

1. Number of pages.
2. Date of receipt.
3. Initials of Receiver.

M.B.O. 1-22,400-22-11-30.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1050	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated	26-8	1867

Not to be folded or roughly handled

11

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
26th August 1867.

No. 199. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department, dated 16th August 1867, No. 1331.

Communicating report of the Advocate }
General on the case of one Somoo } (Vide Proceedings, Judicial Department,
Chetty, Cash-keeper in the Post Office, } dated 16th August 1867, Nos. 180 &
who was tried at the late Sessions of } 181).
the High Court, on a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust.

No. 200. ORDER THEREON, 26th August 1867, No. 1050.

Communicated to the Postmaster General, with reference to paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Acting Advocate General's letter.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Postmaster General.

Ed. J. Tulloch.

13

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
16th August 1867.

No. 180. Read the following letter from the Acting Advocate General, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 8th August 1867.

I have the honor to communicate the result of three cases in which I prosecuted on behalf of Government at the Criminal Sessions which have just terminated.

2. The first was the case of Chengalroyadoo, who was charged with the murder of his master Uckooloo Chetty, on the night of the 14th May. Uckooloo Chetty was a merchant who lived in Pareamattoo, but had a shop in another part of the town. On the night of the 14th, he was last seen alive by his two Goomastahs, Veerasawmy and Nagappa; the former got leave of absence from him that night, and went up country next morning. Uckooloo did not come to his shop on the 15th or 16th, and, on the afternoon of the 16th, the Police received information of the circumstance from Nagappa, and broke into the house. The body of Uckooloo Chetty, already in part decomposed, was found lying on the ground. The bones of the face were crushed, while a heavy rice-beater, which lay in fragments on the floor, suggested the weapon which had been employed. An iron hinge was forced down the throat, and a rope was tightly strained round the neck. Property of considerable value which he was known to have had with him was missing. The prisoner, his cook, had disappeared.

3. Veerasawmy received information on the 16th that his master was not to be found. On the 17th, he arrived in Madras, and gave the Police information of the place where Chengalroyadoo would probably be heard of. Accordingly, he was discovered, shortly after, in a village of the Chittoor District, with a considerable amount of the murdered man's property in his possession. On arrest he admitted himself to be the murderer, as sworn to by the Mofussil Policemen. On the investigation before the Magistrate, he qualified this statement, admitting that he was present, but alleging that he was an unwilling spectator, deterred by threats from interfering to prevent the crime; that the real murderers were Veerasawmy and Nagappa; and that they had given him the property which was found in his possession.

4. The Jury unhesitatingly convicted him, and he was sentenced to death. I see no reason to suppose that either Veerasawmy or Nagappa were implicated in the matter. They were arrested on his information, and detained in custody for some time, but released in consequence of the absence of anything to corroborate the statements of Chengalroyadoo. The Police are still examining into the case of a man named Permal, whom he alleged to have been also present on the same occasion.

5. The second was that of Somoo Chetty, late Cashier of the Post Office. He was charged with Criminal Breach of Trust, ranging under the following heads:—1st, that he had misappropriated Post Office collections amounting to Rupees 2556-15-9; secondly, that he had taken for his own use Rupees 2898, which he had drawn to pay the mail contractors; and, thirdly, that he had made away with a Government Treasury Note for Rupees 1000, which had been deposited as security for a contract by one Gopalakistnamah.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
16th August 1867.

6. As regards the first head, the prisoner's Cash Book, written by himself, stated that he had remitted to the Bank the sums named in the margin. But the Treasury Remittance Book, or Bank Pass Book, which was also written by himself and kept in his custody, showed that he never had remitted any such sums, and it was admitted, that the money never had reached the Bank.

	RS.	A.	P.
14th March...	692	2	7
29th "...	595	9	5
April ...	596	6	3
13th May ...	672	13	6
Total...	2,556	15	9

As to the second head it was proved and admitted that he had, on the 1st June, cashed bills for the amounts named in the margin, which he ought at once to have paid over to the mail contractors; that, up to the 7th June, when the frauds

	RS.
Indian Carrying Company...	550
Taylor & Co. ...	2348
	2898

were discovered, he had neither paid them, nor credited the amounts in his Cash Book, and that the Post Office had to pay the bills over again at the end of the month. When questioned about these bills on the 7th June, he first said that he had not drawn the amounts, and then said that he had been robbed of the entire sum in the Bank. The latter was his defence at the trial, but, inasmuch as he had never complained of being robbed till he was himself taxed with embezzlement, the excuse was not very satisfactory. The only evidence on the third head was that the Government Promissory Note had been given to him for payment, and was not in it when it was examined on the 7th June. But it was admitted that Mr. Garrett had a key, which might have been used to open the chest in the prisoner's absence, and it was not conclusively proved that the prisoner had any key; consequently, this part of the case was not strong.

7. The Jury acquitted him as to the third charge, and found him guilty on the other two. He was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, a fine of Rupees 1000, and, in default of payment, to two years' further rigorous imprisonment.

8. The third case was a charge against one Bauboo, a tailor in the Clothing Board, for stealing cloth, and Meer Cossim Ally for receiving it, knowing it to have been stolen. Bauboo pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. There seemed to me to be no substantial evidence of guilty knowledge against the 2nd prisoner, upon which he could have been convicted. I, therefore, did not press the charge against him, and he was acquitted.

No. 181.

ORDER THEREON, 16th August 1867, No. 1331.

Paragraphs 5 to 7 of the foregoing letter will be communicated to the Public Department, and paragraph 8 to the Military Department.
 (True Extract).

Wm. H. Ellis
 Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Public Department.

„ Military do.

Ed. J. H. Burns,

DEPT.

1885. 26 Aug.

Proceedings of Government in the
Department.

No. 135

186.

No. 777

Learning reports of the making
found on the case of Mrs.
Somers & the Rev. Dr. H. H. H.
in the New York office.
I have been at the office and
learned of the Rev. Dr. H. H. H.
in a change of the same.
I have been at the office and

The Philadelphia General Assembly

2000-01-30

Pharmaceutical Society, with advice
to. Hospital No 507 of the Academy
General Secretary of the

26 Aug. 1869, No. 1030. Communicated to the

199-200