of his removal from the Mission work are prominent (para 9. (3rd)).
The weight of this testimony the Resident cannot now avoid feeling with peculiar force; because he committed himself to the assertion that under him complaints did not exist.

(2nd) In conformity with the statements in the 2nd para of my petition of Feb. these persecutions have been more felt in the Travancore Mission which is under my care, of late years. And in proof of this fact I submit to Government the petitions which formed the enclosures of mine, now supported and established in Part II of this reply. (See paras 13, 15 (3rd), 16 & others)

(3rd) I also respectfully refer to the cases which further develop these petitions given in (appendix pages 25 to 29.)

(4th) And to the statements of some of my Readers and others in (appendix pages 65 to 70 and 73.)

(5th) And to the case of Sebatial (appendix page 37.)

(6th) And to the case of the tortured slave, and other parts of the letter of the Revd Mr. Whitehouse (appendix page 10)

(7th) And to the persecutions suffered by converts in connection with the Revd Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in the north of Travancore. On this subject the Revd Mr. Howdsworth writes to me, that they are at present precluded from taking active measures here, because they are reacting from the result of former references; but he adds that he is prepared to give evidence when called upon, and in reference to the denial of the existence of persecution, Mr. Howdsworth writes, under date of 1st Oct. last.

"It may be replied that the persecution of Protestant converts has become so bitter and intolerable since the Dewan came into office, that in 1853 a formal representation to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council was made by the Church Missionary Society, through their Secretary the Revd N. J. Mowdy, on this subject.
Referring to the Dewan's Firman of Feb. 1851, which deprives Protestant converts of the privilege of entering any court of justice, or walking in the public

Roads, as they were previously allowed; and as it is still alleged to converts of the same class who have joined the Mohammedans and Syrians in this neighbourhood, the Committee state, "a backward step towards intolerance and persecution has been taken in opposition to the former policy of the Travancore Government; and that while all over India wherever British influence prevails, it is employed to remove or relax the restrictions which intolerance and prejudice would oppose to the progress of Christianity, in Travancore new and unusual disabilities have been imposed; To prove that the disabilities now imposed on Protestant converts, are new and unusual, the Committee stated several facts. One was the case of Crispus Barnabas, a convert from the Illver Caste. In 1846 (the year before the Dewan came into office) the Gomastah of the Maravelkara District having used abusive language to the convert, and ordered him out of Court; a complaint to this effect was made against the Gomastah, and he was forthwith removed from the District. The right of the convert to enter the Court was thus acknowledged. In reply to the Committee's representations, the Dewan carefully evaded all allusion to the above case. Mr. Peet has had more recent cases of fresh persecution than I have. The last that occurred to me was the burning of a School, an examination of my complaint was begun, a witness was stopped in the midst of his evidence, not allowed to proceed, this flagrant injustice has been duly represented to the Dewan and Resident, but they will not grant a reply. I have ceased to expect justice or protection."

Revd Mr. Peet writing on the subject 19th Oct. last, further remarks, "Long ago I officially stated (and which went, or ought to have gone, to the Head Govt) that in religious matters General Cullen is an unjust Magistrate, and a persecutor of the converts. There it stood, here it stands, and I wish I had cause to say that such is not now the case."

7. By such evidence the fact of persecution existing and increasing under the Resident and Dewan, is placed beyond question. I more particularly felt it from 1852, to 1854, as I have before stated, when converts to Christianity began to

increase near Travandrum, and places under the authority of the Marikar of the Sri Katham Palace. For instance in Ottungott the Athikary boasted that he had made one convert, & sent him to the others, and he should treat the others the same, and there should be more driven from their profession. In Dutham the converts were driven in various ways, and their numbers lessened. Others in neighbouring districts were discouraged and drew back. The Sirkar officers at the Local Police began to make a difference between Xtus and others, and to abuse and reproach the former; this had its effect in checking my work. Then followed in another place, the assault of the Athikary of the Dham on my Schoolmaster, the neglect of the case by the Police, the great delay before the Sirkar, diversified by the abuse and repulse of my Reader; the knowledge, at the time widely diffused, that I had sought redress in vain, and the conviction produced that the Athikari would not be punished, and the consequent surrender of every thing in Dham into his hands; and the annihilation of my School and congregation. Attempts followed to overthrow neighbouring congregations, but they withstood the shock: and the last act was that which by torture murdered Damsayyan. All these instances of persecution, directed against me, and my work, within so short a time, surely I had cause to say that my work as a Missionary in these parts, where at that time I had hopes of greatest progress, was "not only impeded, but positively reprobated. But this will appear more clearly in the proof of the next portion of my charges."

3. Petition para 3. "When justice is sought by the sufferers in the appointed mode from the officers of the Dewan Cutcherry, and subsequent appeal made for redress to the British Resident in Travancore, their complaints are unheard - their sufferings increase - hostility against them is greater. And para 6. "Against that Dewan no factor for justice has any but the faintest chance." and para 7. "Uselessness of appeal to local authorities."

(1st) In proof of these assertions I respectfully refer to my correspondence with the Resident and Dewan in the appendix (pages 29 to 37) and the copies of petitions which were neglected by the Resident and Dewan in appendix. pages 65 to 72)

2nd) From those documents the course of events developing deeper and deeper injustice, will be traced at large, illustrating the statements in my petition. 1852 Nov 5 a man who had been tortured by the Athikary of Ottungott on account of his profession of Xty, presented his case to the Dewan (appendix page 91) and because it was an outrage in which Xty was reviled, I also wrote to the Dewan (page 30) on 11th Nov. 1852. The case was neglected. 1853 Jan 14th my letter was not answered. In the mean time, the Dewan, in writing to the Resident on the Chapel case, had promised to dispose of this case. 1853 Jan 25th I complained to the Resident that no notice had been called for. Jan 24th I wrote to the Dewan again reminding him of this case, and appealed to him on a new case which the complainant himself presented, as I then stated: "more serious than any that has occurred before." and "the persecution has reached a height which is unbearable, and the Sirkar officers under your authority are totally unchecked." But no notice was taken. On the 25th Jan. I wrote to the Resident and Dewan stating that the persecution of the Xtus was interrupted on Sunday, and some bar-bareously treated in prison. But still no reply or notice whatever. Feb 4th I wrote a full appeal to the Resident to which I entreat special reference. But no reply. Feb. 25th I complained to the Resident of the sufferings of the Xtus at the Sirkar, and that the continued denial of even a form of trial was unprecedented injustice. The Resident replied the next day declining to interfere, because it would be extremely inconvenient; directing the parties to do the very thing that they had done, and complaining that it had been done by them in vain; making out that the Dewan also could not attend to these things; and promising the severe cases of persecution of the Xtus which I had represented to him to be ordinary and unimportant matters after (3rd) I earnestly entreat particular attention to this latter case. The Resident to me, on 26th Feb. 1853. Although he concluded by saying that he would request the Dewan early disposal of the case; his reprobation of my appeals in behalf of the Xtus, and of their sufferings as "unimportant," of course included its own results, and redress, nor even the form of an investigation, was obtained. March 7th I wrote to explain and remonstrate with the Resident, because my distress was severe; and my heart bled for the helpless and persecuted

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This under my care. But no notice whatever was taken and then followed the repeated instances of aggravated persecution related in petition of Thomas Paul (C). As I was silenced by the rebuke of the Resident Feb. 26th, the persecuted in himself complained of the assault on him on Sunday March 13th 1853, in the manner marked out by the Resident, first to the Saptadar, and obtaining no redress there, then to the Dewan in May. But still no notice whatever taken, and on Dec. 27th the persecutors thus emboldened, attacked his house at night. In Jan. 1854 he addressed a petition to His Highness the Rajah, and I presented a letter with it 28th Jan. The reply of His Highness favorably expressed that the petition would be sent to the Dewan for his early investigation and disposal. But still no justice done.

In the mean time the Dewan had written to me 16 Feb. of 7th June 1853 acknowledging the receipt of my letter of 25th Jan. and its accompanying complaint.

(4*) I here stated that this, the only instance of reply from the Dewan to my repeated complaints, and made 4 1/2 months afterwards, will be considered in connection with the frequent professions of himself, and the Resident for him, that cases will be immediately and duly disposed of. The Dewan in that letter states that "after a thorough examination of the case before his Catcher, the parties found culpable were duly punished." I replied to this letter 24th Sept. 1853, that while I acknowledged the Dewan's courtesy in informing me of the above, I was sorry to be compelled to express my disappointment that I did not find the results to accord with it; and that persecution was still encouraged, mentioning one case in particular, which had been left eleven months without a hearing, and the persecutor still in power and favor. And up to this time I do not know to what the Dewan refers as the "thorough examination", for the injured parties and their witnesses have not had a hearing.

Then followed the sufferings of Kungern of Attungahall, imprisonment for 46 days without any trial until he became alarmingly ill. With the several petitions of his relation to the Resident which at last barely procured his release, but no redress.

Then the assault on my Schoolmaster Joseph in November.

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with the repeated efforts to obtain justice and the consequences of a denial of it, and of the Dewan ordering me to abstain from further proceedings both then and for the future, in the success attending the attack on his persecution of my people, and in the annihilation of my school and congregation in that place. Then followed the abuse of my Reader before the Dargah for being a Kafir (a similar case to that mentioned by Rev. Mr. Howland for which I was removed from his place) but now this Dewan rejects such petitions as having no individual complaint. It is remarkable that in this respect the Dewan's treatment of the complainant was the antitype of that of the Resident (see app. page 60) as also in silencing me in making appeals, the Dewan in 1853. Therefore it is seen that appeals for justice, and even for a hearing of the cases were for a long time treated with neglect and that the only hope beyond that to be obtained from the authorities here, was a positive prohibition against any appealing at all. At the same time the officers who refused to be called to account, and the persecutors still left without a check. It wanted but such an instance of bar- barous and fatal torture as that inflicted on Derasagann to represent the proper consequences of this united injustice of the Resident and Dewan; and in this case, the Resident completed the catalogue of the instances of that injustice by allowing the petition of the tortured man, and then of his appeal, to lie in utter neglect. In the above summary respectfully present to your Lordships Government the justification of my assertions that my work as a Missionary was reprobated, and that justice could not be obtained from any authority here, and I beg to support by those assertions by the testimony of the Rev. Howland and Rev. already quoted, and by that of the Rev. Messrs. Backus and Whitehouse (app. pages 3, 5, 7, 9 & 13) and by the other petitions in the appendix already referred to. At the time of Derasagann's murder the Resident and Dewan had both forbidden me to complain to them; but could the feelings of an Englishman, and the grief of a Minister of religion at the sight of the suffering victims be

of persecution be extinguished? and could I be convinced that the arbitrary orders which forbid me to seek investigation in these two quarters, were the voice of justice? or that it was my duty to smother those righteous feelings, or to cease from seeking redress where it was to be obtained? No. Therefore

I wrote an address to the friends of humanity on the spot, and I then presented my petition to your Lordship's Government. The Resident and Dewan are not satisfied with denying the matters of complaint which I had the honor to represent, but they unite in strenuous efforts to injure my character and work as a Missionary. I have before exposed the unwarrantable nature of these efforts, and appealed to Government for redress as an individual; but I feel bound to do more, and now profess them against those authorities on public grounds, as indicating a most decided perversion of their power and influence to purposes of injustice against the injured, and ^{causing} public demoralization by giving decided licence to cruelty and corruption for instance.

1. In order to single me out as a complainant of persecution when it did exist, the Resident mistakes the circumstances of the Missionaries.
(See this Reply Part I para 8 & especially 11 and 13)
2. When I appealed for justice the Resident expressed his regret that I was a man of Discussion and complaint. (para 16)
3. The existence of my Mission at Lhasa and Lumbum was in a similar manner adverted to. (para 19)
4. It was intimated that I was opposed to the Directors of our Society (para 14) and even to Scripture (para 15)
5. In their earnestness to attribute blame to me in the mode of presenting Joseph's case those authorities involved themselves in inconsistencies (para 18)
6. The Resident perpetrated the anomaly of accusing me of "inexcusable omission" when I was merely submitting to his own prohibition. (para 20) See the Summary (para 21)
7. In pushing charges against me of systematic inter-

ference the Resident altered the date of a public document (para 24, 25 a) and the Dewan charges on the same subject as usual manifested a similar character, for only by a transposition of dates and events could they sustain the appearance of truth. (para 19)

9. To convict me of irregularity a more stringent meaning would be assigned to the Proclamation of 1829. (para 24, 25 b, etc.)
10. An order to accuse me of interrupting Calam the mere assertions of the Dalai Llama and others, charges by me with crimes, are adopted; while my previous charges against them are cast into oblivion. (para 25, 26, 30)
11. As though the present time were not sufficient the Dewan refers to 1850 and is guilty of several statements contrary to what he knew to be the fact. (para 26, 27, 29)
12. And not satisfied with stigmatizing me, the Resident throws in the weight of his experience to vilify the Missionaries and their Readers in general, as dealers in all kinds of reports; thus aiming a blow in the dark at whatever evidence they may adduce. para 23.
13. The Resident labours to direct the censure of Government on me for circulating that which he styles an highly offensive paper; but still altogether neglects to call the accused murderers to account, or order to inquire into the cause of the victims death. (para 22) and gives a multi-
^{(last copy of the paper and certifies to be a true one (para 22, 27))}
And finally, motives which are universally held sacred, are not spared in this warfare; but mine are scurrilously assailed. (para 7)
14. The conclusion of the above I summarized up in para 32.
15. When it is remembered that the whole of these most severe attacks on me and other Missionaries, were made only after I made charges against the authorities here (see Part I para 6) and forwarded to Government by the Resident unknown to me, as though to overwhelm me without affording me an opportunity of self-defence. (para 3) and when it is seen that perversions of facts - transpositions of dates - self-incriminations, and untrue reports received from inferior Sikhur officials also, are some of the weapons employed in them to prevent the revelations.

which I make from having effect - and still further when it is observed that even since the reference of my former petitions and its enclosures by Government to the Resident, no one step has been taken to do justice, or to investigate the cases; but that the above attacks are all that the Resident and Dewan have produced. I am confident in my appeal to your Lordship in Council, that these authorities have now more than justified me in all that I have done, and that they have now placed it beyond doubt, that as long as they continue in office here, the very orders and just efforts of Government itself to remove evils, will only be evaded or nullified, and therefore that, as public officers of Govt, the Resident and Dewan have deserved their own condemnation.

I record my most respectful and heartfelt thanks to your Lordship's Government for having opened the way for the exposition of the truth, and my full conviction that it will not again be closed until the channel of justice, now utterly choked up in Travancore, will flow with a full and clear stream diffusing happiness to thousands, and making the heart of many a widow and orphan who now sigh in helpless misery, to rejoice, and many a relieved sufferer to hail your Lordship's Govt. as their deliverers -

9. Petition para 6. "A notoriously corrupt and cruel Dewan." para 7. "Your Petitioner has used strong language; but not as he trusts, stronger than he shall be able to prove, is justified by the state of affairs in Travancore."

It occurs to me as remarkable that while so much space is occupied in the Resident's and Dewan's letters in efforts to bring odium on me, they are silent as to such serious public charges as the one now under notice. It is not my intention thus to allow it to pass in silence.

(1st) In proof of this charge I beg to refer to the fact that the Dewan has been repeatedly and particularly charged

with the grossest corruption and cruelty in the public Newspapers; that instances have pointed out, and minutely detailed; yet no denial or explanation has been attempted; on the contrary the manner in which these charges have been reiterated and supported, has produced that belief in them which justifies any one in asserting that the Dewan is notoriously corrupt and cruel.

(2nd) I more particularly refer to the Madras Athenaeum of Oct. 31st 1854, Jan. 2^d 1855, and Jan. 27th 1855.

In these numbers the gravest charges of torture are brought forward in a palpable manner, and easy to be verified; especially in the official documents there printed, every particular is adduced which is necessary, on the one hand, to expose the falsity of the charges; or on the other to produce full conviction.

If the charges were false, and the documents thus produced not genuine; the very fact of the official form being ascribed to them, would make it far more easy to disprove them. But if the documents are genuine, the escape from conviction on the charges is impossible. The continued silence therefore of the accused Dewan under these circumstances, if not equivalent to a confession of guilt, is certainly a justification of the assertion, that (as long as he allows himself to lie under these public charges thus made, he is notoriously corrupt and cruel.

(3rd) Further in justification of this assertion I beg to refer to the letter of the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse (app. page 9 & 13) and to that of the Rev. Mr. Baylis, more particularly where he gives an extract of the late Rev. C. C. Litch's to the Resident (appendix page 3).

"A Prime Minister whose private interests are promoted by a burking cases of appeal against the injustice practised by his own creatures." and the testimony of the church missionaries: and to the exposures of the Dewan's denial of justice, support of oppressions, perversion of facts and dates, which I have made in this reply.

(4th) Still more close proof of the truth of that assertion is to be found in the character of the man whom the Dewan appoints and maintains in office, contrary to the Proclamation of 1829 which provides in para 6. "If any act of cruelty

be proved against the Dikar servants they will be punished and be considered unworthy of future employment or confidence."

The Police Amadar Nekt Kundan is shown in the letters of the Dewan and Resident in the Athenium of Oct. 31st 1854, to have barbarously tortured Thanooren; and independent of that publication, it is a fact that that tortured man was allowed to lie in his mangled and almost paralyzing state, from the effects of the savage penalties inflicted by Nekt Kundan, until the Circuit judges, Mr. Holkoff, found him, and brought his case to light. The torture was proved, and the correspondence of the Dewan and Resident upon it is quite characteristic of them. The Resident writes a stringent letter calling on the Dewan to examine and report. The Dewan cannot deny the fact of torture having been committed; but he hints at doubts and extenuates. The Resident in reply expresses his dissatisfaction at the Dewan's report, his displeasure at Nekt Kundan's being employed; shows that he is aware that in "repeated instances," this man has "invariably" used torture; adds that these "unnecessary" severities must be altogether put a stop to. But admits, notwithstanding all this, that the torturer has done good service to the Dikar, and leaves it with the Dewan to continue to employ him.

The retention of a man in Dikar employ who has been guilty of so many cruelties and murders as Nekt Kundan, and the employment of him for the purpose of torture, proves the Dewan to be corrupt and cruel.

5. The united petition of July last gives (in app. C) the names of some culprits who were appointed to important offices by the Dewan. For instance:

1. Setchumana Dow was tried for connection with a murder case and sentenced to be fined.
2. Kristna Pillay was tried and convicted for hushing up a murder case.
3. Soondha Dyan was proved to have been concerned in a murder case.
4. Rajaopal Dyan similarly convicted.
5. Hash Dyan twice tried by Magistrate, and pronounced to be unfit for the public service.
6. Matturan Pillay dismissed for bribery and other crimes.
7. Kuttipillay was removed from Criminal, the Resident writing to the Res. Mr. Leitch, "The Dewan was aware of his corrupt practices, and the Zabildar was

about to have been dismissed when your other complaint arrived. It is I hope not likely therefore that this man will be employed at all." (Appendix page 6)

But all these seven convicted culprits being reappointed by the Dewan as Zabildars, are living witnesses that he is a corrupt and cruel Dewan.

Others by being promoted to higher appointments, notwithstanding their known criminality, afford a still more emphatic testimony. Mattura Nayagam was convicted of such dishonesty that he was declared to be ineligible to any office of responsibility; but he is now only second to the Accountant General. Shavari perumal has been convicted of many crimes and acts of dishonesty, and was declared by the Resident to be unfit for even an inferior appointment. But the Dewan has rewarded his dishonesty by making him Accountant General. Ramon Pillay has been guilty of embezzling the public property; of causing immense loss in the Tobacco contracts; of receiving bribes to screen a robbery of a diamond; and of torturing in the case of a robbery, and has been sentenced by the Appeal Court to be unfit for the Public Service. But the Dewan has made him Deputy District Officer.

Many more, and no one doubts, the inducements which led the Dewan to make these appointments; But the character of these men is sufficient to prove that the Dewan who gathers such culprits around him in the most important offices, is in the highest degree corrupt and cruel. I stated in my petition, it is by supporting such men in office that the Dewan propagates injustice.

The following also are proofs of the same sort. The making of additional appointments involving great expense, when the revenue was already embarrassed. The mode of entering into contracts for Tobacco, a conducting the Salt, Tobacco, and Customs, department causing great loss to the Dikar and gain to individuals. If Government will demand the accounts and make enquiry, the corruption will be discovered. (c) Frauds and misapplication of funds and provisions at the Cottapuzhah.

(d) The encouragement of excessive expense in certain ceremonies from which large presents and profit are obtained.

(e) The presents which are received at the making of appointments, and the changing of stations; and those obtained at all grand marriage occasions celebrated after the Dewan's visit to Madras.

(f) In the lawsuit of Singara Veloo Moodaliah the delays and obstructions to investigation; the transfer of the Government bond; the correspondence on the case between the Resident, Dewan, and the Appeal Court &c. The fact of the Defendant being convicted of suborning false witnesses who perjured themselves; yet being screened from justice, and abetted in his cause.

(g) The nonpayment of money due to people for pepper salt, and supplies for the Maramut department.

(h) The constant and great arrears of pay due to the sirkar servants. These greatly corrupt the public service, and are at the same time made, at source of private emolument. The sirkar servants being often in so much distress, that to obtain a temporary relief they submit to a deduction on the revenue, or even accept a small portion of the arrears, on the condition that they give a receipt for a greater portion. Be it remembered that the Dewan's brother-in-law is Treasury Gomastah, and his brother, Mint Sherishtadar.

(i) Discrepancies between the Treasury accounts in the Bazaar, and in the Districts; between those furnished to Government, and those really kept by the sirkar. False entries of revenues, as though collected, and the exchequer thereby made to present a favorable appearance, although such sums still remain uncollected. False statements of large sums being in the Treasury, when those sums were not there.

(k) Collecting from the people by the employment of torture, as Choomadala Chelavoo Mithem; and not entering the receipts in the accounts.

(l) Neglect of various obvious means of improving the revenue, and general state of the country; but allowing the effects of that neglect to become the means of profit to individuals. For instance lands returned

as waste for want of irrigation, and the tax remitted; but individuals allowed to cultivate them.

(m) The corruption abounding in these respects, directly by Government, I undertake to assure them, that it will be fully proved, and that my language has not been too strong, or even strong enough to suggest the whole. And beyond all, that the minutes sent by Government on several matters have been evaded, and deceptive returns made to them.

(n) One instance of the obstacles which the Resident sometimes throws into the course of investigations, and the opportunity he allows for the success of corrupt ways, will be seen in the case of Bhagbhoy Naick.

(o) The cruelty of the Dewan is notorious, and can be proved by his not only employing others to torture; but by having it inflicted himself. Many cases will be discovered in which not only Metakundam, the stated and professional torturer to the Dewan, but others also have been thus employed.

(p) A man who was imprisoned along with Thanooan, before mentioned, and who died from the effects of torture and neglect; is said to be still in confinement, and the case unsettled; or he is only very lately released on bail.

(q) Many persons are thrown into prison and subjected to great distress, at the arbitrary word of the Dewan; and retained for long periods without their cases being brought to trial, and justice and regulations demanded.

(r) Jacob and others in an Altoppie case were barbarously tortured about five years ago by Ramonpillay whom the Dewan has promoted to the office of Deputy Baksheer, and their case not yet settled.

(s) By a decree of the Appeal Court published in the Athanem 2^d Jan'y 1855, it is proved, by sufficient witnesses, that in the case there quoted, the 1st defendant was tortured by a Gomastah under the Dewan; and that the 2^d Defendant was tortured by the Dewan himself. and that they were thus compelled to sign a confession; and that the attesting witnesses knew nothing of that which they were obliged to sign; and thus that the Dewan caused fabricated testimony to be added to a confession extracted by torture.

In a case in which there were more than 30 Defendants at Oulpanabaparam, about three years ago, Marowathoor Shiven Eneedy and others were severely tortured by the Dewan; and the marks seen on their persons before the Criminal Court. This case has been pending ever since, and is not yet settled.

(8th) The Resident is well cognizant of this constant and prevailing corruption and cruelty; and though he may write his disapproval of it, he actually allows it to go on, at the will and pleasure of this Dewan.

(9th) Above every other case I respectfully and particularly solicit the closest attention to the case so well known as the Eddapulla case, and to the following questions regarding the facts connected with it. The assault was committed 16th Sept. 1852. The case called before the Magistrate in Nov. 1852. Therefore from that time he, the Dewan, is answerable for the management of it, and for the delay and irregularities connected with it. The assault arose out of previous quarrels between the two Rajahs of Eddapully, and enquiries on the following particulars will bring out the truth.

1. Did not Elayadom before he was killed inform the Dewan that the Vatalah Rajah had resolved to kill him?

2. Did not the Dewan after the murder was reported to him, send orders to the District Police, not to confine, or give trouble to any one in the service of the Vatalah Rajah; even though the charges of murder were pressed against them?

3. Did not the facilities to the murderers to escape thus originate with the Dewan and not with the Laps Dewar?

4. The reasons for the Dewan subsequently changing his conduct and labouring to obtain grounds for conviction.

5. Why the confessions of the prisoners made before the Dewan and Venkatarangiah were not found to be valid as evidence?

6. The treatment to which these two subjected the prisoners.

7. The manner in which they had the signatures of attesting witnesses attacked.

8. The circumstances of the death of two of the prisoners, and the concealment of their bodies, and refusal to give them up to their own relations?

9. The false reports the Dewan gave as to their death, and as to the treatment of others.

10. The means presented to the Resident to show that these were false, yet his not doing so?

11. Did not the Appeal Court report the torture to the Resident; and he instead of enquiring further into it, expressed his displeasure and replied so as to weaken their report, to favor the Dewan.

12. Did the reasons assigned by the Dewan for calling the case before him agree with his former conduct?

13. Were they justified by his subsequent conduct of the case?

14. To what did the Resident attribute the delay in the case?

15. What was the real cause of the delay?

16. Did not the Resident detain an endorsement from Government from 1853 April till Oct.?

17. What did the Appeal Court report to the Resident about the delay, and at what date?

18. How many applications were made by the Court to the Dewan to produce the witnesses and others necessary to carry on the case?

19. How many witnesses he produced in reply to each application?

20. How many months delay thus caused?

21. Did not the Appeal Court at first approve of the release of the prisoners on bail?

22. And did not the Resident show vexation at this, and after his requiring further explanation, did not the Appeal Court still more clearly confirm their approval?

23. Do the latter reports of that Court show the same view if not the reason of the change?

24. Are there no other diversities apparent in the reports of that Court?

25. Did not the Resident strive hard to have the case tried by the Judge who, when he was Sherishtadar, was an accomplice with the Dewan in the torture.

26. And did not the Resident carry his favor to the Dewan so far as to try to arrange this even out of the order of Circuit.

27. The cause of the Resident consenting to another arrangement.

28. Note the promotion of Venkatarangiah at that juncture.

29. Are there ^{no} discrepancies between the facts of the case, and the report made by the Resident to Government?

30) The date of the decree, does it show the dissent of the 3^d Judge who was the torturer of the prisoners, and does it omit the mention of irregularities and delays &c. noticed in former reports on the case as attributable to the Dewan?

31) It is necessary to call for all the reports - correspondence between Rajah, Resident, Dewan, Appeal Court, and other ~~extants~~ ^{extrajudicial} Courts, and orders &c. and then only the full truth will be known, ^{extrajudicially given} as to mistakes by partial - views -

(10th) I will undertake to say that were there nothing more than the facts which a full knowledge of this case, from beginning to end, will present; the most serious of the charges, and the strongest language which I have used, will be more than justified. I will even go so far as to maintain that all the statements in my petition to Government of Feb. last, concerning the corruption and cruelty of the Dewan; the hopelessness of any plaint for justice being heard here, when the interests of him, or of his protégés is affected; and the manner in which the Resident supports him, although he knows his corrupt ways; and the ~~statements~~ ^{charges} which he fully justified and substantiated by the revelations which a thorough enquiry into this case, conducted by Commissioners appointed by Government will produce.

(11th) In addition to all this, and most emphatically, I report with all respect before Government, that the same case will prove that the Dewan, and Venkataramanayya are guilty of the murder by torture of two of the prisoners; and that they deserve to be particularly brought to trial on that separate charge.

Let Government only persevere this case to the conviction of the guilty, and Travancore will be delivered.

10. The only expression of mine remaining to be justified is that in Petition para 6.

"Decree His Highness the Rajah".

My reason for saying so was that I knew the oppressions, persecutions, and corruptions of which I complained, to be decidedly at variance with the letter of His Highness, to me, a copy of which accompanied my petition; and with the Proclamation of 1829; and with the constantly expressed policy of the Travancore Government.

(22) Whether the creatures of the Dewan on the one hand, and favorites about the Palace on the other, combine in a kind of mutual accommodation, to carry on their corrupt practices undisturbed; and to share as they can, in the profits, and thus destroy the country by that unobtrusive but of corruption which carries away all good. I leave to be determined by an impartial examination. But however that may be, my charges are proved.

(23) As to the direct and proper management of the country it is notorious, and if Government institute an enquiry it will be fully proved, that His Highness has never been allowed to exercise the authority due to him as Rajah. The position into which the Resident obtruded his own man; the Dewan, notwithstanding the strong repugnance of His Highness the late Rajah, is proved by a letter of His Highness to the Marquis of Lansdowne; which having been freely known here for some years, I venture to append a copy (app. page 79). ~~the following~~ ^{the following} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Dewan~~ ^{Dewan} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~Rajah~~ ^{Rajah} ~~known~~ ^{known} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~a~~ ^a ~~far~~ ^{far} ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~established~~ ^{established} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~Rajah~~ ^{Rajah} ~~known~~ ^{known} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~a~~ ^a ~~far~~ ^{far} ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~established~~ ^{established} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~Rajah~~ ^{Rajah} ~~known~~ ^{known} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~a~~ ^a ~~far~~ ^{far} ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~established~~ ^{established} ~~and~~ 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the injustice, corruption, and cruelty which licentiously
abound.

11. In this reply I have advanced nothing of the truth of
which I have not at least a moral conviction; and for a
great portion of my assertions, I know that there is demon-
strative evidence. My statements have been made,
not as those of the Resident and I saw, in the manner
of countercharges calculated to divert from those already
advanced, and unknown to the parties charged.

But moved at first by the necessity to which I was
reduced by the denial of common justice; I sought the op-
portunity, and have followed it out straight forward, and
consistently. And I have ventured so far into these matters
on the principle, that extraordinary occasions demanded extra-
ordinary action; and that where matters are so thoroughly
bad, some one must throw himself into the gulf.

12. ~~I have made charges~~ I am aware, of the utmost
seriousness against public men, but I have acted through-
out with the conviction that I am accountable to God and
to man. And I am now able to say that where the
assertions of the other parties and mine have been brought
to the test, the unsoundness of theirs has been proved.
And no longer can any more denial of their guilt, or
any evasion be allowable.

I appeal to facts, and records, and documents; and
most respectfully intreat Government itself to institute
the closest and fullest investigation into the whole; for the
orders and minutes sent by Government; for the purpose
of correcting evils, to the authorities here, are only added,
and time gained for the continuance of the present state of
things; while every month greatly increases the ruin of
the country, and the misery of numerous sufferers.

13. The authorities here, as Public characters, and
officers of Government, cannot suffer themselves to lie
under charges so directly made, and so well supported.

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and I entertain the fullest confidence, that your
Lordship's Government will now follow up the
opportunity which they so generously gave me of
proving my former charges, by appointing a general
enquiry by Commission, for which our united petition
prayed, and for which, I have in this reply shown
such strong reasons. And I thus commit the whole
to the just consideration of your

Lordship in Council.

I am
My Lord
with the greatest respect
Your Lordship's most humble servant.
John C. C.
Missionary. LMS.

Travancore
28th Dec. 1855-

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അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി സാക്ഷ്യം

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

പട്ടിണി 3 കുടുംബങ്ങൾക്ക് ഭക്ഷണ പദ്ധതി
 മുഖേന കിട്ടിയ പണം കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്ത
 കൈമാറ്റ പട്ടിക
 പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ളവർക്ക്
 പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ളവർക്ക്
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கூறுகூறியதன் கெடல்
 படுகூறல் கூறுகூறியதன்
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 கூறுகூறியதன் கெடல்

[illegible]

கவலகி அன்பு விசயமிகு. +

2021年11月23日 星期三

1. பின்வருமாறு உள்ள பத்திரிகைகளில் எந்தவொரு பத்திரிகைகளில்
 2. பின்வருமாறு உள்ள பத்திரிகைகளில் எந்தவொரு பத்திரிகைகளில்
 3. பின்வருமாறு உள்ள பத்திரிகைகளில் எந்தவொரு பத்திரிகைகளில்
 4. பின்வருமாறு உள்ள பத்திரிகைகளில் எந்தவொரு பத்திரிகைகளில்
 5. பின்வருமாறு உள்ள பத்திரிகைகளில் எந்தவொரு பத்திரிகைகளில்
 6. பின்வருமாறு உள்ள பத்திரிகைகளில் எந்தவொரு பத்திரிகைகளில்
 7. பின்வருமாறு உள்ள பத்திரிகைகளில் எந்தவொரு பத்திரிகைகளில்
 8. பின்வருமாறு உள்ள பத்திரிகைகளில் எந்தவொரு பத்திரிகைகளில்
 9. பின்வருமாறு உள்ள பத்திரிகைகளில் எந்தவொரு பத்திரிகைகளில்
 10. பின்வருமாறு உள்ள பத்திரிகைகளில் எந்தவொரு பத்திரிகைகளில்

சென்னை, 15.05.2019

1. கருத்து

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. பொதுமக்கள் - பொதுமக்கள் அனைவரும் இவ்விதமாக செயல்படுவது அவசியம்.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

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[Signature]

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This image shows a vertical strip of a document, likely a page from a notebook or a ledger. It contains a series of handwritten marks, including circles, lines, and symbols, which appear to be a list or a sequence of events. The marks are arranged vertically and are somewhat stylized, suggesting they were written quickly or in a shorthand manner. The marks include various symbols, some resembling letters or numbers, and others that are more abstract or pictorial. The overall appearance is that of a rough draft or a preliminary record.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

പ്രദേശിക പുരസ്കാരത്തിന് ഇതിനകത്തു വെച്ചുകൊണ്ട്

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[illegible]

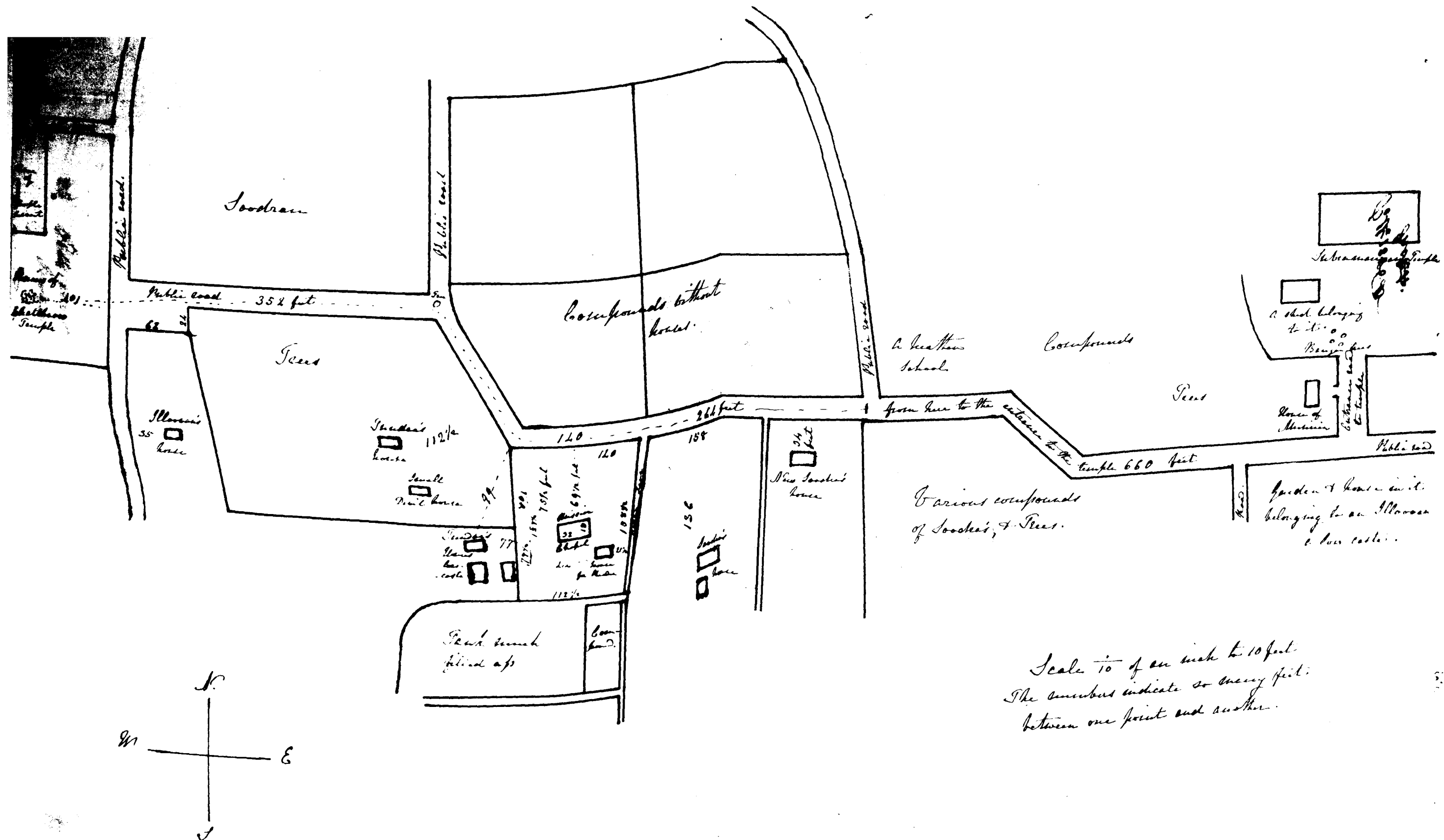
०६, ३, १० ६ ॥

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உருபு வரவு.

[illegible][illegible]

11/10/00
J. H. H. H.



Scale $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch to 10 feet.
The numbers indicate so many feet
between one point and another.

had inform Mr Fox
that the whole matter
is now before the
Sup. Court.

Let send brief
the add cases as
refer to individual grievances
of groups or those in
the Mr Fox is directly inter-
ested for the present.
Drawn to report on the
the President & also those
wh the late Dr. Jones
the question
May 1890

from the minutes

Man of Mission Chapel
at Hudson
Stamford.

John Cox
Ministry, N.Y.
Dec. 1855 -

on promised reform
but we are stated
to be still unchecked
has also sent a
copy to the Govt.
letter & ask with
ref to former ~~copy~~
and the same subject
it is meant to stop
any notice of the
2/9/58 M

N^o 122

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
dated 20 September/58.

Read again the following
papers.

From the Rev^d Mr. Cox dated
12th February 1858.

Extract from the Minutes
of Consultation d/27th March
1855, No. 126.

From Resident of Travancore
dated 8th May 1855

Extract from the Minutes
of Consultation d/2nd June 1855.
7125

From Resident of Travancore
dated 3rd July 1855. No. 127

Extract from the Minutes
of Consultation d/27th July
1855. No. 128

From the Rev^d Mr. Cox dated
26th December 1855.

Extract from the Minutes
of

of Consultation dated 8th
March 1856.

From Resident of Travancore
dated 27th Sept^r 1856 ^{11th 56}

(Despatch from the Hon^{ble}
the Court of Directors dated
30th April 1856 paras 33 to 36.

Letter to the Government
of India dated 16th Aug^r 1856 ^{11th 56}

Letter to Govt of India
dated 23rd February 1857 ^{11th 57}

Letter to Government of In-
dia with petition from Na-
tive Christians d/13th May 1857 ^{11th 57}

Letter to Government of
India dated 6th February 1858 ^{11th 58}

Recd letter from the Reverend
Mr. Cox.

1. Bare enter 9th Feb^r 1857

Under date the 12th February
1855 the Rev^d Mr. Cox, a Mis-
sionary in Travancore,
forwarded to Government

a letter containing strong
representations relative to
the abuses and oppression
stated to be practiced in
the Travancore State and
to be abetted and countenanced
by the Dewan ^{Kristygo} ~~the~~
Now.

2. This letter was forward-
ed in Extract Minv. Coun-
d/27th March 1855 to the Re-
sident for report on the
allegations contained in it.

3. General Cullen furnish-
ed a preliminary report
under date the 8th May
and a more detailed re-
port on the 3rd July.

4. These papers were for-
warded to the Hon^{ble} the
Court of Directors with a
general letter of the 24th
December 1855.

The

5. The Resident's report was referred to Mr. Cox on the 27th July 1855 for any further remarks that he might have to make. That gentleman on the 26th December 1855 furnished a very long rejoinder with appendix. These papers were forwarded to General Cullen on the 8th March 1856 who replied to them on the 27th September 1856.

6. The Government have since received a further address from Mr. Cox under date the 9th February 1857 to the same purport as his preceding communications.

7. Intermediately how-

- ever

70th June/56

From Secy to the Govt of India
with the Governor General
21/12th October 1855.

- ever between the reference to the Resident above noted the 8th March 1856 and his reply of the 27th September 1856. The Govt. had received from the Double the Court of Directors their Despatch in the Political Department of the 30th April 1856, No. 3, in paras 33 to 36 of which they directed that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the condition of the Travancore State.

8. In the year 1855 the late Governor General had, in reply to a letter from the Madras Govt. forwarding a joint petition from certain missionaries of Travancore - of whom Mr. Coy was one - and express-
- ing

ing their opinion that in-
-vestigation of some sort
into the alleged evils and
abuses in that State was
imperative. answered
that altho' a certain right
of interference in Travanc-
-ore was given by Treaty
to the Governor General,
yet it could only be exer-
-cised when there appear-
-ed reason to apprehend
a failure of the funds which
the Rajah was bound to
contribute annually to
the British Treasury, and
that as ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~ordinary~~ contingency
was then to be feared, the
Governor General in Council
had no right to interfere
in the affairs of Travancore
by commission of enquiry
or otherwise. The Madras

Government

3 of 1856.

160
Government consequently in
receipt from the Honble Court
of the Despatch above alluded
to brought it to the notice
of the Supreme Government
on the 15th August 1856 and
solicited their instructions.
The application to the Govt
of India was repeated on
the 23rd February 1857 - the
13th May of that year and
on the 6th February 1858, but
the Government have not
been favored with any re-
-ply. The Honble the Court of
Directors to whom these appli-
-cations have been reported
intimate in their (Despatch)
3rd March last, Political (De-
-partment No 4 of 1858 para 24
that they wait for the opini-
-on of the Govt of India on
the proposal for further
enquiry. as the explanation

on a certain alleged case of
torture that had been for-
warded by General Cullen
resting mainly on the asser-
tion of the person chiefly
criminated the Dewan
could not be regarded as
satisfactory.

9. On the 26th Nov. 1857
~~Row~~ ^{Kristno} Row the Dewan of
Travancore died.

10. No final orders have
yet been passed on the
letters from Mr. Cox and the
Resident, nor on Mr. Cox's let-
ter of the 9th Feb. 1857. The
consideration of those pa-
pers has been delayed
pending the receipt of
the reply which the Govt.
were expecting to the refer-
ences made by them to
the Govt. of India. Subse-
quently

quently the Dewan has in-
died and as much of Mr.
Cox's Memorials is directed
against him, their investi-
gation has so far become
unnecessary. Nor as regards
the remainder are the Govt.
in a condition to give
any orders until they are
apprized whether the en-
quiry ordered by the
Honble Court will or will
not be carried out. For
the present therefore these
papers must lie over. It is
satisfactory, however, to
note that since the ap-
pointment of the present
Acting Dewan Madana
Row, the petitions from Tra-
vancore have much abat-
ed both in number and

Contd.

ture - affording good grounds
to hope that the adminis-
tration of the Trans-
-core State is by his exer-
-tions being placed on
an improved footing.

Y^{rs}
A

45th 10th mo 21 1842
Political 1858 Sept 9c

Feb 22

Sheet 1111 of 1111

of 100 sheets of 1111

Official Office of the
of 1855
Jan 19
of 1855
of 1855

With reference to
further representation from
the Board of the Com. Bureau
-com, you are not
of the, others, etc.
the system of
Communities as directed
by the Home Govt. is
thoroughly successful
by the service of
Bureau of the Bureau
and the Bureau in
which the Bureau

administer the affairs
of the Bureau

1855