

Vol 4
1
RECORDS

OF

PRINCIPAL PAPERS

IN THE

TRIALS HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE
SALEM RIOTS OF 1882.

IN THE

MAGISTERIAL AND SESSIONS
COURTS

SALEM

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES OF RESULTS OF TRIALS
AND SUBSEQUENT APPEALS.

SALEM:

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1883

NOTE.—The following papers, originally printed for current use by order of the different courts original and appellate, are now on the conclusion of the appeals recorded in pamphlet form, statistical tables (including High Court results) being added. The High Court Judgments are printed separately by the High Court.

Salem, March 1883.

2

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

3

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF SALEM,

C. D. MACLEANE, Esq.,

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 2 OF 1882.

ORDER, dated 30th August 1882, No. 1.

Having strong reasons for suspecting that the undermentioned persons were engaged in the conspiracy which led to the riots of the 16th Instant in Salem and Shevapett and that some of them actually took part in those riots, the District Magistrate, under section 142 Criminal Procedure Code, takes cognizance of the case and issues warrants for their arrest under Sections 302, 109, 392, 436, 148 and 324 Indian Penal Code.

1. Soondrum Chetty, Merchant, and Darmakarta of Mariamman Covil, Shevapett.
2. Soobráya Mudelly, District Munsiff's Court Vakil, Salem.
3. Venkatáchellum Mudelly, District Works Overseer, Salem Taluq.
4. Rungasáwmy Chetty, Village Munsiff of Salem.
5. Mánikam Mudelly, Native Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, Shevapett.
6. Coomarasawmy Iyen, Accountant in the Collector's Office.
7. Morári Ramasawmy Chetty, Merchant, Weaver, and brother of Vardiah Chetty, Salem.
8. Gopalsawmy Mudelly, Village Munsiff of Shevapett.
9. Kondia Chetty, son of Morari Ramasawmy Chetty.
10. Morári Vardiah Chetty, Merchant and Head man of Weavers, Salem.
11. Pennádam Venkatrámah Chetty, Merchant, Weaver, and Municipal Commissioner, Salem.
12. Kandappa Mudali, Village Munsiff of Alagapuram.

BAIL ORDER, dated 30th August 1882, No. 5.

Read petition dated this day, presented by Mr. Pritchard, Counsel for the accused Subraya Mudali, requesting his release on bail.

As there appear reasonable grounds for believing that accused is guilty of the offences specified in warrant, bail is refused. (Signed).

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT, dated 31st August, No. 7.

Under Section 172, Criminal Procedure Code warrant is issued to the address of the Town Magistrate of Salem, directing the attachment of all the property excepting lands paying Revenue to Government belonging to Sundram Chetty.

TAKEEDS, dated 31st August 1882, Nos. 8 and 9.

Takeeds are issued ordering the Tahsildars of Salem and Namakal to attach the lands belonging to Sundram Chetty, and report having done so.

BAIL ORDER, dated 1st September 1882, No. 10.

On petition dated 31st August 1882, presented by Mr. W. Grant, Counsel on behalf of the accused in this case, order is passed stating that as there appears reasonable grounds for believing that accused was guilty of the offences specified, bail is refused.

BAIL ORDER, dated 5th September 1882, No. 15.

Read petition dated this day presented by Mr. Pritchard, Counsel for Subraya Mudali and 8 other accused requesting their release on bail on the ground that since the proceedings of the 30th August 1882 no further information has been laid against them.

The District Magistrate does not consider it necessary to release the prisoners on bail.
(Signed.)

HIGH COURT REVISION, dated 8th September 1882.

On application for bail in this case, the Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kernan presiding, judgement was given by the High Court refusing bail.

BAIL ORDER, dated 9th September 1882, No. 25.

On petition dated this day presented by Mr. Pritchard Counsel for the accused requesting their release on bail on the ground that there is no reliable evidence against them nor any reasonable cause for detaining them in custody, orders are passed refusing bail.

BAIL ORDER, dated 13th September 1882, No. 31

On petition dated this day, presented by Mr. Pritchard Counsel for accused, requesting their release on bail, orders are passed refusing bail.

PROCLAMATION, dated 14th September 1882, No. 33.

Under Section 171 Criminal Procedure Code proclamation is issued calling upon Ramasawmy Chetty to appear within 30 days from this date.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT, dated 14th September 1882, No. 34.

Under Section 172 Criminal Procedure Code Warrant is issued ordering the attachment of the property belonging to Morari Ramasawmy Chetty.

TAKEED, dated 14th September 1882, No. 35.

Takeed is issued ordering the Tahsildar of Salem to attach the lands of Ramasawmy Chetty under Section 172 Criminal Procedure Code.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT, dated 16th September 1882, No. 38.

Under Section 172 Criminal Procedure Code warrant is issued to the Tahsildar of Salem, for the attachment of lands situated in Salem Mittah, and held by Sundram Chetty.

NOTICE, dated 16th September 1882, No. 39.

Notice is issued informing the public that the lands last named held on Puttah by Sundram Chetty have been attached, and that rents should be paid by the occupants to the Tahsildar and not to Sundram Chetty or others.

TAKEED, dated 16th September 1882, No. 40.

Takeed is issued to the Tahsildar of Salem directing him to have the lands held by Sundram Chetty in Periyeri village attached, and to receive the rents from the occupants.

EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED, dated 17th September 1882, No. 43.

Morari Ramasawmy Chetti having appeared, is examined as follows:—

Q. Where have you been the last few days?

A. For the last 20 days in my village, Agrapharam Nattaimangalum, 11 miles from this. I have been looking after my cultivation, living in the house of Muttu Odayan. He has been there part of the time. I took my servant Vencatachellapathy with me. He is now in his house in Salem, the next street to our street.

Q. Who saw you when you arrived in the Village 20 days ago?

A. The Munsiff and Monegar, Muttu Odayan, have seen me every day since. I was looking after my field work and coming home in the evening. I have many lands, and am often changing the place of my work.

Q. When did you hear there was a warrant against you?

A. Three days ago.

Q. When did you hear of the arrest of your relatives, who were arrested 17 days ago?

A. Only 3 days ago. I was sick. Therefore no body told me. I came to Salem yesterday. My servant told me that the warrant was out against me, the day before yesterday. (Signed.)

ORDER, dated 21st September 1882, No. 51.

Since the last remand given in this case (No. 28) accused No. 7 Morari Ramasami Chetti and No. 1 Shevapett Sundram Chetti have been arrested, and under section 44 Criminal Procedure Code the case is hereby made over to the Special Magistrate for enquiry. The accused will be produced before the Special Magistrate this day. Copies of Nos. 1 and 43 will be sent with this order. (Signed.)

ORDER RELEASING ATTACHMENT, dated 11th October 1882, No. 59.

Read petition presented by Morary Varadiah Chetti and Ramasami Chetti praying for the release and restoration of the property attached under Section 172 Criminal Procedure Code.

It is an equitable inference from the Criminal Procedure Code that property attached under Section 172 should be restored to the owner, if he appears within the time specified in the proclamation, and therefore before it has become at the disposal of Government. But the Code is silent on the point.

Still less does the Code indicate procedure.

It might be held that the attachment should be released, but not until the conclusion of the Criminal case in which the property was concerned, and not without the orders of the officer deciding the case. Or it might be held that the property should be restored to the owner on the day of his appearance. These doubts exist, but as Counsel for the prosecution agree to immediate surrender, the property will be now released.

The Powers of Attorney which have been filed are accepted, and if the parties mentioned present themselves before the District Magistrate at 9 A.M. on Friday the 13th Instant, arrangements will be made with the officers of Government for surrendering to them the property. The expenses of management by Government during attachment will by consent of Counsel for the defence be deducted from the assets.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 3 OF 1882.

ORDER, dated 1st September 1882, No. 1.

Having strong reasons for suspecting that the undermentioned persons were engaged in the conspiracy which led to the riots of the 16th August 1882, the District Magistrate takes cognizance of the case under Section 142 Criminal Procedure Code and issues warrants for their arrest under Sections ^{302 and 436}/₁₀₉ of the Indian Penal Code.

- 1 Ponnusawmy Chetty, Municipal Commissioner, Shevapett.
- 2 Muthu Kumaraswmy Mudaly, Village Munsiff of Peramalur.
- 3 Yellappa Naiken, Snuff dealer, Shevapett, now in Coimbatore.
- 4 Kantha Gounden, ryot, Peramalur.
- 5 Kylasa Gounden, Mittadar of Pokampoliem.
- 6 Muthusawmy Mudaly, Local Fund Sub-Overseer.

SEARCH-WARRANT, dated 6th September 1882, No. 11.

Under Section 368, Criminal Procedure Code, warrant is issued for the search of the house of Kylasa Gounden, Mittadar of Pokampoliem.

EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED, dated 6th October 1882, No. 12.

Kylasa Gounden having appeared is examined as follows:—

"I was not in Salem at the riots. I did not attend any meetings about the riots. I know of no Meetings, except the one in the Town Hall, when the Razi was made. I know of Sundram Chetty by reputation. Not by sight. I never saw him or spoke to him. I never wrote to him. He never wrote to me."

TRANSFER ORDER, dated 21st September 1882, No. 29.

This case being intimately connected with No 2 of 1882 was adjourned until today by consent of Counsel. No. 2 of 1882 has now been made over to the Special Magistrate, for enquiry under Section 44 Criminal Procedure Code and the present case will be similarly dealt with. The accused in this case will be produced before the Special Magistrate this day and copies of Nos. 1 and 12 in the case will be sent with this order.

ORDER, dated 11th October 1882, No. 32.

Read petition presented by Ponnusawmy Chetty, praying for the release and restoration of the property attached under Section 172 Criminal Procedure Code.

For reasons given in order No. 59 in Magisterial Case No. 2 of 1882, the attachment will be released. The same arrangement will be made.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 4 of 1882.

ABSTRACT, dated 26th August 1882, No. 1.

Two men named Kuppaier and Veera Ragava Aiyengar, Goomastahs of Muthusawmi Gounden Mittadar of Sankagiri having been found carrying guns at the Sooramangalam Railway Station on the night of the 22nd Instant, and not producing license, the guns were seized. The persons named being liable under Clause C of Section 19 of the Arms Act, the District Magistrate takes cognizance of the offence and transfers the case to the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 5 of 1882.

ABSTRACT, dated 29th August 1882.

The persons named below are charged with having taken part in the destruction of the Mosque, being armed with weapons (Section 147 Indian Penal Code.) They are made over to the Special Magistrate for committal:—

- 1 Ramasawmi Naidu.
- 2 Muthialusami.
- 3 Mylayar Pillai.
- 4 Rangayya Chetti.
- 5 Papayi Chetti.
- 6 Sandu Nagaiya Chetti.
- 7 Gangadara Chetti.

- 8 Kuppan.
- 9 Kasturi Chetti.
- 10 Iyen Perumal.
- 11 Munisawmi.
- 12 Ranga Naikalu.
- 13 Subbaraya Pillai.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 6 of 1882.

ABSTRACT, dated 29th August 1882.

The Police Station House Officer at Shevapett, in his occurrence Report, dated 26th August 1882, asks for warrants against the undermentioned 5 persons concerned in the Mosque riot of the 16th August, charging them with rioting and murder under Section 147 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code. A Mahomedan named Mahomed Sahib accuses these persons of having abducted a child, Abdul Khader, eight years old and thrown it into the flames. He complained on the 16th August 1882. In connection with this case another Mahomedan, Peer Sahib, complains on the 17th August 1882, that a child of 7 years old Khader Sahib, belonging to his family was missing since the 16th August, having been lost at the Mosque.

The District Magistrate arrests the parties and transfers the case to the file of the Special Magistrate for disposal:—

1. Easvera Chetty.
2. Rangi Chetty.
3. Alagamanna Kishna Chetty.

4. Mari son of Vyraperumal Chetty.
5. Papayi Chetty.

C. D. MACLEANE.

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 7 of 1882.

ABSTRACT, dated 6th September 1882.

The following persons.—1 Chennan, 2 Chennakkal, 3 Mari, 4 Venkataraman and 5 Amasi, are charged with having retained stolen property, belonging to Ghulam Mohideen and Madar Sahib, whose shops were looted and whose property estimated at Rs. 800 and Rs. 3,700 was stolen on the 29th July 1882. They are made over to the Head Assistant Magistrate for trial.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 8 of 1882.

ABSTRACT, dated 6th September 1882.

The following persons.—1 Kolkara Raman, 2 Raman, 3 Maran and 4 Bodi, are charged as in the last case, and this case is similarly made over.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 9 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The undermentioned persons are charged with having continued in an unlawful assembly knowing that it had been commanded to disperse and also with rioting on the 16th August 1882, under Sections 145 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

1. Balaguru Moorthi Naidoo.
2. Basavappa Chetty.
3. Venkatachellapathi Chetty.
4. Siranga Chetty.
5. Murugesu Chetty.

6. Mannaru Chetty.
7. Cumaralinga Chetty.
8. Muthusawmy Pillay, and
9. Pethanna Chetty.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE'S PROCEEDINGS, dated 7th September 1882, No. 5.

There is no case made out for a committal nor, as it seems to me, of a non-bailable offence. What is in the evidence is that on a day when the whole town was given over to riot and crime the accused were found in the streets armed with weapons, more or less deadly, and in groups of more than 5 persons. This may constitute an offence under Section 143 or 144 being member of an unlawful assembly or joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly

weapons) of the Indian Penal Code and under the circumstances it seems that the accused should be put on their defence to explain their conduct.

The case however would be one for a Magistrate, and as I am not empowered to try these cases, I stop proceedings, and submit the case for the orders of the Magistrate of the District under Section 45 Criminal Procedure Code.

The offences of which there is *prima facie* case against the accused are bailable. I will accept bail in Rs. 100 for each together with personal recognizance from each in a like amount.

(Signed) L. McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

ORDER, dated 8th September 1882.

The District Magistrate does not think that there was on the part of the Additional Joint Magistrate a want of "competence" in the terms of Section 45 to try this case. The Additional Joint Magistrate has first class powers &c., throughout the District under his appointment (Government Order dated 24th August 1882, No. 1059 A Miscellaneous Judicial). It has been arranged, however, that such cases should be reported for orders to the District Magistrate and this has been done.

2. There would appear to be a clear case under Sections 143 and 144 Indian Penal Code, prisoners having continued in an assembly which was unlawful in the terms of Section 141 Indian Penal Code.

3. The case is hereby withdrawn from the file of the Additional Joint Magistrate and transferred to that of the Joint Magistrate under Section 47 Criminal Procedure Code.

4. Bail has not yet been tendered but will be accepted in the manner indicated by the Additional Joint Magistrate for the appearance of the accused on 13th September 1882.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 10 OF 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Salem Taluq Police charged the undermentioned men of Kondappanaikenpatty before the Taluq Magistrate of Salem with having committed mischief by fire to a building used as a human dwelling belonging to one Alavuddeen on the night of the 17th August 1882, at the said village situated at the foot of the Yercaud ghaut about 4 or 4½ miles from Salem, under Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Molaya Gounden. | 4. Raman alias Ramasawmy. |
| 3. Onnappa Naik. | 5. Kodalee. |
| 3. Kuppan. | & 6. Muruga Pillay (not arrested.) |

REPORT, dated 1st September 1882, No. 47.

The Taluq Magistrate submits the confessional statement of accused Molaya Gounder recorded by him.

REPORT, dated 2nd September 1882, No. 48.

The Taluq Magistrate submits the confessional statement of accused Kuppan recorded by him.

REPORT, dated 6th September 1882, No. 50.

The Taluq Magistrate submits the statement of witness Jagannatha Naiken given before him.

ORDER, dated 8th September 1882.

The District Magistrate under Section 47 of the Criminal Procedure Code withdraws the case to his file and transfers it to the file of the Additional Joint Magistrate remanding the accused to the 11th Instant.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 11 of 1882.

ABSTRACT, dated 8th September 1882.

The Station House Officer at Shevapett charges 1 Totti Vinayathan, 2 Ramasawmy, 3 Palaniappen and 4 Totti Kanden with having been found bamboos, &c., lost by Peer Saib and Gudoomiah on 16th August, when their shops were looted under Sections 379 and 411 Indian Penal Code. Kanden was not arrested and his whereabouts were not traceable. The case is made over to the Head Assistant Magistrate.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 12 of 1882.

ABSTRACT, dated 9th September 1882.

On the 7th September 1882 the Police Station House Officer at Shevapett charges 1 Para Andi Periyar and 2 Para Maren of Vadugapolliem with having retained stolen property under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused were found in possession of certain iron tools worth about Rs. 4-11-0 lost by Khader Khan during the riot of the 28th July when his shop was looted. The case is made over to the Head Assistant Magistrate.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 13 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Inspector of Police in charge of Shevapett out-post in his daily report of the 9th September 1882 gives certain information.

ORDER, dated 23rd September 1882, No. 2.

It having come to the knowledge of the District Magistrate that Venkatrama Reddi brother of Muthiál Ammal Mittadarnee of Namakal, is in possession of arms without a license, an offence punishable under Clause F. Section 19 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, the District Magistrate takes cognizance of the offence under Section 142 C. C. P., and issues a Bail warrant for his arrest, Rs. 500 personal recognizance and one surety in Rs. 500.

(Signed.)

NOTE.

Mr. H. G. Wedderburn appears for the prosecution and Mr. W. Grant for the defence.

JUDGMENT, dated 5th October 1882.

Search warrant was issued on 13th September 1882, there being suspicion that accused, a Mittadar of Namakal Taluq had arms in his house without a license. Now produced before this Court as there found 4 Muzzle-loading percussion smoothbore guns, single barrel, 1 Revolver of 6 Chambers, 1 Military sword, 1 Native rapier and 1 Dagger. Found on the 16th September 1882, by the Police Inspector and Tahsildar of Namakal. The Counsel for the defence admits that there is no license, and that all the arms with the exception of one belong to accused. But in mitigation of sentence he states that licenses were obtained in previous years, and calls 2 witnesses to show that application was made for license this year, though license was not received. The Magisterial Clerk, however, examined as a witness, states that he has searched the Registers and that no such application is found. Looking to the procedure of this office, it is almost impossible that such an application could have been received, and not acted upon. I therefore discredit the statement of the 2 witnesses, gumastahs of the accused. They produce no office copy of their application.

It has lately been necessary to issue stringent orders in this District regarding the possession of arms without license, and in the Gazettes of August and September the public have been warned. As a deterrent to other persons who may be disposed to be equally careless of observing the law I fine accused in the sum of three hundred Rupees.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 14 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Inspector of Police, Salem Town, charges Ramabadra Naiken, not produced, with having wantonly given provocation with intent to cause riot and with having recited obscene songs before Mahomedans on the 16th August under Sections 153 and 294 of the Indian Penal Code.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE'S PROCEEDINGS, dated 6th September 1882, No. 4.

This is a case triable by a Magistrate under Sections 153 and 294 Indian Penal Code, that is, "abusive language" and "wanton provocation" and can be adequately disposed of in a Magistrate's Court.

The records will be submitted to the District Magistrate for orders.

(Signed) L. McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

ORDER, dated 18th September 1882.

The District Magistrate, under Section 47 of the Criminal Procedure Code, withdraws the case from the file of the Special Magistrate of Salem and issues bail warrants for the appearance of the accused before the District Magistrate on 22nd Instant, Rs. 250 personal security and Jámindar for Rs. 250.

NOTE. When the above order was passed it was not known that accused was already in custody.

LETTER from the Superintendent of the Central Jail, dated 27th September 1882, No. 396.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that Ramabadra Naiken of Shevapett who was admitted to this Jail for safe custody on 17th August 1882, on the warrant of C. M. Mullaly, Esq. Acting Head Assistant Magistrate of Salem, has never since been produced before a Magistrate. I therefore request you will take steps to have him legally remanded to custody.

(Signed) W. GOODRICH,
Superintendent.

ORDER, dated 28th September 1882, No. 14.

It appears that the accused, who is this day produced for the first time, has been in the Central Jail since 17th August 1882, having been placed there under the warrant of the Head Assistant Magistrate. In the hurry of the times no proper precautions appear to have been taken for proceeding with his trial. Under the circumstances the District Magistrate is unwilling to subject the accused to further action of the law and under Section 215 Criminal Procedure Code orders his discharge.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 15 of 1882.

PROCEEDINGS, dated 14th September 1882.

It having come to the knowledge of the District Magistrate that 1 Kastoori Ranga Chetti of Salem and 2 Soobramania Iyen, Head Constable of Shevapett, have on the 12th September 1882 (i) caused disappearance of evidence of the commission of an offence and (ii) committed criminal intimidation, offences falling under Sections 201 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code, the District Magistrate takes cognizance of the case under Section 142 Code of Criminal Procedure and issues warrants for their arrest.

(Signed.)

NOTE. Kastoori Ranga Chetti was not arrested, the Police not being able to discover him.

JUDGMENT, dated 15th September 1882.

Last Tuesday the complainant states, that the Head Constable called him out of his bandy which he was driving near the Shevapett Toll gate, and asked him what he meant by giving evidence for the Mahomedans against the Palapattrai, said he would get him sent to Jail if he continued to do so, and otherwise frightened him. The next day he had an appointment with the Inspector of Police, but he was afraid to go in consequence of the intimidation. The 2nd witness, who is master of the complainant, says he overheard the conversation and corroborates it. Practically the prisoner makes no defence. He says he knows nothing of the man who accused him. Has been at Salem only 10 days and has always behaved himself. Calls no witnesses. The prisoner is sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment under Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 16 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—Govinda Chetty, Namasivayam, and Dorasami Chetty in this case were arrested under the Arms Act for being in possession of gun-powder without a License. Namasivayam and Dorasami Chetty alleged, when caught, that they bought the powder in Sami Chetty's Shop at Shevapett, under the orders of Govinda Chetty. Mynuddien Sahib has deposed before the Head Assistant Magistrate that Govinda Chetty along with two others took a leading part in the riot and that the prisoner Namasivayam is a servant of Govinda Chetty and was under his orders taking powder when he was arrested. The accused are liable under Section 19 of the Arms Act.

The accused were arrested no warrant, and on 18th September 1882, the case was made over to the Joint Magistrate for trial.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 17 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Shevapett Police Station House Officer charged the undermentioned persons with having committed rioting on the 17th August last under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nanniah Chetty. | 4. Venkatarama Chetty. |
| 2. Kylasa Mudaly. | 5. Gangaram. |
| 3. Venkatachallapathy. | 6. Purushothama Chetty. |

The accused were arrested on the evening of the 17th August after the arrest of the 54 men elsewhere referred to. Mr. Wright of the Coimbatore Police who arrested them says there was a crowd collected of some 25 people. They ran on the approach of the Police. In pursuance of orders about unlawful assemblies, he arrested these six. On the 21st September 1882, the District Magistrate made over the case to the Joint Magistrate under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 18 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Head Assistant Magistrate entertained against Parimala Gounden a charge of neglect to serve as a Special Police Officer on the 16th August after having been appointed to serve under Section 18 of the Police Act 24 of 1859. On the 18th September 1882, the District Magistrate issued arrest warrant. The accused having been already charged with dacoity before the Special Magistrate the case was ordered to lie over. The warrant in this case was cancelled on the 15th December under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code, as it did not appear necessary to proceed.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 19 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Head Assistant Magistrate entertained against Palani Mudaly a charge of neglect to serve as a Special Police Officer on the 16th August, after having been appointed as such, under Section 18 of the Police Act 24 of 1859. On the 18th September 1882, the District Magistrate took cognizance of the Case and issued warrant for the arrest of the accused who was not however arrested and who has not been discovered. The warrant was cancelled on 9th December 1882, under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 20 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—This is a similar Case to the last against Guddala Dasiri Chetty, and was treated in the same way and on the same dates.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 21 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—Dated 6th September 1882. Mr. Wilkinson, District and Sessions Judge deposed that he saw 1 Pitta Gounden, 2 Irusa Gounden, 3 Palani, 4 Vythi Gounden and 5 Rangadasen of Gollaputty returning from Shevapett on the 16th August armed with club so and that they admitted having been supplied with clubs to knock down houses with, which they had accordingly done. The accused were arrested in Mr. Wilkinson's presence on the 14th September 1882. The case was made over for trial to the Joint Magistrate.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 22 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Salem Town Police charged the undermentioned Police Constables with neglect of duty under Section 44 of the Police Act 24 of 1859. The accused are stated to have shot in the air, when they were directed by the Head Assistant Magistrate to fire at the rioters on the 16th August 1882, at the Shevapett Mosque:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Soorappachary, Police C. No. 511. | 4. Ramasawmy, Police C. No. 737. |
| 2. Ramasawmy, Police C. No. 96. | 5. Chikannachetty, Police C. No. 81, and |
| 3. Aroonachellam, Police C. No. 567. | 6. Nallappanaiken No. 657. |

On the 15th September 1882, the District Magistrate entertained the charge and issued bail warrants to the accused. On the 22nd September 1882, under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the case was made over to the Joint Magistrate for trial.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 23 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Salem Town Police charged the undermentioned Police men with cowardice in having left their post near the Shevapett Mosque, during the riot of the 16th August 1882, under Section 46 of the Police Act 24 of 1859:—

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| 1 Cheuna Kishna, 4th Class Head Constable, | No. | 522 |
| 2 Mahomed Ummer, 1st Class Constable, | " | 367 |
| 3 Varadappa Naidu, | do. | 427 |
| 4 Sheik Baben, | do. | 565 |
| 5 Abdulla Kader, | do. | 922 |
| 6 Mahomed Yusuf, | do. | 724 |

7 Chinnathambi, 1st Class Constable, No. 1098	
8 Subbarayalu, 2nd Class	do. " 47
9 Annamalai,	do. " 141
10 Chinnabboo,	do. " 769
11 Ramasawmy,	do. " 1118
12 Paul Abraham, 3rd Class	do. " 171
13 Runga Row,	do. " 572
14 Peruinal,	do. " 617

On the 15th September 1882, the District Magistrate entertained the complaint and issued bail warrants to the accused. On the 22nd September 1882, under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the case was made over to the Joint Magistrate for trial.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 24 of 1882.

ORDER, dated 15th September 1882, No. 1.

It having come to the knowledge of the District Magistrate of Salem, that Palani Gounden of Salem Pudu Teruvu has committed the offence of Criminal intimidation under Section 506, Indian Penal Code, the District Magistrate takes cognizance of the offence under Section 141 Criminal Procedure Code, and issues a Warrant for his arrest,

(Signed).

JUDGMENT, dated 16th September 1882.

The complainant Ramalingam Pillay had been examined by the Police and his name was taken down as a witness for the prosecution in certain cases connected with the riot of August 16th. Yesterday morning about 9, the prisoner, one of the headmen of the Pallies, asked him why he was going to give evidence against Hindus, when he was a Hindu himself. He said if Ramalinga Pillai gave evidence he would burn his house. He threatened him in other ways. Complainant states that the accused has been taking 4 Annas from every house for the prisoners' defence fund. He says the accused frightened him being a principal man. Two detectives in plain clothes depose to over-hearing the accused threatening as above. The prisoner pleads an alibi saying that he was from 7 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon at the house of a money lender on the day in question. In the alibi defence, two of the witnesses cannot depose to the day when accused visited the sowcar; the third says it was the day before the occurrence charged. They all say the visit to the sowcar was in the early morning.

The prisoner is sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment under Section 506, Indian Penal Code.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 25 of 1882.

ORDER, dated 19th September 1882, No. 1.

It having come to the knowledge of the District Magistrate of Salem that Komarasawmi-patti Veerasawmi Pillai, son of Palani Pillai, has committed the offence of criminal intimidation under Section 506, Indian Penal Code, the District Magistrate takes cognizance of the offence under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code and issues warrant for his arrest.

(Signed).

JUDGMENT, dated 29th September 1882.

Yellappan of Komarasawmi-patti, the village in which prisoner is Village Munsiff's Gumastah and practically Village Munsiff, was being examined in the Police enquiry previous to his appearing as a witness for the prosecution in certain rioting cases now before the Special Magistrate. The accused coming to hear of it threatened him in a violent manner with a view to cause him to abstain from giving such evidence. Yellappan deposes on oath that about 10 or 12 days back he came two days running to be examined by the Assistant Superintendent of Police Mr. Stevenson. He made no secret of it, and it was known in his village. The next

day after the last visit he was sitting on a bandy, and the accused passed by him in a narrow lane. The accused is Munsiff's Gumastah and has much authority in the village. Accused was very violent, and said "if you give evidence for the Mahomedans, I will kill you and set fire to your house." He used much other abusive and threatening language. He talked for 5 minutes. Witness says he was much afraid of accused, and he is afraid even now to live in his house or to stay in the Town so as to give evidence. He reported at once to Inspector, and the case was at once brought before this Court. *Questioned* by accused he says there is no enmity between them. He was once convicted, but accused was thrice convicted. Raja Goundan of the same village corroborates in all essential particulars. He says the conversation was at 7-30 in the evening after dark. He says accused said "Why do you not abide by our Kattumanam? Are you born to a Mahomedan woman? If you go again to the Police, I will kill you and set fire to your house." He said Yellappan asked him to witness what had been said. *Questioned* by accused, he says he was once convicted when he was little boy, but everybody knows that accused was three times convicted. He says Yellappan is his father-in-law. Murugesu Pillai called by the Court says he came up the lane and heard all that passed. He corroborates.

The prisoner's plea is not guilty. On prisoner's representing that both of the two witnesses produced by the Police are his enemies, and that they are related to one another, the Court called a third witness said to have been a bystander. In reply to his evidence, prisoner states that he also is his enemy. He calls no witness. He says there was a quarrel 4 days before between his son and Yellappan about a sickle. He pacified them when they quarrelled.

If I had any reason to doubt the evidence of first two witnesses, the evidence of the 3rd witness leaves no doubt in my mind that the truth is being told. I convict the prisoner and sentence him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 26 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 19th September 1882. The Assistant Superintendent of Police on Special duty laid information charging the undermentioned with abetment of murder and mischief by fire to a house under Sections 109, 502 and 436 Indian Penal Code during the riots of the 16th August:—

- 1.—Shanmugam Achari of Shevapett.
- 2.—Puramgudi Nannusami Chetty of Salem.
- 3.—Yerrappa Gounden Village Muusiff of Kumarasamiputty.
- 4.—Gurunadha Iyen of Gogai.
- 5.—Kosa Kuppannan of Kitehipolyem.
- 6.—Periannan son of Kosa Kuppannan.
- 7.—Pemboddy Vijiarungam Chetty of Salem.

Warrant were issued for their arrest.

On the 21st September 1st accused Shanmugam Achary was made over to the Special Magistrate for committal in the case of Manickum Mudely and others.

On the 25th September as it appeared that 4th accused Gurunadha Iyen had already been joined with the case of Manicka Mudaly and others his name was struck off the District Magistrate's file. On the 26th September the same was done in the case of 2nd accused Paramagudy Nannoosami Chetty. On the 2nd October 1882, No. 17, the case against the 3rd, 5th and 7th accused Errappa Gounden, Kosa Kuppan and Pemboddy Vijiarungam Chetty, was made over to the Special Magistrate. The 6th accused Periannan has not been arrested by the Police.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 27 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 21st September 1882. Guruvappan alias Guruva Maistry of Shevapett was charged with having committed murder, dacoity, attempt to commit dacoity armed with deadly weapons, and mischief by fire under Sections 532, 395, 398, and 436 Indian Penal Code, during the August riots. On the 26th September 1882, the case was made over to the Special Magistrate to be tried with that of Runga Naikalu Chetty and others.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 28 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 17th August 1882 the Salem Town Police charge the undermentioned persons with joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons, and attempt to house-breaking, under Sections 144, 147, 148 and 453 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code:—

1 Kistna Chetty of Gori Teruvu.	28 Rathna Pillai of Salem.
2 Muthuveera Chetty of Meluputhu Teruvu.	29 Angamuthu Mudaly Salem.
3 Perumal of Palli Teruvu.	30 Venngopal do.
4 Periannan of Sathamboor.	31 Govinda Chetty do.
5 Kolandai Chetty of Salem.	32 Kuppamuthu Chetty do.
6 Panadai Gounden of Palli Teruvu.	33 Veerappan do.
7 Komara Gounden do.	34 Veeraraghava Pillai of do.
8 Venkatrama Naiken of Salem.	35 Rasappa Naikar do.
9 Kandasamy Pillai of Kichipoliem.	36 Sabapathy Achari do.
10 Marimuthu Chetty of Kannankurichi.	37 Chinnian do.
11 Appasamy Achary of Pudu Teruvu.	38 Parasurama Pillay do.
12 Ramasamy Padayachi of Komati Mattam.	39 Perumal Chetty do.
13 Raghunadha Chetty of Pudu Teruvu.	40 Shanmoogam do.
14 Veerasamy of do.	41 Kali Mudaly do.
15 Chinnasamy of do.	42 Gopalan do.
16 Sidda Mudaly of Panadi Teruvu.	43 Kandappa Mudaly do.
17 Varada Pillai of Kurumba Teruvu.	44 Komara Mudaly do.
18 Chinnapien of Palli Teruvu.	45 Pacha Mudaly do.
19 Periapien do.	46 Lutchman do.
20 Nallasamy Chetty of Kottai.	47 Goundan do.
21 Subraya Mudali of Panadi Teruvu.	48 Arunachellam of do.
22 Vyapuri of do.	49 Kuppan do.
23 Iyasamy of Bazaar Street.	50 Raman do.
24 Siddan of Thathambatti.	51 Thanappa Chetty of Ammapett.
25 Chinnasamy Chetty of Odiyapatti.	52 Muthu Naiken of Alli Kuty.
26 Kistna Chetty of Ponnampett.	53 Kuppannacharry of Ammapett.
27 Venkatschellapathy Chetty.	54 Ramasamy Chetty of Salem.

On the 22nd September 1882, the District Magistrate makes the case over to the Joint Magistrate,

C. D. MACLEANE.

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 29 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 16th August 1882 while Inspector Johnson and the other Constables were on duty near the Shevapett Mosque when it was being destroyed, they observed amongst the crowd of rioters the accused Mariappen (a juvenile) aged about 10, swinging around his head the hind leg of a sucking pig in front of the Mosque. The next day the 17th accused was arrested and kept in custody. On the 20th of September the Police charged the accused before the Special Magistrate with wantonly giving provocation intending that such provocation would cause a rioting under Section 153 of the Indian Penal Code. The delay in charging was due to oversight. The Special Magistrate finding that the case was not one requiring commitment to the Sessions Court, submitted the case to the District Magistrate for orders.

On the 23rd September 1882 the District Magistrate withdrew the case and made it over to the Head Assistant Magistrate under Section 47 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

On the afternoon of the 25th September the Head Assistant Magistrate after some enquiry into the case represented to the District Magistrate that the council for the defence had been guilty of grave contempt of Court. The District Magistrate thereupon re-called the case to his own file, under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

NOTE, dated 26th September 1882, Prisoner was asked at the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution whether he had any one to speak for him. He said no; but he wished to call evidence in his defence. Prisoner was asked if he had any relatives and he said that he had a father. He said that he wished to call Cupparaman and Palaniyandi Pillai to prove an *alibi*.

JUDGMENT, dated 26th September 1882.

This case has been called from the Court of the Head Assistant Magistrate and is produced this day. A Police Inspector and a Head Constable depose to seeing the accused who is a

young boy near the Mosque on the 16th August last at about 3 in the afternoon while the Mosque was being destroyed. He was brandishing the leg of a pig about in front of the Mosque and singing or calling out. The Head Constable says that he saw one pig hanging up in the Mosque with one of the legs gone. However this may be, the evidence is clear as to what the boy was doing, and the Inspector says that he knew him by sight very well before, having been frequently on guard in that quarter. Of the defence witnesses, *Cupparaman* says he came back from work about half past five that day and saw this boy at his house in the Pottor's quarter playing outside. This is half a mile from the Mosque but the hour is much later. The other witness *Palaniyandi Pillai* says he saw the boy similarly playing at that hour on a certain day but will not identify the day. The boy being asked if he has any thing further to say says no. The prisoner is therefore sentenced to 20 cuts with a rattan.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 30 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The accused Ramasamy Chetty, a Patnui weaver of Salem is charged by the Police on the 25th September 1882, under Section 201, Indian Penal Code, and Section 14 of Act 5 of 1869.

JUDGMENT, dated 25th September 1882.

The accused is charged with having introduced into the Sub-Jail at Salem, in the food supplied to Kistna Chetty recently confined there, a package of snuff, a pencil and two written notes from Kistna Chetty's Counsel or friends. Kistna Chetty was in Jail under warrant of the Special Magistrate, because having given one statement before the Police he had made an opposite one in the Special Magistrate's Court, and had there admitted later on that the latter statement was false. The first written note now produced is to the effect that Kistna Chetty is to hold to his first statement and not to be afraid. The second is to put him on his guard as to being over-heard by peons. Veerammal the mother of Kistna Chetty is taken as a witness, and says the accused told her what he was doing in introducing chits, snuff, &c., and that she warned him. Constable Govinda Panikar says he was on guard both days. Prisoner brought the food for Kistna Chetty wrapped up in a chatty on Saturday evening. Just afterwards, he saw Kistna Chetty trying to read the Chit No. 1. Sheik Surva Meah, Head Constable in charge of Jail guard, says he was on the look out on account of what had happened the evening before, and Sunday (yesterday) morning at 9 he watched the accused bring Kistna Chetty his meal. He told him to set down the chatty. On search they found chit No. 2, also a package of snuff and a pencil. Ramasamy Chetty, son of a snuff dealer, is called by the Court, and has had no opportunity of arranging evidence. He deposes to accused having brought two packages of snuff, of which he identifies that before the Court as one sold yesterday early morning at his shop. He knows the bark. It comes from Pondamangalam.

The prisoner says he knows nothing about the introduction of notes or contraband articles into the Jail, and denies the charge. He says he bought only one package of snuff, not two; the one being for himself. He throws himself on the mercy of the Court. He calls no witnesses.

Even were there any doubt about the prisoner knowing about the chits, the incident of the snuff is clearly proved against him.

The accused is convicted of introducing prohibited articles into Jail under Section 14 of Act 5 of 1869, and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 31 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 28th September 1882 the Police station officer of Nangampally of Omalur Division charges Balanga Mudaly of Nangampally with having insulted Mahomedans before Jenin Rowth of the same village and thus having caused insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace under section 504 of the Indian Penal Code. Under section 141 Criminal Procedure Code the District Magistrate takes cognizance of the offence and issues bail warrant for the accused. On the 9th October 1882 under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code the case is made over to the Joint Magistrate for disposal.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 32 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Police on the 28th of September 1882, charge Dorasawmy Pillay of Gogai, under Section 214 of the Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 28th September 1882.

This is a very clear case, because the accused person and all those concerned with him have been arrested red-handed and have been brought straight this day from the scene of the occurrence to this Court. Accused alone is charged by the Court, but all the others have been in custody since the time of the accused's arrest and their evidence must therefore be allowed the merit at any rate of not being concerted. The testimony of these persons against accused is unanimous. The accused is brother-in-law of two of the prisoners in a case (No. 24 of 1882), charge rioting (under Section 147 Indian Penal Code), now before the Special Magistrate. The evidence goes to show that by an arrangement previously made the accused and seven other persons met this morning at a house, that they there drank together, and that accused who had brought a bag of money containing Rs. 35-8 with him offered six of the others Rs. 5, a piece to give such evidence as would get off his relatives. Of the seven men, at the meeting, six had already given evidence in the Special Magistrate's Court, adverse to the two persons before mentioned.

Kandasawmy, first witness, says that Dorasawmy Pillay, the accused Jail contractor, asked him last night to go over this morning to the house of one Cooppusawmy with the other witnesses and have a drink together. He went accordingly with five of the witnesses (those who had given evidence before the Special Magistrate) and another man called Kota Ramasawmy. Accused came there and Cooppusawmy the host was in the house. Accused had a bundle of rupees with him, and gave arrack all round and offered the witnesses 5 rupees each, if they would change their evidence when the case went before Sessions. The accused is stated to have said "there are only four witnesses who have spoken against my brother-in-law, that is you; you must change what you have said before the Sessions". Sabapathy corroborates. Madura Acharry corroborates. He says the Rs. 5 was to be only an advance, the remainder to be given after the Sessions. Mari Chetty, and Sundram corroborate. Kota Ramasawmy says he went to Cuppusawmy's this morning before noon and heard the money offered to the other men for changing their statement in the Sessions. He saw the accused tap his waist-cloth and heard the money there. After that the accused had the bag in front of him. The other men refused the money. Then the Police came in and all were arrested. Cooppusawmy corroborates the story of Kandasawmy as to what happened in his house. When the Police came, he seized the money-bag and they found it on him; Rs. 35-8 is produced before the Court. Head Constable Syed Abdul Lathif says he was told there was a suspicious meeting going on and he went. He found the house locked, and had a difficulty in getting in. When he got in, the accused was trying to run-away over the roof of the adjoining house. The men had their meeting upstairs. The prisoner pleads not guilty and calls Kutti Chetty, one of the Collector's Clerks to shew certain particulars regarding a letter. The defence is not intelligible. The accused says that he had a letter (and a witness deposes to having seen it) from Cooppusawmy the evening before asking him to help in detecting certain persons not yet arrested and asking him to come at once to his house. Kuppusawmy does not deny writing this letter. It does not appear how this can invalidate the direct and circumstantial evidence already detailed, as to the other occurrence. There appears not the least doubt that the Police interrupted a scene where accused was endeavouring to suborn witnesses who had already given evidence on a side which was adverse to his interest in the riot cases now under enquiry.

Prisoner is convicted and sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment.

The sum of Rs. 35 8 offered as gratification in this case, and produced before the Court, is confiscated to Government under Section 418 Criminal Procedure Code.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 33 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—Read charge sheet dated 1st October 1882 submitted by the Station Officer of Salem Taluq charging Elli Chetty of Ammapett under Section 411 Indian Penal Code with being in possession of some of the articles lost by Batham Muluk on the 16th August 1882.

ORDER, dated 3rd October 1882.

The District Magistrate under Section 141 of Criminal Procedure Code entertains the complaint and after enquiry makes over the case to the Head Assistant Magistrate under Sec.

tion 44 Criminal Procedure Code. The prisoner Elli Chetty is now remanded to be produced before that officer on the 5th Instant.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 34 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 19th September 1882, Nathad Sheriff of Salem charges the undermentioned before the Police with having on the 16th August previously committed rioting and robbery, surrounding his bandy in which he and his family were driving, and robbing them of a box containing jewels, under Sections 147, 395, 398, and 426 Indian Penal Code:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Veerasawmy. | 9. Pavadai Maistry. |
| 2. Venkatraman. | 10. Kishnama Naik. |
| 3. Arunachallam. | 11. Mara Gounden. |
| 4. Lutchmana Gounden. | 12. Periathanakara Thambumuthu Chetty |
| 5. Marimuthoo. | 13. Ramasawmy. |
| 6. Ramasawmy Gounden. | 14. Arthanari Maistry. |
| 7. Gopala Gounden. | 15. Venkatachalla Chetty. |
| 8. Cooppana Maistry. | 16. Pattebi Chetty. |

DEPOSITION of Marian, son of Savari Muthu, a Roman Catholic Christian, aged 33 years, a resident of Salem, on solemn affirmation, given on the 6th October 1882.

I am head servant to Major Whitlock Superintendent of Police. On the day of the riots, 16th August last, at half past 5 in the evening I was in the back verandah. A jutka bandy drove in. I thought it might be the gentleman. We ran in front of the house therefrom. There were 5 or 6 women in the jutka, Mussalmanis. The complainant in this case came too. He was standing, when I saw him, near the bandy. He had a stick in his hand. I told them they could not come in. He said "they are going to beat me, let me in here for a minute". He stayed half-an-hour or so. He said nothing about having lost any property. We had no conversation together. Four days later this complainant came to me and asked me to say that he had lost jewels. I replied that I would not do so.

DEPOSITION of Muthuyeeran son of Muthusawmy, Pariah, aged 25 years, a resident of Salem, on solemn affirmation, given on the 6th October 1882.

I am cook to Major Whitlock. On the evening of the riots a jutka came. There were females in it. The complainant was standing by. I said he could not come there. So did the butler. He said he came in because they wanted to beat him. He did not say any thing about a box with jewels. Some days later this complainant saw me as I was going to market. It was near the traveller's bungalow. He asked me to give evidence he had lost jewels. I said no. The bandy was quite full on the 16th.

(Signed).

ORDER, dated 6th October 1882, No. 6.

The police having represented that the evidence against accused is unsatisfactory, and the Court having examined two witnesses in support of this view, the accused are now discharged under Section 215 Criminal Procedure Code.

NOTE.—The complainant in this case was subsequently proceeded against and convicted for false complaint to the Police.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 35 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—It having appeared, that Vadamathal had obtained a reduction of punitive Police tax, imposed on her under Act III of 1882, by falsely representing that she was a pauper, the District Magistrate takes cognizance of the offence, and tries her for cheating under Section 417, Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 5th October 1882.

The accused Vadamathal was taxed under Act III of 1882 in the sum of Rs. 22. She subsequently appeared before the District Magistrate and asked for remission on the grounds that she was a widow living by herself with no male members to protect her. Believing in these representations the District Magistrate reduced the tax to Rs. 5. When the accused went to the Tahsildar's cutcherry to pay the reduced amount, the Tahsildar (now 1st witness) entertained doubts about her condition of life and caused enquiries to be made by the Police (now 2nd and 3rd witnesses). The enquiries of the Police elicited the facts that the woman had a son Mari Muthu aged 30 or 40 years engaged in trade and owning certain lands, and that she was living under this son's protection.

The accused admits having a son and living with him, also that he has lands in Karoipur. She denies, however, having made a statement to the District Magistrate that she was living unprotected. The Tahsildar (1st witness) deposes to her having made the statement. The accused is found guilty of the charge and sentenced to undergo three (3) days simple imprisonment.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 36 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Police charge the undermentioned persons with having committed rioting, house-breaking and theft under Sections 147, 454, and 380 of the Indian Penal Code on the 29th July 1882 by breaking into the bazaar of the complainant Madar Saib at Shevapett and carrying away therefrom property worth Rs. 3,700.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Pattabi Chetty. | 5 Arumugam. |
| 2 Sookramania Chetty. | 6 Basava Chetty. |
| 3 Cooposamy Chetty. | 7 Annamalai. |
| 4 Sawmy Chetty. | |

The District Magistrate, on the 5th October 1882, entertains the complaint under Section 141 Criminal Procedure Code and makes it over to the Head Assistant Magistrate for disposal.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 37 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—See Case No. 34 on the 9th October 1882. Inspector Hartnett, with the sanction of the Superintendent of Police, charges the accused in this case with giving false information to a public servant under Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 9th October 1882.

In this case accused is charged with having made a complaint at the Police Office on the 19th September 1882 regarding an occurrence on the riot day of 16th August 1882, which was so grossly exaggerated as to amount to a false complaint. Police Station writer Narasa Iyer deposes to exhibit A (the original complaint) being received at 5 p.m. on 19th September 1882. Accused admits his signature. The complainant charges fourteen Hindus with having stopped his jutka, beaten him, and taken out of the jutka and gone off with a box containing cash and jewels. Inspector Hartnett deposes that being doubtful about the matter, he questioned accused, who told him the box was 18" x 6" x 4" and made of black-wood. He then went straight to the accused's house, told accused's brother to produce a box which he suspected was there, and accused's brother brought out the box before the Court. It contains jewels. Accused admits that this is his box, but says the one he lost was a small one made of tin (செரு) about 6 inches square. Inspector Hartnett continuing says that he referred the case for orders as false. Ringrose, Sanitary Overseer, deposes very circumstantially. He had been on the 16th August near the spot where the alleged occurrence took place and heard two Hindus say "we have mobbed a Mussalman." The next day accused asked him to be his witness as to being mobbed but said nothing of the robbery. Six days ago accused came to him again and asked him the same thing. He said it was too long

ago, and he could identify nobody. Accused said to him in Hindustani "I will bring you any two men, you can then swear they were the men." Ringrose said he could not do that sort of thing on his oath. Even then he said nothing about robbery. He said also that they came to beat him, not that they beat him. Police Superintendent's butler Marian deposes that accused took refuge from the mob (the place is two miles out of Salem) in his master's compound, and they had conversation. Accused said nothing about robbery, only that he was afraid of the people. About the 15th September or a month later accused asked witness to be his witness about the loss of jewels, but witness refused. The evidence here is very circumstantial. Superintendent's cook Muthu Veeran corroborates. About the 16th accused made similar proposals to him about giving evidence of robbery.

The prisoner pleads not guilty and he calls two witnesses to corroborate the original complaint.

For the defence Moideen Sheriff, driver of the jutkah on the 16th, deposes to one Veerasami (now a convict in Jail) having taken the box out of the jutka. He says he saw it put originally into the jutka by accused. It was a wooden box about 6 inches square. Is quite sure that it was wood and gives details. But it was a different box from the one before the Court. Admits that he did not hear of any complaint of robbery being made at once. Is nephew to accused. Syed Sulaman ran behind the jutka. Corroborates last defence witness about Veerasami taking out the box. Also swears it was made of wood. He lives next door to the accused.

There is not the least doubt that accused having been robbed but not hurt on the 16th August, conceived a month later the idea of bringing a charge of robbery. In addition to the oral evidence, there is the discrepancy between his statements as to the size of the box in his statements before the police and the Court. In explaining away the fact of his having two boxes, he also states that the other was of tin, while his witnesses say it was of wood.

The trial of the Hindus before the Judge is inducing Mahomedans to come forward with false complaints, and the present case is serious on that account. I convict accused and sentence him to two months rigorous imprisonment.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 38 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—A warrant issued by the Special Magistrate for the arrest of a Chakkler named Mappi charged with having committed dacoity during the riot of the 16th August at Salem, was entrusted to Police Constable Ramasawmy No. 876. On the 7th October the Constable went to Thathamputty and at 5 P.M. arrested Mappi when the Village Munsiff of Thathamputty named Chikkana Naiken, and his relatives 2 Yellama Naik, 3 Subbadu and 4 Ramasawmi rescued the prisoner, using violence. The Constable returned to Salem late in the evening and reported the circumstances at once to the Tahsildar and to the Police Inspector. The next morning the Temporary Deputy Magistrate took a complaint deposition from the constable and reported the matter to the District Magistrate, meanwhile issuing arrest warrant under Sections 225 and 335 of the Indian Penal Code.

ORDER, dated 10th October 1882.

The action of the Deputy Magistrate has not been regular. Warrants should not be issued by one Magistrate for production of a person before another Magistrate.

If this was done, arrangements should at any rate have been made by the Deputy Magistrate for causing the complainant and prosecution witnesses to attend before the District Magistrate, which is not the case. In the absence of the complainant the accused were yesterday remanded till this day.

The complainant has now appeared without witnesses. The accused are bailed as shown in bail bonds to appear before the Deputy Magistrate, and the Deputy Magistrate is instructed to proceed with the case.

(Signed.)

ORDER, dated 23rd October 1882.

Under Section 47 C. C. P. the District Magistrate withdraws the case from the file of the Deputy Magistrate, who will forward the records and the accused to this Court.

(Signed.)

JUDGMENT, dated 28th October 1882.

The accused are charged with having rescued a man called Chackli Mappi from the hands of a Police Constable who had just arrested him. The offence for which he was arrested

was dacoity. The first three accused belong to the village where the occurrence took place; the fourth does not. The 1st accused is the Village Munsiff; the other two are related to him. The case for the prosecution is that the constable (complainant) got a clue from a pariah regarding the whereabouts of chackli Mappi for whom he held the Special Magistrate's warrant, and went out to a village a few miles from Salem to lie in wait for him. The Kichipolliem Munsiff accompanied him. They concealed themselves in a tope, and when the pariah reported the chackler as being in a certain toddy shop, the constable went out and arrested him. The man made some opposition and immediately afterwards the 2nd and 3rd accused came up followed later by the munsiff. A scuffle ensued; 3rd accused rescued Mappi from the hands of the constable. The munsiff seized the constable by the hair and subsequently began to slipper him. The boy (2nd accused) beat the constable on the back, it is added that the 4th accused did the same; but the prosecution evidence treats him only as a by-stander, not immediately concerned in the affray. The constable was in plain clothes, but had his uniform in a bundle, and showed his warrant at the beginning of the affair. Report was made within 2 hours, or immediately after arrival in Salem, both at the Police Station and to the Tahsildar.

The best witness for the prosecution is the woman who kept the toddy shop, and I entirely believe her evidence, where she establishes the fact that the constable did arrest Mappi in her shop. I also believe the evidence of the Kichipolliem Munsiff, who gives a circumstantial account of the whole after noon's proceedings, and states the details of the rescue and assault. Other witnesses corroborate.

The defence is that there was no arrest, that the constable got drunk, and invented this story to screen himself. A counter story is set up which makes out the affair to be a slight quarrel between the constable and the boy, and leaves Mappi out of it altogether. The witnesses called for the defence establish scarcely any thing except that there was some altercation between the constable and the boy. This may be true, and may have happened earlier. As regards alleged intoxication, the Tahsildar called by the Court says that the constable was quite sober when he complained to him.

I do not consider that the identification of 4th accused is at all satisfactorily made out, nor is it pretended that he had any thing to do with the other three accused who are connected as one in the story. He is therefore acquitted. I believe that the munsiff was harbouring Mappi in his village, but it is quite proved that he helped to rescue him from what he knew to be lawful custody. The 3rd accused took the initiative in rescuing Mappi. The 2nd accused aided in the assault. These three are convicted and sentences are passed as follows:—

1st accused, 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.		
2nd accused, 6 months' do.	do.	do.
3rd accused, 1 year's do.	do.	do.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate,

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 39 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 2nd August 1882, Mahomed Kassim of Shevapett complained before the Temporary Dy. Collector against the undermentioned persons charging them with having on the 28th July set fire to his bandy at Shevapett worth about Rs. 30, removed from his bullocks bells worth about Rs 5, and assaulted and thrown him into a well and thereby committed mischief, theft and assault or hurt under Sections 426—379 and 352 or 323 Indian Penal Code. This was referred by the Deputy Collector to the Police for enquiry and report. On receipt of the Police report the Deputy Collector submitted it for the orders of the District Magistrate:—

1. Kulian.	2. Guruvan.
3. Subban.	4. Kandan.
5. Muthu Pattian.	

On the 10th October 1882 the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file as false, the Police enquiry having showed that there were not sufficient grounds to proceed.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate,

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 40 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 2nd August 1882, Ramasawmy Chetty of Gogai charged the undermentioned Mahomedans with having on the 29th July 1882, committed rioting armed with deadly weapons, mischief and house-breaking punishable under Sections 148, 426 and 454 Indian Penal Code,

The accused were said to have come into the Hindu streets at 10 A.M. with weapons, broken open the houses, caused damage to the property, and assaulted the inmates:—

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Madar Sahib. | 8. Budden. |
| 2. Fakir Saib. | 9. Pichumian. |
| 3. Khader Kassim. | 10. Mambu. |
| 4. Pir Kann. | 11. Hassan Khan. |
| 5. Mandi Thuruva Saib. | 12. Ko. Sheik Midin. |
| 6. Pir Midin. | 15. Ko. Sottai Mian. |
| 7. Kattuboy. | |

This complaint was referred to the Police and report on the same date. The Police reported on the 27th September 1882.

The Police enquiry showed that no evidence was forthcoming and that the three witnesses examined by the complainant denied having seen him beaten and failed to recognize the accused.

On the 10th October the case is ordered to be struck off the file for want of evidence.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 41 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Station House Officer of Salem charges 1 Irulandi, 2 Chinna Mari and 3 Periyam Mari of Ammapett with having on the 16th August 1882 entered into the shops of Futh-hoon Mulk at Salem and looted it, under Sections 454 and 380, Indian Penal Code. The District Magistrate enquired into the case and made it over to the Head Assistant Magistrate for trial on the 12th October 1882.

C. D. MACLEANE
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 42 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 31st July 1882 Mahomed Saib of Shevapett complained before the Head Assistant Magistrate that Sundram Chetty and others whom he could not name had on the 28th July 1882 looted his shop at Shevapett and carried away therefrom bamboos, boxes, and cart worth about Rs. 180, and had also caused hurt to his father and brother, and had thus committed dacoity and hurt under Sections 395 and 323 Indian Penal Code.

The complaint was referred to the Police on the same date who after enquiry found that the witnesses produced by the complainant did not confirm his statement and that the property lost was of a very ordinary kind and further could not be identified.

On the 4th October 1882 the Police submitted the case for orders.

On the 9th October 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 43 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—Podikadal Syed Hussein Saib, resident of Salem Fort, complained on the 2nd August 1882 to the Temporary Deputy Magistrate charging Seetharama Naidu and Basava Chetty of Shevapett with having entered his shop at Shevapett Bazaar street, beaten him and robbed him of property worth Rs. 303 1 0 on the 28th July 1882, and with thus having committed offences of dacoity and hurt under Sections 395 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

The complaint was referred by the Deputy Magistrate to the Police on the same date.

The Police found that the charges brought against accused were not proved as the witnesses named by complainant did not confirm his statement, their evidence also being mostly hearsay. The case was submitted to the Deputy Magistrate on the 29th September 1882.

The Deputy Magistrate forwarded the records to the District Magistrate on the 29th September 1882 for orders.

On the 10th October 1882 the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file for want of evidence.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 44 of 1882.

PROCEEDINGS of the Court of Sessions, Salem Division, 15th September 1882, (F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.,)

Read Criminal Petition No. 8 of 1882, presented by the complainant Ahmathali Khan Sahib, against the order of dismissal of the Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate of Salem, dated 10th August 1882.

One Amathali Khan Sahib charged P. Venkatrama Chetty and 21 others under Section 435, Indian Penal Code with mischief by fire. The Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate Mr. Mullaly admits that the complainant's house was burnt down, but without examining the complainant's witnesses dismissed the complaint under Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that a conviction would not stand because "party spirit is running so high." This is not a "sufficient ground" for dismissing the complaint. The Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate should have examined the witnesses cited by the complainant. Under Section 298, Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate of the District is hereby directed by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make further enquiry into the complaint preferred by Ahmathali Khan Sahib against P. Venkatrama Chetty and 21 others.

(Signed) F. H. WILKINSON,

Sessions Judge.

ABSTRACT.—The District Magistrate calls for records from the Head Assistant Magistrate, and on the 15th October 1882, makes over the case to the Joint Magistrate for trial.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 45 of 1882.

PROCEEDINGS of the Court of Sessions, Salem Division, dated 15th September 1882, (F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.)

Read criminal petition No. 9 of 1882 presented by the complainant Ghulam Sakan Sahib, against the order of dismissal of the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate of Salem, dated 10th August 1882.

The Acting Head Assistant Magistrate has no doubt that the offences with which Ghulam Sakan Sahib charges Rungasamy Gounden, Molian, and four others were committed, but dismisses the complaint under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code, because he is of opinion that "it is impossible to detect the offenders and that a conviction would not stand in the evidence of 3 Mahomedans." These are absurd grounds for dismissing a complaint of a serious crime without any enquiry. The complainant claims to have detected the offenders and offers evidence to prove his charge. His witnesses should have been examined and the summary and hasty procedure of the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate is most ill judged. Under Section 298 Criminal Procedure Code, the Acting District Magistrate is hereby directed by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make further enquiry into the complaint preferred by Ghulam Sakan Sahib, against Rungasamy Gounden, Molian and 4 others.

(Signed) F. H. WILKINSON,

Sessions Judge.

ABSTRACT.—This case is treated in the same way and on the same date as No. 44.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 46 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 2nd August 1882 Syed Habib Sahib, Moideen Khan Sahib, and Mosa Sahib of Shevapett lodged complaints before the Temporary Deputy Magistrate against Sandu Nagaya Chetty and ten others, accusing them of having on the 29th July 1882 in company with 300 or 400 men armed with weapons, entered into their shops in Shevapett Bazaar street and looted therefrom property worth about Rs. 450 and caused damage to it, and with thereby having committed offences under Sections 147 and 395 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was on the same date referred to the Police. On the 6th October 1882 the Police submitted that the charges against the accused were not proved. The complainants were not present at the time of offence, and identification was weak.

The District Magistrate on the 16th October 1882 orders the case to be struck off the file for want of evidence.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 48 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Village Munsiff of Ammapett reported on the morning of the 20th October 1882 to the Temporary Deputy Collector that the undermentioned persons had unlawfully assembled on the previous evening and had threatened to beat certain Mahomedans and loot their houses:—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Māran. | 6. Peria Angadipayan. |
| 2. Vanakara Rangan. | 7. Chinna Angadipayan. |
| 3. Arumugam. | 8. Payen alias Kathamuthu. |
| 4. Rāman. | 9. Sanara Muthukaruppan. |
| 5. Latchuman. | |

The Deputy Collector having submitted the report on the same day to the District Magistrate, the latter took a complaint deposition from the Village Magistrate and issued warrants under Section 506, Indian Penal Code for the arrest of the accused.

TRANSLATION of Report from Ammapett Village Munsiff Ramachendra Row, to the Special Deputy Collector of Salem, dated 20th October 1882.

Yesterday evening at about 5, Mohideen Sahib and others came and complained to me that 1 Madan, 2 Moorkan, 3 Thoppai, 4 Muthusami, 5 Navida Peroomaloo, 6 Karuppan, 7 Vanakara Rangan, 8 Arumugam, 9 Raman, 10 Lutchooman, 11 Velasami, 12 Angadipyan Periyar, 13 Angadipyan Chinnannan, 14 Kathamuthu, 15 Cuppan's son, 16 Thavanan, 17 Kondapatti Chinnappayen, 18 Muthukaruppan, with more others were collected together and were coming to assault the Mahomedans. I immediately went out and found all these assembled near the arrack shop. I told them that so doing was not proper and that I would report the matter to the authorities. Thereupon they stated that they would, undoubtedly some day or other, beat the Mahomedans and plunder their houses and so saying went away.

No orders have as yet been passed on the report which I submitted before this, requesting that a Police Station should be located at this place. I am new to this village. As I am discharging the official duties impartially, I hear the aforesaid persons are unnecessarily sending false reports against me and are attempting to beat me. I also hear that they are trying to do so because they think that I am in favour of the Mahomedans. As the arrack and toddy shops as well as the butcher's shop are situated in the same locality, the aforesaid persons cause disturbance every day. I believe that if a Police Station is not located here there will be no doubt of a riot. It appears that the Mahomedans are leaving the Village. I am also afraid to stop here. I have therefore submitted these things for your honor's information.

(Signed).

DEPOSITION of Ramachendra Rao, son of Timmappayya, Brahmin, Village Munsiff of Ammapett, on solemn affirmation, given on the 20th October 1882.

I was holding my office at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, when Moideen Sahib, a shop-keeper at Ammapett, came and complained to me. He said there was a crowd of Hindus gathered to beat him and other Mahomedans. I went there. I told them they should not collect in that way and must go home. They said "if you escape to-day even, we are ready to loot your shops, and beat you some day, or other." They addressed the Mahomedans. There were about 40 or 50 people. They were making a noise. They intimidated the Mahomedans. I told the Mahomedans to keep quiet. There were ten or fifteen of the latter there. I can identify the persons given in the list below, as having taken part in the intimidation. Besides my evidence there is that of several Mahomedans.

(Signed).

NOTE.—Only eight accused, viz., 2 to 9 having been arrested, these were tried and the case was disposed of on the 10th November 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 10th November 1882.

On Thursday evening the 19th October 1882 about 5 P.M., a Mahomedan butcher and a Hindu called Māran (not arrested) had a dispute about the price of a goat skin in the Ammapett bazaar opposite the arrack-shop. A crowd of Hindus assembled and abused the Mahomedan, who thereupon went aside and joined some other Mahomedans, who were standing by. The Hindus then 50 or 60 in number surrounded the Mahomedans and abused and threatened them in a body. Many of the Hindus picked up sticks out of their houses and ran out armed in that way. Munsiff Ramachendra Rao was called out of his Cutcherry and with some difficulty dispersed the crowd. The Hindus called out "if they escape us today, they will not do so another day, when we will loot their shop and beat them." There is no doubt that a riot was imminent. The Mahomedans according to the evidence were in the proportion of 1 to 5 and did nothing being afraid of their lives. *Ramachendar Row, the Village Munsiff* and first witness, deposes clearly to what has just been mentioned and I believe his testimony. He has known the village for years, and identifies all the prisoners as having been part of the assembly. He is sure of accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 having sticks in their hands. The others may have had. Cross examined by Vakeel for the defence, he says that accused No. 8 was apart from the crowd and made no remarks. *Modien Sahib*, a shop-keeper of Ammapet, saw the whole and corroborates. He knows all the prisoners and identifies all. *Mulk Sahib*, a resident of the village, corroborates in detail. Some of the Hindus ran into their houses to get their sticks out. He went to fetch the Munsiff. He identifies all the prisoners. He says that the names of none were put down by the Munsiff about whose presence the Munsiff himself was not sure. *Baben, the Mahomedan butcher*, also a resident, corroborates and identifies all as having been in the crowd.

The complaint was made by the Village Munsiff himself immediately after the occurrence.

Prisoners all deny the charge with the exception of No. 6 who pleads an *alibi*. All say they knew nothing of the matter. No. 6 says that he left the village on Friday and went elsewhere returning on Monday when he was arrested. No. 8 says he was there but not in the crowd and had nothing to do with it. No defence witnesses are called.

There is practically no defence for accused 1—7. There is some doubt as to the participation of accused 8 and I acquit him. I convict the others and with a view to this event happening so soon after the recent riots, I give the maximum sentence to each.

The accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are sentenced to (6) six months rigorous imprisonment each.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 49 OF 1882.

DEPOSITION of Govinda Chetty, a prosecution witness in the second conspiracy (Sessions) case, who complains against 1 Arthanari Chetty, 2 Chendraya Chetty, 3 Vania Arunachalla Chetty, and 4 Tiravengada Chetty of Shetapett, taken by Special Magistrate:—

Last night 11 P.M. they came to my house. My two wives were there. These men called me out. They said I must not give evidence against Ponnusawmy. I was a poor man with a small house, what would Government give me. If I said I knew nothing of Ponnusawmy Chetty they would give me Rs. 100. I said if you press me I will report to the Collector. They went away. This morning I went off to the Inspector to report. He was not there, so I went to the Village Munsiff and stopped there. I told the Munsiff but he said it was of no importance, "they were only playing boys, that family is going to perish, you let them alone." I went to Alankuttai with him and back. When I got home that was about 6 P.M. the four I have complained about came with sticks and abused and frightened me saying I had got four men committed today, which was not true, but I ran away here. They did not strike me.

(Signed) LEWIS McIVER.

ABSTRACT.—The Special Magistrate having submitted this deposition for orders, the District Magistrate entertains a complaint of intimidation and offering gift to screen an offender (Sections 506 and 214 Indian Penal Code) under Section 141 Criminal Procedure Code and issues arrest warrants.

ORDER, dated 7th December 1882, No. 9.

Four persons were accused in this case with the offence of criminal intimidation and offering gift to screen an offender punishable under Sections 506 and 214 Indian Penal Code.

Three of the persons accused were arrested and produced, and bound over to keep the peace under Section 504 Criminal Procedure Code. The warrant issued for the arrest of the 4th Tiruvengada Chetty is not yet executed as he has not been found. The Assistant Superintendent in returning the warrant recommends that it may be cancelled as the evidence is very weak and the case is not likely to stand against this accused.

The warrant returned will be recorded in the case and the case against the remaining accused is struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 51 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 21st September 1882, Arumugacharry of Chinna Goundanoor Sankari Division lodged a complaint before the District Magistrate against the undermentioned persons of the same village alleging that the accused called him to accompany them to the Salem riots and because of his having refused to do so they bore him a grudge and assaulted him on the 17th September under Section 352 Indian Penal Code. Under Section 146 Criminal Procedure Code the complaint was referred to the Temporary Deputy Magistrate for previous enquiry:—

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Karuppa Goundan. | 9. Palani Goundan. |
| 2. Arthanari Goundan. | 10. Chinnakarppa Goundan. |
| 3. Raja Goundan. | 11. Perianan. |
| 4. Palani Goundan. | 12. Subbannachari. |
| 5. Sengoda Goundan. | 13. Kuppavandi. |
| 6. Kumravola Goundan. | 14. Sengoda Goundan. |
| 7. Gurusathia Goundan. | 15. Sama Goundan. |
| 8. Sengoda Goundan. | |

On the 23rd October 1882, the Deputy Magistrate reported that there was evidence against three of the accused, viz., 1 Karuppa Goundan, 2 Sengoda Goundan and 3 Chinnakarppa Goundan of having used criminal force and committed intimidation. The District Magistrate entertains the case on the same day, and issues process.

NOTE.—Vakil Kulandier appears for the prosecution, and Mr. Kelly for the 1st and 3rd accused.

JUDGMENT, dated 30th October 1882.

The 2nd accused is declared by the complainant to be the wrong person though bearing the same name, and is discharged. The case against the two remaining accused is that on the day before the 16th August riots in Salem, about 10 or 15 inhabitants of this village (28 miles S. W. of Salem) including the two accused, invited complainant to go to the riots at Salem, that he refused, and that in consequence of this the party to which accused belonged bore him a grudge, and a month later, on the 17th September, came to his house in the evening and violently assaulted him. Complaint was made on the 21st September, and the time has since been occupied in an enquiry made by the Temporary Deputy Magistrate under Section 146 Criminal Procedure Code. Five witnesses have now been examined for prosecution.

The prisoners plead not guilty. They say they know nothing about it. One of the prosecution witnesses is accused of having been previously convicted and sentenced to 8 months imprisonment. No defence witnesses are called.

The evidence as to 3rd accused taking an actual part in this assault is weak, as to 1st accused doing so is strong. The former is acquitted, and the latter is sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 52 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 24th October 1882, the Police laid an occurrence report before the Temporary Deputy Magistrate charging the undermentioned with housetrespass and voluntarily causing hurt to Govinda Chetty, a prosecution witness in the second conspiracy case, on the 24th October 1882 under Sections 452 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code. It was alleged by the complainant that because he gave evidence against Ponnusami Chetty, the accused bore a grudge against him, entered into his house and struck him. The Deputy Magistrate finding that it was a case connected with the riots, submitted it on the 27th October 1882 for the orders of the District Magistrate:—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Runga Chetty. | 7. Kishna Chetty. |
| 2. Sunjevi Chetty. | 8. Govinda Chetty. |
| 3. Pottavaden. | 9. Mari Chetty. |
| 4. Nanjappa. | 10. Veerasami. |
| 5. Sovdappan. | 11. Coin Rungi Chetty. |
| 6. Rungi Chetty. | |

On the 27th October 1882, the District Magistrate entertains the complaint under Section 141 Criminal Procedure Code and issued warrants for the arrest of the accused, and on the 4th December makes over the case to the Tahsildar and Magistrate of Tiruchengód under Section 47 Code of Criminal Procedure.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 53 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—Sheik Hyder Saib of Salem Fort complained on the 3rd August 1882 to the Salem Town Police, charging the undermentioned persons with having beaten to death his brother Syed Secunder Saib on the 28th July 1882, thus causing culpable homicide, under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code:—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Soobarayalu | 3. Achikoyalusawmi Chetti. |
| 2. Nannoo Chetti. | |

REPORT of Inspector Hayman, dated 20th October 1882.

I inquired into this case with Inspector Moothookistna Mudali. Complainant states he found his brother being brought home on the evening of the 28th July 1882 in a cart by one Mahomed Saib who told him that he found him lying on the road in Ladakkara street.

Mahomed Saib states he was coming into Ladakkara street, and saw 2nd and 3rd accused at a distance of some 40 yards beating the deceased Syed Secunder with clubs. That he called out to them, and they ran away into their houses. That 1st accused was also there, but he did not hear him say any thing, he was merely looking on. That he also saw Madar Saib, and Seik Mohideen standing outside of their houses some 60 yards distance; that he called them to help him carry Secunder who was wounded and senseless but they refused, through fear to come to him; that he got a cart and himself carried and put Syed Secunder into it, and took and made him over to Syed Hyder whom he met on the road, and to whom he related all that happened, and mentioned the names of the accused. Madar Saib and Sheik Mohideen state they saw 2nd and 3rd defendants, at the instigation of 1st accused, beat Syed Secunder with clubs and knock him down. That Mahomed Saib brought a cart and took him away.

On the 29th August 1882, the Town Sub Magistrate, and the Station house officer of Shevapett made inquiries and questioned Syed Hyder Saib, when he said his brother was wounded in the riot at the masjid and it was not known who had struck him. Syed Secunder was speechless and continued so from the time he was picked up by Mahomud Saib till his death, which took place on the 30th September 1882 in his house.

Mohamud Saib's statement as to his having seen the deceased beaten by the 2nd and 3rd accused cannot be true, for if he had told Syed Hyder Saib of it on the 28th August 1882, Hyder Saib would have mentioned it to the Town Sub-Magistrate on the 29th August 1882. Syed Hyder Saib's formal complaint was received at station on the 3rd September 1882.

It is evident that the deceased Syed Secunder received his injuries in the riot, and that the evidence against the accused was subsequently got up.

As nothing further can be done in the matter, the case is reported for the Magistrate's information and orders.

(Signed) R. HAYMAN.

ABSTRACT.—On the 30th October 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file for want of evidence.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 54 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 19th October 1882, the Police charged Sabapathi of causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty under Section 353 Indian Penal Code, in having caused hurt to a constable while executing, on the 15th October 1882, a warrant issued by the special Magistrate for the arrest of the said Sabapathi on a charge dacoity under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code.

On the 30th October the District Magistrate ordered the case to lie over.

ORDER, dated 7th December 1882, No. 3.

The accused in this case is charged with causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty, under Section 353 Indian Penal Code and the case was ordered to lie over, till the disposal of the charge of dacoity, which was pending against him. He has since been convicted of the offence and is sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment in Calendar Case No. 8 on the file of the Additional Sessions Court. The present case is struck off the file under Section 147 Code of Criminal Procedure.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 55 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—Kistna Chetty of Shevapett complained verbally to the Head Assistant Magistrate Mr. Hammick on the 29th of July 1882, when that officer was dispersing the crowd at Shevapett, that the undermentioned Mahomedans had cut and wounded him with clubs and swords:—

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ladakkara Nunnai, | 3. Mondi Madar's son. |
| 2. Janiah. | |

The Head Assistant Magistrate finding the wounds serious and thinking that the complainant was likely to die, directed the Temporary Deputy Magistrate to record complainant's dying declaration.

DYING DECLARATION of Kristna Chetty taken down on 29th July 1882.

Four Indian hours before I was standing at the corner of this street. Mahomedans came in. Ladakkara Nunnai Sahib beat me with club. I fell down. Nunnah Sahib 1, Janiah 2, and Mondi Madar's son 3, cut me with sword. I have received severe wounds with sword and club, on the left side of my nape, on my head, on my left shoulder and on the back part of my waist. Blood came out profusely. I am suffering very much. Several other Mahomedans came and beat me. I can recognize most of them. They also walked away with a folded cloth put on my head.

(Signed) KISTNASAWMY IYER,
Tempy. Deputy Magistrate.

ABSTRACT.—The Temporary Deputy Magistrate on the 30th July 1882, issued warrants for the arrest of the persons named above for the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, and on the 30th July referred the case to the Police for enquiry and report. The Police returned the warrants unexecuted on the 18th September stating that there were several persons of the same names and that the name of one of the accused was not given, he being merely Styled Mondi Madar's son.

Inspector Hayman who investigated the case reported on the 27th October 1882, that Kistna Chetty and his witnesses were unable to identify any of the accused, that one of his witnesses Samuel Pillay, Head Clerk of the District Works Engineer's Office, stated that Kistna Chetty was injured in the riot in which he also took part being armed with a club and that he afterwards on surmise and imperfect information got together certain names and made his complaint.

On these grounds the Police referred the case for orders of the District Magistrate.

On the 31st October 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE.

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 56 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 28th September 1882, Mopla Moideen Routhan of Salem lodged a complaint before the Head Assistant Magistrate in which he referred to a previous complaint said to have been presented by him on the 18th August charging the undermentioned Hindus, with having on the 16th August attacked and beat him and carried away his property consisting of cash and jewels valued about Rs. 745 on his way from Salem to Erumapolyem, thus committed grievous hurt and dacoity under Sections 326 and 395 of the Indian Penal Code.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Munian. | 4. Sengodan. |
| 2. Solai Muppan. | 5. Mouthan. |
| 3. Seerangan. | |

On the 24th October 1882, the Village Magistrate of Erumapolyem submitted a report to the Salem Taluk Magistrate, in reference to this complaint and the Taluk Magistrate sent it on the 25th idem to the Temporary Deputy Magistrate on the ground that the case was one connected with the riots.

The Deputy Magistrate examined the complaint and witnesses on the 28th idem, and submitted the case to the District Magistrate for orders. The Assistant Superintendent of Police on Special Duty was directed to make enquiry, and submitted report on the 22nd December 1882, suggesting that as the evidence offered was doubtful and as no further evidence was forthcoming, the case might be abandoned.

On the 22nd December 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file for want of evidence.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 57 of 1882.

ENDORSEMENT, dated, 14th September 1882, by Temporary Deputy Collector Krishnasawmy Iyer on Shevapett Police Station House officer's occurrence report, dated 13th September 1882 :—

The Station officer of Shevapett reports that, on the 16th of August last, during the riot, Kuppasawmy Chetty, son of Venkatrama Chetty, was shot and ever since, instead of living in his own house, he lived in the house of his uncle Narayanasawmy Chetty. On the evening of the 12th Instant, when he returned to his house, the Calicut Inspector stationed at the Mosque ordered that he should be removed to the Hospital. The said Kuppasawmy Chetty, states that, at 1 P.M. on the day in question, on his return from the river, he found a large crowd of people assembled at the mosque, that while he was standing near the Ammattan Chavadi he was shot, that he does not know who shot at him, that he immediately fell down and that he does not know by whom he was taken to his house. The mother of the wounded, Alamelammal deposes that at about 3 P.M., that day, the Widders who dug well in her house brought him to her house. It appears that the shot passed through his left rib.

ABSTRACT.—The District Magistrate called on the Police to make further enquiries.

LETTER from the Superintendent of Police to the District Magistrate, No. 622, dated 5th October 1882.

In returning the accompanying occurrence report referred to Police for further enquiries, I have the honour to inform you that the Inspector of Police, Salem Town, reports that no further information could be obtained on the matter. The man under reference is now in Hospital and is recovering. There is no evidence to prove that he was one of the rioters.

ABSTRACT.—On the 6th November 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file for want of sufficient evidence.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 62 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 14th November 1882, Syed Badi Uddien of Chinna Goundapuram complained before the Salem Taluq Sheristadar Magistrate that on the 17th August while he was going to his village from Salem, on the Atur road, the undermentioned Hindus of Ponnammappett armed with clubs pursued him and seized him at Odayapatti and gave blows and hurt him severely :—

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | Molia Gounden. | 9 | Seeranga Mudali. |
| 2 | Nallia Gounden. | 10 | Venkatschella Mudali. |
| 3 | Nallavada Chetti. | 11 | Chellamuthu Mudali. |
| 4 | Molayan. | 12 | Soobraya Mudali. |
| 5 | Alaga Odayan. | 13 | Chengar Odayan. |
| 6 | Poonachi Odayan. | 14 | Annamalai Mudali. |
| 7 | Thoppudayan. | 15 | Venatha Gounder. |
| 8 | Rama Naiken. | 16 | Packut Odayan. |

On the 22nd December 1882 after enquiry by the Police, the District Magistrate makes over the cases to the Taluq Sheristadar Magistrate of Salem under Section 44 Criminal Procedure Code. There was a counter charge already before the Taluq Sheristadar.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 64 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 26th November 82, the Special Magistrate of Salem submitted records in Case No. 19 on his file in which the accused Myleru Pillai had been charged with rioting, causing disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship, and arson under Section 147, 296 and 436 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was one of the Mosque rioters and not having been arrested and produced till the 9th November he was not tried with the others.

On the 27th November 1882, the District Magistrate withdraws the case to his own file under Section 47 Criminal Procedure Code. On the 1st December 1882 the case is made over to the Head Assistant Magistrate.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 65 of 1882.

On the 22nd August 1882, Esamiah of Salem charged the undermentioned Hindus before the Head Assistant Magistrate with having, on the evening of the 15th August 1882, set fire to his thatched shed valued 50 Rs. looted his property consisting of jewels &c., aggregating to

Rs. 1,094, thus committing arson and dacoity under Sections: 436 and 395 Indian Penal Code:—

1 Venkatrama Chetty.	11 Rungasamy.
2 Nannusawy Chetty.	12 Angamuthu.
3 Rajulu Chetty.	13 Balasamy Naidu.
4 Ramasamy Chetty.	14 Muthialu Chetty.
5 Veeriah Chetty.	15 Arunachella Chetty.
6 Perianan.	16 Veeria Chetty.
7 Gundaram Chetty.	17 Alvargan.
8 Parasurama Gounden.	18 Narahari.
9 Kolunthai Chetty.	19 Narasimha Naikan.
10 Seetharamier.	

Under the orders of the District Magistrate dated 25th August 1882 No. 1782 the Head Assistant Magistrate sent up this complaint to the Special Magistrate, who on the 9th September examined the complaint and referred the complaint to the Police for report. On the 18th September the Police charged 6 of the accused viz: 1 Pariyannan, 2 M. Sundaram Chetty, 3 Balasami Naidu, 4 Muthiyalusami, 5 Veeranna Chetty, and 6 Alvargan, with having committed dacoity in the house of the Complaint armed with deadly weapons and setting fire to his house under Sections 398, 395 and 436 Indian Penal Code. Two others viz., Rajulu Chetty and Parasurama Gounden were arrested subsequently on the warrants issued by the Special Magistrate And 3 more viz., 1 Muan Ramasawmy Chetty, 2 Nannusamy Chetty, and 3 P. Venkatrama Chetty, had already been arrested in connection with other charges.

On the 31st October the Special Magistrate discharged the accused Parasurama Gounden and examined him as a witness in the case. On the same day he also recorded the statements of 4 of the accused viz., 1 Sundram Chetty, 2 Nannusamy Chetty, 3 Rajulu Chetty and 4 Alvargan.

He submitted the records of the case to the District Magistrate on the 26th November 1882 for expressing doubts as to the bona fides of the prosecution and releasing the accused on bail.

The Assistant Superintendent on Special duty returned the unexecuted warrants with a report that they could not be executed and the case against them was false. The warrants were accordingly withdrawn.

It having appeared from the proceedings recorded by the Special Magistrate on the 31st October and from his letter submitting the records, dated 26th November 1882 No. 98 that no evidence was for the coming, the District Magistrate on the 15th December orders the case to be struck off the file as false.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 67 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 16th September 1882 Hussein Sahib of Salem charged the under mentioned Hindus before the Police with having assembled together with clubs and looted his house at Salem on the 16th August 1882 and committed rioting, dacoity and dacoity armed with deadly weapons and taken away property valued 1,569 Rs. from his house under Section 147, 395, and 398 of the Indian Penal Code.

1 Morary Ramasami Chetty.	7 Poonju Rajulu Chetty.
2 Pennadam Venkatrama Chetty.	8 Veeriah Chetty.
3 Boragiri Kondiah Chetty.	9 Balasawmi Chetty.
4 Narasimha Chetty.	10 Kuppen.
5 Veeriah Chetty.	11 Chingan.
6 Govinda Chetty.	12 Thalavetty Muthu Chetty.

On the 7th December 1882, after enquiry by the Police, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 68 of 1882.

On the 16th September 1882 a Mohomedan Fakeer named Mullasha Cadiri charged the under mentioned Hindus before the Police with having on the 16th August 1882 assembled together armed with clubs, swords, and broke open his house at Salem and robbed therefrom property worth about Rs. 576, thus committing rioting, dacoity, and dacoity armed with deadly weapons under Section 147, 395, and 398 of the Indian Penal Code.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Naraiana Chetty. | 6. Govinda Chetty. |
| 2. Rajulu Chetty. | 7. Nanna Logadu. |
| 3. G. Pathunah Chetty. | 8. Devendra Chetty. |
| 4. L. Rajulu Chetty. | 9. Brother of No. 8 and Sennappa Chetty. |
| 5. B. Muthaveera Chetty. | 10. Kishna Chetty. |

On the 7th December 1882 after enquiry by the Police the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file as false.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 69 of 1882.

ABSTRACT — On the 16th September 1882, Nabikan Saib of Salem charged the undermentioned Hindus before the Police, with having on the 16th August 1882 assembled together armed with weapons, entered into his house at Salem and looted all his property value about Rs. 1160 and with having thus committed the offences of rioting and dacoity under Sections 147 and 395 Indian Penal Code:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. M. Ramasawmi Chetty. | 7. Rajulu Chetty. |
| 2. P. Venkatrama Chetty. | 8. P. Veeriah Chetty. |
| 3. P. Kondiah Chetty. | 9. Valasami Chetty. |
| 4. Narasumma Chetty. | 10. Kuppan. |
| 5. Veeriah Chetty. | 11. Chunaigan. |
| 6. Govindoo Chetty. | 12. Muthu Chetty. |

On 7th December 1882, after enquiry by the Police the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 70 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 18th September 1882 Sheik Jahangir of Salem complained to the Salem Town Police against the undermentioned Hindus charging them with having, on the 16th August 1882, assembled together, broken into his house at Salem, and looted his property worth Rs. 7-4-0 and with having burnt his shed valued Rs. 31-12-0 and thus committed dacoity, dacoity armed with deadly weapon, and arson, under Section 395, 398 and 436 Indian Penal Code:—

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Molay Mudaly. | 5. Palani. |
| 2. Kandan. | 6. Karuppanna Pillai, and 7 son of Molaya Mudaly. |
| 3. Rama Chetty. | |
| 4. Rungiah Chetty. | |

The Assistant Superintendent of Police on Special duty and Salem Town Police after due enquiry found that the identification of the accused by the complainant was vague in as much as he admitted that he ran away when he saw the crowd.

On the 7th December 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file as false.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 71 or 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 26th September 1882, Sheik Ahmud Sahib, of Salem, Patnul street, complained to the Police that on the 16th August the undermentioned Hindus and several others entered his house and looted 117 Rs. worth of property, and thereby committed house-breaking and dacoity under Sections 451 and 395, Indian Penal Code :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Venkatasubbu. | 5. Talavetti Muthu Chetty. |
| 2. Pallikudathan. | 6. Muthukistnan. |
| 3. Angamuthu. | 7. Reddichi Kullan. |
| 4. Molavathu Chokkappa Chetty. | |

The Assistant Superintendent of Police on Special duty after enquiry reported that in his opinion the house alleged to have been broken open and looted bore no signs of robbery and that the complainant having left the house before he crowd entered the could not have recognized the parties.

On the 7th December the District Magistrate order the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 72 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 17th September 1882, Babju Sahib, of Salem complained to the Police charging the undermentioned Hindus with having on the 16th August 1882, assembled together armed with weapons, broken open and entered into his house at Salem, and taken away property valued at Rs. 300-14-5, thus committing rioting, dacoity, and dacoity armed with deadly weapons under Sections 147, 395, 398, Indian Penal Code :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sembaya Naik. | 9. Durman Goodu Chetty. |
| 2. Morasu Solia Nariana Chetty. | 10. Avadan Veeriah Chetty. |
| 3. Thingam Guruviah Chetty. | 11. Kammala Anandachari. |
| 4. Poesin Balasami Chetty. | 12. G. Pathnya Chetty. |
| 5. S. Venkatachallapathi Chetty. | 13. Marathi Rajulu Chetty. |
| 6. M. Naganthra Chetty. | 14. Pucheri Kishna Chetty. |
| 7. Molavathu Naraian Chetty. | 15. Booden Veeriah Chetty. |
| 8. Pachi Govinda Chetty. | |

On the 7th December 1882 the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 73 or 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 3rd October 1882 Moinuddeen Saib of Salem, Putnul Street, complained to the Salem Town Police charging the undermentioned with having assembled together with arms and broken into his house and taken away 390 Rs. worth of property therefrom and thus committed rioting, Mischief causing damage to the amount exceeding 50 Rs. and theft in a building Sections 147, 427 and 380 Indian Penal Code :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Paramagudi Rajulu Chetti. | 4. Budden Veeriah Chetti. |
| 2. Bojagounda Chetti. | 5. Achi Dasu Chetti. |
| 3. Moolavathu Narayana Chetti. | |

The Assistant Superintendent of Police on Special duty after enquiry reported against the case, the complaint in which was made long after the occurrence, on the 7th December 1882.

The District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 74 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 29th October 1882 Parasah Bee Ammal of Salem complained before the Police that on the 16th August the undermentioned Hindus with a riotous crowd broke into her house at Salem and robbed her of Rs. 215-12-0 worth of property thus committing rioting, dacoity, and dacoity armed with deadly weapons, under Sections 147, 395 and 398 Indian Penal Code:—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Salem Angamuthu Mudaly. | 17. Komati Thernalamiah Chetty. |
| 2. Salem Narayanasawmi Naik. | 18. Komati Govindasawmy Chetty. |
| 3. Pallegudathan son of Narayanasawmi Naik. | 19. Suckaram Vencatrama Chetty. |
| 4. Desai Rungasawmi Chetty. | 20. Suckaram Pattabi Chetty. |
| 5. Achi Vencatachella Chetty. | 21. Narayana Chetty. |
| 6. Vythi Mudaly. | 22. Bavani Muniappa Chetty. |
| 7. Ammapettai Muthusawmi Chetty. | 23. Nancal Muthukristna Chetty. |
| 8. Palli Rungasawmi. | 24. Nancal Kundappa Chetty. |
| 9. Muthaya Mudaly (Kayikala) | 25. Kayikala Ramalinga Mudaly. |
| 10. Palli Thanda Gounden. | 26. Nullathumbi Pillay. |
| 11. Palli Komaran. | 27. Muthialu Naiken. |
| 12. Pulli Angan. | 28. Seckili Muppi. |
| 13. Palli Kulu Gounden. | 29. Seckili Nellian. |
| 14. Yellan brother of Kulu Gounden. | 30. Seckili Andi. |
| 15. Vyapuri Gounden son of Attukara Palli Gounden. | 31. Seckili Nachan. |
| 16. Komati Annaya Chetty. | 32. Aara Samban. |
| | 33. Para Vencatraman. |
| | 34. Para Pokalakaran's son. |

The Police reported. Complainant was a pauper and could not have been possessed of property worth Rs. 215. She was unable to give the description of the property lost. On the 7th December 1882 the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 75 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 30th September 1882 Kassim Saib of Kichipolyem complained to the Salem Town Police that the undermentioned Hindus with a riotous crowd broke into his house at Kichipolyem and took away his property worth about 1,500 Rs. therefrom and set fire to three of his carts, and thus committed rioting, dacoity and mischief under Sections 147, 395, 390 and 427 Indian Penal Code:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Solia Seerangathan. | 26. Nachan. |
| 2. Sarayakara Muthu. | 27. Vaguthan. |
| 3. Raman. | 28. Sadayan. |
| 4. Maruthai. | 29. Mari. |
| 5. Attukara Chinnappan. | 30. Nattekal Parani. |
| 6. Potreddy Kuppan. | 31. Arjunachetti Kosavan. |
| 7. Periannan. | 32. Kali Chetty. |
| 8. Ranganathan. | 33. Kuppanna Chetty. |
| 9. Raman. | 34. Vedhakara Angan. |
| 10. Muthukaruppa Pillay. | 35. Pappuvadan. |
| 11. Raman. | 36. Angan. |
| 12. Kamatchi. | 37. Kosa Molayan. |
| 13. Dhevarayen. | 38. Mari. |
| 14. Veerandy. | 39. Veeranathu Mari. |
| 15. Kariakara Kandan. | 40. Sorian. |
| 16. Thatha Pillay. | 41. Sengodan. |
| 17. Kathan. | 42. Chinnan. |
| 18. Marimuthu. | 43. Kulla Maran. |
| 19. Naikarmagan. | 44. Parasuraman. |
| 20. Venkatachellam. | 45. Mothappan. |
| 21. Muruga Pillay. | 46. Nettakal Maran. |
| 22. Mottayen. | 47. Marian. |
| 23. Tiruvengadam. | 48. Varathappan. |
| 24. Chukler Andi. | 49. Raman. |
| 25. Kuppan. | |

The Police reported. The complaint appears suspicious and the loss greatly exaggerated. As the complainant admitted that he left his house and ran away when the armed crowd entered it, he could not have recognized the people. On the 7th December 1882 the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 78 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 2nd August 1882, Syed Kassim of Shevapett complained before the Temporary Deputy Magistrate that on the 29th July 1882 the undermentioned Hindus came in a large crowd to his shop at Shevapett broke open the lock, entered into it and looted property valued at Rs. 120, under Section 147, 454 and 380 Indian Penal Code. The complaint was referred to the Police for enquiry and report :—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Murugesu Chetti. | 5 Kattu Maria. |
| 2 Sokkappa Odayan. | 6 Muthukaruppasari. |
| 3 Ramasawmy Achari. | 7 Kosa Kuppan. |
| 4 Morattu Gounden. | |

Police Inspector Hayman after inquiry found that witnesses cited by the complainant did not corroborate his statement and failed in identification. The Police therefore submitted the case for orders.

On the 7th December 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 79 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 31st July 1882 Baba Miah of Shevapett complained that Rangan of the same place beat him and voluntarily caused hurt to him on the 30th July 1882. During the investigation he gave a written statement on the 26th October to the Police stating that he had no witnesses and his case might be dismissed. The Police referred the case for orders. On the 7th December 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 80 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 31st July 1882, Mahomed Buran Sahib of Shevapett charged the undermentioned Hindus with having on the 29th idem, broken into his shop at Shevapett and carried away all his property valued about Rs. 80 therefrom :—

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Murugesu Chetty. | 3. Ramasawmy Ancharry. |
| 2. Chokappa Udian. | 4. Ramudu Chetty. |

The complaint was referred to the Police for enquiry and report. During the investigation the complainant substituted Muthu Karuppan for 1st accused and added Veeriah Chetty. The witnesses named by him did not confirm his statement, and the whole story having appeared highly improbable the Police referred the case for orders.

On the 7th December 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 81 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 11th August 1882, Surver Sahib, of Salem charged certain persons of Shevapett without giving their names before the Police with having on the 29th July 1882, broke open his shop at Shevapett and carried away his shop contents valued at about Rs. 227, under Sections 147, 454 and 380 Indian Penal Code. During the Police investigation the complainant said that he did not himself see the occurrence but was informed of it by his witness Baboo who said that he merely saw some persons coming out of the complainant's shop with property but did not know who they were. There being no ground to proceed with the complaint the Police referred for orders. On the 7th December 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 84 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 28th September 1882, Sheik Ahmud Sahib of Salem lodged a complaint before the Salem Town Police stating that on the 28th July at about 7 p.m., while he and others were returning from Muthunaikenpatti weekly market and when they came near the Shevapett car the undermentioned Hindus of Shevapett together with others about 150 in number armed with clubs attacked his cart and looted property worth Rs. 23:—

- 1 Basuvappa Chitti.
- 2 Seetharama Naiken.
- 3 Arumugam.
- 4 Uchappa Chetti.
- 5 Nanjappa Chetti.
- 6 Govindarajulu.

- 7 Sivarama Chetti.
- 8 Andi.
- 9 Ramasawmy.
- 10 Sukramunian.
- 11 Govindasawmy Chetti.

Inspector Hayman who investigated the case found that the statement made by the complainant during the investigation varied from the facts stated by him in his complaint petition, which was made two months after the occurrence, and that the witnesses did not corroborate him. On the 9th December 1882, the District Magistrate orders the case to be struck off the file.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 88 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Assistant Superintendent of Police on Special Duty charged 1, Chellamuthu Udian *alias* Singara Udian, Village Magistrate, and 2 Salambara Udian monegar of Udiyaputti with the offence of intentionally failing to report that Syed Bodcuddien was attacked by certain Hindus and beaten on the 17th August 1882 punishable under Section 141 Criminal Procedure Code. On the 15th December, the District Magistrate entertains the case under Section 141 Criminal Procedure Code, and it having appeared that the charge of an unlawful assembly brought by the said Bodi Ooddien against 19 persons in Magisterial Case No. 62 had been referred to the Police for enquiry, the case is ordered to lie over pending the disposal of that case.

On the 21st December 1882, the District Magistrate finds that the case regarding which there was an omission to report was a bailable offence and the charge against the Village Heads therefore fails. The case is ordered to be struck off the file under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 89 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 15th December 1882 the Assistant Superintendent of Police on special duty charged Nagichetti, Village Munsiff of Gogai with omitting to report the destruction &c., of Mussalman houses in his village on the 16th August 1882 under Section 176 Indian Penal Code.

The District Magistrate entertains the complaint under Section 141 Criminal Procedure Code and issues summonses to accused and witnesses.

JUDGMENT, dated 16th December 1882.

Accused is charged under Indian Penal Code Section 176 in that being bound by law to furnish to one or other of the authorities mentioned in Section 90 Criminal Procedure Code information which he has received regarding the commission of arson in the case of the houses of certain Mohamedans he intentionally omitted to give it. The Town Sub-Magistrate deposes to having received in his office the reports of which copy is now produced from the Gogai Village Head the original being with the Sessions Court. They contain no report of any Mohamedan house being burnt. On the 17th August 1882, the Village Head reported that certain Hindu houses were burnt. The witness is certain that no report is in his office regarding Mohamedan houses from Gogai. All the Village Magistrate's reports come to him. Sheikh Amin-ud-din a petty merchant of Gogai deposes that on the 16th August his house in Gogai was burnt and looted. The neighbouring houses of those also were burnt. Every one knew this in the village. There were crowds round his house next day. He gave information on the 17th regarding this both to the accused and to his son who helps him in his work. Sheikh Sillaman driver of a bullock bandy deposes that he lives next to last witness in Gogai, that on the 16th, the houses were looted and burnt as above mentioned, and that they all went and reported to the accused the next day. They also reported to the Police Station, but they went first to the Village Head. The Munsiff's house is close to his. He says that "they are all of one caste and therefore the Munsiff would not report". It appears that the accused took up the cause of his own caste people, and neglected that of the opposite party. His omission to report brings him within the law, and I fine him ten rupees.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 90 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Assistant Superintendent of Police on special duty put in a charge sheet on the 15th December 1882 charging Sivalinga Pillai, Kurnam of Southapuram with the offence of intentionally omitting to report that persons from his village had gone into Salem and assisted in destroying the Mosque on the 16th August 1882 under Sections 176 & 202 Indian Penal Code. On the 18th December 1882 the case is dismissed, the accused who is a village Kurnam not being legally bound to give information.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 92 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 19th December 1882, the Assistant Superintendent of Police on special duty puts in a charge sheet charging Yerrappa Gounden Village Munsiff of Komarasamiputty with the offence of intentionally omitting to report that certain persons left his village and went to Salem to assist in the rioting on the 16th August under Section 176 Indian Penal Code. The District Magistrate entertains the complaint under Section 141 Criminal Procedure Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 19th December 1882.

Accused is charged under Indian Penal Code Section 176 in that being bound by law to furnish to one or the other of the authorities mentioned in Section 90 Criminal Procedure Code information which he had received regarding (a) the intention to commit the offence of

mischief by fire to a building at Shevapett 2 miles from his Village, (b) the fact of that offence having been committed, he intentionally omitted to give it. Accused has been Village Munsiff of Komarasamiputti for 7 or 8 years. The Salem Town Sub-Magistrate deposes that all the Komarasamiputti Village Munsiff's reports must come to his office and that accused gave no warning regarding the riots and destruction of the Mosque on the 16th August 1882 and made no report regarding their occurrence. *Muruga Pillai* a private vakeel in the Tahsildar's office, deposes that he lives in Komarasamiputti, that he knew that the Mosque was to be destroyed by fire the day before it happened, and that it was notorious in the village that it was going to happen, that *Varadiah Chetty* the crippled weaver of Salem sent in on the 15th August and told the people they were to go in to break the Mosque, and that the Munsiff must have known. About 20 men went in on the 16th and returned from the Mosque. The Munsiff knew of their return. Every one knew where they had been and what had happened. He did not go himself. He has no enmity with the Village Munsiff. He is aware that the Munsiff's Gumastah was convicted a little while back for intimidating a prosecution witness in the riot cases. *Arumugam Pillai* a tailor of Komarasamiputti corroborates. He says the Munsiff himself brought the message from *Varadiah Chetty*. He can tell who it was that went in from the Village and who broke the Mosque. Accused admits he made no report either of what was going to happen or what had happened. As I can entertain no doubt that he was privy to the whole affair and gave no information to the authorities in whose employ he was, I convict him of the offence charged and sentence him to the maximum penalty, i. e., to six months, simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and in default to undergo (6) six week's further simple imprisonment.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MAGISTERIAL CASE No. 95 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 15th November 1882, *Sellamuthu Odayan*, Village Magistrate of Odayapatti submitted a report to the Taluq Magistrate of Salem stating that on the 13th idem two Mahomedans 1 *Bodindeen* and 2 *Hussein Saib*, brought a sealed paper to him and said it was a warrant for his arrest and that it would be cancelled if 100 Rs. were paid them, that on his refusal to pay the amount they threatened his arrest, &c., and that they thus committed extortion under Sections 511 and 384 Indian Penal Code. The Taluq Magistrate sent for the Village Munsiff and took a complaint deposition from him and went through the case. In the meanwhile the Police having put in the charge sheet before him against the complainant on the complaint of *Syed Bodindeen* the 1st accused in this case referred to in Magisterial Case No. 62 of 1882, the Sheristadar Magistrate submitted both the cases for the orders of the District Magistrate.

ORDER on the 22nd December 1882.

The District Magistrate entertains the complaint under Section 141 Criminal Procedure Code and make it over under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the 2nd Class Sheristadar Magistrate of Salem Taluq.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MEMORANDUM No. 2022, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1882.

The Special, Joint and Head Assistant Magistrates are requested to note the following procedure in connection with the riot cases of 16th and 17th August last.

- (1.) All occurrences or charge sheets from the Police come to the District Magistrate.
- (2.) Except in unusual cases, the District Magistrate desires to issue himself all processes to accused and all search warrants. The Magistrates mentioned are therefore requested to forego their own powers in that direction, as also their powers of arrest, and only to act in this way on special occasion.
- (3.) All cases will thus come to the Magistrates mentioned as cases initiated by the District Magistrate.
- (4.) In the event of its being necessary that the Magistrates mentioned should act as described in clause 2, they are requested to give the earliest intimation to the District Magistrate, stating the name of the person concerned and the offence, &c., specified, with a very brief account of the case proposed to be made out against the person concerned.

C. D. MACLEANE,

District Magistrate.

MEMORANDUM No. 1823, DATED 4TH SEPTEMBER 1882.

The Superintendent of Police is requested to instruct his force that all cases without exception connected with the recent riots are to be put up before the District Magistrate till further notice.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

21

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

23

IN THE COURT OF THE SPECIAL MAGISTRATE OF SALEM,

LEWIS McIVER, Esq.,

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 24 of 1882.

NOTE.—For previous records relating to the accused in this case, see Proceedings in the Court of the District Magistrate.

ABSTRACT. In Proceedings dated 21st September 1882 the Special Magistrate records Proceedings of the District Magistrate transferring under Section 44 Criminal Procedure Code, certain accused to his file, and adjusts the list of accused so as to cause the following to appear as prisoners in Preliminary Register Case No. 24 of 1882.

1. Sundram Chetty.
2. Subraya Mudaly.
3. Venkatachellam Mudaly.
4. Manicka Mudaliar.
5. Gopalasawmi Mudaliar.
6. Rangasawmy Chetty.
7. Muthusawmi Pillai.
8. Kumarasawmy Iyen.

9. Guranatha Iyen.
10. Morary Varathappa Chetty.
11. Kondia Chetty.
12. Ramasawmi Chetty.
13. Pennadam Venkatrama Chetty.
14. Shanmugam Achary.
15. Kylasa Gounden.

The charges, regarding which enquiry is to be made are Indian Penal Code Sections $\frac{302-392}{109}$, $\frac{302-436}{109}$, 436, 148 & 324.

ORDER, dated 21st September 1882.

The Government Pleader states that the evidence against the 15th accused Kylasa Gounden does not appear sufficient to proceed against him. There was evidence but some of it has disappeared and at present the prosecution is not prepared to press the charge against him.

Under these circumstances the 15th accused Kylasa Gounden is discharged under Section 195 C. C. P. (Signed.)

PROCEEDINGS, dated 21st September 1882.

Read petition presented by Mr. Pritchard requesting to release the prisoners on bail. Bail is refused as the offence under enquiry is non-bailable. (Signed.)

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

1st witness.

Syed Saramiah Sahib son of Syed Mukdoom Sahib, Mussulman ;
Age, 25 ; Merchant.

Residing in Manicka Pillay's street, Shevapett.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 21st day of September 1882.

My house was opposite the Musjid, but it has been burnt down. That was on the Wednesday on which the Musjid was destroyed. I was there in the School house (Moktabkhana) near my house that day. It was about 1 o'clock a large crowd led by 5 or 6 persons came toward the Musjid from the Potters' street. The leaders are here 1st—(Sundram Chetty), 3rd (Vencatachella Mudaly), 4th (Manickam Mudaly), 5th (Gopal-sawmy Mudaly, (Village Magistrate). They stood opposite a Mussalman's shop. They ordered their followers to break into the shop and to loot it. Sundra Chetty gave the first order. He alone. The crowd obeyed. They broke in and carried off the property. The shop owner's name I don't know. 4th accused (Manickam Mudaly) then waved a white handkerchief. Then 5th accused (the Village Magistrate) hurried the people on to the Musjid. There is a way from where I was at the back leading to my house. I went there and got up-stairs. I did this immediately ; I heard the order to go on the Musjid. I saw Comarasawmi Iyen (8th accused) come from the direction of the river, climb on to the Musjid and clap his hands. Then from the same direction many people came running. Comarasawmi Iyen called out "Let this be done before the gentlemen come."

From Shanmugam Achari's (14th accused) godown, some 10 persons were passing in and out. I mean many people were going and coming out. Shanmugam's godown is an arrack shop. I did not see him there. I did not see accused 1, 3, 4, 5 any more. I did not see any more shops looted. I was on top of my house. I have two houses one an upstairs one which was not injured. The other a one story house was burnt down. I am sure of the men I spoke to. I know many others by name who were there but they are not here. I knew those I had named before.

2nd witness.

Sheik Imam son of Jehangir Sahib, Mussalman ; Age, 45 ; Merchant.

Residing in Shevapett.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 21st day of September 1882.

I live near the Madriassa or Tchavadi School. It is on the west side of the Musjid and in sight. I remember the day the Musjid was destroyed. Four or five of us were in front of the School. Some big men Sundram Chetty (1st), Manickum Mudaly (4th), Vencatachella Mudaly (3rd), Shevapett Munsiff Gopalasawmi (5th), also the Salem Munsiff (6th), came there from the west, and they stood in front of the shops. Sundram Chetty (1) asked from Vencatachellam (3rd) "Our people are coming, we must give them presents". There were some 200 or 250 men following them, Vencatachellam (3rd) said "give them this shop as a present." Sundram Chetty gave orders to the people to break into the shop and loot, and the crowd did it. There are 4 shops and they said "take these also", and these also were looted. I was standing near the School. They set fire to the thatched shops and some of them went to the Musjid. I went through a broken wall towards my house and looked from there. The big people I have mentioned were standing there, and ordering the people to attack the Musjid. They said "let it be done soon before the gentlemen come"; and they attacked the mosque with pickaxes, bamboo shop was set on fire, and Bamboos were carried from it and put down near the Musjid.

NOTE.—Witness looked them both over, and failed to establish to his own mind which was which.

There were many other people that I knew. I was within ten yards of Sundram Chetty, when he gave the order to fire the houses. They could not see me as I was spying through a hole in the wall. The men on the other side were not there. The last is a Shevapett man, he has an arrack godown. 10th, 11th, 12th, & 13th were not there, they are not of our Village. I did not see 2nd accused Subaraya Mudaly. I saw the 6th. He is the Salem Munsiff, he was near the Musjid. He was with the big people and giving orders to the people who were working. I saw the 7th there, he is called the little Overseer. I don't know his name. He also was giving orders. The 8th is Guranaden. The 8th and 9th are brothers, Komarasawmi and Guranaden. I don't know which is which, Komarasawmi came from the west. I recognise them well; but one came from Gogai. I saw them both there that day.

Mr. Shephard.—As soon as he came up and clapped his hands, the people attacked the mosque. The work had begun. They came with a crowd of 200 or 300 men. This was 1 or 1-30 p. m.

3rd witness.

Hussein Sahib son of Silar Sahib, Mussalman; Age 30; Merchant.
Examined on solemn affirmation on the 21st day of September 1882.

I live in Kannan street close to the Mosque. On the morning of the riot I was in my house. After that at 10 o'clock I went to the Chavadi. While I was there Sundram Chetty, Manickam Mudaly, Venkatachella Mudaly, Gopalasawmi Mudaly, Rungasawmi Chetty came there. I see them all here (1, 4, 3, 5, & 6). As soon as they came they gave orders to loot the shop of Syed Miah. They gave order to the crowd who followed them. Sundram Chetty (1st) said it to the 3rd (the Overseer). They—Manickam Pillay or Mudaly (4th) and 3rd accused ordered the firing of houses.

Komarasawmi Iyen (8th) and Guranatha Iyen (9th) came upon the Musjid and clapped their hands, and many people came upon the Mosque and began breaking.

I saw Shanmugam giving out guns, swords, and clubs to the people of the crowd who came. The matter began about 12-30 p. m.

4th witness.

Sundaram Mudaly son of Ranganatha Pillay, Vellala; Age, 35; School master.

Residing in Salem Patnulkar street.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 21st day of September 1882.

I remember the riot in Salem and Shevapett about 20 or 25 days ago. I knew something about it before it happened. I know that people assembled together and discussed matters and arranged that a disturbance should be created. I know all of the accused, some by name. On Tuesday before the day of the riot about 7 or 8 p. m. I was called to the house of Subbaraya Mudaly (2nd accused). I went. I there found Shanmugam Achari (14th). Areputrea Achari, he is here, (*being told to look round the court*) he is not here. There was also Ramasawmi Achari who is not here, Muthusawmi Pillay (7th), Shevapett Munsiff Gopalsami (5th) were there; others were there also, who are not here. They discussed that there was trouble with the Mussalmans, we must have a disturbance; "all of them will come here if we have a fight here." "We can go and break the Musjid," 7 or 8 were present. Subbaraya Mudaly said this and the others all agreed to it, saying, as the Aiyer proposes we may do. They said to me if you join this and fight and you are killed we shall maintain your wife and family. They said many others, Wodders and pariahs will come for this and we shall pay your expenses. On the next day Wednesday this was to be done. We were to go to the arrack shop of Shanmuga Achari at 12 or 1 o'clock where we should find tools and weapons. I agreed to do it as the Pallepatriar (head man) said it was to be done.

At 8 or 9 A. M. Wednesday the riot began in Salem Bazaar at Ellamah's Kovil. I saw it. The crowd stood with swords, sticks and clubs, were going towards Shevapett and in the opposite direction. I saw Subbaraya Mudaly on upstairs house on Gopal Chetty's house on the terraced roof. He was not alone; 7 to 10 people were with him there. He was telling the crowd to go on to Shevapett.

Village Magistrate Gopalasawmy (5th) was there. I could not well recognise any of them as they were upstairs. I did not notice them.

I went to Shevapett about 12 o'clock. I went to the Toddy and arrack shop as I had been directed. There were Woddors and pariahs and numerous tools and weapons there, which Shanmugam (14th) brought out. Vencatachella Mudaly (3rd) said take these and go and break the Musjid. There will be beat of tom-tom. Native Doctor Manicka Mudaly (4th) was there. Gopalasawmy (5th) and also 9th accused whose name I don't know. Kuppan and son brought straw and set fire. We were told we should hear the beat of drum and whistling; we presently heard it and attacked the mosque with crowbars, pickaxes and mammattees. The 4, I have named 3rd, 4th, 5th and 14th accused directed us to go on. 3rd, 4th and 5th waved us on with their cloths, 9th also encouraged us telling us to go on. I saw the Police come when the mosque was on fire. They fired on us, some of the people ran away, others did not. I ran away.

I was promised my expenses. I never got them.

5th witness.

Kistna Chetti son of Narasimha Chetti, Patnulkaran; Age, 25; Silk weaver.

Residing in Pudu Teruvu.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 21st day of September 1882.

Q. Do you remember that there was a riot and the mosque was destroyed?

A. It was said so in the Town and so I know it. I was not there when it was destroyed. I was in my house and a Mahomedan boy came and called me. Twelve days ago.

I know all the accused and see the one sitting down, he is Varadiah Chetti.

I did not see the riot in Salem. I know nothing about it.

Cross-examined. Twelve days ago a Mussalman whose name I don't know came and called me and took me to a Bungalow. To Mr. Fisher's Bungalow, a lady's Bungalow in Salem on the road leading to the river. There are no Hindus living near that, only Pariahs. A lady lives there whom I know as Missee Ammal. I saw the lady. I should know her again. I don't know her name. I don't know her Father's name. She is European. It was in the evening about 6. P. M. The Mahomedan boy did not say anything. He took me. He told me to sit and I did. They wanted me to give evidence about Kondia Chetti, Ramasawmy Chetti, Soondrum Chetti. "You must give evidence that these people assembled together". The lady asked me to sit and told me this. I said "I never go to Cutcherry". She said "don't be afraid we are all here. If the people do anything to you because you gave evidence we shall all be help to you. If you require anything for expense we shall give it." I said I don't want it. Then on Tuesday 4 days ago Mr. Stevenson brought me to the Cutcherry. He said go there and say as the lady directed you to say. It was the Collector's Cutcherry. I went there and sat. I was much afraid. I consented to say as I was wanted. What I said the gentleman wrote down. After that I came away. What I said then was false. I got a summons last night about 9 o'clock. The gentleman before whom I made the statement is the committing Magistrate. It was in the Collector's Bungalow Cutcherry.

The lady to whom I spoke is a little stout.

Re-examined. I saw Mr. Stevenson after I had been at the Bungalow. It was about 10 days before I went to the Magistrate. The gentleman came to the Lady's Bungalow about 2 Naliges after I got there. This was the first time I saw Mr. Stevenson. I never saw the Maho-

medan boy before. I have seen him once since. I was told on that day to say as follows "a washerman died in Shevapett. Soondrum Chetti sent for Ramasawmy Chetti, Morari Chetti, Varadia Chetti on the 3rd day after the washerman's death. That he sent for the big men of our village those I have named and others about the assembly. "There was scarcity of money, that Soondrum Chetti told them to raise collections by taking his villagers and giving him money. That the people consented to raise money by tax and came away."

I promised to say this.

I was frightened because I had never seen Mr. Stevenson. He did nothing to frighten me, he only told me not to be afraid. He did not frighten me.

The lady said "if you don't say this way, we will tax you more. We will punish you."

Re-called at his own request and re-examined on solemn affirmation 26th September 1882.

Q. Is it true that you have asked to be examined again?

A. Yes.

Q. You said in your previous deposition that you had given a statement to the Magistrate.

A. Yes (*His statement is read out to him in Tamil.*)

On Saturday before the riot a man (Adi Runganayulu Chetty) came from Shevapett Sundram Chetty to call some of our people. About 7 A.M. they took their food and went about 12 or 1 P. M. I too went. P. Venkatrama Chetty, Moorari Chetty, M. Ramasawmy Chetty, Moratta Narasimha Chetty, Pembadi Vijiarungam Chetty, Paramagudi Nannoosawmy Chetty, Razulu Chetty, Paramatti Ramaya Chetty, Padinga Guruvaya Chetty (son-in-law of Morary Varadiach Chetty) Malladu Veeriah Chetty, Javalu Muthukrishna Chetty went.

There it was discussed (led by Soondram Chetty) that they were to collect money for a row against the Mussalmen, which was to come off within 4 days, and men were to be sent and all agreed, and Soondram Chetty said that there was a meeting that day at the Town Hall before the Collector for a Razi. The Mussalmans said in 4 days it was to be settled. Soondram Chetty said they would ask for 8 days and they would bring the Collector's meeting to nothing by pretending to be friendly. The meeting broke up at 3 and they agreed to go on next day.

Next day from about 12 or 1, there was a great gathering at Sambier's garden. All I have named were there; also Manikam Mudaly, Venkatachella Mudaly, Seetharamiah, M. Kondia Chetty, Vijiaragavachary, Soobraya Mudaly, Paragiri Kondia. They were all talking a long time, but nothing was done, and I did not hear any thing settled. They said there were too many for business. Next day there was meeting at Varadiach Chetty's house of all the above and many more including Komarasawmy Iyen. They decided Boycotting and discussed destruction of mosque and decided about collection of money, appointed Vijiarungam Chetty, Moratta Narasimha Chetty, Mulluvadu Veeria Chetty and Javalu Muthukristna Chetty. They went out from the meeting to collect, and came back. Two of them gave the money to Nannoosawmy, and Vijiarungam kept the rest. In the meeting there was a collection, I gave 4 annas to Vijiarungam.

Soondram led proposing for the approval of the meeting all the things. He said if the row begins in Salem it will be easy for me to carry out my plans in Shevapett. Then some discussion arose that money and men must be got from out Villages and men were sent out that evening. Next day (Tuesday) early morning they called the people again to Varadiach Chetty's house. Rangasawmy Mudaly and Gopalsawmy, the Munsiff. They said tomorrow is the day for the row. What arrangements are made?" they asked of Soondram Chetty. He said "we have arranged that men should come." But what is the use without tools and weapons? Seven Rupees were given for sticks by Nannusawmy, bought in a bamboo yard nearly a bandy load. They were taken to Vijiarungam's house. That evening Rangasawmy Munsiff, came to all our streets and ordered a man with a weapon from

every street the next day. Early on Wednesday the row began in Salem market, and every one turned out. I went down, and saw the gentleman on horse back at the bridge. Afterwards I saw a Mussalman murdered by Venkatachellam Chetty and Nannoosawmy who pulled him out of his house in Pavadi street. He tried to get up on his house; the tiles came off in his hands, he fell and they hit him with a bamboo. These two stabbed him with knives in the shoulder. I saw the thing and I ran away. It was while the gentleman went away to search the upstairs house. About 10 o'clock. I saw no more.

Q. Is that the statement you formerly gave to the Special Magistrate in the Collector's house?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true or false?

A. It is true.

Q. Is it all true.

A. Yes.

Cross-examined. I have been in the Sub Jail since my last statement. While I was coming to give evidence the Peritanacars came to me (stopped by the Court as it is not answer to a question.)

I don't know whether I am going to be charged with any offence.

6th witness.

Marudai Achari son of Soobroyachari, Karuman; Age, 30; Blacksmith.

Residing in Shevapett, at present Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 22nd day of September 1882.

I now live at Salem. I left 10 or 15 days before the riot. I saw the riot at Shevapett. There were people I knew and people I did not know; a very large crowd.

Some of the accused were present and others were not.

The Overseer (3rd accused), the 4th accused Manikum Mudaliar. The 8th and 9th Komarasawmy Iyen and Gurunada Iyen. I knew them before. Shanmugam Achari was there (points out 14th). They came from their houses and the lane, with people with them. The crowd asked the leaders what they were to get. They told them to loot the shops of the Mussalmen. I saw them do it; the shops near the masjid; 4th accused came with the others and when they attacked the mosque he waved his cloth and I did not understand what that meant. The 8th and 9th were standing close by and encouraging the others to break the mosque.

I saw the mosque attacked and burnt. There is a bamboo yard opposite, from which they fetched bamboos and set fire to them in the mosque.

Cross Examined. I was summoned yesterday about 4 o'clock. I made a statement before this some seven or 8 days ago in the Collector's Bungalow. No body took me there. No Police man took me there. I went myself. I and another had been discussing the affair at the market. Another man who overheard asked us about it. I don't know whether the Magistrate examined any other witnesses that day. I came here about 7-30 or 8 A.M., to the Cutcherry. I have been in the Collector's Cutcherry verandah not in a room.

7th witness.

Nallappa Achari son of Seethanna Achari, Achari; Age 28; Blacksmith.

Residing in Shevapett, but since the riot at Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 22nd day of September 1882.

I changed my residence because the people came to beat me. The Hindus said you have joined the Mahomedan and we shall beat you.

That is because I do Farriery for the Mussalmans. On the riot morning I was in my house. My master was there. A great noise and my master went out to the row—and I followed.

I saw a large crowd coming down from the direction of Venkatachellum (3rd accused's house). They brought mamoties, crowbars, pickaxes and they asked "what present is there for us" Venkatachellum Mudaly (3) Soondram Chetti (1st) and the Native Doctor (4th accused) said here are the shops, you may have them—and the crowd looted them. They were Mussalmans' rice shops. Then they put up the furniture and set fire to it. There was a great crowd I did not notice particularly people then. But I saw 7th accused Muthusawmy, Sub-Overseer and Shanmuga Achari (14th).

The crowd was not all Sevapett but from other villages. Ryots, Widders and others. I can recognize others whom I saw but who are not here. There were silk weavers whose names I knew. As soon as the drum was beaten the people attacked the mosque and others set fire to the mosque. I saw a Mussalman child thrown on the fire by some of the riotors. I know the men, one brought the child and another threw it in. I know their names. I was frightened and ran away.

Cross-examined. I was summoned yesterday to come to-day. I have made a statement similar to this to the Inspector of Police 7 or 8 days ago.

8th witness.

Ramalinga Pillay son of Madurainayagum Pillay, Vellala; Age 45; Tailor and physician.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 22nd day of September 1882.

I remember the mosque riot. I knew about it before hand. The house I am living in near Vardiachetty's (10th accused's) house on Tuesday (before the riot). I was returning in the evening and as I knew Vardiah Chetty's house saw there was a crowd, then I heard there was league meeting (Kattupadu) so I went in. I stood on the threshold there; all the people seated talking.

Ramasawmy Chetty (12th), 6th (points him out) I don't know his name, he is a silk weaver I think. The houseman (10th) was there. The others were not there except the 5th whose name I don't know, he was there. They arranged to commit riot on the next day. That one part of the Mussalmans were to be kept to Salem by the Salem people making a disturbance and later those who live near the Musjid must keep the Mussalmans there. They decided to tax $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee on each house. The Tandakaran came round to collect. I did not pay mine. I was asked. But I did not give. Next morning about 7 A.M. when I was going to the market the Patnuls and Padayachis and others were fighting from the bazaar street to the market. The Mussalmans also were fighting but they were out numbered.

I saw Soobraya Mudali (2nd accused) and 5th accused on the roof of a house. They were on the roof, there were others inside I don't know who. The two I have named were waving their cloths. The crowd was in the street below. After 12 o'clock I went to Shevapett to buy something. There was a large number of people going in and coming out of the arrack shop drinking toddy, &c., and coming out. I went there. One Soondram and the arrack man (14th) were issuing tools to the crowd. Soondram is a young man not here. Nothing had happened to the mosque at this time. Then there was a noise (a growing sound) and people suddenly got on the mosque. There was a great crowd there, I don't know where it came from, except that they came down the streets. 3rd, 4th accused were there not at the place where the fire was but standing by, also two accused whom I don't know (points out 9th accused). I only saw them standing there. When every thing was on fire the Police with one European arrived. The European fired a gun and it was said a boy fell. I came away.

Cross-examined.—I received a summons. I was served about noon about 3 o'clock. I have made a statement but no deposition about this matter to the Inspector. That was 10 or 15 days ago. It was more than 10 days ago. I don't know exactly.

9th witness.

Sabapathy Mudeliar son of Virasami Mudely, Vellala ; Age, 34
School master.

Residing in Salem (Nirmulakoti).

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 22nd day of September 1882.

I remember the mosque, and the riot ; I knew about it before it happened, and I saw it happen. I know all of the accused mostly by name. I know 10th is Varadia Chetty. I had come in on business (to enquire about a money order). It was 8 or 9 days before riot I stopped in Kurumber street according to my wont. There was a meeting of 12 or 14 people at Karthikesa Pillay's house, next door to where I was. I went there. Three of the accused were there, (Sundram Chetty (1), Subraya Mudely (2), and Muthusami Pillay (7) ; Sundram Chetty was talking about the Shevapett Car. "The Hindus don't join and properly make Katupadu (a league)". There were several big men present. He asked several big men for money Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 and so on saying "I must make collections, must continue litigation". The Pokkam Poliam Mit-tadar, Ramasami Chetty and Govinda Chetty were there. They all agreed to help in Mariamman's business. That was about taking the car near the Masjid. Vija Ragavachari, Vakil, was there. He said "let the mosque be destroyed and reduced to broken walls and a few punished on either side. What matters it." Subraya Mudely (2) said "why do illegal things ; if there is litigation it is enough". There were several foolish men and several wise men present. On Monday, two days before the Masjid was destroyed there was a meeting near the Kasiwisvanatha Kovil. The Silkweavers (11th, 12th, 13th accused) were there, the other accused were not ; a very large crowd was there. It was to prevent people selling things to Mahomedans, to prevent barbers shaving Mahomedans. Kommattees were to dismiss their Mahomedan servants. There was discussion about Ramzan being permitted and the Hindu festival prohibited. This meeting was at (2 or) noon. I did not hear any thing said about the destruction of the Masjid. They said be not afraid for fighting, if there be fighting there will be proper help. I did not see the riot when the mosque was destroyed. I only came in from the Village that evening.

Cross-examined.—I was served with a Summons yesterday about 2 P. M. I did not communicate this to the Magistrate or the Police. This is the first time I have made this statement before a Magistrate. I have not stated it to the Police. I mean to the town Police or any one in Police dress. I was talking about the matter, saying it was all over now, near the Car-stand and a short Brahmin caught me by the hand and questioned me and made notes. This was 10 or 13 days ago.

At defence suggestion.

10th witness.

Chenna Krishnan son of Angappa Naidoo, Vaduga ; Age, 21 ;
Carnam.

Residing in Shevapett.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 22nd day of September 1882.

I saw the riot at Shevapett. I could recognise some of the people, some are here. Subraya Mudely (2), the Overseer (3), the Doctor, he is not here, (on being told to go up and see the prisoners) he is the 4th, Sundram Chetty the 1st, Shanmugachari (points out 12th which is wrong). People said he was Shanmugachari at all events. I saw him in the riot. The first four accused were saying to the people—"Get on quickly, there are no Mussalmans here at present. Don't be afraid." This was to break the Masjid. They said "we shall give you drink and money and if any of you are killed we shall give 5½ Rs. a month to your families". I saw the attack on the mosque, all kinds of people were doing the work. Pallys and Gogai people, and of all castes. The day before the riot there was a meeting at Kaliammal Kovil near the market on the road to Andaripatti. All the big men, heads of castes were called and came to make "Mahanadu" an assembly of all people. The first four accused and Vijaragavachari were there and it was arranged that the riot was to begin the next day in Salem. Sundram Chetty said if each headman send 20 men from his street and begin the riot in Salem, all

the Mussalmans will be there and we can do the digging in Shevapett. The others approved and agreed. They asked at what hour the Salem riot should begin. Sundram Chetty said I will arrange to have it over at 9 o'clock and after that is done we can break the Musjid.

Cross-examined. The meeting was held at 11 o'clock in the day. There were 40 or 50 people there. Alagheri Chetty was there. I don't remember the names, but I can recognise them. Vijia Ragavachari is not here. In the riot the first four accused were near the Chavadi opposite to Ponnusami Chetty's house $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 furlongs distant in another street. It was about 9 o'clock or 9:30. I have had a summons in this case yesterday at 4 P.M. I have given a statement similar to this to the Inspector in Court. That was 8 or 10 days ago. I have been in Shevapett since the destruction of the mosque.

Court. I saw about 11-30 or 12 o'clock. I saw the four first accused in front of the 4th's house and it was then that groups of tens or twenties armed with swords, sticks and guns began to be going down towards the Musjid. They stopped these people saying there will be beat of drum and then Gogai people will come and then we shall all go, all go to break the Musjid.

11th witness.

Rayappa Chetty son of Alagiri Chetty, Patnul; Age, 28 or 29; Carpenter.

Residing in Shevapett.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 22nd day of September 1882.

I did not go to the riot but I knew it was going to take place. I heard 4 or 5 days before at the Komati Mattam. There was a meeting, Sundram Chetty, 1st accused, and the Pallapatriars were there of all caste perhaps 40 or 50 men. Shanmugam Achari (14th), Ponnusawmy Chetty was there, he is not here in Court. They discussed the levy of tax, the prevention of the sale of grain to Mahomedans, the dismissal of Mussulman servants. To begin fighting with the Mussulmans Sundram Chetty, 1st, (Ponnusawmy Chetty and Chenna Basava Chetty) said (first said it). "There is always trouble with them and our procession is stopped, we had a riot before and it was suppressed. There is likelihood of another riot; we must not leave them this time. We fight them and our fighting men must be over 16 and under 40. I shall write to the villages for people. The Mahomedans give trouble, we must pull down and burn the Mosque and it is a cause of trouble; if it did not exist, there would be no trouble." He told the people that according to their position they must pay a tax. He asked me for tax and I said I was a Christian and had nothing to do with it. Sundram (1), Ponnusawmy and Chenna Basava Chetty asked me. I did not pay. I am building a shop, but my labourers stopped and gave us their reason that they were forbidden to work for me by the Pallapatriars and it was for this reason I went to the meeting.

On New-moonday at about 3 P.M., there was a meeting at Sambier's temple. I went there to a person and I saw the crowd going; I saw Mr. Hayman going to the bazaar with guards. I also went to the Temple. Morari Ramasawmy Chetty (12th), Varada Chetty (10th), Pennada Vencatrama Chetty (13th). There was a large crowd. It was discussed that they must follow the league founded in Shevapett by Sundram Chetty. The latter said "you have not done this in Salem and so they come and buy here. You must make a league to refuse to deal with them. You must collect a tax; for, if we do not deal with them, they will come and we shall have to fight them and we shall want money for expenses and for litigation." The people of all castes were there and agreed. I came away. I don't know when the meeting dispersed. This was 3 or 4 days before the riot. The newmoon before last: whether the Sambier Kovil is called the Kasi Visvanatha Kovil I don't know. I don't often go to Salem.

Cross-examined.—Sambier's Kovil is in Salem. The Komatte's Mattam is in Shevapett. I went there at 10 A.M. The meeting was inside the Mattam. It was held and was open to all Hindus. So were both meetings. I was summoned in this case yesterday about 5-30 P.M. Yesterday I have made a statement to the Inspector who is in Court.

That was about 10 or 15 days ago. I have been living in Shevapett ever since these meetings. I know the names of many people who were in the Shevapett meeting, but there are none of them here besides those I have mentioned.

12th witness.

Rasa Gounden, son of Nayakumara Gounden; Padiachi, Age, 28 or 27; Cultivator.

Residing in Komarasawmiputti.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 22nd day of September 1882.

I saw the riot when the Mosque was destroyed. I came in for it with some of our villagers. We did not bring sticks with us. We were supplied at Shanmugam Achari's godown near the mosque. He gave them to us (picks out 14th accused). I know the Overseer (3rd accused.) I know the Jail writer Gurunatha Mudaly (the 9th). I know the Doctor (4th). I saw all of them at the riot. They were telling the people to break the mosque. I saw the mosque broken, then the gentlemen came. They shot, first; a gentleman alone fired; I got afraid; they said one man was killed. I ran away.

Cross-examined. It was about 1 p.m., when I was at the Mosque. I have been summoned, in this case yesterday evening about 5 p.m.

The Munsiff sent us into the riot; he did not come with us. His name is Yerappa Gounden. I was brought to the Police Inspector 7 or 8 days ago and I told him about it. The native Surgeon (4th) was near the mosque on the road. There were crowds so thick all around me that I cannot now distinguish the directions in which way he faced.

13th witness.

Periathambi son of Govindu, Christian; Age, 32; Cook.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 22nd day of September 1882.

I was in Salem at the riot.—I knew before that it was going to happen. The day previous to the riot Appaya Naik came to Mulluvadi where I live, with Litchman Naick, Subaraya Mudaly, lawyer, (2nd accused), Sundra Chetty, 1st accused. They called out the Headman of Mulluvadi, Narayanan. They said "the 18 castes have joined; you must come to break the Musjid. The big man said "the people here are all gentlemen's servants and they can't go."—They nodded and went away. Next morning about 11 a.m., a Patnulkaran (I don't know his name) came running from his village to Mulluvadi. He came through the tank from Komarasawmipett. He said "the Musjid is being destroyed, you must come also." He passed through the village and he ran on.

Then I and some of us went round by the tank bund to Shevapett to see the tamash. We got there about 12-30. They were breaking the Mosque when we got there. I saw Native Surgeon Manickam Mudaly (4th accused), Munsiff Gopalasawmi (No. 5). Those are the only names I remember. Gopalasawmi was standing there and Manickam Mudaly was waving a white hand-kerchief.

There was a very large crowd on 4 sides; there was no room to move. They were drunk. They were drinking Toddy near the potter's house. Then the gentlemen came. They shortly after fired—two persons fell—of those on the Musjid. Then I came away.

Cross-examined. They came to our village about 8 a.m., the morning before the riot. It is a call from this office. I was summoned in this case yesterday about 5-30 p.m. I made a statement to the foregoing effect to the Inspector now in Court, about 13 to 15 days ago. Before that I had not made any statement to any Police officer or Magistrate. Narayana is not here as a witness. I am out of employ just now. I am trading in vegetables.

14th witness.

Satvajee Row son of Nala Row, Mahratta ; Age about 40 ; Butcher.
Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 22nd day of September 1882.

I remember the riot in Salem and Shevapett. I knew of it before. Because there was a meeting of all the Pallapattiaris and I was sent for ; we met at Varadia Chetty's house. It was on the Monday before the riot between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Everybody some 200 or 300, were there. 2nd accused was there. I know he is a Vakeel, but I forget his name. Varadia Chetty's brother (points out 12th) was there. I saw none other of the accused there. Varadia Chetty (10th) was there.

They arranged that the riot should commence in Salem on Wednesday, and that they should then proceed to break the mosque. The head men said to me I must not have my sheep *hallaed* by Mussalmans. I said I could not agree to this, (because I am a Mahratta and I cannot touch what has not *hallaed*). They ordered the shepherds not to give me any sheep. After that I could not get any sheep for sometime until the Sub-Magistrate ordered the shepherds to supply me.

Cross-examined—Vardia Chetty's house is in the middle of houses. The meeting was inside the house, and a man on guard. I cannot name any others who were there.

I was summoned yesterday evening about 4 p.m., what I have just stated I informed constables of this. I did not inform the Inspector. It is about 5, 6 or 7 days ago I told the constables this. That was the first time I told it, and not to any one else.

15th witness.

Yellappa Gounden son of Porappu Athiyar, Padiachi ; Age 35 to 40 ; Cart-driver.

Residing in Komarasawmiputti.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 22nd day of September 1882.

I went down towards Shevapett. The Judge was going by on a horse. I followed him. 5 men from Gollapatti were coming from Shevapett. The Judge questioned them. They said they had sticks, money, and drink given them. They could not say by whom. The Judge took their sticks from them. I can't say what hour it was. I had not been at Shevapett at that hour.

This witness is not gone on with as he does not seem to have been at the riot till 5 p.m.

16th witness.

Syed Abdul Kader alias Syed Mia son of Syed Abbas, Mussalman ; Age, 45 ; Merchant.

Residing in Shevapett.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 25th day of September 1882.

My shop is near the Mosque about 30 yards to west of it. I remember the day the Mosque was destroyed. The riot happened between 12 and 1 o'clock that day. Sundram Chetty (1st), Overseer Vencatachella Mudaly (3rd), Manicka Mudaly (4th), V. Munsiff (5th), his name is Gopalasawmy Mudaly or something, 6th, I don't know his name—the 8th whose name is Comarasawmy, 9th his brother, but I don't know his name ; the 14th who is an arrack seller (*after some hesitation*) his name is Shanmugam Achari. I saw them there. The 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, these brought 400 or 500 men having given them clubs, rollers, guns, swords and weapons (Donai or club). They stopped opposite my shop. 1st said to

3rd "The men we have brought have hard work before them, we must give them some present." 3rd said "I have given as present, the articles in those shops, they may take them." Then they entered 4 shops including mine and looted them. They also set fire to two or three thatched shops. They broke down the Mosque. The four I have named went near the Mosque taking the mob there. 8th and 9th brought about 1000 people from the direction of Gogai. Of these those who had tools went on to the Musjid. The rest went to 14th's arrack shop. 14th issued them tools from his shop. Then all joined together and broke down the Mosque. Then 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th ordered the crowd to work on and set fire before the gentlemen come. 4th (Manickum) had a cloth in his hand which he waved calling to them to work quickly. My shop was looted, but it is a Hindu's property. It was not burnt. I lost to the value of Rupees 519. Bags of rice, salt, dholl, sugar, jaggery, &c., all stuffs only. About 10 or 15 Rupees the receipts of that day.

Cross-examined.—I was summoned on the 21st Instant to give evidence in this case.

17th witness.

Abdul Rahiman, son of Jelaf Sheriff, Mussalman; Age 26 Shop-keeper.

Residing in Shevapett.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 25 day of September 1882.

My shop is in the public road at potters' street about 5 or 6 fathoms from the walls of the Mosque. I remember the destruction of the Mosque. I was there. I saw Sundram Chetty (1), Vencatachella Mudaly (3), Manicka Mudaly (4), Gopalasawmi Mudaly (5), and the Salem Village Magistrate (6th). They came in front followed by 400 or 500 with guns, swords, Mammaties and crowbars. They stopped near my shop. Sundaram said "Our men have to engage in a hard task, we must give them some Inam". (3rd) replied "I have given these shops and their contents to the people, they can take". When the crowd was looting my shop and Abdul Kader's shop which is next door, we got out. They took away the articles and burnt the shop fixings. They looted 2 or 3 Mahomedans' shops and set fire to them. Then they went straight at the Musjid.

Then Komarasawmi Iyen of Gogai (8) came with 400 or 500 men including his brother Gurusawmi Iyen (points out 9th). He mounted the Musjid and clapped his hands. Then people from both sides climbed upon the Musjid, some who had tools did it at once. Some of the Gogai people who had no tools went to the godown of Shanmuga Mudaliar (points out 14th). He gave out arrack and guns and pickaxes. Then they all attacked the Musjid. Then from Alutukara street Vakeel Vijjaragavachari brought people. He is not here. He led the people. The people of that street.

I also saw 2nd accused there with the 5 first named.

Cross-examined. It was after 12 near my shop I saw 2nd accused. I was summoned about 4 days ago; (refreshes his memory), it was the 21st.

(When read out the witness adds) Manicka Mudaly waved a white cloth saying "quick, quick."

18th witness.

Syed Hussein son of Syed Imam, Mussalman; Age, 55; Merchant. Residing in Shevapett.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 25th day of September 1882.

My shop is near the Musjid. I remember the latter being destroyed. I was going from my house to my shop about 12 noon. There was a great disturbance at the arrack godown near the Mosque. It be-

NOTE.—Said Acharry afterwards, but that was after I had said it by mistake.

longs to Shanmugam Achari. I know him if I see him (walks round the accused and looks at them) he is not here. The disturbance was the noise of men. I went on to the Chavadi and sat for sometime, presently a crowd came. Soondram Chetti (1st), Appavu Mudaly (corrected himself Manikum Mudaly (4th), Venkatachella Mudaly (3rd), Gopalsawmy Mudaly (5th), Salem Munsiff Rangasawmy (6th), Soobbraya Mudaly (2nd). They are all here. (Here the witness having named the witnesses and stated they were here, was told to point them out. He did this correctly only that at first he called Rangasawmy, Gopalsawmy, but immediately corrected himself this time, he discovered Shanmugamachari (14th). There is Shanmugamachari (14). The first six named (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) came there with some other people and stood near the shops. 1st accused said to 3rd. "Our people have come for hard work, what can we give them"? He said "leave them the shops". Then the people entered Syedoomiah, Abdulkader and Abdul Rahiman. There were 500 people in that crowd. They looted them. I don't know Syed Oomiah's other name. Then they entered my shop, looted it and set fire to it and went towards the Musjid.

Then Komarasawmy Iyen and Gurunada Iyen (points out 8th and 9th) came with people and Komarasawmy (8) got on the Musjid and clapped his hands; and then Manikam Mudaly waved his white handkerchief and he and the others ordered the people to go on quickly and they did, they broke Musjid. Komarasawmy was the first to get on the musjid. The others followed him.

Cross-examined. It was about 12-30 o'clock. I saw the accused in front of the shop. I was summoned in this case. I got the summons 4 or 5 days ago (attempts to refresh his memory as to the date of the summons, but can't read it, the summons was issued on the 21st September,

19th witness.

Mari Chetti son of Narain Chetti, Gandapodi Chetti; Age, 30; Shop-keeper,
Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 25th day of September 1882.

I remember the riots. I had been to the (santhai) weekly market on the Tuesday. It was two or three days before the riot. I saw a crowd of people at the Kaliasman temple. I went and they said it was *jadikattu*, a caste bond. I asked what sort of *jadikattu*. The people who were there talked of it as to prevent dealings with the Mussalmans. Soondram Chetti (1st) was there, also Venkatachellam Mudaly (3rd), Gopalasawmi, the Shevapett Munsiff (5th), These men are here. There were very many people whom I don't remember. The three I have named said "tomorrow is *kutba*; the Mussalmans will all be here. We must do away with them. You must all come and join to-morrow." The crowd agreed and said "we shall act accordingly". The crowd clapped hands and the meeting broke up.

Cross-examined. This crowd was about 10 A.M. The kovil is near the river. There were 300 or 400 people. I can't be exact. All the Town was talking about this affair then. I can't name the persons I talked with. I was summoned. I have not got it here. It was 4 or 5 days ago. I can't say what date. I did not state this affair to the Police. I was talking in the bazaar (*interrupted*); I did tell the Inspector in Court, I forget how many days ago, over a month ago, I was talking of it in the bazaar. I can't say how long ago, it was I spoke to the Inspector whether it was a week or 10 days ago.

Court. I was talking in my shop about this and some one who came and heard me, took me to the Inspector the same day. I can't say it was a month ago. It was after that. It was more than 10 or 15 or 20 days ago.

20th witness.

Chendraya Naikon son of Rangasawmy Naidu, Caverai; Age, 30; Cultivator.

Residing in Pallipatti.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 25th day of September 1882.

My village is 7 miles from Salem. I was not here on the day of the riots. I was in some days before. I went to a meeting of the Palapattraï where they talked about *Jadikattu*. It was at the house of *Varadiah Chetti* (10th). The owner was there. I went very late. *Ramasawmy Chetty*, *Vardia's* younger brother was there. I did not go in. I was in the front hall. There was a very large number, and people outside—but only passers by. No crowd hanging round. I heard about it from the passers by.

I heard it discussed that because the Mahomedans do much mischief, we must not have dealing with them. That is as much as I heard. I went late and came away soon. While I was seated on the pial of a relation's house, men came round summoning every one to the meeting. "They are talking of justice, you must all come".

Cross-examined. I don't know the names of any of those who called us nor of the persons with whom I talked in the street. The meeting about one P.M. It was about 8 or 9 A.M., we were summoned. I was summoned in this case yesterday about 12 o'clock; that was the first summons I had received. I did not tell this story to any Policeman. I did to the Inspector 10 or 15 days ago.

I went to the meeting and only stayed a short time. I did not see the end of it. I don't often come to Salem. 2 or 3 times a month.

21st witness.

Marimuthu son of Kolanda Gounden, Padayachi; Age, 26; Taluq Peon.

Residing in Salem, Pudu Street.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 25th day of September 1882.

I made a statement about what I knew about the days previous to the riot to a Magistrate. That was correct. I remember the facts still. On the Sunday previous to the riots at Sambier's Kovil, Pennadam Venkatrama Chetti (13), Kondiah Chetti (11), Ramasawmy Chetti (12) (brother of Varadiah Chetti 10th), Paramagudi Nannusawmy Chetti, his brother Razulu Chetti, Soobraya Mudaly (2), Shevapett Soondram Chetti (1). These people assembled together with many others, were talking. Nannoosawmy Chetti and his brother are not here. There was to be no dealing with Mahomedans. They were all talking about this. About half-past five they said it was Rahukalalm (inauspicious hour) they would meet tomorrow.

The next day they met at Varadiah Chetty's house. He is here (10th accused). I went to the meeting, and there also I saw all the men I have already named, besides many more. All the headmen of castes. Here they formed a *Jathi-kattu*—that nothing was to be given to Mussalmans—sold to them, the Palapattraïr were to see to this, each in his own caste. On Wednesday on which day they were to pull down the Mosque the Mohamedans of each quarter were to be kept to that quarter. None of them were to be allowed to go towards Shevapett—Soondram Chetti was propounding this to the others and asking for help—and that they were to tell the different castes. "You must send for one man from each house and furnish a club for him to help." Soondra Chetti said the Mosque was to be destroyed on Wednesday, that he asked *Varadiah Chetti* 10, *Ramasawmy Chetti* 11, *Kondiah Chetti* 12 to send men. They consented to do so. I was in the Street Theettukal Pudu street on Wednesday morning and I saw people assembled and despatched by the Chettys I have named. The people sent were all castes—chiefly Patnuls. They had sticks. This was from 8 A. M. to sunset. They were sent some to Motu street to keep the Mussalmans and others to the Musjid. Sambier kovil is in the corner of

the Agraharam. I have never heard another name for it. It is in a corner on the bank of the river. It is Sambier's land. I don't know who the god is.

Cross-examined. I am sick and another man is acting. I am a Tahsildar's peon. I did not tell the late Tahsildar. I gave a deposition to the Dy. Magistrate, Kistnasawmy Iyer. I don't know when these men were arrested. I told the Dy. Magistrate all I have said to-day. I went of my own accord. I was in Salem from the time of riots till I made this statement. Meeting at Sambier kovil. I went to at 3 o'clock. I was there till 5 o'clock, when I was there to the end. The meeting at Varadiah Chetty's house went on from 12 to sunset. I was there all the time. They were quite public. I did not see Varadiah Chetty (10) at the kovil meeting, but I did at the house—his own house. I have been on leave for 10 or 13 days.

22nd witness.

Kandasami Chetty son of Kaliappa Chetty ; Chetty, Age, 25 ; Weaver.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 25th day of September 1882.

Two or three days before the riot, there was meeting at Sambian's Temple. All the Pallapatriars were there, a great many people. Pen-nadam Venkatarama Chetty (13th), Ramasami Chetty (12th), Kondia Chetty (11th), Komarasami (8th), Sundra Chetty (1st.) I know them all before, (*identifies them correctly except Komarasami for whom he pointed out his brother Gurunaden.*)

(*Asked if any others of the accused were there.*) Subaroya Mudely (2nd) was there. I don't recognise any of the others as having been present.

They said nothing should be sold to the Mussalmans. Sundra Chetty recommended this course. That a league should be formed for this purpose. After 2 or 3 o'clock they dispersed. I went to no more meetings nor do I know of any more meetings.

The Kovil meeting was about 12 noon. I knew of it as there was a talk about it in the morning through the town, so I went and they did their business. It was on a Sunday, next to Sambier Kovil is the Kasivisvanatha Kovil.

Re-examined.—I was summoned 4 or 5 days ago. I haven't the summons with me. I forget what day it was. I told the Inspector who is in Court about this meeting. That was about a month ago. It might be 10, 14 or 20 days ago. There are 30 days in a month. It was 10 or 15 days ago. It won't be a month. I was in Salem from the time I speak of till I told the Inspector.

Court.—The meeting was a month ago. It was after the meeting.

23rd witness.

Lazar son of Marimuthu, Christian ; Age 40 ; Cook.

Residing in Mullavadi.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 25th day of September 1882.

I was in my house on the day of the riot. About 5 or 6 days before the riot some 200 people met in Raja Mudaly's Bungalow to make arrangements for the riots. They talked that the Pallapatriars of the 18 castes must join together to destroy the mosque during the Kutba. The Shevappett Munsiff Gopalasawmi (*points out Gurunatha Iyen, says this seems to be him*), Manicka Mudaly, 4th accused, Gurunaden Pillay (*points out his brother Kumarasawmi.*) Komarasawmi was there, he is a jail writer. Sundram Chetty was there. I cannot see well as my eye is bad. I saw him (*points out Vencatachella Mudaly 3rd*), I am sure of him. This is the man I saw there.

They talked of killing pigs and suspending them at the mosque. The Mussalman's houses and shops and the mosque were to be pulled down and fired. I collected some herbs for my eyes and went away. That is what I had gone for, not for the meeting. My eyes are no better. I have been here only two months.

Cross-examined — I don't know what day this meeting was; but it was about 2 p.m., I went at 11 a.m., to the garden when I saw them and came away it was 2 p.m., but they had already been met some-time. I am out of employ living in Mulluvadi those 2 months. I told the Police 20 days ago. I am sure it was not ten days ago. It was more. I cannot be sure of the Inspector as I can't see. I didn't tell the Inspector who is in Court. I told some Inspector. There was a gentleman, but I don't know him. It was not Mr. Stevenson. He was standing near the Regiment. He took me. I have been summoned 4 days ago.

24 witness.

Sabapatty Pillay, son of Rangama Raja, Padiachi; Age, 25; Police Constable No. 65.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 26th day of September 1882.

I was in Salem at the time of the riots. I remember the day the mosque was destroyed. I was quiet. I was in my house all day. I knew there was going to be an attack on the mosque as I had heard it discussed before hand in the Bazaar street. I went to my temple to light my lamps. I saw some 20 or 30 woddors near the Mudaliar's house. They were cooking in the temple and as I came away they were still there. This was the day previous to the riot. The next day I went early in the morning. I went to Gopalsawmy Mudaly to get a recommendation for admission to the Police. He told me to come later. I did, he gave me a letter for Soobraya Moodaly, Vakil. He read it and told me to go to Moothusami Moodely, Overseer. This was about 9 a.m. (Points out Subraya Mudaly (2nd) and indicates 3rd accused as the Overseer Moothosawmy, whereas he is Overseer Venkatachellam). Soobraya Mudaly called the 3rd accused and he came; 2nd accused said "he has written a letter saying articles are required" (Saman). I understand tools by "articles". He went on "he wants Pickaxes and Mumotties, what do you say?" 3rd accused said "I have none of my own, only Government tools" he went home saying he would send them. I went with him and he brought out with the help of his servant 10 or 12 pickaxes, 5 or 6 crowbars and 10 or 12 mamatties and put them in a cart. 3rd accused said to the cartman "take them to Shevappett and deliver them." He mentioned the house but I don't remember it. This was about 10 o'clock I came to Subraya Mudaly. He again gave me a letter. I took it to Gopalsami Mudaly and gave it, and then I went home. I don't know any thing more.

Cross-examined. I was enlisted 4 or 5 days ago. I was summoned 5 or 6 days ago. I was enlisted first. I told this story to the Inspector who is sitting in Court about 20 days ago. I call 3rd accused Moothosawmy, Overseer, for I have known him 5 or 6 years. He lives in the Kanaka street, Salem. He used to do so. I cannot say where he lived on the day of the riot. I only knew it because Soobraya Mudaly sent me. I didn't go to his house that day. I saw the tools taken from his house to cart. It is only 10 or 12 houses off from Soobraya Mudaly's house. One of the servants was in Soobraya Mudaly's house when I handed over the note. When the tools were brought, there was no one else there. When Gopalsawmy handed the note he was alone and when I gave him the answer he was alone so was Soobraya when he gave it to me.

The Temple where I saw the woddors is Kurumbar Kovil. It was 5 p.m. There were only Woddors there. I was by myself. I asked them no questions. I could recognise them if I saw them. I don't know their names, but they are from Kannankurichi.

Gopalsawmy didn't give me a police recommendation; he is a Muttadar. I don't know if he is related to Rajarathana Mudaliyar. He has a big house in the bazaar street. A tall man with a white mustache.

25th witness.

Cooppoosawmy son of Vythinada Mudaly, Vellala; Age, 20; Volunteer in Local Fund Engineer's Office.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 26th day of September 1882.

I knew about the riot before it happened. I knew about the meeting in the Shevapett Kommatti Mattam. About 4 P.M., about 5 days before the riot (I can't say the day of the week). I was returning from reading in the District Court Sheristadar's house. As I passed the Kommatti Mattam, there was a meeting. I went and sat to see what they were talking about. Soondra Chetti before the Court (points him out correctly) was the leader of that meeting. The last four accused (indicates 11, 12, 13, 14) were seated. There were many others but I don't recognize any other of the accused as having been there.

They arranged that one man from each house must come to the mosque with a club within 12 o'clock the following Wednesday. They were to make a riot and pull down the mosque and if any Mahomedan resists and kills a Hindu, the family would get Rs. 5 maintenance. This Soondram Chetti said and those who consented were told to clap hands and many did so. I also did. Then the meeting dispersed.

Cross-examined.—There were about 500 or 600 people—it was inside the Mattam; about 3 streets between it and a police station—about one furlong—I noticed no Police walking about. It is in the middle of Shevapett in the Kommatti street. The clapping of hands did not make a noise to be heard out side. I got a summons on Thursday half-past 5 P.M., on the 21st. I told all this to the Inspector who is in Court. That was 15 days ago. I can't say the exact date or hour. I have been living in Kurumba street, Salem in the interval. The nearest Police station is a furlong from us. I get no pay.

26th witness.

Goundappen, son of India Gounden, Padayachi; Age, 45; Bricklayer. Residing in Metu Street.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 26th day of September 1882.

I know the accused (1st) is Sundra Chetti, (2nd) is Subbroya Mudaly, (3rd) is Venkatachella Mudaly, (4th) Manikum Mudaly, (5th) Gopalsawmy Mudaly, (6th) I don't know, (7th) Muthusawmy Mudaly, (8th) and (9th) I know but not their names, (11th) is Kondia Chetti, I can't say the name but I know the (12th) as a Salem man. The (13th) I don't know, (14th) is Shanmugam Achari.

I was at Salem at the time of the riot. The day before the riot I was in Soobbroya's (2) lane to get some money from a bricklayer called Pattikattu Kuppen; he took me to Soobbroya Mudaly, and on the way he said what matter wages, "there is a matter of justice in hand." Soondram Chetti (1), Soobbroya Mudaly (2), Muthusawmy Pillai (7), Shanmugam Achari (14) were all together. They said, tomorrow the mosque is to be pulled down, you are a bricklayer and will know the proper thing. "Tomorrow people will come and a row will begin early morning in Salem and at 12 o'clock you must come to the godown of Shanmugam Achari (14)." I was to go for pulling down the mosque. The next day about 11 o'clock I went accordingly. I and Soondram. There was a large number of people inside with pickaxes, mamoties and other tools. Shanmuga Achari gave these. He was inside. The people were at the back. There were 100 or 200 there who had tools at the back of his house. They were widders and other Hindus. Altogether there were 4000 or 5000 people of crowd. This is an arrack-shop, all the people there at the back were drunk, they got it from the godown. Shanmugam Achari said we are to begin in 10 minutes. Manikum (4). Venkatachellam (3), Gopalsawmy (5) and Mottai Paradesi's sons (8th & 9th ac-

cused) are coming (points out 8 and 9 as these sons) and then we shall begin. I didn't see them come but I saw them when they had come; they were in front of the mosque. Presently there was a beat of drum, every one attacked the mosque knocked down the walls, I saw Pattikattu Kuppan bringing bamboos. I don't know who was first up. Venkatachella Pillai (3), Manikum Mudaly (4), Gopalsawmy Mudaly (5) were calling on the people to this work and the two sons of Mottai Paradesi. I was told to break. I took a crowbar and went about it but the Police came. I heard the shooting and that two people were killed. I dropped the crowbar and ran away.

Cross-examined.—I don't know whether a summons came for me or not as I have been at Mr. Pritchard's house. My wife came for me and said she heard a warrant was out for me and abused. I went direct to the Inspector who is in Court. He took me direct to the gentleman yesterday (that is Magistrate sitting). The Court told me to come at once. I was arrested by the Police 20 or 25 days ago. I was talking about Soobroya Mudaly's business in the bazaar to Kuppan. Two persons—a Brahmin and another—overheard me they were Police, I don't know it. They asked me and I told them all about it. That was 20 or 25 days ago. I have not seen them this morning. This Magistrate took a sworn statement from me yesterday. It was 7 P.M. I went to Soobroya Mudaly's house the night before the riot. It was about 2 o'clock when the men I have named came to the Mosque. It was 4 nalgais (an hour and half) after I saw them, that the Police fired on the crowd. Toddy and buttermilk were given out to drink.

Did you go alone yesterday to the Magistrate's house?

I went to the Inspector first and he took me there.

27th witness.

Gudumia Sahib son of Bawa Sahib, Mussalman; Age, 31; Bamboo Merchant.

Residing in Shevapett.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 26th day of September 1882.

My bamboo yard is in front of the Mosque. The day the Mosque was destroyed I was there. The 1st accused, 3rd, 4th and 5th accused (*points them out correctly*) stood in front of my yard and ordered that my bamboos should be taken to the Mosque. Previous to this Komarasawmi Iyen (*points out 8th correctly*) and Gurunaden Iyen (*9th correctly*) came (with men from Gogai about 1,000) and got on the Mosque from that side and clapped their hands. Then the people (also about 1,000) who followed the persons I first named took bamboos and timber from my yard and also went and clapped hands and ordered to bring bamboos. Manicka Mudaly had a white cloth in his hand which he waved saying out to break the Mosque. Then they began destroying the Mosque.

Cross-examined. I was summoned on the 21st.

Volunteers. Shanmugam Achari issued pickaxes, crow-bars and sticks inciting the mob to the work of destruction.

Court at request of Mr. Pritchard.

It was 2 or 2-30 P. M. when the Gogai people got on to the Mosque. It was one o'clock when the others I have named stood in front of my Mandi.

Court.—Between the time of the attack on the Mosque and the sound of the police firing was about half an hour.

28th witness.

William Wynne Goodrich son of James Pett Goodrich, English; Age 42 Superintendent of Central Jail.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on Oath on the 29th day of September 1882.

I am Superintendent of Central Jail. Gurunaden (9th accused) is 2nd Clerk. On the 16th August last he applied to me for leave, as soon

as I came to Office about 11 A. M. He said some of relatives had come to his house for a ceremony. He wanted to go as he wanted to avoid the expense of feeding them another day. I gave leave and I believe he went at once. I think I called for him shortly afterwards and was told he had gone. I know he did not stay long.

Cross-examined.—I did not see him leave the Jail. I cannot see him sitting at his work from where I sit. I called out for him soon after giving him leave, and some one answered he had gone. I cannot myself say he had gone. There is no written application for leave that I know of.

Re-examined.—There is only a wooden partition between us as we sit at work and I fancy I called out to him personally.

Court.—I know him by name, and it is my habit to call out by name for any Clerk I happen to want.

29th witness.

Charles Mylne Mullaly son of John Mullaly, English; Age 25; Hd. Asst. Collector.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on oath on the 29th day of September 1882.

I have been nearly 3 years in the District of Salem. I remember a petition referred to me in 1381 about music in processions. I disposed of it. I do not remember the date. It was more in the beginning of the year towards the end. Later than this I remember a dispute about music in the small ruined Kovil opposite the mosque. I went down to settle that.

On the 15th August of this year I was aware of anxiety in the town about the *Kudba* which was expected to take place the next day and we thought there might be a procession. I sent for the Mussulman Headmen and for four Chetties. The former came but only one of the latter. The mussalman Kazi promised there should be no Mussalman procession and the Mussalmans of each quarter would worship only in their own Mosque. The one Chetty who came said he would get the Salem Bazaar street shops opened. After this I had no reason for alarm. I went through the Salem bazaar that evening, the shops were not re-opened. On the morning of the 16th (about 7.15 A.M.) I learned that there would be no *Kudba* that day as the Mahomedans had not seen the moon. I went down into the town to get the shops opened. I didn't succeed. There were groups of Hindus beginning to collect and talking together. I began to see that something was going to happen and I began to come down to the Cutcherry to despatch a telegram to the District Magistrate. This was from the Taluq Cutcherry.

About 9 or 9.30 A.M. I went down to Salem Market having received certain information. I found a large excited crowd of Hindus, all armed with sticks and some swords—we tried to pacify and disperse them, they retired a little but refused to give up their sticks. They said the Mahomedans were going to attack them. I saw no Mahomedans about. I saw some men arrested by the Police. Major Whitlock was with me. We went part of the way with the arrested men to the lock up.

Court. I have already given evidence against these men.

I came back through the bazaar street and met a very large crowd near the Veerabadra Kovil, a different crowd I think. I tried to make some arrest, but the men were rescued by the crowd. I had a few men with me. I had called on the crowd to disperse. They said they were there for mutual protection. I saw no Mahomedans in that crowd. They were not a quiet crowd. A brick-bat hit me while I was trying to arrest these men. I did not see it thrown but I suppose it was thrown.

I was informed then that the riot had broken out at Shevapett. This was about 11 A.M. I went there. I saw a small crowd in the bazaar street and I told them to disperse, one of the crowd answered that they "had not my favour". There was no riot there at that time. I went round the mosque and found every thing perfectly quiet. I came back to the Cutcherry and prepared a telegram to the General at Bangalore

for troops. From what I had already seen of the crowd, I thought this necessary, I didn't send it at once but I kept it in my pocket almost immediately I got news which took me again to the Salem Market. Things there had now become very serious and I despatched the telegram. I found one Mahomedan corpse lying across the road with its head battered in. I have given evidence on this point in another case. I saw another Mussalman in a field close by apparently dead—an old man. He was not dead. I saw a Hindu boy with a severe cut across the shoulder. The crowd told me they were shot at from a Mussalman's house. I went and searched the houses they indicated and found no arms of any sort there. The only Mahomedan I saw at this time was the brother of the murdered man. There were no other Mahomedans. There was no fighting. There was no provocation that I could see for the conduct of the Hindus. I saw the crowd slink away as I came up to where the corpse was. But the whole crowd had not dispersed when I left. At about 2 P.M. I was called to the mosque in Shevapett. There a very excited crowd was in possession, fires were alight on the platform of the mosque, and they were destroying the walls. The Superintendent and Inspector Ashton went with me. The Police fired on the mob.

I stayed there all day till 5 o'clock. The crowd had not then dispersed but I brought the Police back to the Cutcherry and then went alone to Mettutheruvu where I saw another corpse of a Hindu who I was told had been shot.

Court.—After that I again took a strong body of a Police through Shevapett, there were still crowds there. We made some arrests. That took me up to 7-30 P.M.

30th witness.

Sheik Imam son of Sheik Hussein; Mussalman. Age, 28; Village Munsiff of Kitchipolliem.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 29th day of September 1882.

I remember the morning of the 16th August. I started from Salem for my village of Kitchipolliem about 6 A.M. All the shops in Kitchipolliem were shut. I went to my *Tchavadi* and I sent for the shop keepers. Four of them came, (1) Angamuthu, (2) Muthusawmy Padayachi, (3) Manang katti, (4) Periapen. I asked them why they closed their shop. They said today is *Kutba*. Mussalmans will probably do us some mischief. Our Headmen have ordered us to close our shops. I said there are no Mussalmans living in Kitchipolliem; they all live at a distance. They have no business here. After this one of them opened his shop. The others said why should you hear the village Magistrate; you should obey our own headmen. He listened and again closed his shop.

Then I came up to go to the Sub-Magistrate to report. Guruwan Achari, a carpenter in Kitchipolliem, was standing at his door. He asked me where I was going so early. I told him all about it. He induced me to stop so that he might persuade the shop-keepers and open their shops and he sent my peon. Meanwhile the people collected with weapons at the Mariamman kovil; my peon came and reported and I went to see it. Guruwan Achari advised me to go away. I said we must try to appease the crowd—but he repeated his warning and went inside. The crowd came up on their way to Salem. It was all Hindu villagers of all castes. Pariahs, Pallis, Chucklers, Sholiars, Vadugas. They had club, swords, guns and spears. They had all kind of disguises, some had yellow clothes. Cloths twisted round their head and chins. The Pariahs were Vishnu marks and "threads." They ran after me with swords—and stoned me, one stone struck me. I ran across the bridge into Salem Labbay street with these people.

My house is there. The crowds from Kitchipolliem and that which was already in Salem began setting fire to the Mahomedan houses. From my house you can see into several streets. The Kitchipolliem contingent fired Mowlah Routhier's house. They smashed doors and the tiles of houses.

Being afraid of danger to the women we took them to the upstairs houses near the Mosque in Labbai street.

From 8-30 A.M. to 9-30 burning and looting went on and it continued later for I don't know how long but I went away. But then the gentlemen came, I believe. I saw Town Inspector and the Sanitary Overseer. I had by this time got back to my house. I stayed there till 2 P.M. I went to find the Sub Magistrate but could not find him. The Judge, Mr. Pritchard, another gentleman came to the Taluk Cutcherry from Shevapett. I told them. They took me from Kallanguthu to Kitchipolliem; we saw one house burning, Jehangir Saib's they said; as we passed Kallanguthu we saw Mohideen Routhier godown and carts burning in Chuckler's street in Kitchipolliem. We saw a Pariah putting the cart into the fire; there were crowds and heaps of stone. I was following the gentlemen. I heard the Judge addressing the crowd ordering them to disperse and to remove the stones.

Then they went to Kurumba street through Labbai street. I stayed behind.

Cross-examination. These gentlemen and the Tahsildar came. I saw them come from Shevapett. I was told so. I don't know personally. The one whose name I don't know was a stout man rather dark and riding. They were all on horse back—the gentleman was not so fair as Europeans. Except what I told the Judge there has been no written statement of mine. I was not summoned in this case.—The Tahsildar told me about 3-30 P.M., that I was wanted.

31st witness.

Henry James Hazlett, son of John Hazlett, English, Aged 38, Civil Surgeon of Salem.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on oath on the 29th day of September 1882.

I see list C. It is signed by me. It is taken from the books of my hospital. it is I believe correct.

I know the 4th accused Manikam Mudaly; he was in charge of the Civil Dispensary. His duty is to attend twice a day and oftener if wanted. He was under my orders and I supervise. I remember the 16th August; some days before that, two days before I think, he applied for leave. He did not want it till the following Saturday. I said I would see about it. He was there on the Tuesday (15th August) in the Dispensary. On the Wednesday 16th I was three hours at the Dispensary and I did not see him. He was reported absent. I spent between 3 and 4 hours that day there. 2 hours in the morning, one hour the second time and less the third time. There is no book for him to sign in the office. It is not his duty of necessity to sign any book. I did not see him at all that day nor the next day. I got a letter from him (D). I answered; there is a copy in the book (E) (*admitted as evidence by counsel*). I next saw him on the Friday. I asked him why he had been absent. He said he had not been well. He did not say what had been the matter with him. I did not feel satisfied with his answer. He attended to his work that day. He was there on the 19th; on the 20th I did not see him but I did on Monday the 21st. On Tuesday the 22nd he was absent and I did not see him again for about 10 days and he did not come to the Dispensary. He asked me every day I saw him for leave I distinctly refused.

Court.—His prescriptions or orders regarding the treatment of a case would not bear his initials if entered in a book. I could not see any thing the matter with him. He used frequently to absent himself from duty on the score of illhealth. He complained of weakness. On one occasion I visited his house he said he could not raise his arm properly. I know nothing of his habits.

He had to attend to wounded patients brought in in the riots. I never gave him any answer that could be mistaken for permission to go on leave or justify his going without leave. He was suspended for absence without leave about the 24th.

I have not said that I told him before the 16th that he might go before the 16th. I gave him no certain answer after the 16th. I distinctly refused him leave on each occasion.

32nd witness.

Samuel Huzton Cashmere, son of Lazarus Cashmere, East Indian, Roman Catholic, Aged 30; Municipal Inspector.
Residing in Salem.

Examined on oath on the 29th day of September 1882.

I know Manikam Mudaly, 4th accused; he is a Municipal Commissioner. I remember getting certain orders from him in February I think. It was at his house. He told me to take my ditch coolies and widen the culvert at the mosque. I always go to his house as he is Commissioner of that Division. Syed Mohideen, Division Maistry, was with me. I gave him the order but he also heard Manikum give it. I told him to take the "ditch coolies" (Municipal servants) of two Divisions. The culvert consisted then of two small stones across a drain. I was to widen it by placing more stones. He told me the Hindus of Shevapett would supply the stones. I saw the work going on the following morning. Two of the ditch coolies, some Wodders who have nothing to do with the Municipality—Shevapett men. The work was not pushed that day but a few days after when it was complete, I inspected it. Manikum Mudaly took me there for that purpose. There was room there for a bullock-cart to go. Now it is only 2½ feet wide. Manikam Mudaly said it was to enable carts to convey materials for the repair of a Hindu Pagoda-called Mathuraveera Kovil, an old dilapidated building about 15 feet square not 20 feet square; not so high as this room, about 12 or 15 feet high.

Afterwards all the culvert except the original 2 stones were removed.

Cross-examined. I was summoned this morning. I never received any order to build this culvert from the Municipal Office. I did not pay anything for the Wodders. I get orders from Divisional officers for this work not new works on that is done by another Department but petty work such as this making culverts passable for bandies I have often done.

(Suggested by the prosecution). This culvert would lead only to the ruined pagoda that is for bandies. Bandies could not go beyond.

33rd witness.

Linga Chetty son of Subba Chetty, Thevangam; age, over 50; formerly aweaver.
Residing in Salem Pudu Teruvu.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 29th day of September 1882.

I gave a deposition on oath to the Collector (*Deposition read to him*).

Two days before the riot that is to say on 14th August 1882 at about 3 in the after-noon a *Thandal-karan* came to me and told me that a meeting was going on at Morari Ramasawmy Chetty's house in weaver's street and that I must go over. I went and after staying sometime I came away. I stayed half an hour. They said to me and the other weavers, that we should all meet on the Wednesday after to destroy the Musjid. I don't remember any particular instructions. We were to meet near Morari Varadaya Chetty's house at 10 or 12 in the morning. This instruction was given by Morari Ramasawmy Chetty, brother of Morari Varadaya Chetty. The meeting was in the Hall inside the house. The principal people were seated there, some also stood. I remember Morari Varadaya Chetty being there, also Pennadam Vencatrama Chetty, also Morari Ramasawmy Chetty, also Kondia

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Chetty. They promised us that if there was a fight and if any one fell in it his parents and relatives should have life subsistence. Morari Ramasawmy Chetty told this. At that meeting too I paid the 4 annas which was levied on my house as subscription to meet the expenses. The riot took place. My son, Marappa Chetty was shot. I don't know by whom. I took him away myself, for news of his falling was brought me by a boy. I was not in the riot myself, I was too old. I took him to the Hospital. He stayed in hospital a day, and I then took him back to my house. He lingered 3 days and then expired. On the day of riot I went to the house of M. Ramasawmy Chetty and asked for funeral expenses. He gave Rs. 3. He also said I should have life maintenance. Afterwards I went again in 3 or 4 days time and asked for the maintenance, but he would not give it. He has cheated me. Therefore I complain. I wish for orders to be passed relating to my maintenance.

That is the statement and it is true (*witness points out the 11th and 12th*). These are Kondia and Ramasawmy Chetty of whom I have spoken. The man speaking from outside (Vardya Chetty 10th accused) is the Vardya Chetty of whom I have spoken. I went to the meeting at his house, I remained only a little while. They said that at the destruction of the Mosque if any one dies his parents will have maintenance. I have not asked any one for the maintenance except Ramasawmy I went to him because he had promised it.

Ramasawmy Chetty (12th) is brother to Varadya 10th. I don't know if Kondia is brother-in-law or any other relation.

34th witness.

Venkatramier son of Subbaramier, Brahmin, Age 37; Sub-Magistrate.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 29th day of September 1882.

I am Salem Sub-Magistrate. I have known the Town for 20 years, and have served at different times 5 or 6 years between 1871 and 1879. I was not here in last August. I know 2nd accused. His name is Subbaraya Mudaly, pleader in District Munsiff's Court. I know the 10th, 12th and 13th. They are Morari Varadaya Chetty, M. Ramasawmy Chetty and Pennadam Vencatrama Chetty and I know 11th, he is Kondaya Chetty, a Silk weaver. All 4 live in the silk weaver's street in the East Salem quarter near Sambier's house. Sambier's Kovil also is near.

I have known Morari Varadaya Chetty (10th) is the headman of the weaver. When Government advance were made in the Famine to weavers, I had to seek his assistance to recover the advances. Although he is feeble to look at, he was able to transact business. Subbaraya Mudaly (2nd accused) lives in Kanaka street. I know Komarasawmy Iyen (8th). He lives in Gogai. I was ordered to search the house of Soondram Chetty (1st accused) and I did so. I fetched away some bundles of papers which I at once sealed up; I kept them under lock and key. I sent the bundles by Municipal Manager Rama Row. On the 2nd September, I found them. I sent them to the District Magistrate on the 7th. There was the property attached it was only on the 7th. I was ordered to send up these.

35th witness.

Syed Khader Badshah son of Syed Shamiah Saib, Mussalman, aged 31; Tahsildar of Tiruchengod.

Residing in Salem at present.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 29th day of September 1882.

I recognize the papers in this bundle G. I got them out of 3 sealed bundles sealed under the Town Sub-Magistrate's seal, the seals were in

tact when I got them. I received the bundles from the District Magistrate—Opened them in his presence—and selected the papers here produced and gave them to the District Magistrate. He sent them by my hand to the Special Magistrate—I have since translated them in the presence of this Court.

36th witness.

Rama Row, son of Runga Row; Brahmin, Aged 35, Municipal Manager.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 2nd day of October 1882.

I remember receiving 3 sealed dufters from the Town Sub-Magistrate. I produced them before the District Magistrate by whose orders Syed Khader Badshah Saib and I opened and examined the bundles. They contained papers; we selected of these some papers.

Cross-examined. I do not exactly remember the date of this. It was the early part of September. Before the 10th September, I think; I remember this much by other events; Mr. Small went away about the 6th. I took the dufters at once to the District Magistrate and we examined them on that day and two following days. I can't say how many papers there were in the dufters or in which the sealed papers were found.

Court. The papers were examined in the Collector's House in his office hall. Those that I selected I gave over to Khader Badshah.

Recalled, 3rd October, Solemnly affirmed. I produce the record of the meeting of Municipal Commission of Salem of 15th October 1870. (*Read and marked I*) Petition No. 396 of 31st May 1875 (*Read and marked K*) Proceedings 4th July 1882 (marked L) President's veto order of 8th July 1882 (marked M).

37th witness.

William Ward Johnson, son of Henry Johnson, English, age; 50 Inspector of Police.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on oath on the 2nd day of October 1882.

I was on duty at the Mosque the day of the riot. I went to 4th accused's house about 12-20 p.m. to seek his aid to disperse the crowd, as he had been a special Constable after the riots of the 28th and 29th July. The house door was locked, bolted inside. I got no answer when I knocked.

Court. I kicked at the door and windows for about 10 minutes. I shouted out his name "Mr. Manikum Mudaly". I produced some crowbars and Pickaxes in another case which had been found at the Mosque.

I know the arrack shop at the Mosque, it belongs to 14th accused (Shanmugam achari). I know him, I saw him there on the morning of the riot. I saw him carrying a chemboo of liquor. I heard shots fired off the Platform of the Mosque which it was in the possession of the Hindus. I saw the shots fired. I saw the guns—one was carried by a man named Eswara Chetty.

There are two long beams with nicked steps. They were brought there by Koravers that day. They belong to the car. One was used as a ladder to get up on the Mosque walls.

I remember the idiot boy who was killed. I saw him when he had been wounded the day after the riot. The father complained of it during the riot. I had the boy removed to Hospital. I saw him buried. Many of the crowd were disguised with ashes on their foreheads arms and breasts. The first crowd came up from Gogai. There were two

other crowds one from the street in which 4th accused lives and another from Potter's street (witness explains); they are two streets one from the West and the other N. West and they converge on the Mosque. There were whistles and shouts and then an almost simultaneous attack by the three crowds.

I had a horse there. Kandan, the Toti of Shevapett who is in charge of the car, rode it. He is also a Municipal sweeper. He has absconded. He mounted my horse and rode it in front of the mosque and called out to us. "We are now the Governor. You can all go". Then one Pachi Chetty mounted and rode down to Gogai side. He also is wanted by the Police. I should say there were 4000 people in the Gogai crowd. It was quite thick and extending away back through the topes on the other side of the river. I have seen crowds before.

38th witness.

Robert Hayman, son of John Hayman, English, Aged—; Inspector of Police.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on oath on the 2nd day of October 1882.

I was on duty at the riot. I went to Salem Market at 8-30 with 24 men. I sent half to the Bazaar Street. I went to the market with the other half. There was a large crowd there. We charged. There was a crowd pressing over the Bridge from Kitchipolliem. I held the Bridge and kept them in check. I was about the place in Salem proper all day till 3 P.M. I selected the bridge in the morning as I wanted to prevent the junction of the Kitchipolliam and Salem crowds. Arrests were made. I saw one murdered Mussalman near there. I saw the corpse on the pial of the house. There was a crowd there. Later in the day about 3 o'clock, I was joined by Mr. Lowe. We went to Mettu Teruvu. There was a crowd of Hindus on the Salem bank of the river firing into Mettu Teruvu which is chiefly inhabited by Mussalmans. We fired on this crowd and charged and dispersed them.

Court. I know about some of the disputes that have arisen over the Mosque formerly—but I don't think I ever was on duty in any of them. I was present at the December procession. That was when the procession was taken past with Music. There was no fight.

Re-called by Prosecution.

The December procession lasted 5 or 6 days. Mr. Stokes took it past the mosque the 1st day. He was present. The third day I think it was the procession tried to deviate from the prescribed route. Soondra Chetti, the 1st accused, who was the leading man, wanted to take it across the mosque towards a little temple to the east—near the river—and round the Mosque. I stopped this and objected. 1st accused said if he was not allowed to go as he wished he would order the *kalasum* (a pyramids of pots) to be dropped. He did not carry the *kalasum*. He was troublesome and determined to have his way. I reported to the Superintendent Major Pickance and he remonstrated but finally he allowed them go round the other side of the mosque to the shrine. That is by West and South—when they had done this they attempted to come back by the eastern side. I prevented this. I had no talk with the leading man that time. This was the procession of Mariamman kovil. I don't know who is the head-man of that. To punish them for this Mr. Stokes stopped the procession the next day. But after that it was allowed to go on.

39th witness.

Alfred Lowe son of Alexander Lowe, English, Age—; Inspector of Police.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on oath on the 2nd day of October 1882.

I was on duty at the Cutcherry on the day of the riot up till noon. About 11 A.M., I heard firing from the direction of the Fort where the

time gun is. I went down there with a party of men. There was a crowd on the other side of the river. They were firing into the Fort which is inhabited by the Mussalmans. The crowd were firing from the latrine. They retired on the approach of the Head Constable and 12 men whom I sent across. At noon I followed the Superintendent into Salem. I saw a wounded Fakir lying under a tree. I thought he was dying. I also saw a murdered man, a Mussalman in the streets with a sword-cut across his head. I took the Fakir to the hospital about 3 o'clock. I got 4 Mussalmans to do it under escort. (I took up position at 1 o'clock at the entrance of Jalalpuram a Mussalman quarter to prevent the crowd entering there. They had been there but they did not come in again. They threw stones but they made no regular attack).

After taking the Fakir to hospital I went with Mr. Hayman to Metu Teruvu. After I had received news of the destruction of the mosque, there was not much trouble with the crowd. They seemed to subside. The first news came to me about three but it was at 5 o'clock that the rumour spread. I do not remember the previous disturbances that arose about the mosque. My appointment was Namkal. I am now transferred to Tripatore since July.

40th witness.

Syed Mohedin, son of Syed Khadr, Mussalman; Age, 30; Municipal Maistry.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on Solemn affirmation on the 2nd day of October 1882.

My work was in Shevapett. The mosque was in my division. I know the little kovil and the two stones across the ditch East of the mosque.

About 7 months ago the Divisional Commissioner ordered me to level that—that two stones were not proper—for people to pass and I was to put it right. It was Manickum Mudaly, 4th accused, that told me. At first I only put straight the two stones. On the 3rd any Manickum Mudaly and the Sanitary Inspector and some Pallapatriar people—Chetties (*gives some names*) and bricklayers and Headmen of Hindu castes—4th accused said the way must be made fit for a cart to go. I said I had not men enough for this. Next day when I went to my work I found the Municipal Maistry Guruvappan of H. Division with some Woddars and Pallapatriars people working at this culvert—Kobu Muthusawmi, a bricklayer, was raising foundation walls to resting the slab stones on. They brought 9 slab stones from Madura viran's kovil and used them to widen the culvert—About 100 smaller round stones to support the others—when they finished there was a good cart way culvert—10 or 15 days after the Vice President and Manager came. They enquired who had done this—I told them the Divisional Commissioner and the Pallapatriar people. The Vice President ordered to me to remove. Muthusawmi and Atchi Gopalsawmi interfered saying they would give notice. I did as I had been ordered and removed the stones all but 3. 10 or 15 days after that Vice President and Mr. Stokes came and the third stone was ordered to be removed and it was done.

41st witness.

Rukmani Naidu, son of Ragava Naidu, Kavarai; Aged 25, 26; Gummasta to Mohideen.

Residing in Ponnammappett.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 2nd day of October 1882.

I know Salem. I know 10th accused, he is a merchant. I remember the time of the riot. I remember some things before that. About 2 days before the riot, I heard of a Mahanadu to be held at 10th accused's house. I went. There were 100 or 200 people there. Ramasawmy Chetty, Pennadam Venkatrama Chetty, Varadia Chetti, Soondrum Chetti, Vakeel Soobraya Mudaly, Nannoosawmy Chetti & others.

The people were giving orders to the Palapatriars; Ramasawmy, P. Venkatrama Chetty, and Soondra Chettiar were giving orders. Varadiah Chetti was lying down on a couch. He was talking to them. They said nothing was to be sold to Mahomedans. There should be no dealings with them. That on the next Wednesday, the *kutba* day, the Mahomedans of Salem and other quarters were not to be allowed to go to the masjid at Shevapett. That the mosque should be destroyed that day. That money would be required to get out of the trouble with the Government (Company) that would ensue and for life maintenance for those killed in the fight with the Mahomedans. That the head-men of different streets must collect the money and send it in to these people I have mentioned,—the big men.

Court.—There were many others besides those I have named (the witness walks round the accused and easily identifies the first six accused, the 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th) I saw the 1st, 2nd, 10th, 12th & 13th at the meeting. I did not see any other of the accused there. Nannoosawmy is not among the accused. I went about 3 o'clock. I remained about an hour.

Cross-examined.—I first mentioned this about a month ago to Mr. Stevenson. I and one Chinnasawmy were cleaning our teeth near the river; we were talking of the misfortune which befel Salem by this mahadadu. There was a man in ordinary clothes behind us. He questioned us. We told him all I have just said. He told us to go to the gentleman and we went with him to the Bungalow of Mr. Stevenson. We told it all to Mr. Stevenson. He wrote it down. We then knew the man who brought us was a Police man. I got a summons the day before yesterday. In the interval I told no body this story. This is the first day I have been to Cutcherry. Mohideen Bee is my employer. She is a Mahomedan. She has dealings and lends money. She lives in Pudu Teruv, Salem. I get 2 pagodas a month. I have been 7 or 8 years in her service. I did not tell my mistress about the plan to destroy the mosque. I never told her. There is no necessity to tell a woman. I have told no one.

42nd witness.

Samuel Boalth, son of William Boalth; English; Age, —; Record-keeper, Collector's Office.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on oath on the 3rd day of October 1882.

I am a Municipal Commissioner; I was at the meeting of the 4th July. I am also Record-keeper of the Collector's Office. I produce petition registered No. 921/75 (marked N.) Proceedings of District Magistrate No. 6, 17th January 1870 (marked O.) Proceedings of District Magistrate 21st January 1878 No. 3 (marked P.) Notice of suit signed by 1st accused to Collector 12th February 1878 (2), occurrence report of 7th June 1878 (R.) Petition 1113 of 6th August 1878 (marked S.) High Court Proceedings of 11th October 1880 (marked T.) High Court Proceedings on Criminal Petition 166 of 1881 (marked U.) Petition 446 and endorsement (marked V.)

43rd witness. (Supplemental.)

Kistna Doss son of Devi Chand, Ksyatriya; Age, 40; Merchant. Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 7th day of October 1882.

I live in the Bazaar street Salem. I was in Salem on the 14th and 15th August last. I know 1st accused Sundra Chetti; he lives in Shevapett. I remember going to his house on Wednesday the day of the riot. It was about 7 or 7-30 A. M. I went because there was a rumour in the town and a bad feeling between Hindus and Mussalmans and grain was not to be sold in the Bazaar. We went to confer on this (hold punchayet.) Mariappa Mudaliar, Angamuthu Mudaliar and Komati

Venkatrama Chettiar went with me. We found 1st accused in his house. We had a conversation with him. He said "I also have heard this report and that grains and other things are not sold. I do not approve of the *kattupadu* to this. But the people turn against me when I say this. I shall however talk to the people; such things should not go on". He sent word for some people to come. He gave us hopes that "peaceful settlement might be made." Before any people he sent for came, a great crowd of people came. There was great noise and they said unless they remonstrated with Sundra Chetty he would not go right. When the crowd came he turned and salaamed to us, thanking us, ^{said} "you may go". We went to Sundram Chetty as he is Darmakal, ^{de in} headman of the temple and I thought he was the man to go to for a peaceful settlement.

44th witness.

Mariappa Mudaly, son of Sukavana Mudaly, Kaikala, Age 40; living with his brother.

Residing in Salem.

Examined on solemn affirmation on the 7th day of October 1882.

My brother is a Vakeel. I know Kistna Doss, the last witness. I remember the day of the riot. I saw Kistna Doss that day. I went with him about 7 A.M., to the house of Soondra Chetti, 1st accused. There was a disturbance between the Mahomedans and Hindus and we went to try and arrange a razi. We found him at home. He agreed to a razi but the others objected and we made no razi.

BAIL ORDER, dated 25th September 1882.

Read petition dated this day presented by Mr. Pritchard, Counsel for the accused in case No. 1882 requesting their release on bail.

There has been a large body of evidence already produced—21 witnesses up to this afternoon,—and more is still to come. There is nothing before me to suggest that the evidence is other than reliable. The offences charged are non-bailable. I cannot under the circumstances accept bail for the accused. (Signed.)

BAIL ORDER, dated 26th September 1882.

Read petition dated this day presented by Mr. Pritchard Counsel for the accused in case No. 24 of 1882 requesting their release on bail.

Read also proceedings of this Court, dated 25th September 1882.

Bail was refused yesterday. The grounds for that refusal remain, strengthened by the fact that additional and important evidence has been recorded in the interval. The case proceeds continuously and there is no remand now except *de die in diem*. (Signed.)

REMAND ORDER, dated 27th September 1882.

The accused in case No. 24 are remanded till to-day. The prosecution propose to examine only two official witnesses to-day as the Court is occupied with other cases entitled to precedence. The Counsel for the defence wish to see the accused in jail for purposes of consultation and therefore agree that it will be best to defer the further examination till Friday the day after tomorrow. They consent to accept the remand without the appearance of accused and so save the latter the march from jail.

As I think this course in the interests of accused and it does not involve any extra delay, I remand accused till Friday the 29th Instant. (Signed.)

ORDER, dated 29th September 1882.

Certain papers found in the 1st accused's house having been put in evidence, Mr. Pritchard claims that he may submit each of the papers now put in to his client. If this is not done until the Court is about to examine the accused, he will instruct his client to refuse to answer any questions. The Government Pleader has no objection to this course. It is

therefore allowed. Mr. Pritchard requests that the Police may stand out of hearing while the documents are under the inspection of the accused. This I cannot allow. The document must be guarded from injury and the accused can have a copy on which he can instruct his Council. This is not the time to confer on the documents. No step is at present being taken on these documents and Counsel will have opportunity to consult out of Court. (Signed.)

ORDER, dated 2nd October 1882.

The proof of records is deferred till tomorrow as the Government Pleader and Mr. Grant are absent. This course is agreed to on behalf of the defence by Mr. Pritchard. The prisoners are consequently charged now and their pleas recorded. The case is adjourned till tomorrow, for the above purpose, and all the accused have to put in their lists of witnesses which will be received and examined tomorrow. If after that, an inspection by accused of any exhibit appears necessary opportunity for this will be given. (Signed.)

CHARGE, dated 2nd October 1882.

I, Lewis McIver, Special Magistrate of Salem, hereby charge you, 1 Sundaram Chetty, 2 Subbaraya Mudaly, 3 Vencatachalla Mudaly, 4 Manicka Mudaly, 5 Gopalasami Mudaly, 6 Rangasami Chetty, 7 Muthusami Pillai, 8 Kumarasami Iyen, 9 Gurunatha Iyen, 10 Morari Varathaiah Chetty, 11 Kondiah Chetty, 12 Ranasami Chetty, 13 P. Venkatrama Chetty, and 14 Shanmuga Achari, as follow :—

1st. That you in the month of August 1882, in Salem, abetted the commission of mischief by fire to a building ordinarily used as a place of worship to wit the Shevapett mosque, and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 436 and 109 of the I. P. C., and within the cognizance of the Additional Court of Sessions.

2ndly. That you at or about the same time and at the same place abetted the commission of the offence noted in the first head of charge and certain of the persons acting in pursuance of such abetment committed murder which was a probable consequence of such abetment and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 302 & 111 of the I. P. C., and within the cognizance of the Additional Court of Sessions.

3rdly. That you at or about the same time and at the same place abetted voluntarily causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons and thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 326 and 109 I. P. C., and within the cognizance of the Additional Court of Sessions.

4thly. That you at or about the same time and at the same place abetted the commission of riot by persons armed with deadly weapons and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 148 and 109 I. P. C., and within the cognizance of the Additional Court of Sessions.

5thly. That you at or about the same time and at the same place abetted the commission of an offence under sections 436, 326 and 148 by a class of persons exceeding 10 in number and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 117 of the I. P. C., and within the cognizance of the Additional Court of Sessions.

And I hereby direct that you be tried on the said charge, before the said Court. (Signed.)

The above charge being read over to the accused, they severally plead "Not Guilty." (Signed.)

ORDER, dated, 3rd October 1882.

Mr. Grant applies for leave to put in his list of defence witnesses on Thursday, as this will be of convenience to the defence. He offers to put in a complete list together with a statement of the reasons for summoning each.

This course seems reasonable and is agreed to. (Signed.)

ORDER, dated 5th October 1882.

Mr. Gordon, on behalf of Messrs. Grant and Pritchard, represents that the list of witnesses for whose production time was granted till this morning is not yet ready, and requests extension of time until the afternoon sitting.

There is no help for this now, and late as it is, every effort will be made to secure the presence of the witnesses in time; but the counsel for the defence must accept the responsibility of any failure in this respect, as the delay is wholly due to their wishes being complied with. (Signed.)

ORDER, dated 5th October 1882.

Mr. Grant applies that a "sealed packet" which, he says, contains statements written by the accused may be taken on to the file. Mr. Grant explains that these statements contain matter which the accused were advised not to reveal, and name witnesses which the accused were advised not to name in this Court.

The proposal is a novel and slightly sensational one; but there is unhappily no legal provision by which I can admit theatrical matter of this sort. If the accused have statements to make, they must, by law, make them here, or in the Sessions Court. I cannot admit documentary evidence without knowing what it is about.

As for naming witnesses elsewhere, than to the committing Magistrate, the law directs that defence witnesses shall be named to, and summoned by, the committing Magistrate. Some 200 have been so named today and will be summoned. Whether witnesses whom the accused regard as necessary *now*, but refuse to name *now*, can be named and summoned later is a matter for the Session Court to decide.

I decline to accept Mr. Grant's "sealed packet". (Signed.)

ORDER, dated 6th October 1882.

The Government Pleader having applied to put in supplementary evidence of whose existence he has learnt subsequent to committal, I will sit tomorrow to hear evidence to rebut the alibi set up by 1st accused, Sundram Chetty.

Sundram Chetty will be sent for to be present at the Court at 11 A.M. The Government Pleader will give notice to Defence Counsel.

Summons will issue to 1 Kishna Doss Sait. 2 Mariappa Mudaly to be present.

(Signed.)

ORDER, dated 7th October 1882.

Read again proceedings of this Court dated 6th September 1882.

Read also the depositions of the two witnesses examined this day.

The depositions of these two witnesses called under Section 359 Criminal Procedure Code will be forwarded to the Additional Sessions Court. (Signed.)

NOTE.

Mr. Shephard (Government Pleader) and Mr. Wedderburn appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Grant instructed by Mr. Gordon appeared for the Defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS.

The accused in this case are charged with having abetted the Salem riot of the 16th August last. This is the technical description of their alleged offence, which is laid out under many heads in the charge. In ordinary language, however, they are charged with having secretly organised the outrage of the 16th August, with being the chief conspirators, the moving spirits, and the ring leaders therein. The manner and degree of their individual complicity vary, and, had there been no probability of other similar cases being committed later, it might have been advisable to have separated even these prisoners into two groups, and tried such groups separately. As it is, however, the convenience of the Session Court and of the accused has probably been best consulted by the present course.

In order properly to lay the case before the Session Court it will be necessary to go back some time before the commission of the offences charged.

For many years—since 1874, when it was built—the Masjid in Shevapett (one of the quarters of Salem Town) has been a fruitful source of heartburning, of litigation, and, occasionally, of popular outbreaks.

The earlier facts connected with this Mosque are public and not denied. The Hindus found that their processions, which generally passed along the road to West of the Mosque, were obliged, in deference to an old custom, to cease their music while passing the Mosque. This they found irksome, and frequent disputes in the Law Courts, Civil and Criminal, arose on this question. The point was one which also interested the Roman Catholic Christians as the route of their processions was at this point identical with that of the Hindus and they were subject to the same restraint.

(Exhibit N.)
(Exhibit O to V.)
(Exhibit T and U.)
(Records and 4th accused's statement.)

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In December last year the Hindu processions, under protection of the Police, were taken past the Mosque on several succeeding days, and it has been alleged that certain features in these proceedings gave dire offence to the Mussalmans; at all events the fact was a victory to the Hindus, and the Mahomedans regarded it as such. Subsequent to this the Hindus aided by the Municipal Commission, which is almost exclusively Hindu, took steps towards a further triumph, and, throughout the early part of the year 1882, a war of petitions and counter-petitions in the Municipal and Magisterial Offices was carried on.

(Witness 38.)

On the 28th and 29th July, a riot arose out of an attempt to take music past the mosque. It was a very serious riot, in which two men were killed and about 100 wounded. The Police were nearly overpowered, troops had to be brought from a distance and much destruction of property occurred. But whether the tiny procession which led to it was planned with a view to riot has not been made clear. Between that affair and the organized onslaught by Hindus on the 16th, the state of Salem Town was abnormal. On the one hand, and underground, there was a tension and feeling of doubt, the only outward indications of which were that some people seem to have sent away their families and that many of the shops were shut. On the other hand, and on the surface, attempts were made by the authorities to bring about a reconciliation. The District Magistrate convened a meeting at the Town Hall which appears to have been fairly attended by some of the important persons of both races. A compromise was talked of; some of its details were suggested; and a week's adjournment was agreed to, to settle these. The Magistrate was of opinion that some way had been gained, that the offers were *bona-fide*, that a party of order existed. There were no complaints and no warnings, and things externally looked so peaceful that the District Magistrate allowed the troops to return to Bangalore, and proceeded on Circuit to complete important work in which he had been interrupted by the news of the first riot.

Witness 29.

The Meeting at the Town Hall was on the 12th August. The District Magistrate went off on the 13th. The Head Assistant Magistrate with an additional Deputy Magistrate remained in Salem. The only cause for anxiety apparent to the authorities was, that *Ramzan* was drawing to a close and the *Kutba* festival, on which occasion all the Mahomedans attend the mosques and proceed in crowds from one mosque to another, was to take place on the 16th or 17th (the date of *Kutba* depends on the moon, and it was uncertain until the moon was seen at the end of the thirty days of *Ramzan* which date was the proper one for the Festival.)

On the morning of the 15th the Head Assistant Magistrate, anxious on this point, sent for the Head men of the Mussalmans and for four of their opponents, the Chetties of the two principal quarters. The former came. Only one of the latter came. The former promised that there would be no procession of Mussalmans. The latter undertook to have the shops opened in his street. In this he failed, whether wilfully or not does not appear. There seemed, however, so little cause for anxiety that the Deputy Magistrate started out on circuit on the morning of the 16th.

29th witness.

29th witness: also the Deputy Magistrate. The Deputy Magistrate has gone to Tanjore, but can be recalled.

On the morning of the 16th about 7 A.M. the Head Assistant Magistrate learned that the *kutba* would not take place that day and went out into the bazaar to induce the people to open their shops. He found the shops all shut, and an air of suppressed excitement about the place. Hindus were standing about in groups and there was a sense of general uneasiness. At about 9 o'clock he received news of a disturbance in Salem and proceeded thither with Major Whitlock. They found Inspector Hayman and his men engaged with an armed crowd which was approaching Salem from Kichipalayam. This was the first conflict of the authorities with the rioters on that day, and from that moment till night-fall it was one prolonged and unsuccessful struggle to control the mob.

29th witness.

A map is attached to this record to show the different localities. Salem is a congeries of large villages rather than one regular town. The principal of these are Salem proper, Shevappett, the Fort, Gogai, and Kichipoliam. The Hindus are in the proportion of about 10 to 1 in the town but the proportion varies in different quarters. There are very few Mahomedans in Kichipoliam and practically none in Gogai. They are most numerous in the Fort and Salem proper and there is a considerable number in Shevappett; but in every quarter the Hindus outnumber them greatly.

Evidence of riot and violence committed throughout the day in Salem; Metuteravun, the Fort and Kichipoliam is given by witnesses 4, 5, 8, 29, 30, 38 and 39, and, were it desirable to lengthen the enquiry, many more witnesses could be called to this effect.

Evidence has been called to show that, in the early morning, the whole adult male Hindu population, augmented by contingents from out villages, turned out as one man, armed, and animated by a common purpose: that purpose being an attack on the persons and property of Mussalmans. The riot began in Salem and quarters other than Shevappett; and it was begun apparently simultaneously in

Witnesses, 21, 29, 30 & 38.

Witnesses 4, 5, 8, 29, 30, 38, 39 and 41.

Witness 29.

Witnesses 29, 30 and 39.

Witnesses 5, 29 and 39.

Witness 29.

Witnesses 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,
10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27,
and 37.

Witness 37.

Witness 7.

Witness 37.

guard of rioters to attack the Police. Powerless to control or check the mob, the Officers stood for three hours with their demoralised police hemmed into a corner; helpless spectators of the work of outrage. At five o'clock, wearied out with ten hours constant work and exposure, they withdrew their men leaving the ruined mosque and flaming houses to the mercy of the now infuriated mob. The town remained in possession of the mob and riots were renewed the next day, when troops arrived and peace was restored. The official returns show that besides the mosque 69 houses were burnt and that 9 men were killed and 40 wounded. Two Mahomedan children are missing.

(Exhibits A and B.)

Evidence given in other cases
can be called if necessary.

The foregoing is briefly an account of the outrages which the accused are charged with conspiring to bring about, with aiding and instigating.

Witnesses 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14,
19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 33, & 41.

Witnesses 8, 9, 11, 14, 19, 21,
22, and 41.

Witnesses 5, 9, 11, 14, 19, 20,
21, 22, and 41.

5, 8, 9, 11, 33, and 41.

Witnesses 9, and 11.

Witnesses 9, 11.

Witness 9.

Witnesses 11 and 33.

There is evidence that these decisions were obeyed. Mussalmans were Boycotted and the tax was cheerfully paid in sums graduated from 4 annas per house. This seems to have been at least the nominal object of the first meetings. But there is evidence to show that, whatever the leaders said to their constituents at the earlier meetings, they had serious intentions long before they announced them. Later on the leaders having "educated their party" and inflamed the mob developed their more serious and criminal designs. The Shevapett mosque was the source of all this trouble. The mosque must be destroyed. For this, men and arms, tools and money were required. The authorities had to be put off the scent, the Mussalmans to be divided and attacked in detail. To all these details the leaders were equal. The day and plan of attack were settled. Money was liberally subscribed. The Munsiffs and others warned the heads of streets that each house was to supply one man with a weapon. The heads of outvillages were called on each to supply a contingent of men. Tools for the destruction of the mosque were collected and placed in a convenient spot. A liberal supply of liquor and of stout bamboos was provided. It was announced at the meetings that should any one be killed in the fight their families and dependents would be amply provided for out of the fund.

Witnesses 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11,
14, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, & 33.

23, 26, & 33.

Witnesses 4, 5, 8, 10, 14, 21,
and 26.

Witnesses 5 and 25.

5, 11, 12, 13.

4, 5, 8, 12, 14, 24, and 26.

4, 5, 8, 13, 21, and 26.

Witnesses 4, 10, 25, 33, & 41.

The plan of the attack was simple and effective and succeeded admirably. The more numerous Mussalmans of Salem Proper were to be attacked and overawed by the bands from Salem and Kitchipalayam in the morning. This would not only prevent these Mussalmans from interfering with the designs on the mosque, but would occupy or weary out the Police. At one o'clock the Shevapett people, aided by Gogai and by bands from outvillages, and by Woddars would attack the mosque.

Witnesses 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,
10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 26, and 27.

This was the plan, and, in accordance with this plan, the work was done and the abetment by conspiracy and aid which it is sought to prove in this case depends largely on the proof of these meetings. This too is the only case against accused 10, 11 and 12.

Witnesses 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,
10, 16, 17, 18, 26, and 27.

Witnesses 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 16, 17,
and 18.

2, 3, 16, 17, and 18.

5.

Against 7th 2 and 7.

Against 9th 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12,
16, 17, 26 and 27.

The same case is made against the other accused, but they also appear actually at the scene of crime at the mosque. It is alleged that 1, 3, 4, 5 led down a crowd from the west side to attack the mosque. That as a preliminary they directed the crowd under their orders to loot certain Mussalman shops—an order which was cheerfully obeyed. That they directed the opening of the attack on the mosque. The 6th, a Village Munsiff, is also stated to have been present and to have called out the bands from his village. There is evidence that the 7th and 9th were present and incited the mob.

1, 2, 3, 6, 16, 17, 26 and 27.

1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16,
17, 18, 26 and 27.

The 8th accused is stated to have led the Gogai people (from the south east) on to the mosque and to have been the first to mount the platform. The 14th is an arrack and toddy seller, whose shop faces the mosque, who was present, and from whose house tools and weapons were served out and liquor supplied.

In detail the following is the case against each accused.

No. 1. Sundaram Chetty is the representative man and leader of those Hindu Castes whose feud with the Mussalmans has occupied the Local Courts for several years. The evidence of this is overwhelming. His name appears in the record of numerous cases in this capacity. He has come forward before the authorities on many occasions. He owes this position to being the owner or headman of the Mariyamman Kovil and it was his procession that was forbidden a few weeks before the Riot. In his house were discovered documents confirming his position in this respect. That his mind was hostile to the Mahomedan is clear. There is evidence to show that he was present and

Exhibits M. N. P. Q. T.

Witness 38.

38.

Exhibits G. 1 to G. 15.

spokesman at several Meetings. No doubt there were many private Meetings especially at Shevapett of which we have no evidence. But at such meetings as there is evidence of, 1st accused took the most prominent part. He first appears at a private meeting about the 7th or 8th August at the house of a disloyal Police Inspector, at which the affairs of the feud with the Mussalmans were discussed and some criminal suggestions made, although not by the 1st accused. This meeting is unimportant and having been private there is not sufficient evidence of it. There is the slight and not very trustworthy evidence of a man who is nearly blind (23rd witness) that 1st accused was at a meeting for similar purposes about the 10th at Raja Mudaliar's garden.

Witness 9.

On the 11th August he presided at a meeting at the Komatti mattam in Salem, where he excited the crowd against the Mussalmans and indicated his intentions, as he alluded to the likelihood of a fight and called

Witnesses 11, and 25.

for subscriptions. On the 12th he had a meeting at his own house. The 5th witness is one whom I believe, but his evidence is smirched, as he professes to have been tutored by the defence to give false evidence. He gave false evidence and is under trial for that offence, but his deposition is still of real value in corroborating other good evidence. He is the only witness to this meeting of the 12th. On the afternoon of the 12th Sundram Chetty attended the Collector's meeting at the Town Hall, and his behaviour there was consistent with his feelings. On the 13th, 14th

5, 10, 11, 19, 21, 33 and 41.

1, 2, 3, 7, 16, 17 and 27.

1, 2, 3, 7, 16, 17 and 27

ing of Mussalman shops and the attack on the mosque, and then disappears.

A warrant was issued for him on the 30th August. He was proclaimed and his property attached. He was hunted for in nearly every district. More than once the Police were within a few hours of him; and once, it is believed, within a few minutes. On the 16th September, he wrote from Tanjore to the District Magistrate expressing his surprise that any one should want him; that he had been on a little pilgrimage and would come in a few days. He was as good as his word, and, although there was a heavy reward on his capture, he presented himself to the District Magistrate on the 21st and on that day this enquiry began. He declines to answer questions but admits the letter marked H. This being so the prosecution must at present assume that the unexplained disappearance of accused for 6 weeks immediately after the riot is a point against him.

Against 2nd accused there is evidence that he attended and took a prominent part at the important Meetings of the 13th and 14th, and that he held one at his own house on the night of the 15th. That he was also at Meeting at the Inspector's house on the 8th. That he engaged men specially for the destruction of the mosque. That he arranged for the conveyance of tools to Shevapett on the morning of the riots; he that was on a house-top in Salem inciting the mob in that quarter the same morning, that he was afterwards at the mosque riot inciting the people. His defence is that he was in his house all day.

3rd is a Local Fund Overseer. There is evidence that he was at the important Meetings of 13th, 14th and 15th. To this there is not so much evidence as there is in the case of the first two accused. There is a suspicion that he and not Muthusawini (7th accused) gave the tools from the latter's house on the 16th. He was present and leading the mob at the riot at the mosque and of this there is abundant testimony. His defence is that he was in his house.

4th accused is the Native Doctor, a Roman Catholic Christian. It is sought to show that he had a special objection to the existence of this mosque, because it was a stumbling block to Roman Catholic Processions as well as to those of the Hindus. It is shown that he sided with the Hindu attack on the Mussalmans in the Municipality and took special action in the building of a culvert which gave great offence to the Mussalmans. He is stated to have been at some of the earlier meetings and there is abundant evidence that he led a crowd to attack the Mosque and waved them on with his cloth. He was absent from his duty that day and a few days later he went to Madras without leave. He stayed away 10 days and was suspended. He says he was in his house all the 16th. Inspector Jonson knocked at his door for 10 minutes without getting a reply at the time he now says he was inside.

The 5th accused is Village Munsiff of Shevapett. He is said to have been at the Meetings of the 14th and 15th. But as he was Shevapett Munsiff his duty to the conspirators would be elsewhere than in Salem Village. There is evidence that it was arranged that he should go round on the night of the 15th ordering each house to provide one man with a weapon. He was present as a leader at the Mosque.

6th accused is the Salem Munsiff and the evidence against him as against the 5th except that he apparently did not take so prominent a part at the Mosque. He went round on the night of the 15th ordering each house to provide one man with a weapon.

7th.—Against this accused there is not so strong a case as against the others. But, standing by itself, it is a *prima facie* case and too strong not to be sent to the Session. He attended two of the private Meetings, one on the 8th and the other on the eve of the riot at 2nd accused's house, and on the next morning the tools were taken from his house. Whether he or 3rd accused gave them out is not so clear. There is evidence that he was present and was giving orders at the Mosque riot. He is a Sub-Overseer in the Local Fund.

8th accused is a Clerk in the Collector's Office. He attended the meetings of the 13th and 14th and he led the Gogai men on to the mosque. He was the first to mount on the platform and signal to the others to come on. There is no prisoner whose action in beginning the attack was so generally noticed as this man's.

9th accused is a Clerk in the Central Jail and brother of the 8th. There is chiefly against him that he was present with the other ringleaders inciting the mosque rioters. Several witnesses confuse him with his brother and although they are not very like one another the witnesses could not always distinguish them. This was possibly due to another cause referred to below.

10th accused is the head man of the weavers. That is to say one of the most influential men in the District. The only fact against him is that the meeting of the 14th, and by far the most important meeting of the conspirators was held at his house. It went on all day and was the real commencement of work. He was present and it is believed that no such action as the weavers have adopted in this case would have been possible without his sanction. His defence is an alibi.

11th accused—The only case against this man is his presence at the illegal meetings. He was at those of the 11th, 13th, 14th, and if the meetings are held to be as criminal as the indictment holds them this is ample ground for commitment. He is also stated to have sent armed men on the morning of the riot.

12th—Is younger brother of 10th and owing to 10th's physical disabilities is probably the ostensible headman of the weavers. He was at the meetings of 11th, 12th (at 1st accused's house) 13th and 14th. He also was seen despatching bands of armed men on the morning of the riot.

13th. Is another influential weaver of Salem was at meetings of the 11th, 12th (in 1st accused's house) 13th and 14th.

The 14th is an arrack seller of Shevapett whose godown faces the mosque. His shop was the depository for tools and weapons and he served out liquor and gave the tools to the bands of Woddars. He was present at the riot at the mosque. He is said to have been at some of the meetings those of the 11th and 15th.

The main points which it is sought to prove are:—

1. The meeting at Sambayer or Kasiviswanatha Kovil on the Sunday.
The meeting at Murari Varadia Chetty's (10th accused's) house on Monday.
The meeting at Kaliyammal Kovil on Tuesday.
2. The Criminal character of these meetings.
3. The presence of the accused at these meetings. Their taking the lead at these meetings.
4. The presence as instigators and ringleaders of several of the accused at the mosque when it was destroyed.

The witnesses who speak to these points are noted against each of them in the margin. There are numerous minor points, contributing to show the continuous history of the conspiracy, such as minor meetings and private meetings. The latter are one at 1st accused's house on the fore noon of the 12th, one at the house of a Police Inspector (since dismissed) on the 7th or 8th, one at 2nd accused's house on the eve of the riot. These being in private houses were limited and there are naturally few witnesses who can speak to them.

When, after a few days of emergent work devoted to restoring order, &c., it was possible to enquire into the origin of this unprecedented outrage the first fact that met the authorities at every point was the absence of all warning before the event—of all information after it. It was obvious that the riot had been no spontaneous and sudden popular *émeute*. It had been planned beforehand and certainly with the knowledge of a large number of people. The rank and file might, perhaps, have been warned for duty only the night before, but still many men must have known it earlier. Nothing could be clearer than that a large number of Hindu officials must have known and at least passively sympathised; otherwise the affair must have come to the ends of the superior officers. For several days the whole affair was a mystery. Men who had already made themselves conspicuous in the Sudra and Mahomedan feuds were naturally suspected, and the sudden disappearance of some of them (such as 1st and 4th accused) strengthened this suspicion. Not a word of evidence in the judicial sense of the word, was forth-coming for some days. A little later some light was let in, but the authorities did not act in haste and their patience was rewarded. From one motive or another men came forward daily till on the 30th August the case against certain men was strong enough to justify their arrest. The first accused could not be found although the Police proclaimed him, offered rewards and searched several districts for him. 12th accused also absconded; on the 17th the 12th accused surrendered and on the 21st the 1st accused. On the latter day the enquiry was begun and has gone on continuously since.

The Police enquiry of which I have seen a good deal has been most scrupulously conducted. It has been subjected throughout to the jealous scrutiny of the High Court and a strong defence Bar. The case which the Prosecution has undertaken to prove is by its nature most difficult. The *conspiracy of a people*, as the recent history of Ireland and Russia teaches is all but impossible to establish without treachery; and much of the evidence in this case may plausibly be labelled as treachery. Those who arranged the murder of Alexander III the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish are still at large. The only possible evidence is Mahomedan evidence, which we shall be told is biased—a murdered man's brother generally is biased against the murderer—and Hindu evidence, which is of necessity false to the Hindu cause. Again there were other leading difficulties. Witnesses came forward who, whatever they might really know, offered it solely in the hope of gain. Witnesses came forward whose motive was personal spite, and witnesses came forward who were sent by the defence in order that they might, when put up in the witness box, give unexpected statements against the Prosecution and so discredit the case. Several instances of each class occurred and in every case where it was discovered such witnesses were discarded. Whether some of the defence sur-

prises of the class referred to are reserved for the Sessions Court, remains to be seen. But if so, these witnesses have eluded a most conscientious endeavour to present only true, good, and voluntary evidence.

To the case of one witness special reference must be made. Kistna Chetty, 5th witness of his own motion, or perhaps inspired in the first instance by the defence, produced several witnesses who were regarded with considerable suspicion. He admitted he knew more than they did but he refused to appear himself. No pressure was put on him. Then suddenly and unexpectedly, he intimated that he would give evidence. He refused to say it to any one but me, and he gave me a full and careful account of all he knew. I am satisfied that, that was a perfectly true statement. He is a nervous, quick, excitable young man, and he is either one of the greatest actors living or he told a perfectly true story. In the witness box, trembling with fear, he told an untrue story alleging that he had been suborned. The falsity of these statements can and will be proved against him at his trial. The same afternoon he recanted and a day or two later he was recalled and he stuck to his first and true story. Of course his evidence is technically open to the gravest suspicion, but, I leave him to the Sessions Court and to cross examination. His story is curious, and his account of the way he was induced by the defence to deny his statement is instructive. This much may be said that it is in keeping with the methods employed by the Defence to break down the prosecution.

The Hindu witnesses are, if the defence like to call them such, "informers." The whole people are against them. When the earlier statements were given terrorism hung over Salem as a cloud. The vengeance of the *Velmgericht*—the *kattumanam* or Hindu league—was all reaching. Every movement of the Magistrates and Police were watched. Informers dare not approach the authorities save with the greatest precautions; gradually, as their names oozed out, they were beaten—spirited away—bribed—outcasted—intimidated. Should the Sessions Court desire evidence of this, there are judicial records and other testimony to prove it, and there are some grounds to believe that the methods of tampering with the witnesses have, in some instances, been of a singularly unusual type.

The Hindu witnesses presented to the Sessions Court are what remain after the closest winnowing by the prosecution and the most active effort of the defence. The evidence has already passed through one process of filtration. It has yet to undergo another in the Sessions Court. But it has been severely tested. All that did not seem satisfactory has been unsparingly eliminated and what is presented is the residuum which has successfully undergone not only that test, but which has survived the terrorism of the league and the threats and the money of the defence.

One more device of the defence it is also necessary to allude to. On the 3rd day of the enquiry I could recognise hardly one of the accused. By appearing without a turban, by winding cloths round three parts of his head and face, by exchanging trowsers and jacket for a loose cloth, one or other of the accused had managed so to disguise himself as not to be recognisable to me, for instance; the brothers, 8th and 9th accused appeared to have exchanged clothes; and this goes a long way, to explain the difficulty one or two of the witnesses had in identifying some of the accused. It is right to say that 4th accused and 10th accused did not resort to this device, and also that after I had drawn attention to this masquerading in Court it was discontinued probably owing to the good sense of the defence Counsel.

As the accused for the most part decline to answer the conventional questions here, it is impossible to say what the defence of most of them is likely to be. But one point of defence is obvious, and, as far as it goes, it is a good point. Is it likely that men in the position of accused would risk conduct so perilous as the prosecution attributes to them? It does seem strange, at first sight: but there is no conduct so insane that religious zeal, personal vanity, or the "listening crowd" will not explain, and all three of those influences are present here. Seven of the fourteen accused are public servants, some of long standing, and two of them in very good position. There is no allegation of improper conduct in the past career of any of them. Another is a vakil of prosperous estate, and sufficiently stricken in years not to be guilty of undue enthusiasm; and yet all these men are found charged with acts proper only to desperate men with nothing to lose and of little experience. For such a situation there are few explanations possible; but one explanation, religious fanaticism, has accounted a hundred times for acts as insane as lawless and as cruel as those of the accused. It is likely enough that many of these men joined the Hindu league against the Mohamedans with no intention of going beyond the law, but that popular sentiment and one masterful will—that of Sundram Chetty—gradually drew them on until they were finally committed to the criminal acts with which they now stand charged. This is but a speculation, suggested partly by some of the evidence and partly by the age and position of some of the accused. But whatever the process by which they have reached their present position, it remains that grave and cruel crimes were committed, that those crimes were premeditated and inspired by educated men, and there is evidence that accused were those men. Very recent experience has taught the men of Salem that murder and pillage are the inevitable incidents of even unpremeditated riot, and that to instigate riot is to instigate more serious things. If these accused are guilty, they cannot shirk the responsibility of all that followed from their conduct.

Perhaps the most serious feature resulting from the machinations of the conspirators was that, for twelve hours, lawful authority was openly defied and mocked at; that the officers of Government had to look on, powerless to protect life or property, and that the Salem mob learnt

that such things were possible. This is a lesson that is not easily forgotten. It is news that spreads quickly and grows in the spreading; and whatever the result of this case may be, this much is certain, that, in this large District, the prestige of authority has received a shock from which it will take years of rigorous rule to recover.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence :—

For 1st accused, Soondrum Chetti.

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| 1 Thivakaram Kuppusawmy Chetti | 21 Edappadi Mannaru Chetti. |
| 2 Kadayampett Venkatrama Chetti. | 22 Desam Perumal Chetti. |
| 3 Kaveripatnam Venkatrama Chetti. | 23 Desam Muniappa Chetti. |
| 4 Munukur Hari Chetti. | 24 Lingi Chetti. |
| 5 Ukku Narayana Chetti. | 25 Annamalai Chetti. |
| 6 Vandi Muthialoosawmy Chetti. | 26 Kannara Veeranna Chari. |
| 7 Yethapur Pappiah Chetti. | 27 Kannara Muthana Chari. |
| 8 Kandasawmy Chetti. | 28 Palani Chetti alias Palakkadai Molyan. |
| 9 Veerasawmy Chetti. | 29 Vania Vyapuri Chetti. |
| 10 Maistry Veerappa Pillai. | 30 Chinnathambi Achari. |
| 11 Kallayan. | 31 Arunachella Achari. |
| 12 Naikken. | 32 District Munsiff of Coimbatore. |
| 13 Sookramania Gounden. | 33 Head Gumastah, Dt. Munsiff's Court do. |
| 14 Sengan Pillai. | 34 Vakeel Ayasawmy Mudaly. |
| 15 Ramasawmy. | 35 Narayana Gounden. |
| 16 Poosari Thendayutham. | 36 Samana Gounden. |
| 17 Polliem Venkatasubbi Chetti. | 37 Nanjappa Gounden. |
| 18 Soobbroyalu Chetti | 38 Kolandappa Gounden. |
| 19 Rajamannar Chetti. | 39 Ariatha Gounden. |
| 20 Kavetti Chetti. | 40 Arappali Naiker. |

For 2nd accused, Soobraya Mudaly.

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| 41 Chennaya Chetti. | 69 Narayanasawmy Mudaly. |
| 42 Chinnathambi Naiken. | 70 P. Venkatarama Chetti. |
| 43 Maruthan Chetti. | 71 K. Ramasawmy Achari. |
| 44 Bali Chetti. | 72 Ariaputhra Achari. |
| 45 Ramasawmy Gounden. | 73 Sengoda Gounden, son of Rama Gounden. |
| 46 Wodda Raman. | 74 Sengoda Gounden, son of Raja Gounden. |
| 47 Chennakesava Naidoo. | 75 Muthusawmy Mudaliar. |
| 48 Appaya Naiken. | 76 Ameen Muthusawmy Mudaly. |
| 49 Latchma Naiken. | 77 Chokkalinga Mudaly. |
| 50 Periyathanam Narayanan. | 78 Soobramania Mudali alias Appavoo. |
| 51 Rangama Reddi. | 79 Piteel Soobramania Iyer. |
| 52 Ranga Reddy's son-in-law. | 80 Ramachendra Iyer. |
| 53 Palanyandi Pillai. | 81 Soobramania Mudaliar. |
| 54 Kandasawmy Pillai. | 82 Strinivasa Chetti. |
| 55 Pothretti Kuppan. | 83 Kristna Iyen. |
| 56 Appoo Gounden. | 84 Maistry Nallamoothoo. |
| 57 Dt. Munsiff P. Dorasawmy Iyer Avergal. | 85 Kylasa Gounden. |
| 58 Head Clerk Rajaram Row. | 86 Ramasawmy Chetti. |
| 59 Kadiri Chetti. | 87 Vijiaragava Chariar. |
| 60 Venkatramanier. | 88 Carthikesam Pillai. |
| 61 Hyath Batcha Sahib. | 89 Kristna Gurukkal. |
| 62 Savarinadam Pillai. | 90 Narahari Iyer. |
| 63 Masilamani Pillai. | 91 Gopalsawmy Mudaliar. |
| 64 Soobramania Iyer. | 92 Masalchi Mari. |
| 65 Arunachella Iyer. | 93 Veerasawmy Pillai. |
| 66 Strinivasa Mudaliar. | 94 Soondra Iyer. |
| 67 Marmari Naidu. | 95 Vakeel Vedachella Mudaliar. |
| 68 Ramasawmy Mudaliar. | |

For 3rd accused, Venkatachella Mudaly.

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| 96 Chengana Chari. | 101 Veerappan. |
| 97 Anthonimuthasari. | 102 Chinnasawmier. |
| 98 Maruthayachari. | 103 Mr. Scott. |
| 99 Mariappa Chetti. | 104 Kistnasawmy Mudaly, Mallur. |
| 100 Muthusawmy Pillai. | 105 Kistnasawmy Mudaly, Razipur. |

For 4th accused, Manikam Mudaly.

106 Revd. J. Bartho.	110 Chinnasawmy Mudaly.
107 Velu Pillai.	111 Mari Gounden.
108 Mathalam Govinda Chetti.	112 Madurai Pillai.
109 Arokiasawmy Mudaly.	113 Amirtham Pillai.

For 5th accused, Gopalasawmy Mudaly.

114 Mari Gounden.	119 Translator Seetharamier.
115 Kishnasawmy Pillai.	120 Chinnasawmy Pillai.
116 Chinnana Naiken.	121 Ponnosawmy Pillai.
117 Gopalsawmy Bagavathar.	122 Vythi Iyer.
118 Sub-Magistrate Manika Mudaly.	123 Sub-Magistrate Venkatramanier.

For 6th accused, Bangasawmy Chetti.

124 Govinda Chetti.	132 Chendraya Naiken.
125 Varada Gounden.	133 Kishnasawmy Mudali.
126 Vythilinga Chetti.	134 Ramasawmy Chetti.
127 Devarajulu.	135 Kishnappa Naiken.
128 Sub Magistrate Manikam Mudaly.	136 Obili Chetti.
129 Gurumoorthi Iyer.	137 Yellappa Gounden.
130 Salem Arrack Depot Ameen.	138 Perumal Chetti.
131 Latchma Naiken.	

For 7th accused, Muthusawmy Pillai.

139 Kuppanna Pillai.	143 Kishnama Naidu.
140 Veera Pillai.	144 Sammanachari.
141 Lakshmana Iyengar.	145 Vyapuri Mudali.
142 Kandappa Maistry.	

For 8th accused, Komarasawmy Iyen.

146 Kanagarathnam Pillai.	150 Lakshmana Row.
147 Narasinga Row.	151 Muthusawmy Mudaly.
148 Soobrayalu Naidoo.	152 Vakeel Ranganatha Row.
149 Strinivasa Iyengar.	

For 9th accused, Gurunatha Iyen.

153 David Pillai.	157 Kandasawmy Chetti.
154 Soobramania Iyer.	158 Muthalagu Pillai.
155 Tirumala Iyer.	159 Vythi Pandaram.
156 Soobraya Chetti.	

For 10th accused, Murari Varadiah Chetti.

160 Senthya Chetti.	167 Vettala Chetti.
161 Lakshmanayya Chetti.	168 Venkatramana Chetti.
162 Annayya Chetti.	169 Nagayya Chetti.
163 Basuvanna Chetty.	170 Venkatramana Chetti.
164 Narayanappa Chetti.	171 Malaikolontha Gounden.
165 Ramiah Chetti.	172 Vythi Mudaly.
166 Venkatachellapathi Chetti.	173 Muthialoo Chetti.

For 11th accused, Kondiah Chetti.

174 Kuppiyah Chetti.	178 Kosa Andiappen.
175 Narasimha Chetti.	179 Sitha Gounden.
176 Vedanaraina Iyer.	180 Kuppa Gounden.
177 Arthanari Pillai.	181 Chinnappan.

For 12th accused, Moorari Ramasawmy Chetti.

182 Senthaya Chetti.	191 Pappiah Chetti.
183 Lakshmaya Chetty.	192 Iyasawmy Achari.
184 Annaya Chetti.	193 Nagiah Chetti.
185 Basoorama Chetti.	194 Sheshayi Chetti.
186 Naranappa Chetti.	195 Venkatachellapathi Chetti.
187 Ramiah Chetti.	196 Venkatachellapathi (Pallala.)
188 Vasooloo Chetti.	197 Lakshmana Iyer.
189 Mathuvara Chari.	198 Ramiah Chetti.
190 Jembu Obili Chetti.	

For 13th accused, Pennadam Venkatrama Chetti.

199 Kandasawmi Chetti.	205 Kolandai Pandaram.
200 Nanniah Chetti.	206 Venkatramana Chetti.
201 Veerabathra Chetti.	207 Veeriah Chetti.
202 Nagendara Bagavathulu.	208 Venkatramaniah Bagavathulu.
203 Veerabadra Chetti.	209 Yakky Ramier.
204 Ragavendra Rayer.	210 Varathappa Naikker.

For 14th accused, Shanmugam Achari.

211 H. Carey Esquire.	214 Venkatachellapathi.
212 Saknakari Mariamma.	215 Mullappachaari.
213 Chinnapien.	

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER, No. 1 of 1882.

(Kitchipolliem Riot Case.)

ABSTRACT. The Head Assistant Magistrate having, under the orders of the District Magistrate, transferred (letter No. 1782, dated 25th August 1882) the charge sheet in crime No. 222 of 1882 of the Salem Town station, the case is taken on file. An order is sent to the Superintendent of the Central Jail to which the prisoners in the case were remanded, to produce them tomorrow. The Inspector of Police, Salem Town, is directed to put up the case. The following are the names of the accused as put up in this case:—

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| 1. Pachai <i>alias</i> Patchai Muthu. | 4. Palany. |
| 2. Ramasawmy Pillay. | 5. Ramasawmy Pillay. |
| 3. Arumugam. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the Prosecution:—

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Inspector Hayman. | 5. Munusawmy Mudelly. |
| 2. Mr. Charles Mylne Mullaly. | 6. Krishna Chetty. |
| 3. Major Witlock. | 7. Mari Muthu. |
| 4. Inspector Ashton. | 8. Sheik Imam. |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE & PLEA, dated 3rd October 1882.

The accused are charged with *riot* in several forms with abetment of *arson* and of *mischief* under sections 145—148, ^{438, 440}₁₀₃ and 117—Indian Penal Code.

The accused severally plead “not guilty.”

NOTE.—Mr. Shephard (Government Pleader) and Mr. Wedderburn appear for the Prosecution. Mr. Grant and Devaraja Iyer appear for the Defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 3rd October 1882.

This is the first case arising out of the riot of the 16th August.

The evidence of Major Whitlock, Mr. Mullaly and the other officers establish that there was in the town of Salem on the 16th August a serious riot in which murder, grievous hurt, mischief by fire and other grave crimes accompanied by features of great cruelty were committed. The riot began in several quarters almost simultaneously and was apparently worked on a preconcerted plan.

The accused armed with deadly weapons were arrested in the midst of the riotous crowd and according to the evidence of the officers above named after the crowd had been ordered by a Magistrate to disperse.

The precise scene of the arrest was near the Bridge across the river and leading from Salem Market to Kichipoliam, a point which marks the junction of two distinct and important quarters of the Town. The hour was about 9 A.M. that is to say early in the day's proceedings, and, as it is believed, previous to the actual commission of the more serious crimes which are charged in other cases. The 8th witness who is village Magistrate of Kichipolayam states that the crowd armed with swords and club began to assemble in his village as early as 8-30. That he was chased and stoned by the crowd. He fled across the bridge connecting the two suburbs and took refuge in his own house. He saw 4 out of the 5 accused in the crowd. The evidence of Mr. Inspector Hayman is that he encountered a crowd of rioters in Kanadi street. This he dispersed drawing the people before him only to see them reform and recommence their lawless conduct when out of his reach. He pressed down to the Bridge so as to turn another section that was crowding over the Bridge from Kichipolayam to join the rioters, who, on the market side, were now attacking Mussalman houses.

Major Whitlock and Mr. Mullaly (the Superintendent of Police and the Head Assistant Magistrate) came up while Mr. Hayman on the bridge was holding the advancing crowd at bay and called on them to disperse. This they did not do, but continued noisy and demonstrative. The Police then arrested the accused. They are all identified by Mr. Hayman and the Head Constable who took down their names at once. Major Whitlock identifies the 1st and third; Mr. Ashton the 2nd and 4th. It appears that Major Whitlock personally arrested the 5th. They all had sticks, Major Whitlock thinks and No. 3, had a billhook. There is the corroborative evidence of the other European witnesses as to this except in the case of the 2nd accused with whom apparently no stick was found. All the Officers depose to the riotous character of the crowd and that it was apparently preconcerted and had for its object an attack on Mussalmans and on their houses. The two last witnesses selected out of many available prove the conspiracy and the execution of the plan in accordance with the designs of that conspiracy. The case therefore stands in this way. According to the evidence a large conspiracy had some days previously been formed by which that riot and many of its details were arranged. It was decided that the mosque at Shevapett should be destroyed on Wednesday—the *Kutba* day. In order to facilitate this by occupying the authorities and keeping the Fort and Salem Mussalmans from going to Shevapett to protect their mosque or assist their co-religionists, it was arranged that riot should begin early in the morning in other quarters of the Town.

Presumably in pursuance of this arrangement the streets of Salem and Kitchipolayam were filled with an armed mob between 8 and 9 A.M., and (as the evidence shews) the pre-arranged plan was carried out successfully and from that hour the whole town was given over to riot, incendiarism and murder. The Mussalmans, their mosque, houses and lives were at the mercy of the mob and the authorities were powerless to help them. It is in evidence that the mob was exclusively Hindus, that few Mussalmans were about. There was no sign of a struggle nor of any thing to provoke this demonstration by the Hindus. Apart from the Evidence that there was a preconcerted plan there is no way of accounting for this sudden ferment except by the theory of premeditation. The whole adult Hindu population of the town seems as one man to have turned out at an early hour of the morning and to have commenced attacking the Mussalmans. What the object of this was, and where its main spring, the evidence too clearly suggests. They all with one accord gave "fear of the Mussalmans" as there reason, but nothing there is nothing shown to justify this pretext. The presence of the accused in an unlawful assembly after it had been ordered to disperse, the fact that they were rioting and that all or at least four of them were armed with deadly weapons are, I think clearly made out. It is also made out that that unlawful assembly was formed for very criminal purposes. It is shown that a carefully concealed plan had been formed for the destruction of the mosque at Shevapett, and that an essential part of that design was an attack on the Mussalmans in Salem. The crowd from which accused were taken did attack Mussalmans and murdered some of them, burnt the houses and committed other offences. If it be taken that the whole affair of that day in Salem and Shevapett was one riot, and the whole mob was acting in pursuance of a conspiracy then they are all equally liable for the acts of the one unlawful assembly. And the accused are liable as abettors if not as principals for the destruction of the mosque and for the Shevapett murders although they were arrested before these offences were actually committed. Having already been arrested they were not members of the unlawful assembly at the time the Shevapett crimes were committed but acting in order to facilitate those crimes and with that intention they would be liable as abettors and on this theory they are so charged. If, notwithstanding the conspiracy

302, 436, 440.

109.

which welded the whole of the day's proceedings into one huge outrage, it be decided to treat the Salem rioters as distinct from the Shevapett rioters, the former are still liable to be charged as abettors of the latter. Again leaving out of the consideration, what happened in Shevapett, the crowd was actually causing hurt, attacking houses and possibly committing murder at the time of accused's arrest and within a stone's throw of the scene of arrest, and if this is established it brings these accused within the direct operation of Sections 149, 324, 436 and 302.

I at first charged these accused before myself but I afterwards altered the charge into one before the Additional Sessions Court. I did this for two reasons, first that as the general

enquiry developed, the conduct of these rioters appeared in a graver light, and secondly that it seemed to me that, having regard to the duties I was performing in regard to that general enquiry, it would be unfitting that I should try or pass sentence in any of these cases. It would be unfair to the accused and unsatisfactory to me as a Judicial officer, I therefore have committed this case. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence :—

1 Gopal Naik.	17 Ayanna Chetty.
2 Angappa Nayakkan.	18 Savunda Chetty.
3 Nallan.	19 Perumal Chetty.
4 Vadappa Vathyar.	20 Nagalinga Chetty.
5 Mardiah Pillay.	21 Lachmana Chetty.
6 Naraina Pillay.	22 Vardiah Chetty.
7 Angappan.	23 Yellan.
8 Nallasawmy Pillay.	24 Ranga Chetty.
9 Kandasawmy Pillay.	25 Bomma Chetty.
10 Ammiah Pillay.	26 Malliah Chetty.
11 Nanjiah Pillay.	27 Peddanna Pandaram.
12 Thevaraja Pillay.	28 Kishnasawmy Pillay.
13 Shevaroy Pillay.	29 Chinnamma Naik.
14 Angappa Pillay.	30 Chinnasawmy Pillay.
15 Yellangooru Pillay.	31 Hospital Assistant.
16 Chedambaram Pillay.	

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 2 of 1882.

(First Salem Riot Case.)

ABSTRACT. This case comes on the file of the Special Magistrate in a manner similar to Preliminary Register No. 1 of 1882. The following are the names of the accused put up in the case :—

1. Kistna Chetty.	7. Arumuga Acharry.
2. Govinda Naikan.	8. Arumugam.
3. Perumal Naikan.	9. Palani.
4. Ekambaram.	10. Ramasawmy.
5. Sellan.	11. Kuppusawmy Chetty.
6. Kandappa Moodelly.	

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution :—

1. Kanda Routhu.	7. Imam Sahib.
2. Man.	8. Syed Suliman.
3. Moodelly.	9. Venkatappan.
	10. Taruz Mohideen.
	11. Marimuttu.
	12. Kistna Chetty.

PLEA, dated 3rd October 1882.

and with Riot, arson, abetment of murder under Sections 148 ^{436 302}
They severally plead "not guilty."

Government Pleader) and Mr. Wedderburn appear for the Prosecution.
The Defence.

October 1882.

it of time, arising out of the riot of the 16th August. The
ar and very shortly after those in Case 1 of 1882; they were
hin a quarter of a mile of the scene of the first arrests.

While Mr. Hayman and his men were engaged at the Bridge, another part of the crowd filled up the market and adjoining streets. Among other acts, they broke into the house of 1st witness, looted it and set it on fire. Mr. Hayman at that moment stationed on the bridge, learned this and hurrying up with his men drove back the crowd and happily succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it had made much headway.

Leaving a Constable on guard he went off with his men to struggle with the rioters at another point and immediately he had gone, the crowd surged back again to the same spot. The Constable whistled and Mr. Hayman came back and found the crowd more noisy and violent than before, he called on them to disperse which they did not do. He then ordered arrests and the 11 accused were then seized. They were all carrying clubs but did not offer any real resistance to the Police. Their names were at once written down and they were marched off with a guard and locked up. The Head Constable who wrote down their names (3rd witness) identifies them all and attests their arrest armed in the rioting crowd. They are each identified by the individual Constables who arrested them and the evidence of identification is as complete as need be. Witnesses one and ten prove that this crowd looted and fired 1st witness's house. Mr. Hayman proves the murder by the rioters of a Mussalman in that quarter about the time of or soon after these arrests. 11th and 12th witnesses are called to establish a conspiracy in pursuance of which it is claimed that this riot arose and it may here be noted in reference to the summoning of men for the work from out villages, that of the 11 accused who were found armed and rioting in Salem street at 10 A. M., seven belong to Ammapett, a Village some two miles distant. There has been no defence set up save a denial by the accused that they were in any crowd or saw any crowd.

The Case is with certain aggravations on all fours with Preliminary Register 1 of 1882.

A conspiracy was formed having the destruction of the Mosque and houses for its objects. Section 148. The riot in which the accused were participators was part of that conspiracy. The accused were found rioting armed with deadly weapons.

436, 149.

They were members of an assembly which had caused mischief by fire to 1st witness's house.

117.

302, 436

111 109

They were abetting crime by more than 10 of the public. They were abetting directly and indirectly offences punishable with death and transportation for life and those offences, viz., offences under Sections 302 and 436 were committed. On these heads they are charged. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Achi Muthu Kistna Chetty. | 11. Gurunada Moodelly. |
| 2. Mara Goundan. | 12. Iyemperuma pathan. |
| 3. Kogai Govinda Naikan. | 13. Narayanan. |
| 4. Rangasawmy Naikan. | 14. Kuttayan. |
| 5. Venkatamma. | 15. Thanga Sengodan. |
| 6. Mari Moodelly. | 16. Soula Meenachi Chetty. |
| 7. Angamma. | 17. Kandapadi Ramiah Chetty. |
| 8. Chinnasawmy. | 18. Perumalu. |
| 9. Seethamma. | 19. Pevarudian. |
| 10. Muthu Kumara Moodelly. | |

LEW

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 5 of 188.

(First Mosque Case.)

ABSTRACT. The accused in this case were transferred from the Magistrate of Salem to that of the Special Magistrate, Salem. Th of the accused put up in the case:—

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Veeriah Chetti. | 10 Eswara Ch |
| 2 Marimoothoo. | 11 Subbaray |
| 3 Venkatrama Pillai. | 12 Kistna |
| 4 Mannada Gounden. | 13 Kaver |
| 5 Periannasari. | 14 Ram |
| 6 Yellappen. | 15 Mu |
| 7 Soobarayen. | 16 Iy |
| 8 Pachaimuthu. | 17 Al |
| 9 Mari. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

1 Mr. Johnson.
2 Syed Peer Sahib.
3 Mahomed Sahib.
4 Syed Fakrudeen.
5 Mannaji Row.
6 Abdul Kader.
7 Komarasawmy.
8 Adam Khan.
9 Solai.
10 Syed Kader.

11 Mr. Mullaly.
12 Mr. Ashton.
13 Dr. Hazlett.
14 Peer Sahib.
15 Imam Sahib.
16 Veeraragava Mudaliar.
17 Marimoothoo.
18 Kistna Chetti.
19 Madurai Achari.
20 Nallappachari.

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 3rd October 1882.

The accused are charged with *Riot, Arson*, abetment of *murder or culpable homicide, murder* under Sections 148, $\frac{436}{149}$, $\frac{303}{149}$, $\frac{304}{149}$ and 302 I. P. Code. They severally plead "not guilty."

NOTE.—Mr. Shephard (Government Pleader) and Mr. Wedderburn appear for the prosecution. Mr. Pritchard instructed by Mr. Gordon appears for the defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 4th October 1882.

The 17 men committed on this charge are the first sent up for actual participation in the violent crime at the Shevapett Mosque on the 16th August.

The case laid against them collectively is that they were members of an unlawful, armed, and riotous assembly, one of the common objects of which was mischief by fire to a building used as a place of worship, viz.: the Shevapett mosque, and that members of that assembly committed certain other offences. It is not denied by the defence that there was an unlawful assembly having the above common object. Nor is it denied that the offences of mischief and mischief by fire to a building were committed. The defence, so far as can now be seen, is confined to a denial of the presence of accused in this unlawful assembly, in other words, a series of *alibis*. It is necessary however for the prosecution, in order to establish the gravity of the case to the satisfaction of the Court above, not only to prove the first point already noted, but also to show that this unlawful assembly committed other grave crimes and that the whole affair was characterized by features of aggravation calling, in the case of conviction, for very serious notice.

Witnesses 1 and 11.

Witness 16.

evidence shows that to facilitate the consummation of this main design, the Anti Mahommedan League arranged wanton riots resulting in blood shed, loss of life and property, throughout Salem Town and that such riots did occur in exact pursuance of this conspiracy. Evidence in other cases already committed for trial, illustrates the operations of the League in the other quarters of Salem. The evidence in the present case deals with the final and main attack *i. e.*, the achievement of the original design of the conspirators.

Witness 1.

Witnesses 1 and 4.

P. R. No. 24 of 1882.

Witness No. 1.

At 11 A.M., while Salem and other suburbs were convulsed with riot, the mosque square was quiet. At one o'clock three immense crowds—armed and officered—swept down on the devoted building. Two crowds came down on the West by the avenues of Kandakara and Appuchetty street, and one from the South-east from the quarter of Gogai. The leaders of these mobs are already under trial. The Police under Mr. Johnson appear to have retired precipitately to a spot marked B. on the map. Here, they remained, if not useful, at all events unmo-
lested and taking notes.

Witnesses 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, & 19.

Witness 12.

Witnesses 6, 7, and 19.

Witnesses 1 and 10.

Witness 1.

The crowds then swarmed on to the Mosque, smashing and destroying its contents. They pulled down the pandal and set fire to it. They fetched bamboos and fired them inside the Mosque. Gangs of Wodders and Pariahs provided with crowbars, pickaxes and mamooties attacked the walls, ladders were brought, up which some of the rioters climbed to loosen the upper masonry. Pigs were dis-embowelled and their carcasses hung over the Mosque well, their entrails strewed round the Font.

Witnesses 1, 11, and 12.

Witnesses 1, 4, 6, 11 and 12.

Witnesses 1 and 12.

Witnesses 11 and 12.

The wreckers plied their tools undisturbed for a time. About 2 p.m., Mr. Mullaly and Major Whitlock arrived and the former vainly called on the crowd to disperse; they stoned him and went on with the work. Mr. Mullaly ordered the Police to fire, but this they did in so faint-hearted and ineffectual a fashion, that, after one feeble attempt at a volley, Mr. Mullaly stopped them. Two of the Inspectors (Messrs. Johnson and Ashton) fired a few rounds with some effect; but a false alarm was raised that the ammunition had run out, and the firing ceased altogether.

The mob, some of whom appear to have taken to cover when the Inspectors fired, continued their work with redoubled energy. The firing seemed only to have made them more excited, and this effect was also contributed to by the unrestrained consumption of liquor. The mob had triumphed over the feeble demonstration of the Police and were elated and more beyond

Witnesses 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9.

Witnesses 1, 6, 10 and 11.

it. This the Police discreetly abstained from doing, but notwithstanding this concession the armed men among the rioters

control than ever. A large gang of men, drunk and armed, appears to have been told off as a kind of guard to the workers. These with guns, swords, and spears were stationed between the Mosque and the Police. Some of them marched up and down, in burlesque of sentries, others yelled and danced after the fashion of Hindu gymnasts, while one or two appear to have drawn a line in front of the Police, and dared the latter to cross the Police. The day wore on; the work of destruction continuing and spreading to the neighbouring Mussalman houses, which were sacked and burnt. Several Mussalmans were beaten, one was killed and two children are still missing. At 5-30 p.m., when the Police withdrew the mob was still in possession. The above are shortly the main details of the mosque riot.

Witnesses 1, 11 and 14.

Witnesses 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13 and 15.

Witnesses 1, 2, 11 and 13.
14, 15, 19 and 20.

When this enquiry began there were fifty-one accused with participation in these offences; some had been arrested within forty-eight hours of the riot, identified personally as participants; others had been arrested on warrants, on information laid before the Magistrate. A certain number of men had been marked down by the Police at the time and their names written down by a Sub-Inspector of Police while the riot was going on. These were townspeople known by name to the Police Constables. Of those arrested on personal identification in the next two days, a considerable proportion (nearly one third) are men from out villages, a fact which throws a lurid light on the wide-spread conspiracy, which, it is alleged, culminated in the destruction of the Mosque.

Fifty-one seemed too large a number to put up in one case, as the trial of an excessive number of accused often involves injustice to individuals. They were therefore divided roughly into two groups of 31 and 20. The present case contained 20 accused at first. Three of these were discharged in the course of enquiry as there was not sufficient evidence forthcoming against them. Against the rest there is evidence as detailed below, and it is evidence of the class and amount which the circumstances permit.

First accused *Veeriah*, a cooly weaver, is a Shevapett man. He was seen at the mosque by 1st witness (Mr. Johnson). He was specially noticed by 1st, 4th and 5th, as the first incendiary on this occasion. He brought fire in some cocoanut leaves and fired the Mosque-pandal. He is a dwarf and was therefore easily distinguishable. He was arrested the following morning on personal identification. He states he was in his house all day.

Witnesses 4, 5, 6, 11, 19 & 20. Second accused *Marimoothoo*, a shop boy, is a resident of Shevapett, he was seen taking an active part in the riot by six witnesses. He carried a sword and had his left arm swathed as if for defence. He was arrested on the 17th. His defence is an *alibi*.

Witness 5.

Third accused *Venkatrama Pillai*, a weaver of Gogai, was seen carrying a sword and marching up and down in front of the mosque as a sentry—was arrested on the 17th. He claims to have been indoor all day.

Witness 5.

Fourth *Mannada Gounden* of Nelavarapatti, a village of 5 miles from Salem, was seen doing the same as 3rd accused and by the same witness. He was arrested on the 17th and does not explain his presence in Shevapett.

Witnesses 1 and 5.

Fifth accused *Perinnachari*, a cooly of Gogai, was seen by Mr. Johnson more than once carrying a gun in the midst of the crowd, and the fifth witness saw him marching up and down with a sword. He says he was in his village. He was not arrested till the 18th, but Mr. Johnson had been on the look out for him.

Witness 4.

Sixth *Yellappan*, a cooly of Gogai, had a sword and was playing it after the fashion of Hindu sword play. He says he was in his house. He was arrested on the 18th on the evidence of the Constable who saw him at the riot.

Witnesses 1, 4, 6, 10 and 16.

Seventh *Subrayalu*, a shop-keeper of Shevapett, was recognized by Mr. Johnson. He was standing on a pial armed with a club, and was waving on the crowd. He was bringing people down the Kandakara street near the temporary guard. The 4th and 6th witnesses saw him with a club on the Mosque—probably later. The 10th witness saw him going down the steps of the Mosque and followed by one of the other accused. He is one of the well-to-do among the accused, and he has an elaborate defence. He was arrested on the 18th as Mr. Johnson could not find him on the 17th.

Witnesses 2, 3, 4 and 6.

Eighth *Pachaimuthu*, a gardener of Andariputti, a village two miles off, was seen by two of the Mussalman witnesses with a musket and two of the Constables corroborate as to his presence although not as to the musket. He was destroying property in the Mosque. He says he was in his village. He was arrested on the 18th.

Witnesses 2, 3, 4 and 19.

Ninth *Mari*, cartman of Shevapett, was seen carrying arms in the riot by 3rd witness, and there is a suggestion that he was implicated in the alleged murder of a child referred to below. He says he was not in Shevapett that day. A warrant was issued for his arrest on the 29th August, but he was not taken till the 6th September.

Witness 3.

Witnesses 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 19 and 20.

Tenth *Eswara Chetti*, is a Patnui silk weaver of Shevapett. Mr. Johnson noticed him as particularly active. He is a fair Brahmin-looking man as the Patnuls are, and would be easily noticed in a crowd of Sudras and inferior castes. He carried a gun and was apparently one of those in authority. But the gravest charge against him is that he took up a helpless little Mussalman child which had been lost by its parents in their hurried exodus from the burning houses and gave it to another (17th accused) telling him to throw it into the fire on the Mosque, and that this was done. There are two Mussalman children missing, who were lost at this period. One Abdul Kader was taken away from the house of his people by 9, 10 and 17th accused and another Pappiah Chetti (who is charged in another case), with the avowed intention on their part of throwing him into the fire and another child Kader Saib who was missed in the Mussalman flight; and these same accused were seen catching a stray Mussalman child and hurrying it away to the mosque and throwing it into the fire. In the first

Witness 14.

Witnesses 19 and 20.

case the house of 3rd witness was broken into, the inhabitants beaten and the child carried away, the uncle (3rd witness) interfered and implored them to release the child, but the 10th accused struck him a severe blow on the head with a club which laid it open. 9th accused menaced him with a sword. This witness with his head streaming with blood at once

Witness 11.

complained to Mr. Mullaly of the loss of the child.

Witnesses 19 and 20.

Two Hindu witnesses saw these same accused throwing a Mussalman child (who may have been either of the above) into the fire. The stories came from independent sources; there is clear and independent evidence of the accused being active rioters at the Mosque, and the children are missing. No human remains were found in the Mosque ashes, but the fire was too effective to have left any trace of this crime if it was committed as alleged. The fire began at 1-30 and the roof fell in after 5 o'clock shortly before the Police withdrew. The accused was named at once but could not be found, an occurrence report against him was sent on the 26th August and a warrant issued on the 29th August. He was not taken till the 3rd September. He says he was in his house all day in Shevapett and saw nothing of the riot.

Witnesses 9 and 19.

Eleventh accused *Subbaraya Pillai*, a Cultivator of Taramangalam, a village 14 miles from Salem, was seen on the platform of the mosque by one of the Hindu witnesses and by one of the Constables who was on duty, was arrested on the 5th September on a warrant which had been issued on the 29th August at the request of the Police in an occurrence report of 27th August. His defence is an *alibi*.

Witnesses 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11.

Twelfth accused *Kistna Chetty*, a Patnui & weaver in Shevapett, is identified by several witnesses (including Mr. Mullaly and Mr. Johnson) as having taken a prominent part in the riot. He was armed with a dagger and a spear, was a leader amongst the swords-men who guarded the workers, and defied the Police; and being a Patnui and fair-skinned was easily recognizable. His special outfit of a dagger and a spear also attracted notice. He was arrested by the Police the day after the riot. His defence is that he was not in the riot but that he was weaving in his house and looking on at the riot, the Mosque being close by.

Witnesses 8 and 9.

Thirteenth accused *Kaveri*, a potter of the village of the Chinnasoragai, about 8 miles from Salem was seen by the 8th and 9th witnesses, he was one of those who posed as a sentry on guard over the working gangs. He paraded up and down below the mosque. He was arrested on the 17th August in Shevapett. His defence is that he was in his village on the 16th and only came in by accident on the 17th.

Witnesses 7, 8, and 10.

Fourteenth accused *Ramasawmy Chetty*, is a Komati of Shevapett. He was also a "sentry" and paraded up and down in front of the Police. He was marked down by 3 Constables and was arrested next morning. He merely says he was in his house all day.

Witnesses 6, and 10.

Fifteenth accused *Muthusawmi* is a Reddi from Hastampatti, 3 miles from Shevapett. He carried arms all day, sometimes a sword sometimes a club, and he also was one of the "armed guard" and took his turn as "sentry." He was arrested on the following morning. He says he was in his village on Wednesday, but was in Shevapett on Thursday.

Witness 6.

Sixteenth accused *Iyamparumal*, a cultivator of Tirumalagiri, a village 4 miles out, was seen by one of the constables, armed and active in the riot. He was arrested next morning in Shevapett. He says he was in his village on Wednesday and explains his appearance in Shevapett the next day, by saying he went in to sell melons.

Witnesses 3, 10, 19 and 20.

Seventeenth accused *Alagamanna Kishna Chetty* a Patnui weaver of Shevapett, is identified by several witnesses as taking a very active part throughout the day, directing the work and carrying arms. He was known to some of the witnesses before. He is implicated specially with 9th and 10th accused in the affair of the children (*vide* 10th accused *supra*.) He was looked for without success. He was found on the 11th September when he was arrested on a warrant issued on the 29th August.

witness 15.

The evidence as to the general features of the riot is that of witnesses Mr. Mullaly, Dr. Hazlett, Inspectors Messrs. Johnson and Ashton, European Officers whose testimony cannot well be questioned. To the conspiracy which arranged the riot witnesses 17 and 18 speak.

Witnesses 11, 13, 1 and 12.

The manner in which the several accused are connected with the riot and its incidental crimes has been detailed already. With regard to the murders committed by the rioters, the murder of the missing children is not clearly made out, as it is not certain they were murdered. All that is clear is that they were lost on that day in the neighbourhood of the Mosque and while the riot was going on and have not been heard of or seen since—and there is evidence that certain rioters were seen with the children and were heard proposing to throw them into the flames. But of the other murders, one is clearly made out, the evidence of Syed Peer Sahib, Mr. Johnson and Dr. Hazlett establish that Syed Khader Hussein was foully murdered under circumstances of special brutality. He was murdered in a house facing the Mosque while the riot was going on and by the mob who broke into the house.

The men who are recognised by the Police are nearly all men who formed part of the "armed guard." They were nearest to the Police and were easiest to mark down. Of these 17, only 8 are Shevapett men, and of these three are Patnuls, the most influential caste in Salem. Three are from Gogai and six from out villages. The last fact bearing out the Prosecution theory that village contingents were summoned for this work.

After peace was restored and the duty of detecting and punishing the wrong-doers arose, it was at once clear that the ordinary sources of information were closed. The Hindu Officials under the District Magistrate gave no information. The Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar, both Sudras, professed to have had no suspicion of what was about to happen. The Tahsildar has been 2 years in Salem as Tahsildar, and was present at the Mosque and yet swears he did not know a single one of the crowd he saw. It is not making an unjustifiable assumption to say that either the Tahsildar *did* know what was going to happen and did see many men he knew in the riot, or that he is unfit for his place. From him and other Hindu Officials should have come the warnings before the riot and the information afterwards. But he and the bulk of the executive Revenue officers are Sudras of the "18 castes" who formed the Hindu League. There are no Mussalman Officials and the few Brahmins are merely Officemen.

The Police who were present and the Mahomedans who were injured were the only possible witnesses. The former were demoralized, the latter of course biassed and vindictive, and, as a class, prone to exaggeration. But it remains that the only possible evidence against the accused would be the Mahomedans in the neighbouring houses and the Police. The former knew many of the rioters as their neighbours, and they saw the whole affair. The latter looked on for three or four hours at the riot and it might seem remarkable that they have identified so few, were it not that there is reason to believe that a considerable proportion of the rioters came in for the occasion from distant villages and disappeared the same night, and also that a section of the Police was disaffected. An attempt will be made to discredit Mussalman evidence as biassed. It is of course biassed. Men who have been outraged in every conceivable way, are generally biassed against the wrongdoers. But that does not make the wrong-doing less. That the evil things were done is indisputable, and that the Mussalman witnesses were in a position to see

them done is equally indisputable, and no reason is shown why, any of the Mussalmans should select any of the accused unjustly. The Court have to guard against exaggeration but not to assume that, because some Mussalmans have been murdered, robbed and outraged, other Mussalmans are necessarily perjured.

Such Hindu witnesses as are called will similarly be ticketed as "Informers," as they are giving evidence against fellow castemen of a crime in which possibly they took a part. Of this latter suggestion there is no proof, but it is a natural assumption; and as an assumption it does not affect their evidence. The fact that they have come forward on the side of order and justice, that they have braved the vengeance of the Hindu League in doing so, and that for doing so they are called by an unpopular name, does not make their evidence true or false. They have nothing to gain by this course and every thing to lose.

The evidence put up in this case is precisely such evidence as the circumstances of such cases admit of, and it would be difficult to make it more complete. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 Alamelu. | 27 Molkar Narasimma Chetti. |
| 2 Sengamakal. | 28 Dhoddu Sonnappa Chetti. |
| 3 Gopalsawmy Chetti. | 29 Kistna Sastry. |
| 4 N. Soobaraya Chetti. | 30 Kali Gounden. |
| 5 Kistna Chetti. | 31 Muthu Pillai. |
| 6 Ramammal. | 32 Pachaimoothudayan. |
| 7 Erusa Gounden. | 33 Kosa Palani Chetti. |
| 8 Kalia Gounden. | 34 Vyapuri Gounden. |
| 9 Appayoo Pillai. | 35 Ramasawmy. |
| 10 Karuppannachari. | 36 Kasava Chetti. |
| 11 Chinnapien <i>alias</i> Bomma Chetti. | 37 Alagiri Chetti. |
| 12 Mari Chetti. | 38 Kosa Arthanari. |
| 13 Kosa Konien. | 39 Ramasawmy. |
| 14 Kora Kavadia. | 40 Kandasawmy. |
| 15 Dhoddapayi Chetti. | 41 Kadakara Narayanasawmy. |
| 16 Thomas Maistry. | 42 Subban. |
| 17 Francis Maistry. | 43 Ramasawmy Iyer. |
| 18 Muniappa Chetti. | 44 Nanjappan. |
| 19 Mutha Chari. | 45 Nalla Gounden. |
| 20 Sadalu Soobraya Chari. | 46 Buddha Ramakistna Chetti. |
| 21 Mari. | 47 Venkatasubba Chetti. |
| 22 Angappen. | 48 Muthukistna Chetti. |
| 23 Perumal Pillai. | 49 Iswara Soobba Chetti. |
| 24 Sivaguru Pillai. | 50 P. Veeranna Chetti. |
| 25 Chilla Veeriah Chetti. | 51 Kistnasawmy Chetti. |
| 26 Bidda Soobraya Chetty. | 52 Salem Town Sub-Magistrate. |

LEWIS McIVER,

Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 6 OF 1882.

(The Second Mosque case.)

ABSTRACT. The accused in this case were transferred from the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate to that of the Special Magistrate, Salem. The following are the names of the accused put up in the case:—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Rangacharri. | 16 Palaniappan. |
| 2 Ramasawmyachari. | 17 Gangapandaram. |
| 3 Dhasappacharri. | 18 Vania Mookhan. |
| 4 Mariappacharri. | 19 Vencatachellam. |
| 5 Narrainacharri <i>alias</i> Narasimhacharri. | 20 Vania Chengan Chetti. |
| 6 Soobachari. | 21 Gurusawmiacharri. |
| 7 Ravanappacharri. | 22 Kasi Chetty. |
| 8 Sengamalaiacharri. | 23 Palni Chetti. |
| 9 Mannada Chetti. | 24 Veniatha Gounden. |
| 10 Rama Chetti. | 25 Muthannan. |
| 11 Kistnacharri. | 26 Sandu Nagiah Chetty. |
| 12 Savundi Chetti. | 27 Velu Mayilu Pillay. |
| 13 Palney Chetti. | 28 Marimuthu Mudaly. |
| 14 Savundi Chetti. | 29 Munisawmy. |
| 15 Mari Chetty. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Mr. Johnson. | 12 Mahomed Sahib. |
| 2 Isaac Ibrahim. | 13 Durgam Peer Sahib. |
| 3 Peerkhan. | 14 Buran Sahib. |
| 4 Mahomed Sheeriff. | 15 Maria Prakasam. |
| 5 Abdul Khader. | 16 Chinnian. |
| 6 Syed Fakrudeen. | 17 Syed Imam. |
| 7 Syed Abdulkader. | 18 Marimoothoo. |
| 8 Abdul Rahiman. | 19 Sundararaju Iyengar. |
| 9 Dr. Hazlett. | 20 Kistna Chetty. |
| 10 Syed Peer Sahib. | 21 Mr. Mullaly. |
| 11 Peer Sahib. | |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 3rd October 1882.

The accused are charged with *Riot, Arson*, abetment of *murder or culpable homicide*, under Sections 148, $\frac{439}{148}$, $\frac{302}{148}$, and $\frac{304}{148}$ I. P. Code. They severally plead "not guilty."

NOTE.—Mr. Shephard (Government Pleader) and Mr. Wedderburn appear for the prosecution. Mr. Pritchard appears for the defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 4th October 1882.

This case is the second brought against the Mosque rioters and the accused are the remainder of 51 men first arrested on this charge. Twenty were put up in Register No. 5, 17 were committed and 3 discharged. In the present case 31 were put up, 2 have been discharged and 29 are now committed.

They are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly which had mischief by fire to a building for its common object and which committed murder, grievous hurt and rioting in prosecution of its design. The general facts are identical with those in case 5 of 1882.

In the present case the details of the riot and its incidental crimes are given by witnesses 1st and 21st and need be referred to here but briefly. They show that an overwhelming crowd of Hindus collected and armed in pursuance of what was obviously a preconcerted plan, converged on the Mosque about 1 p.m., on the 16th August. They swept the weak party of Police present into one corner, occupied the Mosque, defiled, wrecked and burnt it. They looted, wrecked and burnt the neighbouring Mussalman houses and used violence to any Mussalman they came across. One man was murdered; several hurt, and two children are missing.

The Police fired, but weakly and ineffectually. They and the European Officers were jeered at, threatened, and defied. The crowd drunk and furious were masters of the situation, and the representatives of authority had to look on with such philosophy as they could command—for three hours—while the work of murder, arson and pillage went on.

These are the occurrences for which it is sought to make accused responsible. The constables in Mr. Johnson's party made note of such men among the rioters as they recognized and several names were taken down by the Sub Inspector (15th witness). Three of the men thus named are charged in the present case, (viz. 26, 28 and 29 accused).

On the 17th, the day after the riot, 10 of the accused were arrested and on the 18th, 16. Subsequently the remainder in the present charge were arrested on warrants which had been issued on the 29th August. Of the 31 put up in this enquiry 10 were out-villagers, a significant point in the general prosecution theory of the out-break.

The following are the facts in evidence against the individual accused.

1, 14, 16. The first accused *Rangachari* of Kannar caste, a Brass worker, is an inhabitant of Kattanachampatty, a village about 16 miles from Salem. He was particularly noticed by Mr. Johnson as having been with accused 2, 3, and 28 guarding the rioters and armed with weapons and parading the ground between the Mosque and the line drawn by them. He had a sword. He was recognized as having been in the crowd by a Hindu Police constable and a merchant whose shop was looted and set on fire.

Witnesses 14 and 16.

was arrested on the 13th. He was also known by sight to a Police Constable that was on His defence is that on Wednesday he was in his village and came to Shevapett only on Thursday morning when he was arrested.

2nd accused Ramasawmi Achari is of the same caste and occupation as the first. He is a native of Manachanullore in Trichinopoly District about 70 miles from Salem and within 5 miles of Trichinopoly Railway station. His presence at the riot is spoken to by 3 witnesses

Witnesses 1, 14 and 16. Mr. Johnson, a constable on duty and a Mussalman merchant. The evidence against him is of the same character as that against the 1st together with whom he was arrested the following morning. He states that he came to Salem to fetch his wife and arrived the day before the riot, but was not present at the riot.

3rd accused Dasappachari is a brass-smith of Shevapett, against him there is a very large body of evidence. He was seen by Inspector Johnson, acting as a sentry between the Mosque wreckers and the Police. He was present with those who looted Mahomedan's shops and subsequently at the destruction of the Mosque. He was previously known to most of the witnesses and was recognized by them at the riot. His defence is that he was all day in his house in Manicka Mudaly's street which is close by and did not know that there was a riot.

Witnesses 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16. 4th accused Mariappachari, is a Brass-smith residing in Manika Mudaly's street in Shevapett. 9 witnesses speak to his having taken an active part in the riot, 2 of them being Police

Witness 4. Constables on duty, he is personally known to the Mussalman merchants of Shevapett who are his neighbours and one of them saw him calling the mob down to the musjid to destroy it. His defence is an alibi. He states that on Monday previous to the riot he went to Kattanachamputti village (16 miles from Salem) and returned to Salem only on Thursday the 17th. He was arrested on the 17th at 1 P.M.

5th accused Narasimhachari alias Narayanachari, a brass-smith of Kannan caste, is a resident of Yethapur, a village 25 miles from Salem. He was seen in company with the 4th accused. Two Police Constables on duty identified him and their testimony is confirmed by a Mussalman shop-keeper whose bazaar was looted and set on fire. He was arrested within 24 hours on personal identification by the Police. His defence is that he was in his village on the day of the riot and came to Shevapett only the next day the 17th to buy lead.

6th accused Soobba Chari is a Brass-smith of Kannara Caste residing in Manicka Mudaly's street in Shevapett. Two Police constables on duty and two Mussalman merchants saw him with a club at the mosque. He was well known to the witnesses before the riot. He was standing near the Mosque waving the club and encouraging the people. He was arrested on the 17th August. His defence is that he was in his house close to the mosque and did not see or hear any thing of the riot.

7th accused Rovanappa Chari is also Brass-smith in the same street as 6th. He was armed with a club and was waving on the people to destroy the Mosque, took an active part in the riot, and all the witnesses knew him before. He was arrested within 24 hours. His defence is that he was in his house and knew nothing.

Witnesses 3, 7, 8, 14 and 6. 8th accused Chengamalai Achari is another Brass-smith but of a distant village. He is a resident of Veeranoor of Ahtoor Taluq, 40 miles from Salem. He was seen among the rioters armed with a club. He was known to two Police Constables before the riot and their evidence corroborates the statement of the Mussalman witnesses whose shops were looted. He was arrested on the 17th August. He denies all knowledge of the riot and states that he left his village on Wednesday and arrived here only on Thursday when he was arrested.

Witnesses 3, 8, 14 and 16. 9th accused Mannadu Chetti is a Patnui weaver of Shevapett. He assisted in destroying the mosque. He helped to bring bamboos for the fire which was made inside the mosque in order to destroy the roof. He was previously known to the witnesses on identification by the Police. His defence is an alibi, viz: that on the day of the riot and for 14 days previous, he was in his father-in-law's house at Salem and that he happened to come to his own house at Shevapett only on Thursday.

Witnesses 7, 8, 12, 13 and 14. 10th accused Rama Chetti is also a Patnui weaver residing in Manika Mudaly's street at Shevapett. He was present at the looting of the shops and setting fire to them. He was also seen with the mob that carried the bamboos and fired the mosque. He was known to the witnesses before and was arrested on the 17th within 24 hours of the riot. He claims to have been weaving in his house on the day of the riot and the day following, when he was arrested.

Witnesses 8, 12 and 14. 11th accused Kishnachari is a cooly carpenter of Kammala caste of Gogoi. He was destroying the front wall of the Mosque with a Pickaxe. He was particularly noticed by the head constable on whose identification he

Witnesses 2, 14 and 16.

duty and thoroughly well to a Mussalman shop-keeper whose shop was looted and set on fire. His defence is that he was in his house on the day of the riot making ploughs for a Chetty of Gogai.

Witnesses 2 and 14.

12th accused *Savundi Chetti*, 13th *Palani Chetti*, 14th *Savundi Chetti*, 15th *Mari Chetti*, 16th *Palaniappen* and 17th *Gengapandaram* are all weavers of Gogai who say they were weaving at home on the day of the riot.

The Head Constable Isaac Ibrahim identifies them all as having been armed in the riot. The only evidence in corroboration is that of a Mussalman whose shop was looted and who professes to recognize all the accused. As many of the latter are out villagers, this corroboration is not of much value. It is likely enough he knew the Gogai and Shevapett men, whom he saw while looting his house, but, owing to the obvious exaggeration, his evidence must be regarded with some distrust.

Witnesses 2 and 14.

18th accused *Mukkan* also of Gogai is committed on the same evidence as the previous six and his case is subject to the same remark. He says he was at home all day.

Witnesses 2, 8, 14, and 16.

19th *Vencatuchellam* is a Vellala cooly of Gogai. He was present among the armed rioters at the destruction of the Mosque. He was recognized by 4 witnesses. The Police Head Constable on duty and a Mussalman Shop-keeper saw him destroying the front wall of the Mosque. He was also seen at the scene of the offence by another Police Constable and a merchant. He was arrested on the 18th on the identification of the Head Constable. His defence is that he was in his house on the day of the riot taking medicine.

Witnesses 2 and 8.

Witnesses 14 and 16.

20th accused *Chengalroya Chetti* is a Vania cart driver of Naduvaloor in Atur Taluq 40 miles from Salem. He was destroying the front wall of the Mosque in company with other rioters and he was recognized by a Police Head Constable on duty and also by a merchant. He was arrested on the 18th on Police identification. His defence is that he was in his village on Wednesday and came to Salem only on Thursday night to fetch his wife.

21st accused *Gurusawmy Achary* is a Gold-smith of Kammala Caste of Shevapett. He helped the mob in demolishing the front wall of the Mosque and was among the rioters that set fire to the Mosque. He was known both to the Police men and to other witnesses. He was arrested on the 18th. His defence is that he was at home and unwell. He admits that all the witnesses are his neighbours and suspects that because of their acquaintance they criminated him.

22nd *Kasi Chetti* is a cooly of Shevapett. He was armed with a stick and was wrecking the Mosque. He was known to the Police on whose identification he was arrested on the 18th. His defence is that on the day of the riot he was lying down in his house with cold and fever and that he did not know that a riot took place.

Witnesses 5 and 14.

Witness 5.

Witness 5.

Witness 14.

23rd accused *Palani* is a Vaityan of Nettiamputti in Oomalur Division about 13 miles from Salem. He was in the mob, first pulling down the Mosque and subsequently he came in front with a stick. He was known to a Police Constable who recognized him at once. He was arrested on Police identification on the 18th August. He says that on the day of the riot he was in his village and came to Andaripatty on the following Friday to recover a debt.

Witnesses 5 and 14.

5.

14.

24th accused *Veniatha Gounden* is a Palli cultivator of Ayothipatnam 7 miles from Salem. He was first engaged in pulling down the Mosque and afterwards he came in front with a stick to guard the rioters and the working mob. He was known before to a Police constable on duty. He was arrested by the Police on the 18th. His defence is that on the day of the riot he was in his village and on Friday came to Antharipatty to fetch his wife.

Witnesses 5 and 14.

Mosque armed with a stick. He was identified by a Police constable on duty who knew him. He was arrested on the 18th. His defence is that he was in his village on the day of the riot and knew nothing about it and that he came to fetch his wife.

26th accused *Sendu Nagiah Chetty* is a Patnail merchant of Shevapett. He was engaged in destroying the Mosque and took an active part. He was waving on the people with a flag, he was recognized by 7 witnesses who knew him before. The Police Head Constable on duty saw him and gave his name to the Sub-Inspector who took it down in his note book. The Police looked out for him. As he was not to be found, a warrant was asked for. This was issued on the 29th August, the accused was not found till the 19th September.

Witnesses 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 14.

27th accused *Valumylu Pillay* is a Vellala Merchant of Shevapett. He took an active part in the riot at the Mosque. He had a sword and was flourishing it. He was well known to a Police Constable on duty who gave his name to the Head Constable. He was also

Witnesses 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

6.

seen by other witnesses helping to destroy the Mosque. On Police identification he was arrested on the 17th when he tried to conceal himself in the Post Office whereupon the Post office people gave him up.

Witnesses 1, 5, 14 and 15.

28th accused *Marimuthu Mudaly*, is a weaver of Salem. He was armed with a sword. He was below the Mosque between the Police and the rioters. He was prominent among the rioters.

He was recognized by Mr. Johnson and by the Sub-Inspector and other Constables. The Sub-Inspector took down his name in his note book at the time. The Police were on the look out for him but did not find him till 21st August. His defence is that he was not at the riot and that under the orders of Mr. Mullaly, he took a boy who was wounded to the Hospital and that he thence returned home and remained there.

29th accused *Munusawmy Naidu* a shop-man of Kaverai Caste, is a resident of Shevapett. He was engaged in the destruction of the Mosque and keeping away the Police. He had sometimes a sword and sometimes a stick.

Witnesses 5, 8, 11, 14, 16 and 17.

He was identified by 3 Police Constables at the riot. He has been known to one of the Constables for the last 10 years. His

name was taken down in the Sub-Inspector's notes at the time of the riot. He disappeared and was not found till the 6th September when he was arrested under a warrant dated 29th August. His defence is that he was not in the riot and, being ill with a boil, he was in his house.

It will be observed that there are 10 Kammala or Kannar castemen among the 29, 8 of these being Brass-smiths. This is a large and turbulent trade-caste whose headman Peddu Achari was 1st Plaintiff in the suit against the Mosque, and was shot dead in the riot of the 16th. Four of the Brass-smiths are from distant villages, a point of some significance. 11 of the 29 are Shevapett men, 9 are from Gogai. 8 are from distant villages, these last explain their presence in Shevapett the day after the riot by saying that they came up to fetch their wives. The local men claim either to have been ill or weaving, and ignorant that there was any riot.

The general remarks on case 5 of 1882, apply to this case, and to these I would respectfully refer the Judge. I would only add that although the case against accused 12th to 18th, and 23rd to 25th inclusive does not seem very strong on paper, I did not feel justified in withholding it from trial. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Perumal Gounden. | 32 Venkatrama Chetti. |
| 2 Veerannachari. | 33 Palani Pandaram. |
| 3 Rangachari. | 34 Thanjammal. |
| 4 Rayalachari. | 35 Valliammal. |
| 5 Kullappachari. | 36 Muthammal. |
| 6 Nallayachari. | 37 Abboy Pillai. |
| 7 Rangachari. | 38 Seethayee. |
| 8 Seshammal. | 39 Periakkal. |
| 9 Venkatramachari. | 40 Chinnammal. |
| 10 Appavoo Padayachi. | 41 Moorthi Gounden. |
| 11 Govindachari. | 42 Thasa gounden. |
| 12 Veerappa Padayachi. | 43 Govinda Gounden. |
| 13 Nagammal. | 44 Sukramania Gounden. |
| 14 Ramakkal. | 45 Arthauari Gounden. |
| 15 Palammal. | 46 Kanaku Periannan. |
| 16 Rangayachari. | 47 Veerappa Mudaly. |
| 17 Rayalachari. | 48 Mannarusawmy. |
| 18 Thoppalan. | 49 Muthu Chetti. |
| 19 Sellyammal. | 50 Rama Chetti. |
| 20 Seetharama Chetti. | 51 Venkatachellapathi Chetti. |
| 21 Narasimmachari. | 52 Kuppanna Pillai. |
| 22 Latchmana Chetti. | 53 Iyasawmy Pillai. |
| 23 Muniammal. | 54 M. Ramasawmy. |
| 24 Mariappen. | 55 K. Ramasawmy. |
| 25 Para Kanden. | 56 Muniappa Mudaly. |
| 26 Chinnammal. | 57 Ramasawmy Naidu. |
| 27 Kristnammal. | 58 Ramachendrier. |
| 28 Kullammal. | 59 Vythiar. |
| 29 Ponnaya Chetti. | 60 Salem Sub-Magistrate. |
| 30 Nagammal. | 61 Mr. Ashton. |
| 31 Basuvia Pandaram. | |

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 27 of 1882.

(The Third Mosque Case.)

ABSTRACT. The accused in this case were transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Special Magistrate, Salem, District Magistrate's orders of 27th August, 26th September, 2nd and 3rd October 1882. The following are the names of the accused put up in the case.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Anthi Ranganayakulu Chetty. | 5 Pappayi Chetty. |
| 2 Kasturi Rangiah Chetty. | 6 Kuppana Chetty. |
| 3 Guruva Maistry. | 7 Kosa Kupan. |
| 4 Gengathara Chetty. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 Maria Prakasam Pillai. | 9 Gounda Padayachi. |
| 2 Sadayappen. | 10 Mahomed Sahib. |
| 3 Abdul Kader. | 11 Mr. Johnson. |
| 4 Syed Imam. | 12 Madurai Achari. |
| 5 Syed Fakkrudeen. | 13 Nallappasari. |
| 6 Syed Syed Fakkrudeen, Hd. Constable. | 14 Gopaul Sing. |
| 7 Sheik Saroomiah. | 15 Soobarnyen. |
| 8 Soondra Mudaly. | 16 Mahomed Moortheeja. |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 6th October 1882.

The accused are charged with *Riot, arson, abetment of murder or culpable homicide*, under Sections 148, 446, 302, 304 I. P. Code. They severally plead "Not Guilty."

NOTE.—Mr. Shephard (Government Pleader) and Mr. Wedderburn appear for the prosecution. Mr. Gordon appears for the defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 6th October 1882.

This case is a continuation of Preliminary Register Nos. 5 and 6 of 1882, and the same general remarks apply to all these.

1st accused *Audi Ranganayakulu Chetti* is a Patnui of Shevapett. He was at the riot, carried a crowbar and helped to destroy the Mosque. When the roof of the Mosque proved more difficult to break than they expected he ran with others to the Bamboo Shops, brought bamboos, &c., piled them up inside the Mosque and set fire to them. When this was done he incited the mob to finish the work. All the Police Constables on duty recognized him and gave his name to the Sub-Inspector on duty who took down the name. After the riot he disappeared. A warrant was issued on the 29th August and the Police were on the look-out for him. He was ultimately arrested on the 20th September. His defence is that he was not at Shevapett on the day of the riot but at Rasipuram, he came back on the Thursday, was in Salem after that, but always remained in his fields and came home only in the evening. He further explains his absence by saying that he had been to Bangalore

2nd accused *Kustoori Rungiah Chetti* is also a Patnui weaver of Shevapett. He came to the Mosque from the direction of Appu Chetti street. He had a flag and was hurrying up the people. He was seen by all the constables and upon their instant report the Sub-Inspector took down his name. His presence at the riot is also spoken to by an independent Hindu witness. After the offence he also absconded. A warrant was issued on the 29th August. He was not arrested till the 18th September. His defence is that he was in his house on the day of the riot. He adds that the warrant not having been properly addressed he was not arrested earlier.

3rd accused *Guruva Maistry* a Palli of Shevapett made himself conspicuous by defiling the Mosque with pig's entrails. He was recognized by all the Police Constables who mentioned his name to the Sub-Inspector. He absconded and was not arrested till 20th September.

4th accused *Gengathara Chetti*, is a Vellala of Shevapett. He was seen by the Sub-Inspector carrying a stick and using a crowbar to prise out the slabstones. He was not arrested till the 21st September although a warrant was issued on the 29th August. His defence is that he was away to Coimbatore and was not at Shevapett on the day of the riot.

Witnesses 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, and 13.

5th accused *Pappiah Chetti*, is a Patnui weaver of Shevappett. He was armed with a gun and was one of the guard. He also entered into the house of the 10th witness Mohamed Saib with others and is alleged to have been present when a Mussalman child was carried off and thrown into the fire. He absconded and was ultimately arrested on the Pulney Hills on the 25th September on a warrant issued on the 29th August. His defence is that he went to the Pulney Hills after the first riot (of 29th July) and was there till his arrest.

Witnesses 1, 3, 5, and 13.

6th accused *Kuppanna Chetty* is a Vellala Chetty of Shevappett. 4 Constables recognized him there and his name was taken down by the Sub-Inspector at the time. He was using a crowbar. He was sought for for several weeks and was not arrested (on warrant) till 2nd October.

Witnesses 8 and 9.

7th accused *Kuppanna Pillai* is a Vellala of Kitchipoliem. He was seen aiding to fire the Mosque. He was arrested on a warrant after a prolonged search on the 2nd October. He says that he was in his house on the day of the riot.

The only remark special to this group of prisoners is that they were all identified by name at the time; the names of five of them were then written down, they all absconded, they were all arrested on warrant. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence.

- 1 Boganamootha Veera Chetti.
- 2 Rama Chetti.
- 3 Bogana Tirumala Chetti.
- 4 Hanumantha Sawmi Chetti.
- 5 Ewara Chetti.
- 6 Ganthapadi Vencatachella Chetti.
- 7 Kandasawmy Chetti.
- 8 Guruvan.
- 9 Coopan.
- 10 Kanden.
- 11 Kolanda Gounden.
- 12 Periathambi Gounden.
- 13 Madurai.
- 14 Narayana Gounden.

- 15 Soondra Pillai.
- 16 Dindigal Soobrayalu Chetti.
- 17 Vencatachella Chetti.
- 18 Palliam Rangamannar Chetti.
- 19 Vadia Munisawmy Chetti.
- 20 Javalikadai Manikam Vencatrama Chetti.
- 21 Vadia Anantharam Chetti.
- 22 Sabapathi Pillai.
- 23 Kappusawmy Mudali.
- 24 Moothoo Chetti.
- 25 Chithambaram Pillai.
- 26 Veerabadra Pillai.
- 27 Palakkadai Arumugam Pillai.

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 4 of 1882.

(Salem Second Riot Case.)

ABSTRACT. This case was transferred from the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate to that of the Special Magistrate, Salem. District Magistrate's Order No. 1782, dated 25th August 1882. The following are the names of the accused put up in the case:—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Kuppi Naikan. | 3. Sellan alias Sellappa Mudaly. |
| 2. Yekambaram. | 4. Narrainsawmy. |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Robert Hayman. | 5. Siad Khader Sahib. |
| 2. Major Whitlock. | 6. Virasawmy. |
| 3. Mr. C. M. Mullaly. | 7. Kistna Chetty. |
| 4. Siad Fackurudien. | 8. Mari Muthu. |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 6th October 1882.

The accused are charged with riot, and abetment of murder or culpable homicide under Sections 147—148, 302, 303, or 304, and 302, 303, or 304, Indian Penal Code.

NOTE.—Mr. Shephard (Government Pleader) and Mr. Wedderburn appear for the Prosecution. Mr. W. Grant appears for the Defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 6th October 1882.

This is the third of a series of riot Cases arrested in the Salem market in the morning of the 16th August. The Officer arresting was the same. The locality was only a little distance away, and the time was shortly after the arrests in cases 1 and 2. In the present case, however, there are specially grave features.

Mr. Hayman's (1st witness) account of the morning's work is consecutive, and very interesting. His story begins with the crowds forming up in Salem streets, and large armed contingents pouring in from Kitchipoliam. He took up a most judicious position on the Bridge between these suburbs. There he stopped the Kitchipoliam crowd for a time and made the arrests in case 1. This was about 9-30. He then was called to the first case of incendiarism close by, and about 10-30 he found the crowd growing in violence and criminal purpose; he then arrested the eleven accused in Case 2. Later on about 11 A.M., while still struggling with the mob in the same quarter, the riot got beyond his control, and he wrote a pencilled note for assistance to his Superintendent. The crowd was by this time in an infuriated state, threatening the Police, who were too few to interfere.

Presently the Head Assistant Magistrate and Major Whitlock arrived. There was some parley with the crowd, and the four accused were arrested. They were armed and violent. They are identified by Mr. Hayman (1st witness) and the Constable (6th witness), who took them to the Station.

The accused merely deny having been at the scene of their alleged arrest, and say they were arrested in other places and near no crowd.

The most grave feature in this case is the point that the accused were taken from an unlawful assembly one or more of whose numbers had just committed murder in pursuance of the common object of the assembly.

The man Syed Ismail was murdered, the evidence of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th witnesses establish that he was murdered about 11 o'clock on the 16th August on the ground occupied by this unlawful assembly. According to the evidence of the same witnesses Mr. Mullaly was persuaded by the crowd on a false pretence to go away from the neighbourhood of that street for a short time, and when he was returning the crowd slunk away and he found the dead body. 4th and 7th witnesses speak to the actual murder being committed at that time and name two men who took actual part in it. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Vencatachellapathy Chetty. | 7 Ariya Mudaly. |
| 2 Subbammal. | 8 Arthanari Mudaly. |
| 3 Angamuthu. | 9 Pachai. |
| 4 Vellachiammal. | 10 Viran. |
| 5 Kandasawmy Pandaram. | 11 Rangasawmy. |
| 6 Nasukali. | |

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 18 of 1882.

(First Dacoity Case.)

ABSTRACT. This case was transferred from the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate to that of the Special Magistrate, Salem. District Magistrate's Order No. 1782, dated 25th August 1882. The following are the names of the accused put up in this case:—

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Nallasawmy Pillai. | 5. Vencatappan alias Buddannan. |
| 2. Govindan. | 6. Shervan. |
| 3. Angamuthu. | 7. Kulu Goundan. |
| 4. Ramachendra Chetty. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the Prosecution:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ghulab Khan. | 5. Robert Hayman. |
| 2. Mahomed Ghouse. | 6. Mabut Khan. |
| 3. Khader Mohideen. | 7. Syed Jellal. |
| 4. Sheik Farid. | 8. Gaffoor Khan. |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 25th October 1882.

The accused are charged with house-breaking and dacoity under Sections 454, 395 and 398, Indian Penal Code. They severally plead "not guilty".

NOTE.—Mr. Wedderburn appears for the Prosecution. Mr. Gordon appears for the Defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 25th October 1882.

This is a simple case but it is one of a large class, and it is in itself a serious charge, although in comparison with the heavier cases arising out of the riots and already heard it may appear of smaller importance. There have been many such charges, but only such as are apparently unimpeachable will be sent to the Sessions.

It is a charge of Dacoity, *i. e.*, robbery by a gang, and house-breaking, and house-robbery on the 16th August last, in Salem. Few forms of crimes have more occupied the Police and the Courts of this country and few are regarded as more dangerous to the Public, than is dacoity. Had there been no general rising, no great riot that day, and had the present accused persons been charged with these offences on the evidence produced, the case would have been regarded as a serious one. That these persons committed these grave crimes under cover of even greater and more criminal facts ought certainly not to lessen the gravity of their acts. A robbery committed during a riot is no less a robbery than one committed in quiet times. On the contrary it is in some respects a more criminal act than if it were stripped of this feature.

Had the Mosque rioters gone straight for their great object and turned neither to the right nor to the left and done injury to none who did not attack them or interfere with their main purpose their acts would, no doubt, have been gravely criminal. But they would have worn a political character which would have tempered the attitude of the authorities towards them afterwards. But this was not the case and it was not to be hoped for. The units that went to make up the army of rioters were of various classes and the control over these was not uniform. The mob of Salem was not the mob of Edinburgh and the exceptional features of the Porteous riot were wanting in the one which levelled the Shevapett Mosque. The rioters, whether with or without the orders of their generals, certainly committed crimes not necessary to the accomplishment of the main design. It is known that riot and intimidation in Salem were premeditated to further the attack on the Mosque, but there is no indication that robbery was part of the original design. On the other hand previous experience had shown that, in Salem, riot between these two factions is always the occasion for looting, in fact looting is probably a natural, and, for the looters, a pleasing feature in such outbreaks and no doubt to whom the principal merit of a riot is the opportunity it affords for un-

complainant states that in the riot, a section of the mob including the house, broke in, threatened and assaulted him and looted his house. He called the Police and a few days later when the latter were able to attend to his written complaint. His evidence is corroborated by witnesses and is simple and is natural. Mr. Hayman will speak to the riot and to the arrests. There are no striking improbabilities in the evidence of all men known to the complainant and witnesses and they do not contradict these. There is no reason to doubt that the house was looted, that the complaint and there is no reason to suspect that he named the accused.

ances I commit the accused for trial on a serious charge of an offence committed in Salem and at the time of and under cover of the riot.

(Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Muthusawmy Pillay. | 12. Thirumal Naiken. |
| 2. Ramasawmy Pillay. | 13. Thivaram Chetty. |
| 3. Oomia Pillay. | 14. Ramudu Chetty. |
| 4. Ponnammal. | 15. Siddan Chetty. |
| 5. Arumugam. | 16. Ramasawmy. |
| 6. Arumugam Achary. | 17. Kosa Kanni Chetty. |
| 7. Guruva Achary. | 18. Mr. J. Doveton. |
| 8. Thandraya Chetty. | 19. Angamma. |
| 9. Abboy Naikan. | 20. Nagamma. |
| 10. Perumal Chetty. | 21. Muthu Chetty. |
| 11. Sadayan Achary. | 22. Kolkara Peripien. |

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER, No. 20 of 1882.

(Second Dacoity Case.)

ABSTRACT. This case was transferred from the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate to that of the Special Magistrate, Salem. District Magistrate's order No. 1782, dated 25 August 1882. The following are the names of the accused put up in the case :—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kuppanna Chetty. | 3. Kupparaman. |
| 2. Appavu Goundan. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution :—

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Durveish Mohidin. | 4. Durveish Modin. |
| 2. Pir Mohidin. | 5. Mabut Khan. |
| 3. Kuppoyee. | |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 25th October 1882.

The accused are charged with house-breaking and dacoity under sections 454, 395 and 398 Indian Penal Code.

They severally plead "not guilty."

NOTE.—Mr. Wedderburn appears for the Prosecution, Mr. Gordon appears for the Defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 25th October 1882.

This case is similar to the other Dacoity cases already committed a remark. (*Vide* Summary in Preliminary Register No. 18 of 1882.)

On the morning of the 16th August there arose in Salem about 8-3 an unprovoked onslaught by Hindus on Mussalmans. Part of the attack house-breakings accompanied by the inevitable looting. Several houses were broken open and pillaged and separate charges of dacoity in the case of some of the

The features are almost identical throughout—the Hindus suddenly came down in force armed and bent on mischief of serious sort according to some sections robbery appeared an appropriate end sent their women and children to the Mosque—locked their houses : the few upstairs buildings of their co-religionists in that quarter. deserted houses and carried off what to them seemed good.

The crowd then surged on with appetite whetted to other and despoiled Mussalmans made their way to the impotent Police and

This, with a few variations in individual cases, pretty closely

The accused in this case were 5 in number. Three of the accused against them are simply that they were members of a rich complainant's house. These accused were seen entering with

These facts constitute dacoity and riot or no riot, a very serious offence. It is not out of place to point out that in all large communities there is a criminal class made up of persons of many shades of criminal disposition from the professional thief to the man who finds a Rupee and says nothing about it. To a large section of this class a riot or a conflagration or any thing which diverts the attention of the officers of the law is a gift. While some went out in the late riots from pure religious fanaticism some because their headmen bade them—some because the others did and probably many for the fun of the thing, there is still the large section of more or less felonious number who regard all such situations as their opportunity.—In this way and probably only in this way, these dacoities may be said to spring from the riot.

The defence is an *alibi* for 1st accused. The 2nd and 3rd say they were in their houses. None of them allege any previous quarrel with complainant or the witnesses. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Namagherry pett Muthu Chetti. | 7. Kilasa Acharry. |
| 2. Kutty Chetti. | 8. Mariappa Chetti. |
| 3. Vettampoliem Ramier. | 9. Terumalai Naiken. |
| 4. Kalambatti. | 10. Parthasarady Mudelier. |
| 5. Kuttianna Pillay. | 11. Buddannan. |
| 6. Muthusamy. | |

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 21 of 1882.

(Third Dacoity Case.)

ABSTRACT. This case was transferred from the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate to that of the Special Magistrate, Salem. District Magistrate's Order No. 1782, dated 25th August 1882. The following are the names of the accused put up in the case :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Arjuna Chetty. | 5. Chinnapayen. |
| 2. Sabapathy. | 6. Molia Gounden. |
| 3. Devarayen. | 7. Mottaian. |
| 4. Veerasawmi Naiken. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution :—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Madar Rowthan. | 6. Ramasawmy. |
| 2. Khader Modin. | 7. Mir Hamed. |
| 3. Oomar Ghani. | 8. Syed Jellal. |
| 4. Modin Patcha. | 9. Hyder Aga. |
| 5. Mabut Khan. | 10. Vencatachellapathy. |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 25th October 1882.

The accused are charged with house-breaking and dacoity under Sections 454, 395 and 398 Indian Penal Code. They severally plead "not guilty".

NOTE.—Mr. Wedderburn appears for the Prosecution, Mr. Gordon appears for the Defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 25th October 1882.

This is a similar case to that committed in Preliminary Register No. 18, of 1882 and the same general remarks apply.

The story is simple. During the riot in Salem on the morning of the 16th August the accused being Hindus attacked and looted the house of complainant, a Mussalman.

The 1st accused, a man of some substance, is said not to have entered the house but to have led a section of the mob including the other accused and to have directed the attack. It is a feature in most of these dacoities that one or two men above the suspicion of profiting by theft instigated the action of the robbers.

The other accused broke the lock of the street door entered the house and pillaged it.

The witnesses saw the affair from the street and from upstairs houses.

The complainant made almost immediate complaint to the Police in the neighbourhood and as soon as it was practicable filed a written complaint in the Courts.

The identification of the accused is complete. They are local residents and well known and there is no imputation of previous quarrel or personal grudge. Four out of seven accused appear to have absconded and to have ultimately been arrested on warrant, two of them more than 6 weeks after the offence.

The defence is for the most part a simple denial and pleas of *alibi*. The 4th accused (Veerasami) however alleges that he was asked by complainant to give evidence and has been charged because he refused. This unfortunately for him will not hold as he was named in the complaint 5 days after the offence and the conversation which he sets up was not, according to his own showing, till 5 or 10 days later. The 5th accused has not yet made up his mind as to his witnesses but he has intimated the line of his defence. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are cited for the defence :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Vailamalai Pillay. | 14. Arumugam. |
| 2. Verabadra Pillay. | 15. Muthial Naikan. |
| 3. Narayana Pillay. | 16. Subraya Pillay. |
| 4. Vadakara Chinnasawmy. | 17. Nanaboy Sait. |
| 5. Periyal. | 18. Manickam Pillay. |
| 6. Perianna Chetty. | 19. Pygust Muthusawmy. |
| 7. Kuppu Chetty. | 20. Govinda Mudaly. |
| 8. Namasivayam Pillay. | 21. Kolanda Goundan. |
| 9. Kutty Pillay. | 22. Yellappa Chetty. |
| 10. Shanmoogam. | 23. Subramaniam. |
| 11. Vythia Pillay. | 24. Namasivaya Oodayan. |
| 12. Savamy. | 25. Pethan. |
| 13. Sankaram Pillay. | 26. Kistnama Pillay. |

LEWIS McIVER.

Salem, 25th October 1882.

Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 23 of 1882.

(Kondappanaickanpatti Case.)

ABSTRACT. This case was transferred by the District Magistrate to the file of the Special Magistrate, Salem. District Magistrate's order, dated 8th September 1882. The following are the names of the accused put up in the case :—

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Molia Gounden. | 4. Rangasamy alias Raman. |
| 2. Onnappa Naikan. | 5. Kodalu. |
| 3. Kuppan. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution :—

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Allawuddien. | 5. Mara Naik. |
| 2. Pachaya Goundan. | 6. David. |
| 3. Vyapuri Achari. | 7. Latchman Row. |
| 4. Jagannada Naikan. | |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 4th October 1882.

The accused are charged with arson under Section 436 Indian Penal Code. They severally plead "not guilty".

NOTE.—Mr. Wedderburn appears for the Prosecution, Mr. Pritchard appears for the Defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 4th October 1882.

This is an isolated case of incendiarism which occurred on the 2nd day of the riots (the 17th August) at an out village some 3 or 4 miles out of Salem, the village of Kondappanaickenpatti. The house burnt was that of a Mussalman and the motive seems to have been identical with the spirits which led to the outrages in Salem, viz., fanatical hatred of the Mahomedans.

The fire was reported to the authorities in the first instance as "accidental". This was on the 18th August. On the 31st the village magistrate having acquired further information sent in a fresh report which alleged that the fire was the result of wilful incendiarism by the five accused and a sixth not yet in custody.

First accused (Molaya Gounden) was arrested on the 1st September and being produced at once before the Taluq Sub-Magistrate, made a confessional statement implicating the others. The 3rd accused was arrested the following day and at once produced. He also made a confessional statement to the Sub-Magistrate. The other accused were arrested between the 2nd and the 8th September and the case was referred here for preliminary enquiry.

Before me 1st and 3rd accused recant their confessions alleging that pressure was put on them to make the confessions. This is not probable under the circumstances, and there is no evidence of it.

1st Witness.

There is evidence that the house and its contents worth 160 Rs.

1st and 2nd Witnesses.

were burnt, and that the 1st accused owed the prosecutor a grudge.

Prosecutor was away from his house at the time. The Village Magistrate knowing of the old feud pressed 1st accused who is his relation to tell him about it, and he accused the other four prisoners and another man who has absconded. The 3rd witness went with the accused and saw them set fire to the house. He states that they were drunk and bitter against Mahomedans. The 4th witness was invited by 1st accused to join and heard him inveighing against the Mahomedans. He also implicates the 4th and 5th accused. The 5th witness was invited by 2nd accused who also denounced Mussalmans saying they wouldn't have one in that village. The 6th witness gives corroborative evidence and the Sub-Magistrate proves the confessional statement.

This case calls for no comment as it stands just now. It is a clear case of arson having religious fanaticism as its motive. It is a simple case under Section 436 I. P. C., and is charged only under that head.

It is probable that other villagers were concerned in and cognizant of this crime but that is not in evidence. (Signed).

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence:—

1. Mari Muthu Mudali.
2. Petha Goundan.
3. Mathala Nachi.
4. Sithai Ammal.
5. Masthi Goundan.
6. Borai Goundan.
7. Nagappa Goundan.
8. Petha Naikan.
9. Guttalan.

10. Chinnan.
11. Sechili Mecheri.
12. Rangan.
13. Kuppan.
14. Periya Pillay.
15. Chinny.
16. Ponnann.
17. Anandi.

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 25 OF 1882.

(Second Conspiracy Case.)

ABSTRACT. The accused in this case were transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Special Magistrate, Salem; District Magistrate's orders, dated 21st September and 2nd October 1882.

The following are the names of the accused put up in the case:—

1. Ponnusamy Chetti.
2. Vijiaraghavacharry.
3. Vijiarangam Chetti.
4. Nannusamy Chetti.
5. Kandappa Mudaly.

6. Yerrappa Goundan.
7. Kanda Goundan.
8. Muthukumarasamy Mudaly.
9. Yellappa Naik.
10. Veerasamy Pillay.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Sheik Imam. | 22. Robert Hayman. |
| 2. Syed Abdul Khader. | 23. Alfred Lowe. |
| 3. Syed Fackuruddien. | 24. W. W. Johnson. |
| 4. Syed Imam. | 25. Karuppu Chetti. |
| 5. Kistna Chetti. | 26. Bella Venkatachellapathy Chetti. |
| 6. Mr. C. M. Mullaly. | 27. Srinivasa Row. |
| 7. Kuppusamy Mudaliar. | 28. Sundara Chetti. |
| 8. Rayappa Chetti. | 29. Arumugam, |
| 9. Sabapathy Mudaly. | 30. Kulla Thandraya Goundan. |
| 10. Chennakistnan. | 31. Satvajee Row. |
| 11. Syed Pir Saib. | 32. Mari Muthu. |
| 12. Rasa Goundan. | 33. Rukmani Naidu. |
| 13. Ponnusamy Pillay. | 34. Gounda Padiachi. |
| 14. Anthu Pillay. | 35. Rama Row. |
| 15. Muruga Pillay. | 36. Sheik Imam. |
| 16. Govindu Chetti. | 37. Durveish Mohidien. |
| 17. Govindasamy Naidu. | 38. Sheik Hussein. |
| 18. Sivaperumal Padiachi. | 39. Ghulab Khan. |
| 19. Abdul Khadir. | 40. Sultan Mohideen. |
| 20. Khadir Sahib. | 41. Saroomian. |
| 21. Rassool Sahib. | 42. Thanga Routhan. |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 28th October 1882.

The accused are charged with abetment of riot, arson, murder or culpable homicide and grievous hurt under Sections 109, 148, 436, 302 or 304 and 326 Indian Penal Code. They severally plead "not guilty."

NOTE.—Mr. Wedderburn appears for the Prosecution and Messrs. Pritchard, Gordon, Middleton and Sadagopacharlu for the Defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 28th October 1882.

This is a continuation of the case submitted in Preliminary Register No. 24 of 1882 and disposed of by the Additional Sessions Court in its Calendar Case No. 1 of 1882, and the same charges, based upon the same facts, are laid. That is to say the accused are charged with abetting the riot in Salem and the destruction of the Shevapett Mosque on the 16th August last, together with the other grave crimes incidental to these offences.

The accused are indicted as active members of a conspiracy formed by Hindus against the Mahomedans and having for its main intention the destruction of the mosque. But one feature of that conspiracy which hitherto has been little more than suggested is brought into relief in this case. An important detail in the conspiracy was that it was *not* confined to Salem Town. It originated in the Town; indeed it appears to have originated in a single brain. But it was extended so as to include many outlying villages and to obtain therefrom gangs of able bodied working men led by their natural chiefs, the village headmen, to assist the Townsmen in carrying out the work.

This fact is one the importance of which cannot be overrated. It shows how widely extended was the conspiracy; it shows the power of the Hindu leader Soondram Chetti; and, what is still more important politically, it shows anew the enormous power wielded by the village headmen, who, apparently, have only to give the word and their faithful clansman, otherwise peaceful enough subjects, are prepared to rally round them and follow them to any lawless enterprise. This feature in the conspiracy was well known early in the enquiry. Among other points it explained in a measure why so few of the vast crowd engaged at the Mosque were recognized by the local Police. As it was, numerous out-villagers were arrested or marked down in the riots. At 9 A.M. 10 out-villagers were among the 20 arrested in the Salem riot and all of these have been convicted. Of 32 already convicted for participation in the attack on the Mosque 15 are from outside villages, many from a great distance. But of course the number identified or arrested was small in proportion to the number of strangers present.

Although this fact of village bands being present was known, and a certain amount of practicable evidence was early available, it was thought wisest not to attack the suspected Villages till the Town cases were disposed of. An exhaustive village enquiry would take time and men, and the large cases were pressing. Now however it has been decided to include some of the village suspects in the present case as it is desirable in dealing with such a conspiracy to illustrate its full extent, and it is to be regretted perhaps that this was not done in the former case.

For similar reasons evidence omitted in the first case, viz., evidence of looting and burning, early in the riot, is put in, and one clear case of murder entirely omitted in Calendar No. 1 is fully established now.

In Calendar Case No. 1 the learned Judge decided not to hold the conspirators who were convicted responsible for the deaths caused by the rioters whom they abetted, on the ground that murder was no part of the design and did not flow directly from the abetment. Whatever my own opinion might be as to the responsibility of the conspirators for the murders proved in the former case, I should hesitate to press the same murder charges and on the same evidence against the accused in the present case, after the Session Court had recorded a decidedly adverse opinion. But in the present case there is an additional murder well supported, and the facts show that it was the direct, the almost inevitable consequence of the indiscriminate force set in motion by the conspirators. It is in evidence that the conspirators arranged a wanton onslaught on the Mussalmans of the suburbs to overawe them, and that they provided deadly weapons for this purpose. Mahomedans were clubbed to death and shot in pursuance of these arrangements. It may be that the conspirators did not wish the death of any Mussalmans or of any particular Mussalman. But they took steps which rendered murder inevitable; and murder ensued.

The wide spread character of the conspiracy, and the responsibility of the conspirators for murder and dacoity are the two additional features which it is sought to establish in the present case.

It is unnecessary fully to recapitulate the methods of the conspiracy or the facts which constituted the criminal character of the meetings. For these I would refer to the Judgment in Calendar Case No. 1 of 1882.

But a certain amount of repetition is necessary. The facts for the prosecution are briefly that the plot was laid in Shevapat by Sundram Chetty and his lieutenants Manicka Mudely, Vencatachella Mudely and the present 1st and 2nd accused Ponnusawmy Chetty and Vijiragavachari. The meetings held in Shevapat of which evidence is forthcoming are the following:

- A. At Komatti Mattam 10th or 11th afternoon.
- B. At Sundram's house 11th morning.
- C. At Sundram's house 12th midday.
- D. At "Kaliammal" Koil 15th forenoon.

At the 2nd and 3rd of these meetings delegates from Salem were present, and then follows evidence of meetings at Salem.

- At Karthigesa Pillay's house on the 9th or 10th.
- " Sambier's Koil on the 13th afternoon.
- " Vardayah's house on the 14th all day.
- " Subraya Mudely's house on the 15th night.

This chain of meetings although incomplete, indicates the order of events. It is probable that we are even now but imperfectly informed and that there were criminal meetings of which we have no evidence. But so much as we know shows that the conspiracy began in Shevapat, and, about the 11th and 12th, was extended to embrace Salem, and that Sundram, the chief, had, at that time, already begun to secure the village headmen.

The plan of attack was simple, as is necessary with undrilled men, but it was brilliant in its simplicity and it was successful. The Hindu majority was to overawe the Mahomedan minority in every quarter of the Town from early morning till evening. That was all Sundram and his colleagues asked. They themselves would see to the affair in Shevapat. Liquor and clubs were provided, but the *modus operandi* might be safely left to the individual turn of the excited and armed mobs. This showed how well Sundram Chetty knew the temper of the people, for by one method or another, the whole town was in the hands of his followers by 10 A. M. Some took to murder and violence, some to pillage and arson, while others contented themselves with shouting throwing stones and chasing the Mussalmans who ventured to show. The Mussalmans nearly every where gave in at once. They sent off their women to the Mosques in Salem and betook themselves to the upstairs houses of their wealthier brethren, and only in two instances do any of them seem to have even contemplated defending themselves. Early in the morning a Mussalman appears to have resisted in Kichipolyem, for a Hindu was shot in the leg, and in the afternoon the Police rescued from a large crowd of Hindus, a group of Mahomedans some of whom had swords and who had stood up to defend a shrine. These however had not apparently done any injury to their opponents. The latter probably saw no advantage in risking any thing when there was more profitable and less dangerous work afoot.

By 8-30 Kichipolyam was in the hands of the mob; shops were looted and burnt; a detachment was sent to destroy the only Mussalman's property in Erumapoliem, 2 miles off. By 10 A. M. the whole of Salem was held, despite the efforts of Mr. Hayman and his men; houses were burnt, and a whole street was looted, one Mahomedan was murdered and one beaten almost to a jelly. The Fort was the point of attack assigned to the Gogai rioters. These came up to their own side of the river bank and for several hours kept up a fire on the Fort. One Mussalman was shot dead. This was about 1 P. M. when the Gogai people withdrew to Shevapat. Later on the firing across the river was observed further up where a large crowd of Hindus were preparing to cross over from Salem into Metu Teravu when the Police attacked them. The latter fired and charged, killing two men.

Meanwhile the main attack on the Mosque was prepared. The men from Mecheri, from Komarasamputti, from Alagapuram, and probably from many other villages were ready under their headmen. Pedda Achari's Kammalas and 2nd accused's Elutukara men came down Kandakara street, Sundaram Chetty brought his Shevapett rowdies down Appu Chetty street, while the Gogai crew under Komarasawmy, hot from their attack on the Fort, and reinforced, came down to the river side. At 1 o'clock the attack was delivered by signal, and a crowd variously estimated up to 5,000, swept down from three directions. The Police practically disappeared and save firing one miserably ineffectual volley did nothing more. The Mosque was wrecked, burnt and defiled. Houses were looted and burnt, one man was murdered, two children are missing and authority was set at naught.

The story has already been told *ad nauseam*, but each succeeding case only brings out its leading features more clearly and distinctly, and it is told here again to explain what and how terrible were the deeds for which the accused are responsible.

The alleged criminal meetings and the presence of the accused at them are spoken to by witnesses 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 25, 32, 33. and by accused 3 and 4. The collection of men in out villages is spoken to by witnesses 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30. and 32.

Mr. Hayman and Village Munsiff Sheik Imam (22 and 36) prove the operations in Salem and Kichipolliem, Mr. Lowe (23) the Metu Teruvu attack from Salem. The attack from Gogai against the Fort is proved by witnesses 13 and 14. Mr. Mullaly (6) speaks to nearly all these points. Looting of Mussalman houses, and dacoity is proved by 3, 22, 37, 38, 39 and 42, and witnesses 11, 22, 24, 40, 41 and 42 speak to the burning of Mussalman houses, many of them before noon. Three murders are spoken to; that of Syed Ismail, clubbed to death in Salem before 11 A. M. (3, 5, 6, and 22); that of Syed Jallal shot in the Fort at 1 P. M. (13 and 14); and that of Khader Hussain hacked to pieces at 4 P. M. in Shevapett (11 and 6).

The presence of the 3rd and 4th accused at the riots in Salem is spoken to by 3, 5, 17, 26, and of the other accused, except the 6th, at the Mosque by 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 34, 41, that is 17 witnesses in all, of whom ten are Hindus.

The following is the case as laid against individual accused.

1st accused (*Ponnusawmy Chetty*, an oil Merchant and an elected Municipal Commissioner) is shown to have been at the meeting at Komatti Matam on or about the 10th August (7-8-16).
Witnesses 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 25, and 41.

He was at the meeting at Sundram Chetty's house with other conspirators on the 11th and acquiesced in and supported the plans (25). Early in the morning of the 16th August he was seen in conference with Sundaram (10.) He was present at the riot at the Mosque and was seen standing at the back of the Mosque with the 2nd accused and the group of ringleaders, who have already been convicted (12, 11, 41.) He declines to say where he was on the day of the riot.

2nd accused (*Vijayaragavachari Brahmin Vakil*, a graduate of the Madras University and an elected Municipal Commissioner) is shown to have taken an active share in the long standing anti-Mahomedan feud, but this was largely in a professional capacity. Took a prominent part in the Municipal action against the Mussalmans; was present but did not take a part in the meeting to effect a reconciliation. He was at the Komatti Matam (7-8-16) where he endorsed the criminal proposals of Sundaram, and undertook to get off rioters in the law Courts, referring to his previous performances of this nature. He was at the meeting at Kartigesa Pillay's house where he was conspicuous by advocating violent measures in opposition to more pacific proposals. Here also he showed his small opinion of the efficacy of authority to repress such action (9). He was at the meeting at Sundram Chetty's house (25) on the 11th when he again boasted of his professional ability to rescue offenders.

He is said (5) to have been at Sambier's Koil and at Varadiah Chetty's on the 13th and 14th and at the Kaliammal Koil meeting (10th) on the 15th.

On the 15th also he made his imprudent speech to Mr. Mullaly (6) in which he appears, to have revealed his cognisance of the conspiracy.

On the 16th he led down men from Eluttukara street and directed them to attack the Mosque. He appears to have stopped at the end of Kandakara street and to have stood about for a short time at the lamp-post with the other ring-leaders. (1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 19, 25, 26, 34 and 41). Unlike most of the accused ringleaders he shows no unwillingness to answer questions. He denies knowledge of the meetings and his presence at the riot.

3rd accused (*Vijiarangam Chetty*, a Patnui Merchant living in Patnui quarter Salem) was at Kartigesa's meeting about 8th August (9); at Sundaram Chetty's meetings on the 11th or 12th, perhaps on both days (5, 25); at Sambien's Koil on the 13th (5), and at Varadiah's (5). That he collected money for the *Kattumanam* (5); gave out clubs and collected men on the 16th (5, 17, 26), and that he was present in the Salem mob, and was present at the murder of Syed Ismail (3 and 5).

His defence is that he never attended Varadayan's meeting as there is enmity between him and Varadiah. He admits he heard of the meetings there and at Sambier's.

Nannusawmy Chetty (a Patnol Merchant of Patnol quarter Salem) was at Sundaram Chetty's meeting on the 11th or 12th—(5 and 25), and at Sambier's (5 and 32), at Varadiah Chetty's (5, 32, 33), and he admits it in his statement. He acted as treasurer (5), he collected men and gave out clubs (5, 26, 32.), was seen in the mob in Salem, and is suspected of a share in the murder of Shaik Ismal (3, 5). He makes a comparatively full statement. He admits knowing of the Salem meetings and having been present at Varadiah's but only to oppose the design. He claims to have endeavoured to effect a compromise and makes statements damaging to the men who have already been convicted.

16, 19, 20, 21, 25 and 30. *5th (Kandappa Mudaly, the Village Munsiff of Alagapuram, lives in Salem Fort).* Attended Komatti Mattam Meeting, was asked to bring in 20 men and agreed (16). He was at Sundram Chetty's house on the 11th (25) and agreed to bring in men. He collected men in his village for the purpose of the riot (19, 25, 29, 30). He appears (30) to have collected some 10 to 20 men on the morning of the 16th and appointed as the rendezvous the finger post at the junction of Suramangalam and Woraloor roads. Accused travelled in a cart which also contained crowbars and pickaxes; his men accompanied him on foot. This contingent reached Shevapett on the morning of the 16th and halted for food at Appavu Pillay's Chuttram; at 12-30 they were led down to the Mosque by 5th accused and under his orders they joined the other gangs in wrecking the Mosque. His presence at the riot is spoken to by 16, 19, 20, 21, 25, 30. His defence is that his liver is deranged.

12, 15, 25, 28. *6th (Yerappa Gounden, Village Munsiff of Komarasawmipatty)* is said to have been at the meeting of headman at Sundaram's house on the 11th August (25). He went round his village with 10th accused and a man not in custody, intimating that the call to arms (betel leaf and nut) from the Mahanadu in the Patnol quarter, had reached him and that each house must furnish one man and a club for the work at the Mosque (12, 15, 28; in consequence of this order from the Munsiff some 20 villagers did go down and did help to wreck the Mosque (12, 15, 26, 28, 34). This accused is a very old man. It is not alleged that he went to the Mosque, but that he was privy to the conspiracy and abused his official trust and being village Munsiff sent men to do the work. His defence is a denial and the personal enmity of one of the witnesses.

18, 25, 34, 36. *7th (Kanda Gounden, a Pally cultivator of the village of Peramanur).* Is understood to have attended the Headmen's meeting on the 11 (25). The Munsiff of the village (8th accused) lives in Salem. On the morning before the riot day, he and 9th accused arrived at Peramanur, and with 7th accused summoned the people for this work (18). Some 13 or 14, all told, went into the riot in Salem (18). 7th accused went in and was seen in the Kichipalayam riot in the morning (36), and at the Mosque (34). He was afterwards seen carrying away the body of one of the Peramanur potters who was shot at the Mosque by the Police. He denies the whole story.

9, 17, 18, 20. *8th (Muthukumarsami, Village Munsiff of Peramanur)* is charged in connection with 7th and 9th. He attended Kartigesa Pillai's meeting (9) and at Sundram's house (25). He went out to his village on the 15th and summoned men for the riot (18). He led up some 13 men to the riot (18) had one of his men shot by the Police and sent no report to the authorities; was seen at 3rd accused's house on the 16th morning (17), was afterwards at the Mosque (18.) His defence is a denial. He declines to answer questions.

9, 17, 18. *9th (Yellappa Naik, Snuff-dealer Salem)* was at Kartigesa Pillay's meeting (9), went down to bring up the Peramanur gang (18), was seen with them at 3rd accused's house (17) and afterwards at the Mosque (18). He denies the whole affair but declines to answer questions.

12, 15, 17, 26, 28, 29, 34. *10th (Virasami Pillai, a petition writer of Komarasamipatti at present a convict in Coimbatore Jail)* is connected with 6th accused. He assisted him to collect the Komarasamipatti gang and start them off to the Mosque (12, 15, 17, 28, 29). He does not appear to have accompanied those men to the Mosque but to have gone round by Salem (17) and afterwards to the Mosque (26, 28, 34). He denies the whole affair.

Some thing should perhaps be said of the character and class of the accused persons and of the witnesses. In respect of both there is a difference from the former case.

The 1st, 3rd and 4th accused are of the classes represented in the first case, a Shevapett cloth merchant and two well-to-do Salem Patnuls; but Nos. 5 to 10 are village Munsiffs and their followers from outvillages and therefore represent a new class in the conspiracy. The 2nd accused represents no class: a Brahmin, he is standing apart from his caste. Brahmins had no part in this affair. Mariamman is not a deity of the Brahmins and throughout the feud there has been a striking absence of the Brahmin element and of Brahmin interference. The Salem Brahmins cared for none of these things and in them lies such hope as there may be of a reconciliation and compromise. 2nd accused is an exception. He is not only the solitary Brahmin but he is the only well educated man concerned. After taking his degree at the Madras University he appears to have started in life as a School master—as under master in one of the local Schools. Not finding this subordinate post to his liking, he became a pleader,

a profession in which he at least ought to have succeeded.' He was a prominent member of the local debating club and was I understand conspicuous at the Municipal elections where he was one of the successful candidates. As a Vakil and as a Municipal Commissioner he espoused the Sudra caste with an enthusiasm and a vehemence that have more than once outrun his discretion. He is apparently an ambitious man with ideas, and had his lot fallen in a wider sphere, had he been in daily contact with men of equal attainments and more practical aims, he might have proved a successful lawyer and a useful citizen. As it is, he seems to have thrown all the strength of a not too well-balanced mind, a glib tongue, and considerable vanity into the miserable feud which has culminated in the present situation. His conduct when he was acting in his professional capacity is, of course, not used against him in this case; and his conduct as a Municipal Commissioner although perhaps turbulent was constitutional. His misfortune appears to have been that where he aspired to lead and guide, where possibly he thought he was leading and guiding the many, he was the tool and the mouthpiece of a man with a title of his scholarship and none of his intellectual attainment. In Sundram Chetti, 2nd accused, like older and more experienced men, had met a mastermind,—a man born to lead—and Sundram's web was woven round them all. They had—unconsciously, I believe—surrendered themselves body and soul to his bidding and they soon found themselves floating with a current they were powerless to control.

Vijayaragava's long professional war against the Moslem, his advocacy of the Hindu cause in the law Courts, in the Municipal Commission, possibly in the Press, his fluent efforts of tongue and pen, had failed, just when his point seemed gained. The rights for which he had struggled were denied, the High Court decision which had been obtained was nullified, the triumph of professional advocacy, all but within his grasp, was suddenly snatched from him. This defeat in the moment of assured victory was bitter to him, as it was to Sundram. But had there been no Sundram there would have been no riot. Vijayaragava would have thrown up the sponge or renewed the fight by constitutional methods. But while he was a man of words, Sundram was a man of action. Sundram's object was clear to himself and he went straight for it; he had the gift of organisation and could see the use to which each man might be put. Vijayaragava had been very useful, he might still be useful, and he was already in the net. The man who had written clever English petitions to the local authorities, who had drafted plausible telegrams to Government, who had inflamed the Municipal Commission to revolt, could still do good service. There were people to be talked over, nervous qualms to allay by persuasion, a thousand things a man like Vijayaragava could do, and which no one else of the League could do as well. He would add the *cachet* of his caste and culture to the otherwise lowborn and unlettered crew, and his presence gave a guarantee of professional assistance to the timorous ones who still respected the powers of the Law. So Sundram used him. And thus we find 2nd accused as early as the 8th August advocating violent measures in opposition to the more cautious lawyer, Subroya Mudely, who saw the merits of regular action and the sweets of litigation. "If we level the Mosque 3 or 4 will be punished on each side, but the thing will be done and the cause gained". A little later we find him at Sundram's house endorsing the proposals of the leaders to destroy the Mosque, adding with a touch of vanity, which but for the gravity of the case, would seem almost comic, "I am a lawyer, and if there be any trouble with the authorities, I shall pull you through".

While more practical minds were dealing with the supply of crowbars and of sinews to work them, he did the light skirmishing work of the Vakil; till we find him on the afternoon before the outbreak defending the rioters of July in Mr. Mullaly's Court. There was a delusive calm in the place that day. The storm which had hung over the town for a fortnight, since the affair of July, and which in truth was only now about to burst in earnest seemed to be yielding to sunshine. The Officers were in the Courts at their ordinary duties. Vijayaragava appeared to have been nettled in the course of the case and when Mr. Mullaly declined to go on with it the following day because he expected to be busy, 2nd accused made the significant remark "yes,—you will have a hotter day than you expect!". Had Mr. Mullaly had a suspicion of what was coming that speech might have saved the Mosque. It was an imprudent speech for 2nd accused to make, but then Vijayaragava is nothing if not imprudent. The next day was the *dénouement* in which naturally 2nd accused played a subordinate part. Why he ever went to the Mosque is a mystery. The presence of others, equally useless as fighting men, is mysterious. But there can be no doubt they were there, and as the evidence stands now there is little doubt Vijayaragava was there too.

The whole story of this man's life and fall is inexpressibly sad. Well born and well-educated with a fine career before him, his imprudence and his ambition threw him into the toils of a stronger than he; and falling, he falls in utterly unworthy company, not as the chief, but as the tool of men infinitely below him. Probably few who had known Vijayaragava, the man of letters, the clever if briefless pleader, the fluent orator of the local *Sabha*, would have believed his recent conduct possible, or could realize him leading lowcaste followers to works of violence. And only by some such theory as the above can I account for finding him on the 16th August leading men down Kandakara street Shevapett and launching them on the Mosque. In the dock his manner has been dignified, as becomes his caste and the University in which he was trained, and his defence is at all events a manly one.

As to the Headmen and their followers, it is in evidence that the Munsiffs of Mecheri, Allapuram, Komarasawmputti and Perumanoor, acting in communication with the heads of the League, gathered their men and brought or sent them in for the riot. 3 of these Headmen,

and 3 of their assistants are charged and one Munsiff (witness 25) has turned approver. Three of the four Munsiffs came up personally and were present at the riot. These are specimen cases and there is too much reason to fear that they will be followed by more of the same class. The presence of the accused in the dock indicates one of the gravest political features of the late disturbance. The Village Munsiff is the unit of the District administration, the primary source of Official information. He is a Collector and Magistrate *in petto*, and if he disappeared suddenly the whole District machinery would come to a standstill. If the Village Munsiff as a class prove to be seriously disaffected the work of reorganizing the District will be a very serious task. It will be noted that the charge against these men suggests the meaning of one important document found in Sundram Chetti's house.

With regard to the character of the prosecution evidence in this case it may fairly be claimed for it that it is above the average. In conspiracy prosecutions, all over the world, the witnesses are almost invariably from the lowest strata of society—informers, approvers persons "who have been in trouble" corroborated by the Police and professional witness, and perhaps by persons injured by the conspiracy and its consequences. It seemed to me that, for a conspiracy case, the first Register I submitted was singularly free from the usual characteristics; I think the evidence in the present case is of a yet higher class. The gradual reassertion of lawful authority, the restoration of order and the growing impression among the people that the Government means business, and will go on, till outraged authority is vindicated and the instigators and perpetrators of these grave crimes are punished, have begun to tell, and the paralyzing terror of the League is daily losing its hold. Apart from the Hindu witnesses who gave evidence in the previous case there are 11 additional Hindu witnesses. The village Headman of Mecheri (25) who was arrested and at once "turned Queen's evidence; two perfectly unimpeachable Government servants of position (13-14) who prove the murder in the fort. Of these eleven, four (16, 25, 26, 29) speak to the Meetings and other preparations in Salem Town and eight (13, 17, 18, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30) implicate the people from out villages.

But witness (25) is the most interesting evidence in this case. He is a powerful and well to do village Headman. A man well known in the District and of very considerable influence in his own neighbourhood. He is headman of Mecheri, a turbulent village 21 miles from Salem. He was one of the first names mentioned among the village chiefs who obeyed the "fiery cross" of the League and led their followers up for the fight. Thandava Gounden, as a specially important man, was summoned in to meet the headmen of the League; he came, received his instructions, returned to his village, collected what men he could and led them in to Salem on the morning of the 16th. When it was decided to put up some of the "village cases" in the present charge, the Mecheri Munsiff was at once selected. A warrant was issued for him on Tuesday last. On Wednesday at noon he was arrested in one of his houses at Paralapati 26 miles from Salem. He was brought in to Mecheri that night. The following day he was brought on (21 miles) to Salem. He at once announced his desire to see the Magistrate and offered to turn Queen's evidence. To use his own sensible words—"Manikum Mudaly, and Venkatachella Mudaly are my greatest friends and I should not have liked to have given evidence against them; but now they are convicted. I must save myself". He was offered pardon and has made a full statement. I accept his evidence literally. Not only has he had no chance, save from casual rumour, of hearing the Prosecution case: but there was no time for any one to tutor him had any one been so inclined. His manner shows him a man not likely to be tutored. But there is this still more important point. The case in which he was to be tried was put on for hearing on Thursday. He did not arrive till the evening of that day. The witnesses had deposed against him in his absence and he had no opportunity of hearing what they said, but his statement accurately corroborates theirs and there could be no more valuable test of the evidence.

It is sought to show that some of the witnesses depose from unworthy motives, or motives hostile to the accused. This is extremely probable, and it is on the existence of such motives in the human mind that Government has to depend for evidence in such cases. The witness just referred to gives evidence not because he likes it, but "to save himself." This might be unworthy of a hero but it is intelligible in an ordinary citizen. It is said that 12 gives evidence against the Munsiff of his village because there is an old feud between their respective factions. Nothing could be more probable or less likely to discredit the witness. Does any one believe that a common villager of Salem would dare to give evidence against the village head man if he had not some motive more powerful than the fealty he owes him? The defence explains *why* the evidence is forthcoming, and although this evidence from an enemy might be looked at askance if it stood by itself and its presence were unexplained, it is valuable when corroborated and doubly valuable when its presence is thus explained. The motives of the Butcher and the Carpenter who suffered in pocket from the action of accused are patent—and even the witness (7) who cherished hopes of Government employment if he was useful in this case is not necessarily lying because he hoped to make something by telling the truth. He tells nothing that is not independently corroborated.

In conclusion it may not be out of place to suggest how an outbreak of so unprecedented a character was possible. Not what led to the affair, or what were its immediate causes, but how could such a campaign have been conceived, matured and carried out with complete and uninterrupted success in a settled Madras District in 1882? The whole business is so wildly improbable that were the charred remains of the Mosque, the ruined homesteads, and the murdered bodies of the victims not there, we should be told that the affair never happened, and that the whole

prosecution, facts and theories, were the figment of some imaginative mind, the evidence merely the product of Police ingenuity. But the monuments of the crime are there. Impossible or not, the facts remain. How then did they become possible? I do not suppose we yet know all of the many unusual conditions of Salem District, which contributed to this fatal business; but some of them, I would suggest, are clear enough. I would draw attention to the frequent utterance of 2nd accused that if trouble ensued and prosecutions were instituted he would be able to pull his friends through. In different forms he appears to have aired this view on different occasions and there is no reason to doubt that it found ready acceptance from his hearers. His experience of the local Courts had not inspired him with much respect, and the actions of his accomplices seem to show that they shared his views. I would risk the speculation whether this position had not had some justification in the easy treatment which the rioters of July had received, and whether this fact, together with the assumed sympathy of the Sudra officials and police, does not in some measure explain the apparent recklessness of both leaders and rioters. It is true the former got away before the European officials arrived on the scene, but they had exposed themselves to the notice of the Mussalmans in the surrounding houses, while the actual rioters worked away undisturbed in the presence of Judge, Magistrate, and Police. It is impossible to believe that the utter disregard, the loud voiced contempt, for the power of the authorities which the rioters displayed on the 16th August was the growth of a single day or a single month. No people could go to pieces in this sudden fashion, and it seems to me an irresistible conclusion that the District has been out of hand for a considerable time and that the Magisterial and Police hold has been almost wholly lost. The fact that no local official or local Police Officer has contributed to the disclosures which have been made is a fact too eloquent for comment.

Conflicting orders from high authorities, divergent view and conflicting practice on the part of the local powers, all contributed to produce a confusion in the minds of the people, which the less scrupulous and more sharp witted were able to use for their own purposes. Opposite, although equally conscientious views of two different Magistrates would be easily construed—as a matter of fact were construed—to imply partizanship on one side or the other. One Collector supported his view to the length of “personally conducting” the procession of Mariamman, band and all, past the Mosque. His successor forbade the procession altogether. Both proceedings were equally honest in intention, both, perhaps, equally defensible. But to the ignorant mob one Collector was devoted to the Hindu cause, the other to the Mussalman cause. On this popular error the leaders played and neither Collector seems to have possessed the usual native agency to keep him informed of and to counteract such impressions.

Taken an old feud, half of race half of religion and wholly rancorous, and recently fanned into a white heat; granted a confusion as to religious rights and the consequent exasperation; granted a sharp contrast in the action of successive local authorities in a matter of keen public interest; given also a District in which those authorities appeared to have *lost touch with the people*, in which outrage had been dealt with lightly, and in which the subordinate agency is apparently alienated and possibly disaffected, the Police limp and untrustworthy, add to this an overwhelming majority of one faction with influential leaders who were at once desperate and skilful, and we have all the necessary elements—the time, the scene, the popular temper and the leading actors—required for just such a tragedy as Salem has recently witnessed.

Whatever the immediate causes, and they were probably legion, whatever the effect of High Court Rulings or Government Orders, this Collector's or that Collector's action, nothing can be more certain than these two facts: that the abnormal attitude of the people towards authority was wholly unknown to those who ought to have known it, and that in an efficiently worked District organized outrage of this character would be impossible; and the inference is inevitable, that for some considerable time, one side, and a very important side of the District Administration, had not received the attention it deserved. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence:—

For 1st accused.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 S. A. Thandapani Chettiar. | 6 Theromen Kota Konar. |
| 2 Soobramania Pillai. | 7 Thirumalai Chettiar. |
| 3 Sattiappa Chettiar. | 8 Appa Chettiar. |
| 4 Ganapathi Naik. | 9 Naraiana Pillai. |
| 5 Govaitha Konar. | 10 Theerthagiri Chetti. |

For 2nd accused.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Kistnasawmy Iyer. | 6 Ramasamy Iyer. |
| 2 Mr. J. Small. | 7 Raghava Iyengar. |
| 3 Mr. Ashton. | 8 Nurasa Pantulu. |
| 4 Manicka Mudaliar. | 9 Stripathu Row. |
| 5 Mr. C. M. Mullaly. | 10 Hakim Sahib. |

- 11 Gurusamy Iyer.
- 12 Venkatramana Iyer.
- 13 Khader Amin.
- 14 Subroya Iyer.
- 15 Pandit Strinivasa Charry.
- 16 Ramasamy Iyengar.
- 17 Strinivassa Iyengar.
- 18 Kylasa Gounden.
- 19 Kuppusamy Chetty.
- 20 Ramasamy Chetty.

- 21 Venkatrama Chetty.
- 22 Bandy Muthialusamy Chetty.
- 23 Kandasamy Chetty.
- 24 Kistna Guruekal.
- 25 Thandia Pandaram.
- 26 Mannar Kistna Chetty.
- 27 Omalur Subroya Chetty.
- 28 Vyapuri Chetty.
- 29 Dr. Hazlett.

For 3rd accused.

- 1 Kuppusamy Chetty.
- 2 Lutchmana Oodian.
- 3 Peddi Chetty.
- 4 Ellappa Chetty.

- 5 Bana Veerappa Chetty.
- 6 Sengoda Mudali.
- 7 Veerappa Pillay.

For 4th accused.

- 1 Palani Maistry.
- 2 Ramasamy.

- 3 Madoorai Achari.
- 4 Maloovathu Vasulu Chetti.

For 5th accused.

- 1 Thangammal.
- 2 Bala Venkatrama Chetty.
- 3 Seshappa Naidu.
- 4 Chinnasamy Rajoo.

- 5 Kaliatha Mudaly.
- 6 Dorasami Naidu.
- 7 Parackadu Chendroya Goundan.
- 8 Mahomed Kasim Saib.

For 6th accused.

- 1 Chendraya Gounden.
- 2 Rangappa Gounden.
- 3 Pachamoothu Gounden.
- 4 Chendree.

- 5 Anantha Gounden.
- 6 The Town Sub-Magistrate.
- 7 Head Clerk of the Head Asstt. Magistrate's office.

For 7th accused.

- 1 Perea Appu Padayachi.
- 2 Chingapuram Arunachella Padayachi.

- 3 Karpura Chetti.
- 5 Mangam Padayachi.

For 8th accused.

- 1 Chinnappu Padayachi.
- 2 Alagapadayachi.
- 3 Arthanari Chetti.
- 4 Gurumurthi Naiken.

- 5 Kosa Veeramma.
- 6 Mother of Kishnan.
- 7 Arunchella Padayachi.

For 9th accused.

- 1 Mariappa Chetti.
- 2 Ramasami Naik.
- 3 Ramasami Chetti.

- 4 Ganapathi Mudely.
- 5 Nallathambi.
- 6 Chengan alias Saperuma Padayachi.

For 10th accused.

- 1 Lingappa Maistry.
- 2 Angappa Maistry.
- 3 Subramanien.
- 4 Nangappa Maistry.

- 5 Komarasami Pandaram.
- 6 Yellamma.
- 7 Mr. Manual.
- 8 Chinna Komara Gounden.

LEWIS McIVER.

Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER CASE No. 17 of 1882.

(Fourth Dacoity Case.)

ABSTRACT. This case was transferred from the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate to that of the Special Magistrate, Salem, District Magistrate's order of 25th August 1882, No. 1782.

The following are the names of the accused put up in this case.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 Kuppanna Chetty. | 5 Muthusawmy. |
| 2 Sabapathy. | 6 Muthu. |
| 3 Bodi Naiken. | 7 Arumugam. |
| 4 Angappa Naiken. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 Sarambee. | 4 Ramasawmi. |
| 2 Budan Saib. | 5 Khader Modien. |
| 3 Gopal Naik. | |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 30th October 1882.

The accused are charged with House breaking and dacoity under Sections 454 and 395 Indian Penal Code. They severally plead "not guilty".

NOTE.—Mr. Wedderburn appears for the Prosecution, Mr. Pritchard appears for the Defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 30th October 1882.

This is the 5th of the looting cases committed for trial at this Sessions. They are all house robberies by Hindu mobs committed on Mussalman property in the close vicinity of the Salem Market. The offence laid in each case is dacoity.

Complainant, a Mussalman woman, has a small rice shop. The crowd entered and looted it. They carried off her rice baskets and a box with 50 Rs. in it. She identified all the accused and some others. In this statement she is fully corroborated by 2nd and 5th, Mussalmans, who saw the attack. 2nd witness saw 1st, 3rd, 6th, and 7th accused. The 5th recognized 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th accused as among those who entered the shop. 3rd and 4th witnesses are Hindus. 3rd is the complainant's landlord and sells his wares in the same shop. He saw the crowd come and enter and was threatened for having dealings with a Mussalman; identifies 7th accused. 4th witness was looking on, identifies 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 7th as engaged in this offence.

1st accused does not appear to have entered the house. He is of better condition than the others, and appears merely to have commanded this predatory gang. He has already been committed for a similar offence in Preliminary Register No. 20 of 1882.

The 2nd accused is also committed in another and similar case (Preliminary Register No. 21, of 1882.)

The complainant filed her written complaint on the 24th August and named all the accused and 4 others not yet apprehended. The case was taken up on the 9th September. The 1st was at once arrested, the 6th and 7th on the 12th. For the remainder warrants were issued and they were arrested on various dates ranging from 28th September to 16th October. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Muthu Chetty. | 10 Kullamma. |
| 2 Kutty alias Rasi Chetty. | 11 Kuppayama. |
| 3 Vittampolyem Ramasami Iyer. | 12 Yellamma. |
| 4 Kuttianna Pillai. | 13 Peria Gounden. |
| 5 Kandasami. | 14 Palani Gounden. |
| 6 Maryayee. | 15 Arumugam. |
| 7 Kumbha Raman's wife. | 16 Ramasawmy. |
| 8 Thalavirigam. | 17 Iyemperuma. |
| 9 Poongal Gounden. | 18 Yosiva. |

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER CASE No. 22 of 1882.

(Fifth Dacoity Case.)

ABSTRACT.—This case was transferred from the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate to that of the Special Magistrate, Salem, District Magistrate's order of 25th August, No. 1782.

The following are the names of the accused put up in the case.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 Vyapury Gounden. | 3 Chinnandi. |
| 2 Periyandi. | 4 Nachi. |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 Sheik Hussein. | 4 Muttan. |
| 2 Ameer Saib. | 5 Ramasawmy. |
| 3 Babjee. | |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 30th October 1882.

The accused are charged with House-breaking and Dacoity under Sections 454 and 395 Indian Penal Code. They severally plead "not guilty".

NOTE.—Mr. Wedderburn appears for the Prosecution, Mr. Pritchard appears for the Defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 30th October 1882.

This is a charge of Dacoity in one quarter of Salem Town near the market, alleged to have been committed on the morning of the great riot, *i. e.*, the 16th August. Three similar charges all in the same neighbourhood and with almost identical features have already been committed for trial at this Session and to the Summaries in these, I would now refer (Preliminary Register No. 18, 20, 21). The complainant states that, alarmed by the approach of the rioters, he sent his women off to the Mosque and was locking his house door when the crowd came up. One of them seized him and the others including the 4 accused looted the house and carried off his box of valuables.

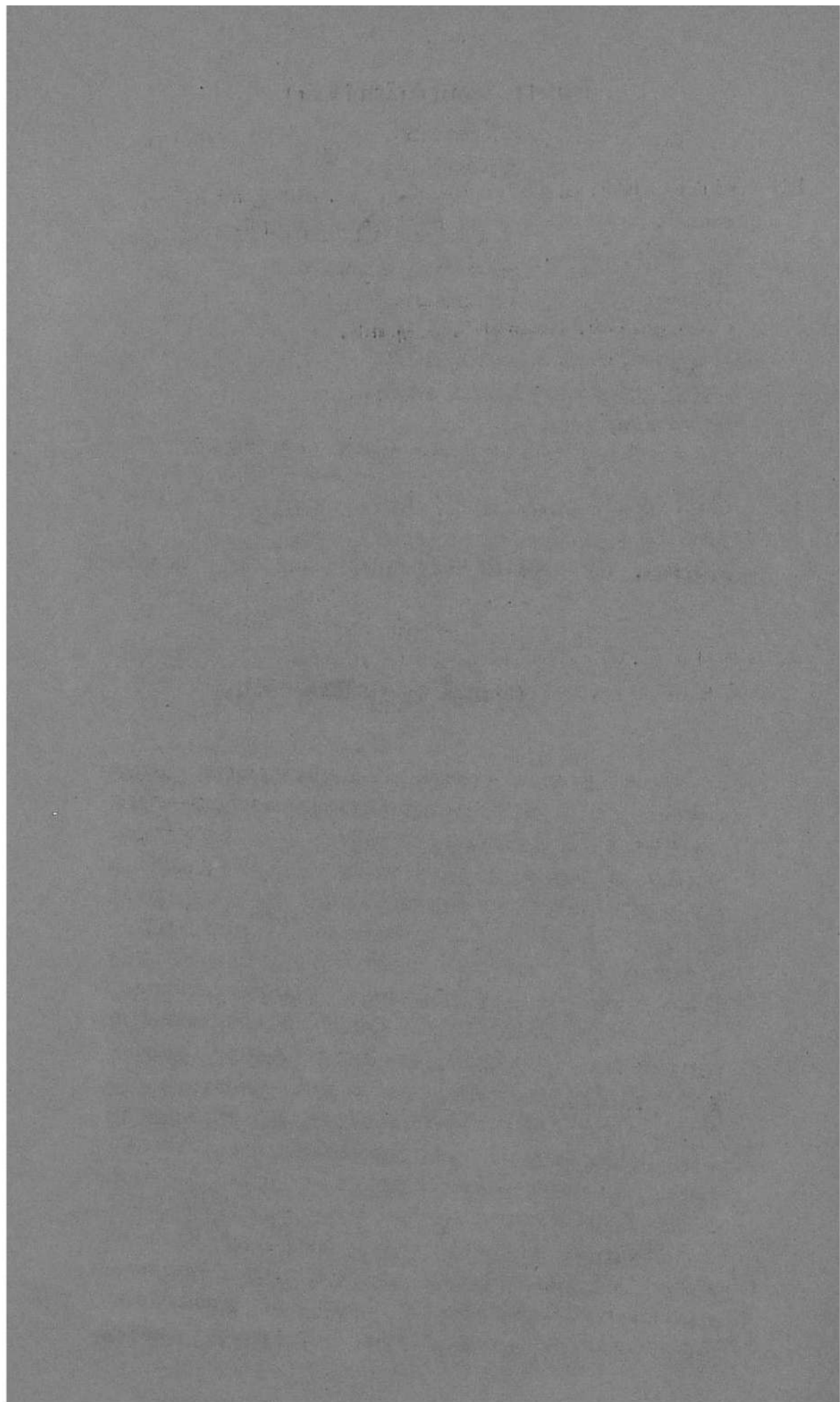
He is corroborated by witnesses 2, 3 and 4. 2nd witness was on the pial of the opposite house and saw 1st, 2nd and 4th accused committing the offence. The 3rd witness is nephew of the complainant and witnessed the offence from the same place as 2nd witness. He speaks to all 4 accused.

4th witness, a Hindu servant of a Mussalman, saw all 4 accused. The 2nd and 4th are specially implicated in carrying off the cash box of complainant. Complainant spoke to the Police at once and filed a written complaint on the 24th August that is as soon as there was any one to complain to. He named 7 persons. The case was taken up on the 9th September: two accused were arrested by the Police on the 12th. The others had apparently absconded since the riot. Two of them were arrested on the 28th September and 2nd October respectively. One of the men wanted was arrested but was rescued from the Police by the inhabitants of one of the suburbs. For this rescue 3 men have already been convicted. (Signed.)

DEFENCE EVIDENCE. The following witnesses are cited for the defence.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Alagappan. | 6 Mari. |
| 9 Narayanan. | 7 Karuman. |
| 3 Vyapuri Chetty. | 8 Karuppan. |
| 4 Mottayen. | 9 Peria Poovan. |
| 5 Kunnar. | 10 Peria Pagada M. S. S. |

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.



IN THE COURT OF THE JOINT MAGISTRATE

LEWIS MOORE, F.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of ...

It is ordered that this case be continued until the ...

The following witnesses are named in the ...

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...

The following witnesses are named in the ...

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...

JOINT-MAGISTRATE.

The following witnesses are named in the ...

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...

The following witnesses are named in the ...

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...

The following witnesses are named in the ...

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
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- 7. ...
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The following witnesses are named in the ...

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
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- 9. ...
- 10. ...

The following witnesses are named in the ...

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- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
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The following witnesses are named in the ...

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- 4. ...
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- 6. ...
- 7. ...
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The following witnesses are named in the ...

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- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
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- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
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The following witnesses are named in the ...

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- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
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- 9. ...
- 10. ...

The following witnesses are named in the ...

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...

The following witnesses are named in the ...

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...

The following witnesses are named in the ...

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...

IN THE COURT OF THE JOINT MAGISTRATE OF SALEM,
LEWIS MOORE, Esq.,

CALENDAR CASE No. 22 of 1882.

NOTE.

THE accused in this Case were transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Joint Magistrate, Salem, by order No. 1, dated 8th September 1882.

The following are the names of the accused.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Balagurumurthi Naidu. | 6 Mannaru Chetti. |
| 2 Basuvappa Chetti. | 7 Kumaralingam Chetti. |
| 3 Vencatachellapathi Chetti. | 8 Muthusawmi Pillai. |
| 4 Seerunga Chetti. | 9 Pethanna Chetti. |
| 5 Murugesha Chetti. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE:—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 W. W. Johnson. | 4 C. M. Mullaly. |
| 2 Maria Prakasam Pillai. | 5 Muthukrishna Mudali. |
| 3 Alfred Lowe. | |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE, dated 19th September 1882. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 8th and 9th accused are charged with having been members of an unlawful assembly on the 16th August 1882, under Section 143, Indian Penal Code. The 4th, 5th and 7th accused are charged with having been members of an unlawful assembly on the 16th August 1882 and joining such assembly armed with deadly weapons under Sections 143 and 144, Indian Penal Code. They severally plead "Not guilty."

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.—No witnesses are called for the defence.

NOTE.—Mr. Shephard (Government Pleader) appears for the prosecution. Shanmugam Pillai appears for the defence.

JUDGMENT, dated 15th September 1882.

Of the nine prisoners in this Case the first Balagurumurthi Naidu, 2nd Basuvappa Chetti, 3rd Vencatachellapathi Chetti, 6th Mannaru Chetti, 8th Muthusawmi Pillai and 9th Pethanna Chetti are charged with having been members of an unlawful assembly (punishable under Section 143 of the Penal Code) on the 16th of August last in Shevapett and the 4th Seerunga Chetti, 5th Murugesha Chetti and 7th Kumaralinga Chetti are charged with having been members of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 and also under Section 144 with having been members of an unlawful assembly armed with weapons which used as weapons of offence would be likely to cause death.

The first witness for the prosecution Police Inspector Johnson states that on the 16th of August he was present at the destruction of the Mosque in Shevapett, that before he left the scene of the riot, he saw the mob breaking up and going off in batches, all of the rioters being apparently drunk. The Inspector went to the Collector's Cutcherry between 5 and 6 o'clock. There all the Constables available were ordered to fall in and they then marched down to Shevapett with Major Whitlock, the Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Mullaly, the acting Head Assistant Magistrate. They marched down the main street of the Shevapett bazaar and there saw crowds reassembling many of the members being armed with sticks.

The 3rd, 4th and 5th prisoners were arrested by Inspector Johnson. The 4th had a large knife in his hand and the 5th was armed with a bamboo. Mr. Lowe, Inspector of Police the 3rd witness, states that as they were marching through Shevapett near the Car, they came on a large crowd armed with clubs. He describes it as a "noisy, excited crowd demonstrative with their weapons". Out of it he arrested the 8th and 9th prisoners. They had no weapons with them but smelt strongly of liquor. Further on, from another large crowd, he arrested the

1st and 2nd prisoners, one of whom had a large club in his hand. He also arrested No. 7 who was armed with a club. No. 6 was arrested by Inspector Lowe.

The evidence shows clearly that all the men who were arrested were at the time members of noisy crowds of whom the greater part were drunk and a considerable portion armed with sticks. All the arrests were made in the presence and under the immediate supervision of the Head Assistant Magistrate. The men who were arrested were at once marched off to the Sub-Jail but were eventually released on bail. Evidence corroborative of that already mentioned has been given by the 2nd witness, a Sub-Inspector of Police and the 5th witness who is an Inspector.

The prisoners have all pleaded not guilty. The 1st states that he is a peon in the District Munsiff's Court at Dharmapatri, that he went to take leave of a friend of his (the 2nd prisoner) and that, as they were coming out of the house of the latter he was arrested. The 2nd prisoner states that as he and the 1st prisoner were walking together the Police came down in a crowd that he and his friend ran towards his house and were there arrested. The 3rd prisoner states that he was arrested as he was standing at his house. The 4th prisoner states that he was arrested as he was sitting on the pial of his house. The 5th prisoner says that he went to see a Native Doctor and that as he was returning he was arrested in the street. The 6th prisoner states that he was arrested as he was sitting on the pial of his house and the 7th as he was returning from Minachiammer's temple. The 8th says that he was inside his house, that the gentleman called him out and that he was then arrested. The 9th says that he was arrested as he was returning to his house in the evening. No witnesses have been called for the defence.

There is no question as regards the identity of the prisoners in this case and it cannot be disputed that the men before the Court are the men who were arrested by the Police on the 16th of August in Shevapett. It also seems to me to be clearly proved that all these men were at the time of arrest members of noisy drunken crowds. It is unreasonable to suppose that 3 Police Inspectors acting under the immediate personal supervision of the Superintendent of Police and the Head Assistant Magistrate would have arrested men sitting quietly upon their pials and otherwise inoffensively employed as the prisoners in their statements have attempted to make out.

The main point to be decided in this Case is whether the prisoners when they formed part of the noisy drunken crowds in which it has been shown that they were arrested, were members of an unlawful assembly as defined in Section 141 of the Penal Code or not. That the mob which assembled for the destruction of the Mosque in Shevapett was an unlawful assembly cannot, it is conceived, be doubted and it would appear that this mob after the destruction of the Mosque did not disperse but that the members of it crowded about the streets close to the Mosque in gangs of from 15 to 30 (or more) persons. It was from among the persons who comprised these gangs that the prisoners in this Case were arrested. On a view of the whole evidence I can feel no doubt that the mob which had originally assembled for the destruction of the Mosque had not dispersed when the Constables marched through Shevapett and that consequently the crowds there assembled which have been described as noisy drunken and armed with sticks must be held to have formed part of the unlawful assembly which in the first instance assembled outside the Mosque.

I have therefore no hesitation in finding the prisoners guilty under Section 143 of the Penal Code. It has been shown that the 4th prisoner was armed with a large knife, the 5th with a bamboo and the 7th with a large stick. I therefore convict them under Section 144. I direct that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 8th and 9th prisoners do each undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and that the 4th, 5th and 7th prisoners do each undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The evidence in this Case was partly by the additional Joint Magistrate Mr. McIver and as it was then transferred to my file by the District Magistrate under Section 328, I decided the Case on evidence partly recorded by myself and partly by Mr. McIver.

The pleaders who appeared for the accused did not demand that the witnesses should be reheard but they were all recalled and examined in chief as well as cross-examined before me.

LEWIS MOORE,

Ag. Joint-Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 23 of 1882.

NOTE.

The accused in this case were transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Joint Magistrate, by order No. 2. dated 14th September 1882.

The following are the names of the accused.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Irua Goundan. | 4. Palani. |
| 2. Pittai Goundan. | 5. Vythia Goundan. |
| 3. Rungadasan. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

1. F. H. Wilkinson.
2. Ellappan.
3. Vencatasawmy.

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE, dated 23rd September 1882.

The accused are charged with having joined an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons on the 16th August 1882, under Section 144, Indian Penal Code.

They all plead "Not guilty."

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.—No witnesses are called for the defence.

NOTE.—No one appeared for the prosecution and the prisoners were not defended.

JUDGMENT, dated 23rd September 1882.

The prisoners in this case (1) Irusa Gounden, (2) Pitta Gounden, (3) Rungadasan, (4) Palani, (5) Vythia Gounden are charged under Section 144 with having been members of an unlawful assembly on the 16th of August last at Shevapett armed with clubs which if used as weapons of offence would be likely to cause death. The 1st witness Mr. Wilkinson, the District and Sessions Judge, states that at about 4 P.M. on the after-noon of the 16th of August last, as he was riding from Hastampatti to Salem, just after passing Kumarasawmipatti, he saw 5 men armed with clubs coming across the compound of the house occupied by Police Inspector Ashton. He asked them where they had been and they said they had been to Shevapett to see the fun. He asked them what they had the clubs for, and they said that they had been supplied with clubs for knocking down houses which they had done. As soon as they saw Mr. Wilkinson they threw away the clubs into a hedge. The witness asked them their names and wrote them down on a piece of paper at the time. He was able to state positively that the 1st, 2nd and 4th prisoners produced before the Court were among those whose names were taken down and he believed that the 5th prisoner was also there but was unable to identify the 3rd. The 2nd witness one Ellappan, a bandy driver, says that he saw the 5 prisoners before the Court armed with clubs which they threw away when the 1st witness rode towards them. On being questioned where they had been, the prisoners said that they had been to Shevapett to see the fun. Being again questioned they said that they had been to the Mosque that was destroyed and that the clubs had been given them. The witness knew the prisoners before and was able to identify them all. The 3rd witness, a horse-keeper employed by the 1st witness, gave evidence corroborative of the above and stated that he knew the men before and that the prisoners before the Court were the persons who were stopped by his master on the day in question.

The prisoners have all pleaded not guilty. The 1st prisoner states that when the 1st witness asked him where they had been, he said he had been to see the fun. On his return he saw a club in a ditch and picked it up. The 2nd prisoner states that he had been to buy things from a bazaar in Shevapett and that on his return he picked up a club that he found in a ditch. The 3rd prisoner states that he went from his village to buy articles in a bazaar and that on his return he picked up a club in a ditch. The 4th prisoner makes a similar statement. The 5th prisoner states that he had been to buy certain articles in a bazaar in Shevapett, that he and the others saw crowds of people there and that on their return they each picked up a stick in a ditch.

The evidence given in this case shows that on the afternoon of the 16th of August last on which the Mosque at Shevapett was destroyed by a large mob the prisoners were found walking together armed with clubs. When questioned they stated that they had been to Shevapett to see the fun, that they had been given clubs to knock down houses with and that they had done so. Before this Court the prisoners have all acknowledged that they had been to Shevapett on the evening in question and were returning from it when they were met by the witnesses for the prosecution. One of them says that he had gone there to see the fun and another that he had seen large crowds there and had then returned. They all state that the clubs which were found in their possession by the witnesses were picked up from a ditch on their return from Shevapett. This it is of course impossible to believe. The evidence given by the prosecution witnesses and the statements made by the prisoners themselves seem to me to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that at the time that the prisoners were seen by the witnesses they were coming from the unlawful assembly which had been collected on that day for the destruction of the Mosque in Shevapett and that they are therefore guilty of the offence with which they are charged. I accordingly direct that the prisoners (1) Irusa Gounden, (2) Pittai Gounden, (3) Rungadasan, (4) Palani, (5) Vythia Gounden do each undergo rigorous imprisonment for 3 months.

LEWIS MOORE,
Ag. Joint-Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 24 of 1882.

NOTE.

The accused in this case were transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Joint Magistrate, Salem, by order No. 5 dated 18th September 1882.

The following are the names of the accused :—

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Namasivayan. | 3. Govinda Chetty. |
| 2. Dorasawmy. | |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Mr. R. Hayman. | 3. Syed Ahmed. |
| 2. Muthusawmi Mudaly. | |

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.—No defence witnesses are called.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—Being in possession of gun powder without a license on the 18th August 1882 punishable under Section 19 of the Arms Act XI of 1878.

JUDGMENT, dated 20th September 1882.

The prisoners in this case are prosecuted under Section 19 of Act XI of 1878 (The Arms Act). It appears that, on the 18th of August last, the 1st prisoner Namasivayam Chetty and the 2nd prisoner Thorasawmi were seen by the 3rd witness, a Police Constable, carrying a small bundle. The Constable states, that he heard the 1st prisoner say to the 2nd 'Hold this or the powder will become wet'. Suspecting that something was wrong he took them to the Station. When there, the bundle was examined and a powder flask was found in it containing a small quantity of powder. The 1st prisoner states that he and the 2nd prisoner purchased the powder from a licensed vendor Sawmi Chetti. No evidence has been produced by the prosecution inconsistent with the truth of this statement. As regards the 3rd prisoner all that has been brought forward is as follows. On the 19th of August last one Mynnddeen Saib appeared before the Head Assistant Magistrate and stated that Govinda Chetti, the 3rd prisoner, had taken a leading part in the riots of the 16th and that there was then a considerable supply of arms and ammunitions in his house. A search warrant was accordingly issued by the Head Assistant Magistrate but all that could be found was a stick, a piece of an antelope's horn and a box half full of caps. There is nothing else against the 3rd prisoner. The facts above stated seem to me to require no comment. As there is no evidence against the prisoners, the charge against them is dismissed.

LEWIS MOORE,

Ag. Joint-Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 25 of 1882.

NOTE.

The accused in this case were transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Joint Magistrate, Salem, by order No. 8, dated 21st September 1882.

The following are the names of the accused :—

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nanniah Chetty. | 4. Vencatarama Chetty. |
| 2. Kylasa Mudali. | 5. Gangaram. |
| 3. Vencatachellapathy. | 6. Purushothama Chetty. |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. John Henry Wright. | 3. Ramanjulu. |
| 2. Fakhr-ud-din. | 4. Ramjee. |

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.—No defence witnesses are called.

NOTE.—Mr. Middleton (Pleader, District and Sessions Court, Salem) appeared for the defence. No one appeared for the prosecution.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—Being members of an unlawful assembly on the 17th August 1882, under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 25th September 1882.

The prisoners in this case (1) Nanniah Chetty, (2) Kylasa Mudali, (3) Vencatachellapatty, (4) Vencatarama Chetty, (5) Gangaram, (6) Purushotama Chetty, are accused of having been members of an unlawful assembly on the 17th of August last in the silk weaver's street, Salem Town. From the evidence it appears that on the after-noon of the day in question the Head Assistant Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police with a body of about 30 constables and a company of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, marched down the street above mentioned. They came upon a crowd of, from 40 to 50 persons, who as soon as they saw the police and sepoys at once began to run away. The Superintendent of Police called on them to stop but they did not do so; and he then ordered the police to arrest them. The six prisoners before the Court ran into a house and were caught there. All the witnesses state that when they came upon the crowd the members of it were standing quietly in the street. None of them had sticks.

No criminal offence has been made out against the prisoners. In order to prove that an assembly of five or more persons constitutes an unlawful assembly, it must be shown that the common object of the persons composing the assembly, is one of those mentioned in Section 141 of the Penal Code. Nothing of the sort has been proved in this case. All that has been shown is, that the men were standing quietly in a crowd in the street; the prisoners are therefore ordered to be discharged under Section 215 Criminal Procedure Code.

LEWIS MOORE,

Ag. Joint-Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 26 of 1882.

NOTE.

The accused in this case were transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Joint Magistrate, Salem, by order No. 1, dated 22nd September 1882.

The following are the names of the accused :—

- 1 Kistna Chetti.
- 2 Muthuveera Chetti.
- 3 Perumaul.
- 4 Periyannan.
- 5 Kolandai Chetti.
- 6 Panadai Gounden.
- 7 Komara Gounden.
- 8 Venkatarama Naicken.
- 9 Kandasawmy Pillai.
- 10 Marimuthu Chetti.
- 11 Appasawmy Asari.
- 12 Ramasawmy Padayachi.
- 13 Raghunada Chetti.
- 14 Veerasawmi.
- 15 Chinnasawmy.
- 16 Sidda Mudali.
- 17 Varada Pillai.
- 18 Chinnappien.
- 19 Periyappien.
- 20 Nallasawmy Chetti.
- 21 Subraya Mudali.
- 22 Vyapuri.
- 23 Iyasawmy.
- 24 Sithan.
- 25 Chinnasawmy Chetti.
- 26 Krishna Chetti.
- 27 Vencatachellapathy Chetti.

- 28 Ratna Pillai.
- 29 Angamuthu Mudali.
- 30 Venugopal.
- 31 Govinda Chetti.
- 32 Kupparamuthu Chetti.
- 33 Veerappan.
- 34 Veeraraghava Pillai.
- 35 Rasappa Naicken.
- 36 Sabapathi Asari.
- 37 Chinnayan.
- 38 Parasarama Pillai.
- 39 Perumal Chetti.
- 40 Shunmugam.
- 41 Kali Mudali.
- 42 Gopalan.
- 43 Kandappa Mudali.
- 44 Komara Mudali.
- 45 Pacha Mudali.
- 46 Lutchuman.
- 47 Gounden.
- 48 Arunachellam.
- 49 Kupan.
- 50 Raman.
- 51 Tanappa Chetti.
- 52 Muthunaicken.
- 53 Kuppanna Asari.
- 54 Ramasawmy Chetti.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Alfred Lowe, Police Inspector. | 5 Saiyid Mahomed. |
| 2 C. M. Mullaly, Hd. Assistant Collector and Magistrate. | 6 Kristnasamy Iyer, Deputy Collector & Magistrate. |
| 3 Narayana Row. | 7 Nadamuni Naidu. |
| 4 John Henry Wright. | |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE.—dated 26th September 1882.

The accused are charged with rioting on the 17th August 1882 under Section 147 Indian Penal Code.

They severally plead "Not guilty."

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the defence.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Muthusami. | 6 Ragoonatha Row. |
| 2 Ramasawmi. | 7 Konati Aiyar. |
| 3 Pachammal. | 8 Samathammal. |
| 4 Chinnappan. | 9 Mari Muthu. |
| 5 Vencataramaniam. | 10 Chinnammal. |

NOTE.—Mr. Middleton (Pleader, District and Session Court, Salem) appeared for the defence. No one appeared for the prosecution.

JUDGMENT, dated 29th September 1882.

The prisoners in this case, 54 in number, are charged under Section 147 of the Penal Code with having been guilty of rioting on the 17th of August last in Salem Town. From the evidence of the 1st prosecution witness, Police Inspector Lowe, it appears that on the afternoon of that day he marched from the Collector's Office with 30 Constables down the Salem bazaar Street. In this Street he met a number of the Coimbatore Police under Inspector Connar. While talking with him he heard noises which he describes as "a succession of thuds". He marched down the Street with the Coimbatore Police and his own party. He there saw a large crowd assembled in front of the house of a mussalman named Mahomed Hussain. The members of the crowd, about 300 in number, were very noisy. He asked Inspector Connar to take his men down on the right hand side and cut off the retreat of as many members of the crowd as he could. The 54 prisoners in the present case were arrested by the Police but the rest managed to escape. Some of the members of the crowd were armed with sticks and 15 of these and a knife were taken from them by the Police and have been produced in Court. A number of bricks were found lying close to the door of the Mahomedan's house and both the front and backdoor of the house bore marks of having been hit with either bricks or stones. The Inspector has also deposed that a very serious riot took place at Sheyapett on the 16th August and that on the 17th there was still an excited feeling in the town and great animosity between Hindus and Mahomedans. The 5th witness, Kristnasawmy Iyer (Temporary Deputy Magistrate) states that he went down the Salem bazaar on the 17th instant. He found that a number of people had been arrested by the Police and Inspector Lowe drew his attention to a door of a house which bore marks of bricks having been thrown at it. There were a number of bricks lying about. The door of the house was opened by an old Mussalman and the Deputy Magistrate and others went into it. He then saw that the door of the house leading into the backyard also bore marks of bricks having been thrown against it. The old Mussalman shed tears and said "see how my house has been attacked." The 5th witness a boy of about 14 years of age, is the son of the owner of the house. He gave his evidence in an intelligent and straight forward manner and stated that at about 2 p.m. one Thursday a large crowd assembled in front of his father's house. They threw bricks and stones at the front door of the house and some of them also, having got upon a wall, threw stones at the back door. He, his elder brother, his father, and some females were inside the house at the time. About quarter of an hour after the crowd had assembled, the Police came up. The witness, through an opening in the door, was able to see the crowd outside of the house and has identified members 32 and 34 as having been members of it. No. 34 was known to him before. He heard the members of the crowd cry out "beat, loot, break open the door". He states that about half the members of the crowd had sticks, that he saw the police arresting the prisoners, and that about half the persons arrested were armed with sticks. Police Inspector Lowe has identified prisoners, Nos. 12 and 17 as having been arrested by the Police. The evidence shows that immediately on their arrest the prisoners were marched to the Subjail and that they have been detained in custody ever since. The prisoners have all pleaded not guilty. No. 1 states that he went to the bazaar to buy snuff and that the Police arrested him on his way home. He called no witnesses. No. 2 made a similar statement and called no witnesses. No. 3 said that he went to the

bazaar to buy raggi and that he was there arrested and called no witnesses. No. 4 is a peon employed in an arrack shop at which he states he was at work till half past three, on the day that the offence is alleged to have been committed. He was arrested at Salem at about 5 p. m. on that day. He calls two witnesses who state that he was at the arrack shop till four o'clock. 5th and 6th prisoners make no defence and call no witnesses. The 7th states that he went to the bazaar to see the Native Infantry and calls no witnesses. The 8th makes no defence and calls no witnesses. The 9th states that he went to the bazaar to buy plantains and that on his way home the police arrested him, having first threatened to shoot him. He calls no witnesses. The 10th and 11th state that they went to the bazaar to buy certain articles and call no witnesses. The 12th is a peon in the District Munsif's Court, Salem. He says that he went to the bazaar to buy oil and calls two witnesses. Of these the 1st, the prisoner's mother, (3rd defence witness) states that her son left the house in the evening to buy rice but cant say at what time—The 2nd (4th defence witness) states that the prisoner left the Court at 4 p. m. to buy grass. The 13th says that he went to the bazaar to buy snuff. The 14th makes no defence and neither of them call witnesses. The 15th says that he was arrested as he was going to Mariamman's temple, the 16th as he was going to the hospital and they call no witnesses. The 17th states that he was in the house of one Vencataramaniah, a clerk employed by Mr. Pritchard, Barristhr-at-law, who sent him to the bazaar to get snuff and that as he was passing through a lane near Raja Mudaleyar's house a police Inspector came up behind him, arrested him, brought him to the main street, handcuffed him and made him sit down with a number of men who had been arrested. Of his witnesses, Vencataramaniaher states that the man left his house at half past three to get him snuff and that his house is quite close to the Salem main bazaar street at which the riot is said to have been committed. All that the 6th defence witness can say is that he saw the prisoners at about 12 o'clock on the day of the offence. The 18th and 19th prisoners state that they were arrested as they were going to buy grass and call no witnesses. The 20th states that he had come from Trichinopoly to stay in the house of one Konati Aiyar, an Assistant Master in the Salem College and that he was about to leave Salem he went to take leave of some of his relations there and while on his way was arrested by the Police. Konati Aiyar (7th Defence witness) states that this man left his house between 3 and 4 p.m. Prisoners No. 21, 22, 24 to 31 (both inclusive) state that they went to the bazaar for various purposes and were arrested there by the Police. They call no witnesses. The 23rd calls a woman (10th Defence witness) who states that he was selling oil in his bazaar when he was arrested. The 32nd prisoner states that he was employed in packing up oranges till 4-30 p.m. and calls as a witness (8th defence witness) a dealer in fruits who however can say nothing more than that the man was in the habit of coming to his bazaar. The 9th witness states that he knows nothing whatever about the man. Prisoners 33 to 38 (both inclusive) state that they went to the bazaar for various purposes, that they were there arrested and call no witnesses. No. 39 states that he went to Salem to make enquiries regarding a civil suit and was arrested near komiti street. Nos. 40 to 45 (both inclusive) state that they were arrested while in the bazaar and call no witnesses. No. 46 states that he went to the river to wash his cloth and was arrested near Sakkarakolam. He calls no witnesses. Nos. 47 and 48 were arrested while in the bazaar, No. 49 while he was sweeping the street, 50 in Komiti Street, 51 near Veerabadraswami temple, 52 and 53 while in the bazaar and 54 while buying rice in Kannada Street. All these men call no witnesses. The evidence in this case shows that there was a serious riot at Shevapett on the 16th August last and that the excitement and ill feeling between Mahomedans and Hindus consequent on this riot had not subsided on the 17th. On the afternoon of that day a large and excited crowd was found by the Police assembled outside a Mahomedan's house in the Salem main bazaar street a number of bricks were found lying close to the door of the house and there were marks on the back and front doors which left no doubt that a number of these bricks had been thrown at the house. The evidence of the son of the owner of the house shows that the members of the crowd attacked the house with shouts such as "beat" "loot" "break open the door" that they hurled bricks and stones at it and did not disperse till the police arrived. Out of the crowd that had assembled the 54 prisoners in this case were arrested. The Head Assistant Magistrate, the Temporary Deputy Magistrate and the town Sub-Magistrate arrived at the scene of the riot shortly after the arrests were made and there is no evidence to show that any of those arrested complained to any one of these officials that they had been unjustly seized. There can in fact be no reasonable doubt that all the men then arrested were members of the crowd which attacked the Mahomedan's house and, as all those who were then arrested were at once marched to the Sub-Jail and have been detained in custody ever since, it is evident that the men now charged are those that were arrested on the scene of the riot. The defence made by the greater number of the prisoners is that they were present in the bazaar engaged in buying and selling and such like peaceable occupations when they were arrested. Others have attempted to prove an alibi. There is, however, no doubt that a serious riot took place and that the police, having come up while it was still going on, arrested as many of the rioters as they could. It is utterly incredible that the account given by the prisoners of what took place could be true and that the Police could have omitted to arrest any of the rioters and seized in their stead a number of men engaged in peaceable occupations in the bazaar and also a number of others, who, if the statements of their witnesses are to be believed, were at the time of the riot at considerable distances from the place where it is shown to have been committed. As for these reasons I can have no doubt that the prisoners one and all were concerned in the riot which is

shown to have taken place: I find them all guilty as Nos. 7, 13, 30, 31, 37, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 50 are all under 17 years of age, I shall, in consideration of their youth, pass a more lenient sentence on them than on the others. I direct that prisoners Nos. (1) Kistna Chetty, (2) Muthuveera Chetty, (3) Perumal, (4) Periyannan, (5) Kolundai Chetti, (6) Pavadai Gounden, (8) Vencatarama Naicken, (9) Kandasawmi Pillay, (10) Marimuthu Chetty, (11) Appasawmy, Achari, (12) Ramasawmy Padayachi, (14) Veerasawmy, (15) Chinnasawmy, (16) Sitha Mudali, (17) Maruda Pillay, (18) Chinnappien, (19) Periyappien, (20) Nallasawmy Chetty, (21) Subbaroya Mudali, (22) Vyapury, (23) Iyasawmy, (24) Sithan, (25) Chinnasawmy Chetty, (26) Kistna Chetty, (27) Vencatachellapathi Chetty, (28) Ratna Pillay, (29) Angamuthu Mudaly, (32) Kuppa Muthu Chetty, (33) Veerappan, (34) Veeraraghava Pillay, (35) Dasappa Naicken, (36) Sabapathy Achary, (38) Parasarama Pillay, (39) Peramal Chetty, (40) Shanmoogam, (41) Kali Mudaly, (43) Kandappa Mudaly, (44) Komara Mudaly, (49) Kappan, (51) Tanappa Chetty, (52) Muthu Naicken, (53) Kuppamma Achary, (54) Ramasawmy Chetty, do undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year each and that prisoners Nos. (7) Kumara Gounden, (13) Runganada Chetty, (30) Venugopal, (31) Govinda Chetty, (37) Chinnayyan, (42) Gopalan, (45) Pacha Mudaly, (46) Lutchuman, (47) Goundan, (48) Arunachellem and (50) Raman do undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months each.

LEWIS MOORE,
Ag. Joint-Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 27 of 1882.

NOTE.

The accused in this case were transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Joint Magistrate, Salem, by order No. 14 dated 22nd September 1882.

The following are the names of the accused.—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Soorappachari. | 4. Ramasawmy. |
| 2. Ramasawmy, | 5. Chikkanna Chetti. |
| 3. Arunachellam. | 6. Nallappa Naicken. |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. W. W. Johnson. | 3. Syed Fakkoordin. |
| 2. Dharmarajulu Pillai. | |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE, dated 27th September 1882. The accused are charged with wilful breach of lawful orders on the 16th August 1882 under Section 44 of Act 24 of 1859 (Madras Police Act).

They severally plead "not guilty".

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the defence:—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Subbaroyen. | 4. Abdul Kadir. |
| 2. Aroomooga Mudaliar. | 5. Adam Saib. |
| 3. Nadamuni Naidu. | |

NOTE.—Police Inspector Lowe conducted the prosecution and Mr. C. Waddy, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

JUDGMENT, dated 27th September 1882.

The prisoners in this case, six in number, are Police Constables and are charged under Section 44 of Act 24 of 1859 (Madras Police Act) with wilful breach of a lawful order given to them at Shevapett on the 16th of August last. From the evidence that has been given it appears that on the day above mentioned a crowd of 5 or 6 thousands of people assembled at the Mosque at Shevapett and commenced to destroy it. At about 1-30 p.m. the Head Assistant Magistrate Mr. Mullaly came down to where the crowd had assembled. He rode up towards the people and called on them to disperse. As they did not do so he rode towards a body of 15 constables and 2 Head Constables which was drawn up there under Inspector Johnson (1st prosecution witness) and ordered them to fire at the mob. According to the evidence given by Inspector Johnson, of the men that were called upon to fire seven were armed with carbines and six of these fired deliberately in the air over the heads of the crowd. The

Inspector knocked down the carbines held by some of the men with his whip and ordered Head Constables Syed Fukkoordien (3rd Prosecution witness) to take down the numbers of the men who had fired in the air. When the Constables failed to fire at the mob Inspectors Johnson and Ashton took carbines from two of them and fired at the crowd. Johnson fired about 13 rounds and he says that the effect of his and Inspector Ashton's firing was that there was a bull in the tumult made by the crowd. The 2nd witness, Hd. Constable Dharmarajulu Pillai, states that when the Constables were ordered to fire at the mob they disobeyed the order given them and fired in the air. He especially noticed Constable No. 511 (1st prisoner) as having disobeyed the order given. He also noticed similar disobedience on the part of Constable No. 90 (2nd prisoner), No. 567 (3rd prisoner) and 737 (4th prisoner). He was standing behind the men at the time. The 3rd witness, Head Constable Syed Fukkoordien, states that he remarked that the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th prisoners fired in the air when they were ordered to fire at the mob. The prisoners have all pleaded not guilty. The 1st states that he fired properly and calls witnesses. The 2nd that his musket generally misses fire and calls witnesses. The 3rd that he fired properly but that as he has been only 2 or 3 months in the Police he does not understand shooting. He calls no witnesses. The 4th states that he entered the Police only two months ago and does not understand shooting. He fired at the crowd but cant say in what direction the bullet went. He calls no witnesses. The 5th states that he fired only once and that on that occasion he directed the fire at the mob. He calls no witnesses. The 6th states that he fired at the crowd properly and calls witnesses. The 1st Defence witness, Constable No. 794, states that he was one of the Constables present under Inspector Johnson at the riot and that he saw the 1st prisoner fire twice at the mob. He did not see any of the other prisoners fire but remarked that the 1st prisoner's Musket was aimed direct at the mob. The 2nd defence witness, Hd. Constable Arumuga Mudaliar, states that he saw the 1st prisoner present while the firing was going on, but cant say whether the other prisoners were there or not. He was standing in front of the Constables and firing himself and is therefore not able to give evidence as to the manner in which the prisoners fired. The 3rd defence witness was not present at the mosque when the Police fired and his evidence as well as that given by the 4th and 5th defence witnesses is of no importance. The evidence given by the defence witnesses in this case is of very little value. Of those examined the first alone saw the firing and as he deposes that he remarked the manner in which the 1st prisoner fired (by whom he was called as a witness) but did not remark any of the others; no great weight can be attached to his statements. All the prisoners are young men (the eldest being 25) and do not appear to have been long in the Police and, if therefore all that had been proved against them was that the bullets fired by them had gone over the heads of the crowd, it would not be possible to convict them of deliberate disobedience of orders. The evidence given by the three witnesses for the prosecution, however, shows clearly that the men when called upon to fire deliberately aimed their muskets in the air. So much so that the 1st witness Inspector Johnson, remarking the manner in which the carbines were directed, struck them down with his whip—so palpable was it to all those present that the Constables were intentionally firing over the mob that the two European Inspectors (Johnson and Ashton) that were present, seeing that the Constables fire was useless, took muskets from the men and fired themselves. As I can feel no doubt that the prisoners, who are all Hindus, wilfully disobeyed the order given to them to fire on the mob of Hindus assembled in front of them, I convict them of the offence with which they are charged and direct that they do each undergo rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

LEWIS MOORE,

Ag. Joint Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 28 of 1882.

NOTE.

The accused in this case were transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Joint Magistrate Salem by order No. 30 dated 22nd September 1882.

The following are the names of the accused,—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Chinna Krishnan. | 8. Subbarayalu. |
| 2. Mahomed Ummar. | 9. Annamalai. |
| 3. Varadappa Naidu. | 10. Chinniah. |
| 4. Shaik Baben. | 11. Ramasawmi. |
| 5. Abdulkadir. | 12. Paul Abraham. |
| 6. Mahomed Easuf. | 12. Rungarow. |
| 7. Chinnatambi. | 14. Perumal. |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Major Whitlock. | 4. Maria Prakasam. |
| 2. Mr. Mullaly. | 5. Mr. Ashton. |
| 3. Mr. Johnson. | |

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE, dated 28th September 1882.

The accused are charged with wilful breach of lawful orders and cowardice on the 16th August 1882 under Sections 44 & 46 of Act 24 of 1859. (Madras Police Act.)

They severally plead "not guilty."

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.—No witnesses are examined for the defence.

NOTE.—Police Inspector Lowe conducted the prosecution and Mr. C. Waddy, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

JUDGMENT, dated 28th September 1882.

The prisoners in this case (1) Chinnakrishnan, (2) Mahomed Ummer, (3) Varadappa Naidu, (4) Shaik Baben, (5) Abdulkadir, (6) Mahomed Easuf, (7) Chinnatambi, (8) Subbarayalu, (9) Annamalai, (10) Chinniah, (11) Ramasami, (12) Paul Abraham, (13) Runga Row and (14) Perumal are police constables and are charged with having on the 16th of August at Shevapett been guilty of a violation of duty and wilful breach of lawful orders punishable under Section 44 of Act 24 of 1859 and of cowardice punishable under Section 46 of the same Act. The evidence shows that Police Inspector Johnson on the morning of the day just mentioned went down to the Mosque at Shevapett with a large force of constables. There was then a body of 2 Head Constables and six constables on duty at a temporary guard which had been established at a house at the point where Manicka Mudaliyar's street runs into the open space of ground in front of the Mosque. As the Inspector considered that this guard was not strong enough, he reinforced it by 8 constables. The first prisoner, a Head Constable, was placed in command of this guard and all the other prisoners were members of it. The Head Constable was ordered to prevent people from passing down Manicka Mudaliyar's street towards the Mosque. By one o'clock on that day an enormous crowd had collected round the mosque and a serious riot took place which lasted till past four o'clock. The Superintendent of Police, the Head Assistant Magistrate, Inspectors Johnson and Ashton and a party of Police were during riot, stationed almost opposite the guard room already mentioned and at a considerable distance from it. It has also been shown that a large and turbulent mob had assembled between Inspector Johnson's party and the place where the prisoners had been stationed. Mr. Mullaly (the Head Assistant Magistrate), Major Whitlock (Superintendent of Police) and Inspector Johnson state that during the whole time the riot went on they never saw the prisoners. They believe that as they were on horseback, they would have been able to see the men if they had remained where they had been posted. Inspector Ashton, however who was also present on horseback, states that he believes that if the men had remained on the pial of the guard-room where they had been originally drawn up, he would have been able to see them but that if, they had got down from it and remained standing in the street, the intervening crowd would have prevented him from doing so. The most important witness in the case is Sub-Inspector Maria Prakasam Pillai (4th witness). He states that he came down Manicka Mudaliyar's street at about 12 o'clock, met Inspector Johnson and told him that a crowd was collecting in that street. The Inspector told him to go back and order them to disperse. He did so and then went on to his own house. A few minutes afterwards he heard that there was a riot going on and accordingly came down by the street already mentioned towards the mosque. When he had got as far as the temporary guard house already mentioned he found that all the constables composing it were standing close to the side drain on the opposite side of the street and within a few yards of the guard-house. Shots were being fired by Johnson's party, which as already stated, was stationed on the other side of the open space round the mosque and almost opposite the point at which the prisoners had been stationed. Some of the prisoners advised the Sub-Inspector to stand on one side or he might be shot. As he found that the crowd was too great for him to be able to make his way directly across to Johnson's party, he went through some back streets and reached it in a few minutes. By the time that he did so the firing had ceased. It is evident that in one particular the evidence given by this witness is not to be relied upon. Almost two hours must have elapsed between the time Johnson ordered him to tell the crowd to disperse and that of his appearance at the place where the prisoners were stationed. It is therefore probable that he remained in his house for a much longer time than he acknowledges. His evidence however proves conclusively that up to the time that the firing was going on and when the riot was at its very worst the prisoners had not deserted their posts.

All the evidence goes to show and most of the prisoners themselves acknowledge that when the riot was at its worst, they had moved from their original position at the guard house to the opposite side of the street and I fancy that this change of position was sufficient to prevent their being seen by Major Whitlock and those who were on horseback with him. I cannot however consider that in thus shifting their position the prisoners deserted the post at which they had been stationed. Inspector Ashton states that in their original position the men at the Mosque guard were in the direct line of fire from Johnson's party and I do not think that the

men can be held to be deserving of blame if they merely moved across the street to get out of the line of fire. Inspector Johnson states that during the riot, no order was sent to the prisoners and acknowledges that it was possible to have sent some one with an order to them. That this is the case is also shown by the ease with which the Sub-Inspector was able at the very height of the riot to get from one party to another by going through some back lanes. It has certainly been shown that the prisoners were of little or no use towards quelling the riot but this I think is principally due to the fact that there was no one present with them, who had sufficient authority to utilize their services. If either they had been sent for to join Johnson's party or an Inspector been sent to take command of them, I believe that they could have been put to some use. On the whole I do not consider that it has been shown that the prisoners deserted their post and I therefore acquit them of the offence with which they are charged and order that they may be set at liberty.

LEWIS MOORE,

Ag. Joint-Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 29 of 1882.

The accused in this case was transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Joint Magistrate, Salem, by order No. 7, dated 9th October 1882.

The name of the accused is Balanga Mudaly.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution :—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Jeni Routh. | 3. Gurunatha Mudaly. |
| 2. Narasa Pillay. | |

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.—The following defence witnesses are called :—

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Muthusawmi. | 2. Narasa Mudali. |
|----------------|-------------------|

ABSTRACT OF CHARGE.—The accused is charged with having on the 12th of September last intentionally insulted a Mahomedan to provoke a breach of the peace punishable under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prisoner pleads "not guilty".

JUDGMENT, dated 16th October 1882.

The prisoner in this case is charged with having on the 12th of September last intentionally insulted the complainant, a Mahomedan, knowing it to be likely that by such provocation he would cause him to commit a breach of the peace (Section 504 of the Penal Code). From the evidence of the three prosecution witnesses it appears that the complainant having recently returned from Salem to his village (Nangavalli) was one morning at about 8 or 9 A.M., met by some other men and questioned as to what was going on in Salem. Hereplied that the town was now quiet. While they were talking together the prisoner came out and addressing the complainant and other Mahomedans who were there, said that the Tamulians in Salem had ravished the Mahomedan women there, looted their houses and destroyed the Mosque having previously thrown pigs into the building. He also said that if it had not been for the Collector, Judge and Superintendent, they would have killed all the Mahomedans and that if these officers were shot the Mahomedans will be all destroyed. The prisoner has pleaded not guilty and raised an alibi as his defence in support of which two witnesses have been examined. Of the witnesses for the prosecution in this case two are Hindus and as their account of what happened agrees in every particular with that given by the Mahomedan complainant, I can feel no doubt of the truth of the story told by them. No reliance can be placed in the statements of the defence witnesses. The evidence shows that the prisoner at a time when there was great irritation in the minds of Mahomedan on account of the destruction of their Mosque in Shevapett on the 16th August last used most insulting expressions to three Mahomedans. I therefore find him guilty of the offence with which he is charged and order that he do undergo rigorous imprisonment for twenty (20) days.

LEWIS MOORE,

Ag. Joint-Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No 33 of 1882.

The accused in this case were transferred from the file of the District Magistrate to that of the Joint Magistrate, Salem, by order No. 4, dated 13th October 1882.

The following two accused alone were arrested out of 22 complained against :—

1. Muthuvirappa Chetty.

2. Buddan Kupppandra Chetty.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the Prosecution :—

1. Ahmedali Khan Sahib (Complainant.)

3. Sangali Achari.

2. Mohamed Jehangir Sahib.

4. Ghulam Sagne Khan.

No witnesses for the defence were examined.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—That on the 29th July 1882 the accused committed mischief to property in complainant's shop at Shevapett valued at Rs. 50 and upwards punishable under Section 427 of the Indian Penal Code.

They severally plead "not guilty".

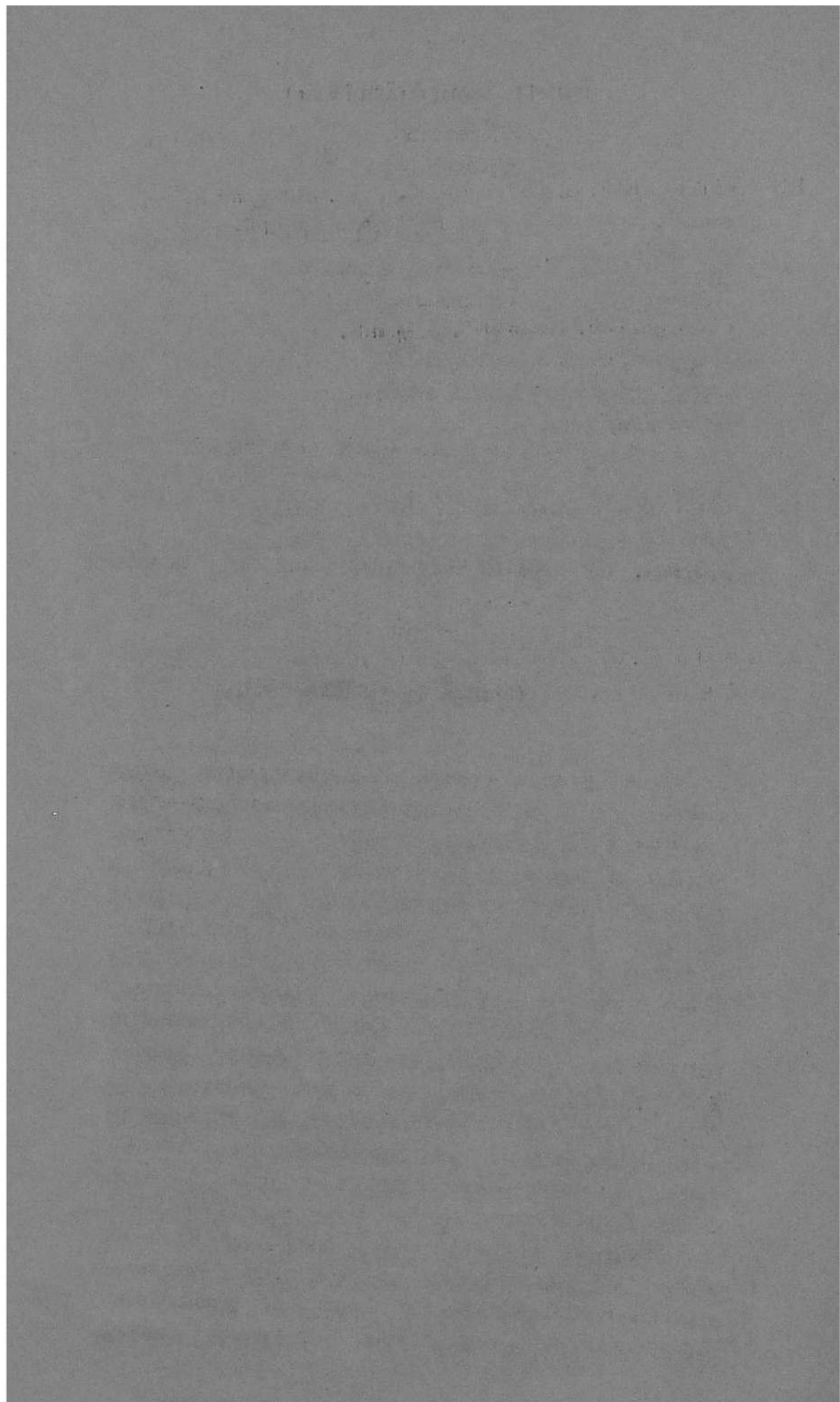
NOTE.—The Prisoner were defended by Mr. C. Waddy Barrister at-law.

JUDGMENT, dated 25th October 1882.

The prisoners in this case are accused of having committed mischief and thereby caused damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards (Section 427 Penal Code). The complainant on the 7th August last in a petition presented before the Head Assistant Magistrate charged 22 persons with having on the 29th July taken a cart and a quantity of bamboos and wood out of his shop and yard and burnt them in the road. Mr. Mullaly dismissed the complaint under Section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but on an application having been made to the Session Judge, he directed that the complaint should be enquired into. It was transferred to me on the 13th October by the District Magistrate. Warrants were at once issued but up to this two only of the accused have been arrested. As there appears to be no immediate prospect of the other men being caught, I have taken the evidence brought forward against those who are in custody. The complainant, a Mussalman, states that at about 2 P.M., on the 29th of July he was informed that a cart and a quantity of bamboos and wood which were stored in his shop and yard had been taken by the members of a large Hindu mob and burnt in the street in front of his shop. When he arrived at the spot the mob had dispersed and he is therefore unable to say if the prisoners were members of it or not. The 2nd witness, an old Mahomedan states that he saw the mischief done. He says that he saw both the prisoners take wood from the yard and bring it out into the street. He never saw the prisoners before that day and has not seen them since till they were shown to him here. It is therefore evident that his identification of them as having been members of a large turbulent mob three months ago is worthless. The next witness is a Hindu who lives opposite the complainant's shop. He identifies the prisoners as members of the mob although he does not know their names. He says that there were 60 or 70 persons in the crowd and that he could identify them all although he knows the names of only a few. In his original petition the complainant does not mention this man as a witness and when examined by Mr. Mullaly he stated that he had only Mussalmans to prove his case. Two days ago he appeared here and asked me to call this man. For these reasons I cannot give much weight to his evidence. There can be no doubt that the complainant's property was destroyed by a mob of Hindus on the 29th of July last but there is as has been shown, very slight evidence that the prisoners were members of this crowd. It is impossible to convict men on such evidence and I therefore order them to be discharged under Section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

LEWIS MOORE,

Ag. Joint-Magistrate.



HEAD ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE.

IN THE COURT OF THE HEAD ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE OF SALEM.

(M. HAMMICK, Esq., C. M. MULLALY, Esq.)

SUMMARY CASE No. 1 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 29th July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

Rungasawmy Chetty, son of Tiruvengada Chetty, aged 26 of Shivapett.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 29th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 30th July 1882.

Manikam Mudaliar Sub-Magistrate of the Town of Salem, states he saw the defendant present in the assembly, after the assembly, had been ordered to disperse. I myself also saw this man present, his demeanour then was excited and he materially added to the trouble that was given by the large crowd present armed with sticks, intimidating the Mahomedans who were near. The prisoner admits he was arrested by Mr. Small when in an assembly in the Longley Road to the West of the car. He is sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default, one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 2 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 29th July 1882 the following is the name of the accused put up.

Chinna Tambi Mudali, son of Palaniya Mudali of Shivapett.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 29th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 30th July 1882.

The prisoner pleads not guilty. He admits he was in the street after dark with a stick in his hand. I myself saw the man and arrested him when present with two others. The same assembling had been declared unlawful. The prisoner may, as he says, not have known of this and have acted innocently. He is discharged.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 3 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 29th July 1882, the following are the names of the accused put up.

1. Krishna Chetty, son of Subraya Chetty of Shivapett.
2. Arunachella Chetty, son of Chitambara Chetty of Arisipalayam.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 29th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 30th July 1882.

The prisoners plead not guilty. Mr. Small the School Master Salem, says the 1st prisoner he saw leave his own home and come into the house of a neighbour in the main road. The man was haranging several people then exciting the people there. The people then were excited about 12 in number. He ordered the Constable to take him up, he pleaded sick; he told the Constable to let him go but he declined and said he wanted to go to jail so he told the Constable to take him away. The Magistrate present asked Mr. Small to tell the Hindoos to disperse. Mr. Small says he asked 2nd prisoner to go away: he refused to and advanced towards the witness with a club in his hand, and said the witness was on the side of the Mahomedans and that Ponnusawmi Chetti the Commissioner had told him so. As the Magistrate's party advanced there the 2nd prisoner began to run away and then the witness pointed him out to a Constable who arrested him. I find the prisoners guilty. I myself was present at this time. The two prisoners admit they were both present, but say they were there for lawful purposes and not for the purpose of exciting the crowd. The assembly was distinctly unlawful. The Hindoos were many armed with clubs and had been continually commanded to disperse.

I hold both guilty. I sentence.

1st prisoner 4 (four) months' rigorous imprisonment.

2nd prisoner six months rigorous imprisonment and 50 Rupees fine in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 4 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 29th July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

Sukramanian, son of Arunachellam Chetti of Shevapett.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 29th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 30th July 1882.

The prisoner pleads not guilty. The Sub-Magistrate states he saw the man arrested in Yelutukarar street in the Chavadi where many people were present, about 50. There were sticks found in the Chavadi. The men in the Chavadi were standing there. They were all told to go away. The Superintendent of Police arrested the defendant. The prisoner says he was doing nothing there. Many people were there together. They had all been told to go away. I find the prisoner guilty of the offence mentioned. The crowd here mentioned formed part of the very large excited crowd of Hindoos who had been told to disperse but refused to do so. Many people in the crowd carried sticks. The prisoner is sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 Rs. fine in default, one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 5 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate on the 30th July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

Annamalai Chetty, son of Palani Chetty, of Shevapett.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 30th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 30th July 1882.

The prisoner pleads not guilty. The Sub-Magistrate says the man was arrested with a stick in a crowd; the man is almost blind and very deaf and probably was not present for illegal purposes. He is discharged.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 6 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 30th July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

Jelal Sahib, son of Jihanghir Sahib of Salem Fort.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly, under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 30th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 30th July 1882.

The prisoner pleads not guilty. Police Constable, 411 Subrayadoo, says, this morning the prisoner was found in the mandi just after a disturbance in the street near the Collector's compound. He did not see the men run into the mandi. The prisoner says, he was cooking in the mandi for the owner of the mandi. The Police Constable says, no cooking things were in the mandi. The prisoner is discharged.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 8 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 30th July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

S. Kanim, son of Mahomed Kharim, of Salem.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 30th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 30th July 1882.

The prisoner pleads not guilty. He says he was coming from Kalandara, when there was a cry and he ran through fear. He made a salam to a Gentleman who arrested him. Inspector Ashton says he arrested the man on the 29th Instant about 4 o'clock P.M. On intelligence of a riot he went and saw the prisoner going towards the river with a club in his hand. He was arrested then and locked up. The man was by himself but several other men Mahomedans were in front, running to the further side of the river. The prisoner admits he was arrested by Mr. Ashton about 12 o'clock in the morning. The Inspector says he saw the prisoner, it may have been earlier than 4 o'clock. The prisoner admits he had a stick in his hand. He says he had it for use in a cart. But he was not then with his cart. I hold the prisoner guilty of being in an unlawful assembly. The Head Assistant Magistrate, Superintendent and Inspector Ashton were called out to put down a disturbance and I saw the men collected. The prisoner admits being then with a stick, all the men were engaged in using unlawful force to the Hindus and such assemblies were constantly being ordered to be dispersed in the day time. I hold the prisoner guilty of being in an unlawful assembly. He is sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for six months.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 9 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 30th July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

Venkatrama Chetty, son of Venkati karan Chetty, of Salem.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 30th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 30th July 1882.

The prisoner pleads not guilty. The Constable Sultan Khan 789, says he saw the defendant this morning saying "beat beat" in the street near Collector's Cutchery. The prisoner admits that he was present but says he was quiet. I do not trust the evidence of the solitary Mahomedan Constable and order prisoner's discharge.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 10 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 30th July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

Sheik Abdul Khader, son of Sheik Imam Sowkar of Salem.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 30th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 30th July 1882.

The prisoner pleads not guilty. Munusawmy Raju 817, says on solemn affirmation that he was present this morning about 8 o'clock when there was a disturbance. He went with other Police officers and some people ran into the mandi then. The defendant ran into mandi and there the defendant was arrested with a stick in his hand. He did not see him run in, as number ran in. The defendant denies he had a stick. He was arrested outside the mandi, where he was going to Dadi karan's mandi for rice. He was going to buy 3 measures of rice. He took no money as those men are his own people. The prisoner never told any body he was going to buy rice. The rice was for himself. He does not always live in the mandi in question. He was going from Habib Sahib's mandi. He always lives there. He cannot call any witnesses to show he was going for rice and I don't believe him. I have no doubt this man was in the crowd of Mussalmen who were present where he was arrested for an unlawful purpose. The assembly was an unlawful one and force was used to my knowledge in that assembly. The prisoner may not have had a stick. I find him guilty under Section 153 of the Indian Penal Code. I sentence him to be rigorously imprisoned for 3 months.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 1 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The accused Surver Sahib, son of Syed Akber of Shevapett is charged with having committed rioting on the 28th July 1882, punishable under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 31st July 1882.

The case depends upon the identification of the man by Inspector Johnson. It is possible he is mistaken in this man. The man is spoken of as being in the shop of certain chetties, his masters, at the time Inspector Johnson says he saw him at the mosque. The evidence for him is given by Hindus, who are not likely to be prejudiced in his favour. He is acquitted and discharged.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 7 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 30th July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

Syed Jihangir, son of Syed Khassim, Taluk Peon of Shevapett.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 30th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 31st July 1882.

The prisoner pleads not guilty. He says he had no stick in his hand when arrested; he was coming along the new road when he was arrested. Mr. Johnson, the Inspector, says distinctly, he had a stick Bamboo in his hand and was objecting to be hand cuffed at that time between 8 & 9 A.M. There was a disturbance in the town and an affray going on. People had been warned not to assemble in crowds. Police Constable Sanda Rute 166 says he saw the man in a crowd of men who were beating each other. He was arrested then and there. The prisoner says he was then alone. Sungali Pillai Constable No. 741 says he saw the prisoner yesterday morning with cloth tied round his face and a cloth tied on his left arm; he did not see him arrested. He had a stick then too.

Fattia Mahomed says the man resides in his house; he told him yesterday at 7 or half past seven that he was going to the Catchery. He has been in his house for the last two or three years. The man was quiet on Saturday. The prisoner had been ill for last 4 or 5 days. Syed the 2nd defence witness says he met the defendant on 30th July and on asking him where he was going he said he was going to the Taluq Catchery. The witness saw no stick. The 3rd witness Abdul Khader says he saw the defendant come from his home about six o'clock on his way to the Taluq Catchery. The house is in Shevapett Vencata Krishna Chetty's street. Sheik Jelal says he saw the defendant about $\frac{1}{2}$ past Seven as he was on his pial and the defendant said he was going to the Taluq Catchery. The witness did not go with the defendant.

The defendant had no stick. I cannot believe the evidence for the defence, it is wholly improbable this man would have gone to the Taluq Catchery so early in the morning and wholly improbable that he would have been arrested if he had been quietly walking along. He was found with a stick in his hand. The assembly was an illegal assembly in which force was being used at the time.

I hold the defendant guilty of being a member of an unlawful assembly and sentence him to be imprisoned rigorously for 4 months.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 12 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 31st July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

Lowji Rahim Khan Sahib, son of Hussain Khan Sahib, of Salem.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with disobeying an order made under Section 16 of the General Police Act punishable under Section 18 of do, on the 29th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 31st July 1882.

Rungasawmy Chetty Village Munsiff of Salem, says he showed the order produced to the prisoner who said he was fasting and would not receive it until next morning. He showed the notice about 5 P. M., on Saturday, 29th July 1882. He said he had seen the gentleman just before and could not come again until next morning. The defendant said he was giddy and was fasting and was unable to receive notice and told the Munsiff he would receive the same next morning. He said he had already been to the gentleman. He said if he went then again he would fall sick. It is quite clear this man shirked the duties of a Special Constable. His excuse of sickness is absurd as he had already seen me in the day time. He is held guilty of disobeying the order without lawful excuse and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and in default, two month's rigorous imprisonment.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 14 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 29th July 1882, the following are the names of the accused put up.

Sundra Chetty son of Vyapuri Chetty Shevapett.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with disobeying an order, made under Section 16 of the General Police Act and punishable under Section 18 of do, on the 29th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 31st July 1882.

The accused pleads not guilty. Kurnam Sadasivayya says the defendant is the man to whom he gave the summons in question, he has no doubt, the defendant refused after reading the same and said he was not the man mentioned. There were some other men on the pial at the time. This was on the afternoon of 29th July 1882. The defendant put back the notice into his cloth. The endorsement made on the back of the notice was made in the evening. The Kurnam only took three notices. One man he could not find. The man was showed the house by different people whom he asked. He being a new man in the town asked the way. The Kurnam reported the matter to the Tahsildar the same evening and the endorsement was made on the notice at the very time. The Tahsildar says he gave the notice to first witness, and when he came back in consequence of what he said the endorsement was made by the Kurnam. The Kurnam says the defendant was then in Shevapett. This defendant was one of the Hindoos who were sent for by me on Saturday morning in Shevapett and who were reported not in that Bazaar. I can hardly believe that he would have ventured back to Shevapett in the evening of Saturday, and would have sat outside his pial. The Kurnam's evidence was not very satisfactorily given and I think there is a reasonable doubt in this case and discharge the defendant.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

PROCEEDINGS.

ORDER, dated 2nd August 1882, No. 1-A.

1. Jagganatham Mudaliar.
2. Muthusawmy Mudaliar.
3. Annamalai Pandaram.
4. Thandavaroyen.
5. Sellinuthu Mudaly.
7. Namasivaya Mudaly.

8. Angappa Mudaly.
9. Rungasawmy Mudaly.
10. Ramasawmy Mudaly.
11. Payandy Mudaly.
12. Ardanary Mudaly.
13. Arumuga Chetty.

The above persons were arrested on Saturday night the 29th July 1882. They were in and about the streets in spite of a Magisterial Order forbidding any persons to gather in the public streets. They have been in Jail two days, and as there is no reason to suppose their intention was to riot or create an affray, I warn them and order their discharge.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

PROCEEDINGS.

ORDER, dated 2nd August 1882, No. 2-a.

1. Anantha Chetty.
2. Venkatachellapathi Chetty.
3. Ramalinga Chetty.

4. Velasawmy Chetty.
5. Marimoothoo Mudaly.
6. Appasawmy.

The above men were arrested in the streets at Salem, but, in the excitement and confusion, it is now impossible to say what were the circumstances under which the arrests were made, the men are therefore discharged.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 2 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The accused Ardanari Chetty son of Mottayan Chetty of Salem is charged with having been a member of an unlawful assembly on the 29th July 1882, punishable under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 2nd July 1882.

The evidence only goes to show the man was with a stick in his hand, on Saturday night quietly under a verandah. The man has been in Jail for two days. The evidence can prove nothing but disobedience to a lawful order, and as there was no intention apparently at that hour on Saturday night of a riot being committed the man is discharged.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 4 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The accused Sockayya Chetty son of Kondiya Chetty of Salem, is charged with being member of an unlawful assembly on the 2nd July 1882, under Section 143 Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 2nd August 1882.

The Police Constable who arrested the man cannot be found, and there is no evidence against him, on which to put him on his charge. He is discharged.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 7 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The accused Rangasami Chetty son of Sendroya Chetty of Shevapett is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly on the 29th July 1882, under Section 143 Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 2nd August 1882.

This defendant is discharged. No offence beyond that of disobedience to a lawful order has been proved against him, and he has already been in Jail two days.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No 15 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 30th July 1882, the following is the names of the accused put up.

Ispara Chetty, son of Ramalinga Chetty of Shevapett.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with disobeying an order made under Section 16 of the General Police Act punishable under Section 18 of do, on the 30th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 2nd August 1882.

The defendant endorsed the summons that he was unable to obey the summons unless Constables were sent to accompany him. The man says he came after dark to the Taluq Cutcherry. It probably was the case, the man was afraid to come without Constables, but that is certainly no defence, he was appointed a Special Constable under the Police Act and as such was bound to act as a Special Police officer, i. e. to obey orders given without any delay. He is held guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in default, 14 day's rigorous imprisonment.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 16 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused, before the Head Asst. Magistrate, on the 29th July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

Mahomed Ghouse, son of Server Sahib of Salem.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 29th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 2nd August 1882.

The accused pleads not guilty. The Head Constable Mr. Lovejoy says, he saw the man with a stick in Shevapett: he was quiet at the time, but a disturbance was going on at the time. The prisoner says he was returning to a Chetti's shop. He was not seen to be violent and the assembly was so sudden, it may be he was unknowingly a member of it. He is discharged.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 17 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Asst. Magistrate on the 30th July 1882, the following is the name of the accused put up.

Khader Khan, son of Jihanghir Khan.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 30th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 2nd August 1882.

The prisoner pleads not guilty. The evidence does not, I think, prove the case. This man was arrested in an assembly where undoubtedly violence was used, and he appears to have had a stick in his hand but excepting the Hindu Constable's evidence, there is nothing to shew the man used violence. The assembly was such a sudden one, that it may well be he came there as he says, unintentionally looking for his child. I order his discharge.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,

Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 8 OF 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Police charged the accused Eswara Chetty son of Ramalinga Chetty of Shevappett on the 29th July 1882, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt on the 29th July 1882, under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.

ORDER, dated 3rd August 1882.

The accused Eswara Chetti has been charged by Police with having shot at a Mahomedan on Saturday, 29th July 1882. The evidence I have taken convinces me it is useless to go further. The witnesses, Mussalmans, one a cousin of the man who was shot profess to have seen every thing. But I was present some 30 yards off, when the shot was fired, the street then was crowded and in confusion. It would have been, I think, impossible to identify the accused so easily. The evidence is so biassed and full of discrepancies. I order the defendant's discharge.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,

Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 9 OF 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Police charged the accused Mohidin Kutty son of Puckara Kutty of Telicherri on the 28th July 1882, with being a member of an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons and rioting on the 28th July 1882, under Sections 144 and 148 Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 3rd August 1882.

The evidence shows conclusively to me that the defendant Mohideen Kutty was on Friday 28th July 1882 at the Mosque in Shevappett, and when there, ran from the Mosque with a sword in his hand with a number of other Mussalmans against a body of Hindus numbering some 3,000, and struck two or more of the Hindus. The evidence is given by European Inspector Mr. Johnson, by two Mahomedan Constables and by a Christian, not to speak of the evidence of the Hindus. The disturbance that ensued was a severe riot. The defendant has pleaded that he was quiet in the Mosque and calls 4 witnesses, one only of whom, namely, the second witness speaks to seeing the man during the whole time the riot was going on quietly reading in the Mosque. I have no doubt the man is not speaking the truth. The opportunities of identifying the defendant were very good. He is a moplay and so of marked features, and he had only just come to the town. In the face of the very weak evidence for defence I hold him guilty.

I find you Mohideen Kutty guilty of the offences mentioned in the charge, namely, that you were on Friday 28th July 1882 guilty of rioting with a deadly weapon and of being a member of an unlawful assembly; I order you to be rigorously imprisoned for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, (one thousand) in defaults to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment in addition.

(Signed.)

ORDER, dated 3rd August 1882.

Whereas Mohideen Kutti has been in Calendar case No. 9-A, dated 3rd August 1882 being convicted by me of rioting with a deadly weapon and of being a member of an unlawful assembly, I am of opinion that it is just and necessary to require him to give personal recognizance to keep the peace and I require him to enter into a formal engagement under Section 489 Criminal Code of Procedure for a sum of Rs. 1,000 to keep the peace for one year in default he is ordered to be kept in simple imprisonment for one year. The term of one year to run from the date of his release from prison after undergoing the sentence above required to.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

SUMMARY CASE No. 13 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—In this case the Police charged the accused before the Head Assistant Magistrate, on the 29th July 1882, the following are the names of the accused put up.

- (1) Gurusawmy Naicken son of Bala Naicken, of Salem.
- (2) Ramasawmy, son of Chinnatambi of Salem.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused are charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 29th July 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 7th August 1882.

Syed Saliman No. 78 says, the 1st prisoner came running, on Saturday, the 29th Instant with stones. Mr. Ashton arrested the man, he came towards the witness with a stone in his hand. It was about 4 P.M., in Big Bazaar street near the Komaty Muttam in a lane. The fire was then burning in the street. The second prisoner was then running after the 1st prisoner. The 1st prisoner says he was arrested by some Gentleman in the lane leading to Jeder Kanar where he was going to take his meals. He says he missed his footing when arrested and fell down. The second prisoner was arrested when the Gentleman came, the Police arrested him. He was arrested in a lane. He says he was going to market to buy brinjals.

In this case it is not clear the defendants formed part of an unlawful assembly or committed riot, the men had never been commanded to disperse.

I order the defendants' discharge.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 3 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Police charged the accused Syed Mohideen son of Syed Hussain of Shevapett on the 30th July 1882. The accused is charged with having committed rioting on the 30th July 1882, punishable under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 10th August 1882.

The chief constable Mr. Lovejoy saw the prisoner with others beating people with a long bamboo, and ordered the first witness to arrest him which he did accordingly. The defendant calls four witnesses and says that he was in the mudi when arrested. One of them is dispensed with; another says that there was a disturbance in front of the mudi, but says he did not see the defendant at all nor knows what he did. The other two defence witnesses Mahomedans, say the defendant was arrested in the mudi while doing nothing; this is most improbable in itself and cannot be allowed to discredit the clear evidence of Mr. Lovejoy under whose orders he was arrested.

Syed Mohideen is found guilty under Section 147 and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20 (rupees twenty), or in default to 15 days rigorous imprisonment.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALLY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 5 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Police charged the accused Ahmed Sheriff son of Mahomed Sheriff of Shevappett on the 2nd August 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 10th August 1882.

The defendant Ahmed Sheriff is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly.

He was seen by the chief Constable Mr. Lovejoy with a number of other Mahomedans beating the Hindus and was therefore arrested and the stick which he had in his hand was given to the Superintendent of Police.

The defendant first said before Mr. Hammick that he was arrested by Police Constables No. 93, but before me, he says that while going to the hospital he was arrested by two Constables whose names he does not know. His story is palpably false, and it is certain he was a member of an unlawfull assembly; but as the defendant was severely beaten himself it does not appear necessary to pass a heavy sentence.

Ahmed Sheriff is found guilty under Section 143, and is sentenced to a fine of Rs. (20) Rupees twenty or in default to 15 (fifteen) days rigorous imprisonment.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 10 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Police charged the accused, 1 Veerappa Chetti son of Tirumala Chetti of Salem, 2 Kristna Chari son of Komara Chari of Razipuram, 3 Narayana Chetti son of Ramasami Chetti of Salem, 4 Ramasami Goundan son of Narayana Gounden of Ammapett, on the 30th July 1882, with committing mischief by fire on the 29th July 1882, under Section 436 of Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 10th August 1882.

The defendants are charged with lighting a fire in Salem Town during the riots. Mr. Hammick went to the spot and saw the fire, so there is no doubt as to its existence or the mischief done, but the question for decision is whether the defendants were among the culprits.

Six witnesses are named, five of these are Mahomedans, and the other a native Christian. The native Christian who is a Police Constable says he saw the defendants near the fire, but did not see them putting any thing into it; his evidence and that of the next witness are very conflicting I therefore did not examine the remaining 4 Mahomedan witnesses to whose evidence even if recorded no weight could be attached.

The defendants were arrested on suspicion, and it is very probable that they had a hand in the mischief, but there is no good evidence against them; they are therefore discharged.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 11 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—This case (Pennadam Venkatarama Chetty and 21 others) was taken up upon the complaint presented by Ahamadali Khan Sahib.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused are charged with having committed mischief by fire under Section 436 Indian Penal Code, on the 29th July 1882.

ORDER, dated 10th August 1882.

The complaint is that the 22 defendants Hindus burnt down a shop, during the riots.

It is a fact that the shop was burnt down, but it is impossible to say who were the offenders.

There were about 1000 Hindus present at the time and now four Mussulman witnesses come forward to charge the 22 defendants.

I have not recorded their evidence, for a conviction on their evidence alone would not stand, as party spirit is running so high at present. I therefore dismiss the complaint under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 12 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—This case Rungasami Gounden and 5 others was taken up on the complaint presented by Gulam Chagan Saib.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused are charged with theft in a building and mischief under Sections 380 and 426 Indian Penal Code, on the 29th July 1882.

ORDER, dated 10th August 1882.

The complaint is that the 6 defendants along with other Hindus entered the house of Gulam Sagan and burnt and destroyed his property.

The witnesses to support the complaint are three Mussalmen.

This event happened during the riots and numbers of similar outrages took place all over the town.

There is no doubt that the offence was committed but it is impossible to detect the culprits.

A conviction would not stand on the evidence of the 3 Mussalmen witnesses alone. I therefore dismiss the complaints under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 6 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The Police charged accused Palani Chetty son of Venkatachella Chetty of Gogai before the Head Assistant Magistrate on the 30th May 1882, with being a member of an unlawful assembly on the 29th May 1882 under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 11th August 1882.

The defendant Palani Chetty is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly. On Saturday the 29th July, he was seen in Gogai by the Head Assistant Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and Inspector Johnson, standing with his cloth girt round his waist and the club produced in his hand, and was accordingly arrested by Police Constable No. 1066 under the orders of the Head Assistant Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. There had been a disturbance in Gogai, but as soon as the Magistrate and Police came up most of the rioters retired, but the defendant stood his ground and behaved in an excited way; he was therefore arrested.

The defendant admitted that he was arrested with the club in his hand, but says he only had it as he was afraid.

Though the defendant was not actually seen using violence by the witnesses, yet he was undoubtedly a member of an unlawful assembly; the conduct of the man and the surrounding circumstances preclude any other conclusion.

Palani Chetty is found guilty, under Section 143 and is sentenced to a fine of Rs. (20) rupees twenty or in default to 15 (fifteen) days rigorous imprisonment.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 13 OF 1882.

ABSTRACT.—This is a case taken up on complaint of Muthur Krishnasami Chetti of Shevapett.

The following are the accused put up.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Havalgars son Babu. | 9 Guduboy's grand son Saru. |
| 2 Abu Bekar Saib | 10 Piran. |
| 3 Fakhr Saib's son Babu. | 11 Piran's brother Suru, |
| 4 Siledar's grandson Sidu. | 12 Syed Alli. |
| 5 Mohidin Saib. | 13 Mahideen. |
| 6 Mundi Madar's son Nanni. | 14 Musai. |
| 7 Thathamea. | 15 Jania Saib. |
| 8 Hyder's son Nanni. | |

PROSECUTION WITNESSES :—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Samuel Pillai. | 4 Virappa Chetti. |
| 2 Naraya Rayammal. | 5 Appasami Chetti. |
| 3 Ramammal. | |

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused are charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to complainant on the 29th July 1882.

ORDER, dated 14th August 1882.

The complainant charges 15 men with causing him grievous hurt. He obtained his injuries during the riots of Saturday the 29th July 1882.

His witnesses are 6 Hindus and all the defendants are Mahomedans, so that the evidence would be worthless. The complainant has been severally handled but this is his punishment for taking part in the disturbances of the day.

As a conviction under the circumstances would not stand, the complaint is dismissed under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 14 OF 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The accused in this case were charged under the orders of the District Magistrate, on the 26th August 1882, the following are the accused put up:—

- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1 Kuppier. | 2 Veeraragava Iyengar. |
|------------|------------------------|

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused are charged with being in possession of gun, without a license under Section 19 of the Arms Act XI of 1878, on the 23rd August 1882.

PROCEEDINGS, dated 9th September 1882.

Read Memorandum No. 1796, dated 26th August 1882 from the District Magistrate.

In this Memorandum the District Magistrate directs the prosecution of Kuppier and Veeraragava Iyengar, under Clause E, Section 19 of the Arms Act.

This case coming on for hearing, Devasagayam Pillai appeared and stated that the guns in question belonged to him and the above two men were his attendants and carrying the guns for him.

Such being the case, I consider there is no reason for proceeding against Kuppier and Veeraragava Iyengar and therefore dismiss the case against them under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code. But as on his own statement, Devasagayam Pillai appears to have committed an offence against the Arms Act, I take cognizance of the offence and proceed to try the case.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 15 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—This case was taken up as the result of case No. 14 of 1882.

NAME OF THE ACCUSED.—Devasagayam Pillai, Vakil District Court Salem.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with going armed without a license in contravention of the provisions of Section 13 of the Arms Act XI of 1878 on the 23rd August 1882.

JUDGMENT, dated 9th September 1882.

The defendant Devasagayam Pillai, is charged with going armed in contravention of the provisions of Section 13, Act XI of 1878 and pleads guilty to the charge.

On the early morning of the 23rd August, two guns belonging to the Defendant were seized by the District Magistrate while in possession of two attendants of the Defendant. For neither of these guns is there a valid license. The Defendant pleads that, on the 8th August he put in two petitions one in his own name and one in the name of his son-in-law, for licenses to these two guns, but up to date no orders have been passed on the petitions.

One gun he has had for a long time and the other he purchased on the 22nd July last, in Tanjore.

Up to April last, the Defendant was a Municipal Commissioner and as such was exempted from taking out a license. After this he was absent from the town for two months, owing to the recess of the District Court and subsequently through forgetfulness he did not apply for a license for a little more than a month.

As to the 2nd gun the Defendant files a license signed by the District Magistrate of Tanjore, this is current up to the end of this year but is not valid in this District nor is it in the name of the Defendant. This gun arrived here at the end of July and about a week after the Defendant applied for licenses for both guns.

The Defendant is the Public Prosecutor and one of the foremost inhabitants of the town. He says he had no intention whatsoever of evading the law and from my personal knowledge of him I believe this to be the case, but the Section makes no reference to "intention".

He shewed great want of discretion in appearing at the Railway Station with attendants armed with his guns, at a time when the town was in a great state of alarm owing to the recent riots and, but for the high character and position of the Defendant, the circumstance might have given rise to grave suspicions.

(Signed.)

FINDING AND SENTENCE.—Devasagayam Pillai is found guilty under Clause E, Section 19 Act XI of 1878, and is sentenced to a fine of Twenty Rupees.

(Signed.)

ORDER.—Under Section 24 Act XI of 1878, I direct that the two guns be confiscated.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 17 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—This case was made over by the District Magistrate, by order in Magisterial Case No. 11 of 1882 on his file, the following are the names of the accused put up.

1. Vinayathan.	Pariab.	Arisipalayam.
2. Ramasami	do.	do.
3. Palani.	do.	do.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused are charged with being in possession of stolen property under Section 417 Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 16th September 1882.

The three prisoners are charged by the Police for being in possession of stolen property.

The property seized on their premises consists of some bamboos and two bundles of string, and are stated to belong to Pir Sahib and Gudumean. The two prisoners with whom the bamboos were found say, that they are bamboos by which corpses are borne to the burial ground and they got them as their perquisites at funerals, one being the toti and the other the sweeper of the burial ground.

The prisoner with whom the rope was found says, that he bought it at the shandy, bamboos and string cannot easily be identified and can be obtained in numbers of places.

The explanation given of the possession is reasonable in itself and is supported by evidence. Pir Sahib's shop was looted and it is possible that this property belonged to them, but there is not sufficient proof of it.

The prisoners are discharged under Section 215 Criminal Procedure Code.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 16 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—This case was made over by the District Magistrate, by order Magisterial Cases Nos. 8 & 9 of 1882 on his file.

The following are the names of the accused put up in this case.

1. Kolkara Raman.	Chuckler.	Arisipalayam.
2. Raman.	do.	do.
3. Maran.	do.	do.
4. Bodi.	do.	do.
5. Chinnan.	do.	do.
6. Chinnakkal.	do.	do.
7. Mari.	do.	do.
8. Venkataraman.	do.	do.
9. Amasi.	do.	Salem.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused are charged with being in possession of stolen property under Section 417 Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 22nd September 1882.

The prisoners are charged with being in possession of stolen property.

The prosecution evidence shows, that the articles mentioned in the charge sheet were found in the houses of the first seven prisoners.

These articles belonged to Goolam Mohideen and Madar Sahib whose shops were looted, and property estimated at Rs. 800 and Rs. 3,700, stolen.

The 8th prisoner Vencataraman was arrested for having possession of a bag marked A Esoomal.

Against the 9th prisoner there is not a particle of evidence, he is accordingly discharged but the police will explain fully the grounds on which he was arrested.

The 1st prisoner pleads not guilty, saying he was away during the riots; he admits that the articles found in his house do not belong to him but he says he does not know how they came there.

He cites three witnesses; of these Govindan says that he saw the prisoner, on the morning of the riot, and Buddan says he does not know if the prisoner had left the town or not. The third witness was dispensed with.

Thus, the *alibi* pleaded by the prisoner entirely fails and as he can give no explanation of how he came by the stolen property, he must be found guilty of the charge.

The second prisoner pleads guilty to the charge.

The third prisoner Maran admits that the measure was found in his house, and that it does not belong to him, but says that he found it on the day of the riot, in a street about a call distant from Golam Moideen's shop which was looted.

From this admission, it is clear that the prisoner is guilty of criminal misappropriation, for, from surrounding circumstances it is certain that he knew that the measure belonged to Golam Moideen.

The fourth prisoner Bodi says that some one placed the stolen property in her yard, during the night. Against this prisoner, there is no evidence of any criminal intention. She is therefore acquitted.

The fifth, sixth and seventh prisoners plead guilty to the charge.

The eighth prisoner Vencataraman pleads not guilty. He admits that he took the bag to the shop where he was arrested and taken to the police station by Amin Deen and others, but says that the bag was given to him by one Hyder whom he cites as a witness along with Hamed Hussain. Hyder says that he did not give the bag to him and prisoner dispenses with Hamed Hussain, but from the evidence of the Village Munsiff it appears, that Hamed Hussain has not been in the town for 2 or 3 months. Thus, the statement of this prisoner is entirely false.

This bag was supplied full of sugar to Madar Sahib, and must have been taken from his shop when looted.

Thus the guilt of the prisoners Kolkara Raman, Raman, Maran, Chinnan, Chinnakkal, Mari, and Vencataraman is clear.

The value of the property found is in most cases trifling, but the discovery shews that the prisoners were connected with the riot in which there was such great loss of life and property, a heavy sentence must therefore be passed.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.—1 Kolkara Raman 2 Raman 5 Chennaul 6 Chinnakkal 7 Mari and 8 Vencataraman are found guilty under Section 411 Indian Penal Code, and Maran is found guilty under Section 403 Indian Penal Code and they are each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head. Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 18 of 1882.

ABSTRACT—This case was made over by the District Magistrate by order No. 3 in Magisterial Case No. 12 of 1882 on the 9th September 1882.

NAMES OF THE ACCUSED.—1 Periyandi son of Pohnan of Vadagampalayam, 2 Mari son of Periyandi Mari of Vadagampalayam.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused are charged with retaining property stolen on the 28th May 1882 under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 22nd September 1882.

The prisoners are charged with retaining stolen property.

Kader Khan states that his shop was looted and that the property produced is part of what was stolen.

The Head Constable states that this property was found in the house of the two prisoners. The prisoners admit that the property was found in their house, but state that the 1st prisoner Periyandi bought it for two annas from one Kolandan and his son Kanden or Palani, who told them that a shop had been broken into during the riot, and as these articles were lying about, they picked them up.

It was further stated that this transaction took place before Chennan and Ponna (or Mara) but, they, on enquiry, deny all knowledge of it, as also do Kolandan and Kanden.

The value of the property was about Rs. 4. From their own admissions the prisoners knew that the property was stolen, that it had been obtained by breaking open a shop in a serious riot; this knowledge makes both the prisoners guilty of a very grave offence.

Maran, however, is a very old man, the father-in-law of Periyandi who is chiefly responsible for the crime.

Warrants were issued for Kolandan and Kanden as it appeared likely that they had committed an offence, but as there was no other evidence against them besides the statements of the two prisoners they were discharged.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.—Periyandi and Maran are found guilty under Section 411 Indian Penal Code.

Periyandi is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Maran is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No. 20 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—This case was made over by the District Magistrate by order in Magisterial Case No. 33 of 1882 on his file on the 3rd October 1882.

Name of the accused Ellichetti son of Subramania Chetty Komati caste of Ammapett shop-keeper.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused is charged with being in possession of property stolen on the 16th August 1882 punishable under Section 411 Indian Penal Code.

JUDGMENT, dated 7th October 1882.

Yelli Chetty is charged with being in possession of stolen property.

The articles alleged to be stolen are an iron measure, a wooden malet, a lock, a stone cup and an iron chain. There are no special marks by which to identify any of them, but however they are claimed by Futeh Mulk and Sheik Moideen whose claim is supported by the evidence of Futeh Mulk's brother. None of them are in the list of articles (filed) said to have been lusted.

The prisoner admits that the articles were found in his house but claims them as his own.

The prisoner appears to have given friendly warning of the coming riot to Futteh Mulk and Sheik Moideen who thereupon disposed of what articles they could, and left the town. On the return of Futteh Mulk the prisoner gave him food on credit for which he has not yet been paid for.

Though it is probable that the prisoner was in some way or other connected with the riot yet the evidence before me is not sufficient to justify a conviction under Section 411 Indian Penal Code.

I therefore acquit the prisoner.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

CALENDAR CASE No 22 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—This case was made over by the District Magistrate to the Head Assistant Magistrate by order in Magisterial Case No. 41 of 1882.

The following are the names of the accused put up in this case:—

1 Irulandi.	Pariah.	Cooly Ammapett.
2 Chinnan.	do.	do.
3 Periamari.	do.	do.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE.—The accused are charged with having on the 16th August 1882, committed theft in a building, under Section 380 Indian Penal Code.

The prisoners Irulandi, Chinnamari and Periamari are charged by the Police for looting the shop of Futtekhon Mulk.

JUDGMENT, dated 14th October 1882.

There is no evidence whatever against Periamari, the only evidence against Irulandi, is that a glass bottle and small chisel found in his house, are claimed by Futtekhon Mulk. These articles have no marks whereby to identify them so that the evidence is not enough to support a conviction, I accordingly discharge Irulandi and Periamari.

Against Chinnamari however, there are three witnesses, all of whom state that they saw him taking some articles, from the house of Futtekhon Mulk on the day of the riot (16th August.)

He pleads not guilty and states that on the day of the riot, he did not leave his house and cites four witnesses. One of these he dispensed with, another states that he did not see him at all on the day of the riot and another says he saw him only once at about 10 A.M., when he was cleaning his teeth.

The prisoner further states, that he was guarding some grain which, Moideen Sahib gave him to take care of when he left the town on the day before the riot.

Moideen Sahib states that he gave nothing to the prisoner but he did give some articles for safe custody to his father and on his return found them all consumed.

From the evidence it is clear that Chinnamari did help to loot the shop of Futtekhon Mulk on the 16th August 1882.

(Signed.)

FINDING AND SENTENCE.—Chinna Mari is found guilty under Section 380 Indian Penal Code is sentenced to fifty lashes with the Cat-o-nine tails.

(Signed.)

NOTE.—Thirty four lashes were this day administered in my presence, the remainder was remitted as the Hospital Assistant Muthusawmy Mudally certified that he could bear no more.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 1 of 1882.

This case was entertained on the charge sheet of the Police.

The following are the names of the accused put up in this case.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Pattabi Chetty. | 3. Sami Chetty. |
| 2. Subramania Chetty. | 4. Chenna Basava Chetty. |

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Madar Sahib. | 6. Sundram Pillay. |
| 2. Abdul Khadar. | 7. W. W. Johnson. |
| 3. Rasool Sahib. | 8. Ameer Mudiën. |
| 4. Mannaji Row. | 9. Bala Subramania Chetty. |
| 5. Kulla Thondian. | |

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 20th October 1882.

The accused are charged with dacoity, house-breaking and rioting under Sections 395, 454 and 147 Indian Penal Code. They severally plead "not guilty."

NOTE.—Mr. Pritchard appears for the defence. No witnesses are cited for the defence.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 25th October 1882.

This case arises out of the riots on the 29th July. On that day, the shop of one Madar Sahib was looted by the mob and property valued at Rs. 3,700 destroyed or carried away. It is alleged on the part of the prosecution, that the four prisoners took a prominent part in the loot.

A complaint was filed on the 31st July, containing the names of the 4 prisoners and three others. This was sent to the Police for report; on the 5th October a charge sheet was framed and the four prisoners taken into custody and process requested for the other three.

There are 6 witnesses mentioned in the charge sheet, the complainant, two Mussalmen Constables, and three Hindus. The complainant says he was not present when his shop was looted, but simply deposes to his loss which is not denied. The other five witnesses all swear that they saw Pattabi Chetti, Subramania Chetti and Sami Chetti actively engaged in the loot and four of them swear that they saw Chenna Basava Chetti similarly engaged; the witness Mannaji Row alone saying that he did not see him.

All these five witnesses were cross examined at considerable length but their evidence was in no way weakened.

The defence of the 1st three prisoners is, that they remained in their house the whole of the 29th July and the defence of the 4th prisoner Chenna Basava Chetti is that he went on Friday the 28th July to Puthur, 5 miles from the town and did not return till Sunday the 30th July. He further says that on the 3rd August, he sent a telegram to Government requesting that the troops may be retained. This is a most important in the Case, for feature it is urged that the telegram shows that he belonged to the party of order as distinguished from the conspirators, and such being the case his alleged action on the 29th July, was most improbable.

But from the copy of the telegram it appears, that he did not send it alone but in conjunction with 300 others and not on the 3rd August as stated, but on the 4th August i. e., on the same day as a petition was presented to the District Magistrate, requesting that the procession might be taken past the Mosque with music by the help of the Police and troops.

From the prisoners, statement, it appears that the telegram though signed by him was written, despatched and the copy and the receipts kept by Vijayaragavachari who is now under trial for conspiracy, &c.

Thus, it would appear that he was connected with the conspirators and this would explain his conduct as alleged by the prosecution.

The evidence of all the prisoners are alibis, as to the credibility of which, I am unable to speak, but there is a strong *prima facie* case made out by the prosecution. I therefore commit the prisoners to take their trial before the Court of Session.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,

Salem, 26th October 1882.

Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 2 of 1882.

The case was entertained on the charge sheet of the Police.

The following is the name of the accused put up in this case.

1. Kuppasawmy Chetty.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the Prosecution.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Madar Sahib. | 5. Munnajee Row. |
| 2. Abdul Kadar. | 6. Sundram Pillay. |
| 3. Rasool Sahib. | 7. Mr. Ashton. |
| 4. Thandavan. | 8. Mr. Johnson. |

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 30th October 1882.

The accused is charged with dacoity, house-breaking and rioting under Section 395, 454 & 147 Indin Penal Code. He pleads "not guilty."

NOTE.—No defence witnesses were cited.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 25th October 1882.

This is exactly similar to P. R., No. 1 of 1882 already committed, the offence and the witnesses being the same. In the charge sheet, 7 men are mentioned; the four men Pattabi Chetti, Sami Chetti, Subramany Chetti and Basava Chetti were arrested by the Police in the first instance; while the evidence was being recorded against them, the present accused Kuppasawmy Chetti surrendered himself, for the remaining two men warrants are still out.

Five witnesses depose that they saw the accused, busily engaged in throwing bags of sugar, &c. out, from the shop into the street, two of these witnesses are Mussalmen Constables and three of them Hindus.

The defence of the accused is, that he was on the day in question in Singalandapuram, having left the town on the 12th Adi, and returning on the 18th Adi which, unfortunately he says was a Wednesday, while from reference to the Almanac it appears that the 18th Adi was Tuesday and not Wednesday.

He calls four witnesses, three inhabitants of Singalandapuram and one an inhabitant of Shevapett.

Five witnesses say, the accused was in one place and four witnesses are called to contradict it, it is for the Court of Sessions to decide which is telling the truth, but it is important to notice that the name of the accused was mentioned in the Complaint filed on Monday, the first office day after the loot, and there is no explanation given as to why his name should have been entered if he was not actually there.

As there is a strong *prima facie* case, I commit the accused to take his trial before the Court of Sessions.

(Signed) C. M. MULLAIY,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER No. 3 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—This case was transferred, by the District Magistrate to the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate, Salem, District Magistrate's Order, dated 1st December 1882. The following is the name of the accused put up in this case.

1. Mayilerum Pillay.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.—The following witnesses are examined for the prosecution :

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. W. W. Johnson. | 4. Syed Imam. |
| 2. Fuckurruddien. | 5. Abdul Khader. |
| 3. Mr. E. Stevenson. | |

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGE AND PLEA, dated 2nd December 1882.

The accused is charged with rioting, insulting the religion of a class of men, and mischief by fire, under Sections 147, 295 and 436 Indian Penal Code. He declines to make any plea.

NOTE.—The accused does not cite defence witnesses.

SUMMARY AND REASONS, dated 2nd December 1882.

The accused Mailari Pillay is said by the Police to have been present and to have aided in the destruction of the Shevapett Mosque, on 16th August 1882.

The evidence appears to me justify the committal of the prisoner and he has been charged accordingly. The evidence of Inspector Johnson is to the effect that his attention was drawn by 2nd witness a Mahomedan Head Constable to the prisoner who was then cutting at a tree close to the Mosque with a sword. The prisoner subsequently formed part of the guard drawn up by the notes, in front of the Mosque to keep off the Police. During the time the prisoner was present the Mosque was destroyed by fire. It appears the 2nd witness Head Constable at the time gave the name of the prisoner Mailari to the sub-Inspector who wrote the name in a note book produced. Mr. Johnson himself cannot identify the Prisoner as the man he saw at the Mosque certainly, and explains that then the man had his hair loose over his face. The Police are unable to produce the Sub-Inspector but his book has been put in and sworn to by Mr. Stevenson the Assistant Superintendent of Police on Special duty. The Sub-Inspector has since the day in question resigned and left the force. But the book put in has been used in former Sessions Cases and the prisoner's name appearing as it does on the middle of a page with the names of persons who have been convicted previously of the same offence as that with which the prisoner is charged. I have no doubt the entry was made by the Sub-Inspector at the time sworn to by the witness.

The witnesses 2 and 5 who identified the prisoner as the man pointed out to Mr. Johnson at the Mosque are Mahomedan Constables. But considering Mr. Johnson swears he heard the prisoner's name "Mailari" mentioned to the Sub-Inspector by the 5th witness, at the Mosque which is corroborated by the entry in the book produced I have no doubt the prisoners name "Mailari" was so mentioned. This being so, I see no reason how to doubt that the prisoner was there and was identified by witnesses 2 and 5.

The prisoner was not arrested until 5th November when he was found at Atur, he states he left Salem when he had a quarrel with his mother and went to Atur previous to the riots. More than this he declines to say pending the enquiry by the Sessions Court.

There is a strong *prima facie* case against the prisoner and I therefore commit him to the Sessions Court to take his trial at the next ensuing Sessions.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Asst. Magistrate,

ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE.

APPENDIX.

Calendar Case No. 1 of 1882.

BEFORE H. WIGRAM, ESQUIRE, Addl. Sessions Judge of Salem.

Charge under Sections 436 and 109; 302, 304, 326 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

Her Majesty the Empress of India.

versus

Sundram Chetti and 13 others.

The Prisoners pleaded *not guilty*.

Messrs. Shephard and Wedderburn for the prosecution.

Mr. Grant for 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 14.

Mr. Brauson and Mr. Pritchard for 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13 prisoners.

For the prosecution.

1st Witness—*Sabapathi Mudaliyar*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a private School Master living at Nirumili Koti, 13 miles from Salem. I remember the riots on 16th August. I knew Kartikeswaram Pillai's house, next door but one to where I was staying. On the morning 1st, 2nd, 7th and several others were collected at Kartikeswaram Pillai's house. I knew them all before. There were ten or twelve people collected inside the house and I went to see what was the matter. They were speaking about conducting the festival of Mariamma at Sivapet. There was a talk of a difficulty about the Mariamma car passing the Masjid and a subscription was to be raised. The money was wanted to bring a suit. It was 1st prisoner who said this. Vakil Vijiaragava Chari suggested the destruction of the Masjid. 2nd prisoner said that they must proceed according to law. Then there was a talk about how much each was to subscribe. Some people agreed with Vakil Vijiaragava Chari. Some did not. Two or three days before the Mosque was destroyed, there was a meeting at Kasivisvanathar Kovil about 12 noon. I had been to Métu teruvu. I heard that there was a great meeting to be held. I went there. There were 100 or 150 people when I went. They were of different castes; Comaties; Weavers; Pallis. 12th prisoner spoke at the meeting to the effect that sanction was not granted for the Mariammah ceremony but was granted for the Ramzan and that therefore that barbers and potters should not serve Mahomedans: that shop-keepers should not sell salt, tamarind, &c., and that people need not be afraid of the Mahomedans and that assistance should be given to them. This is all I heard. 11th and 13th prisoners were present at the meeting. I knew 10th, 11th and 13th prisoners before. I was not staying in Salem, between the meeting at Kartikeswaram Pillai's and the meeting at Sambier kovil. The meeting was held in front of the kovil near the pond. I returned home after the meeting and did not come back to Salem till after the Mosque was destroyed.

Cross-examined.—I get an income of 6 to 11 Rupees as School master. Last year I got 23 Rupees for six months as grant-in-aid. I got the receipt for the money order four or five days before the riot. The receipt was for 6 Rupees. I sent the money from Salem to Madura. That was 20 or 25 days before the riot. For nine days I received no receipt. I came to Salem to get the receipt and also to await the arrival of the man to whom I had sent the money to bring him down—was not in Salem on the day of the riot. I told the Magistrate that I knew about

the riot but I did not say I was present at the riot. Kartikeswara Pillai was the Head Quarter Police Inspector. I had been to his house before this. At the meeting at Kartikeswara Pillai's, there were Kuppah Naicken and Ellappen belonging to Kurumber street. Govinda Chetti's son Ramasami Chetti and the Pokampoliem Mittadar. There was no objection to my being present. I belonged to Kurumber street.

The meeting at Sambier kovil was not a public meeting. Mahomedans were not allowed there. I was in the P. W. Department and resigned.

Re-examined.—Kasiviswanadhar Kovil and Sambier Kovil are separate. They are in adjoining compounds which are bounded by a lane.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

9--10--82.

2nd Witness
Royappa
Chetti.

2nd Witness—Royappa Chetti—on oath, deposes.—I am a Carpenter residing in Sivapet. I was in Sivapet on the day of the riot. Four or five days before, there was a large meeting at the Komatti Mattam. Kuppasawmi Chetti, M. Ramasami Chetti and Kadiampetta Vencataramana Chetti are the Headmen of the Komaties, 1st and 14th prisoners were present at the meeting. There were some 75 persons present, 50 of whose names I did not know. The headmen of the Komaties were present. 1st prisoner spoke at the meeting. He said that he had arranged that no one was to render service or sell to Mahomedans. He said that some had obeyed that order and others had not, and that those who disobeyed should be excommunicated. He then referred to the Musjid and said that as constant troubles were happening, it should be destroyed, that Mahomedan houses should be burnt and the Mahomedans beaten and that he wanted subscriptions for that purpose. I was asked for a subscription. I said I was a Christian and would not subscribe. It was not arranged who was to destroy the Musjid. It was proposed that persons between 16 and 40 should collect. I am building a house for a Mahomedan. My workmen left. I went to look after them and heard that 1st prisoner said they could not work for Mahomedans.

Two or three days before the riot, I was present at another big meeting at Sambier Kovil in Salem. I cannot say how many people were present. The 1st, 10th, 12th and 13th prisoners were present. The meeting was at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 p. m. or 3 p. m. The 10th, 12th and 13th prisoners belonged to the caste to which I belonged. At Salem, Varadiah Chetti (10) is the head of that caste. At Sivapet, Kaliah Chetti is the head man.

There is a Mantapam in front of the building—1st Prisoner spoke to 12th prisoner saying that he had arranged at Sivapet that no one was to sell to Mahomedans and that the same arrangement ought to be made at Salem to curb their pride. He further said that as there were constant disputes, a subscription ought to be raised and that Mahomedans should be beaten and ill-treated. The people agreed after 12th prisoner spoke to them. They clapped their hands to show their assent. The money was required to meet the expenses of the litigation that might occur in connection with the riot and as compensation for those who were killed in the riot. There were persons of several castes present: Kammalars, Tattars, Patnuls, Kosavars, Vadugars, Kaikolas, Jedas. There were people of Salem and Sivapet. I was not present when the meeting broke up.

Cross-examined.—I was not present at the commencement or close of the first meeting at Komati Mattam. The Mattam is in a street which leads from Mariamma Kovil street. The Mattam is between the Mariamma Kovil and the Pillayar Kovil. It was about 10 a. m. when

I went there. There are four or five streets between the Komati Mattam and the Police Station. There were no Police about. My bricklayer Maistry Kandasami said that he would bring the workmen if the meeting allowed him. He told me that there was to be a large meeting and that I could speak to Sundram Chetti, (1). He said that the meeting was to be about village affairs. Kandasami lives in Sivapet. I had not heard of the meeting before Kandasami told me.

I spoke to Sundram Chetti (1) Chinna Basava Chetti, Municipal Commissioner, Ponnusami Chetti, a Municipal Commissioner, and another whose name I think is Cuppusami Chetti. They refused permission; they said that if it was a private matter, the workmen might come. I was building a house for the Collector's Butler. He is Butler to all the Collectors. Half the house was finished at the time. It has been completed since the riot. A portion of the cost is still owing.

My workmen struck work two or three days before the meeting. They resumed work two weeks ago. I told the Collector's Butler the cause of the delay. I did not tell him about the meetings. I did not tell him about the plans proposed. I did not tell any one belonging to the London Mission what had happened. I first told the Chittore Police Inspector about ten days after the riot. I was examined by the Magistrate ten or fifteen days after. The Chittore Inspector came and questioned me and I told him. I have been convicted. I was convicted for having assisted a Police constable to allow a prisoner to escape. That was about 1½ years ago. I was six months in jail. I appealed in vain. The meeting was inside the mattam. I did not see any one writing. People were coming and going. There was a man set to watch that no Mahomedans were allowed in. Sundram Chetti (1) said he would have an eye upon me. This was when I refused to pay subscription at the second meeting. I went without invitation. Any Hindu could go. I stopped there half an Indian hour.

Occasionally I go to Salem. I went there out of curiosity as I heard there was to be a great meeting at Sambier Kovil. People in the street said so. I followed the crowd there. The Salem Police Station is a long way from Sambier Kovil, about ½ a mile.

Mr. Fisher's house is on one side of the Sambier Kovil. It is in a lane leading from the Agraharam. There are no Mahomedans living near. I recognized others besides the 10th, 12th and 13th prisoners but cannot recollect their names. I did not mention what took place at this meeting to any one before the Inspector questioned me. I spoke to my workmen.

Re-examined.—I first heard in Sivapet that there was a meeting at Sambier Kovil.

Read over to witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

9-10-82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

3rd Witness—Kuppusawmi Mudali—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a volunteer in the Local Fund Engineer's Office. I know the Komati mattam in Sivapet. There was a meeting there about five days before the riot. 3rd Witness
Kuppusawmi
Mudali.

I saw Sundram Chetti, 1st, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th prisoners seated among the crowd. Sundram Chetti spoke. He said that as the *Khutba* was to take place on the following Wednesday, a man from each house should be at the Masjid with a club in his hand before noon. He said that the Masjid was to be destroyed. He promised a maintenance of 5 Rupees to the family of any one that might be killed. There were 400 or 500 people at the meeting. Sundram Chetti said that those who agreed should clap their hands. I heard some clap their hands. I was at the meeting from 4 till ½ past 5.

Cross-examined.—I did not go when the meeting began. People were going and coming. I was passing along the street. I had been to the house of the late Sheristadar of the District Court at 2 p. m. and was returning. I live sometimes at Salem, sometimes in Sivapet.

I went from Salem that day, I used to read with the Sheristadar's children. The meeting was not broken up when I left. I did not see any one write. I did not see any money collected. Sundram (1) said that subscription ought to be raised to pay the Vakils. The clubs were to be used in order to defend the people against the Mahomedans who opposed. The people were told to bring any weapon they liked. I do not remember anything else particular that was said. Sundram Chetti spoke once. The others talked it over. The clapping of hands took place after about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. The mattam is larger than the Court-house. About 100 or 150 persons clapped their hands on one side. I clapped my hands. That was to signify my assent. I paid 4 annas as my subscription two days after the riot on 28th July. I do not know what I paid the money for. I cannot say whom I paid it to.

I paid it in connection with the kovil suit. There was to be a monthly maintenance of 5 Rupees to the families of those who were killed. I write English. I wrote the letter (I). I hoped to get the appointment of Sub-Overseer held by 7th prisoner. Dorasami to whom I wrote the letter is a relation of 8th and 9th prisoners. I first gave information to the Chittore Police Inspector about 25 days ago. I went with Dorasami to Mr. Pritchard's house. Dorasami Pillai came to my house the day after I wrote this letter and was arrested by the Chittore Inspector.

The crowd of 400 or 500 persons were inside the Mattam. The Mattam has walls on all four sides and a door. The conversation took place soon after I got there. I saw many persons. None of them are here except those I have mentioned. 11, 12, 13 prisoners were close to me. I am distantly related to 1 witness on the mother's side.

Re-examined—The Chittoor Inspector was not present when Dorasami was arrested.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

9-10-82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

4th Witness
Marimuthu.

4th Witness—Marimuthu—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a Taluq peon of Salem Taluq and live in Salem. I remember the riots. I was present at a meeting at Sambier's kovil on the Sunday previous. There were many persons there. I heard from several people that there was to be a meeting. 1, 2, 11, 12 and 13 prisoners were there. It was about 3 p. m. that I went there. Sundram Chetti and many others spoke. They said that a League should be formed the next day and that no dealings should be had with the Mahomedans. They adjourned the meeting till next day.

The next day I went to a meeting at Vardiah Chetti's house (10th prisoner). The street leads out of Thittukal street.

The meeting was composed of persons of every caste; 10th prisoner was leaning against a cushion. 1, 2, 11, 12 and 13 prisoners were present at the meeting.

The meeting was in the northern house. It is a hall for merchants to meet. The hall is capable of holding many persons. 10th prisoner's house adjoins. 1st prisoner spoke at the meeting. He said that nothing should be sold to the Mahomedans. It was also said that the Musjid was to be destroyed on Wednesday, and that subscriptions were to be raised to meet the expenses of litigation and to pay compensation to the families of those who might be killed. It was arranged that the Mahomedans at Métu Teruvu should be kept in their houses and those at Salem in their houses and that people were to be sent to destroy the Musjid.

1st Prisoner asked 11, 12 and 13 prisoners to find arms for the people they sent. They agreed. I was standing at the end of Thutukal street.

On Wednesday I saw crowds of people coming from all sides. I saw 11, 12 and 13 prisoners forming bands of these people and directing them. 10th prisoner was in his house.

Cross-examined.—I did not go to Sivapet on the day of the riot. I was under the orders of the Tahsildar Viraragava Mudaliyar. The affair of the meeting was known to every one. I did not tell the Tahsildar. I was at the Sambier kovil till the meeting was about to break up. I was not asked to subscribe. I was not asked to bring a club. I kept my belt in the house. Any Hindu might come and go to the meeting. Some one was there to keep off the Mahomedans.

There was also some one at 10th prisoner's house the next day. I remember he was a dark man. I was at 10th prisoner's house from 12 o'clock noon till sunset. The bands were told off to different streets on the Wednesday. The caste people had been already told what to do. I had gone out to some village I think to serve a summons, I don't remember.

I returned on the Sunday. I did not go to the Taluq Office that day. Nothing was said at the meeting at Sambier Kovil about the destruction of the Mosque. I first heard of it on Monday at 10th prisoner's house. The meeting at Sambier kovil was adjourned to 10th prisoner's house for the next day.

1st Prisoner proposed this. Others agreed. They did not fix any hour. I went about 12 o'clock noon to 10th prisoner's house. I saw a number of people going. I was ill that day and did not go to the office. I reported my absence to the Duffadar. I don't remember whether I went on Tuesday.

I placed a substitute after the riots. I did not attend any meetings except those I have mentioned. I cannot tell the names of any persons at the meeting at 10th prisoner's house except those I have mentioned.

Sundram asked other Chetties to send armed hands on Wednesday. I remained at home on Tuesday. No time was fixed for their assembling on Wednesday.

On Wednesday I went as a spectator.

Re-examined.—Viraragava the Tahsildar is not now the Tahsildar. He died after the riots. The Mahomedans may have known of the intention of of all over the Town.

Read over to witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed)

5th Witness—Satvaji Rao—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I trade. I remember the day of the riot. I was at a meeting at V (soner) on the Monday before the riots. It was about 10 A. M. and 12th prisoners were present. 10th prisoner was lying down. It was arranged that some people should fight whilst others destroyed the Mosque. Some went to fight at the market near Kichi-palium, and others at the Mosque. I was sent for to the meeting. I was asked to join. I was told to kill my sheep without the aid of the Mahomedans. I refused as it was customary to have the sheep halaled by the Mahomedans. After that the shepherds would not give me sheep. It was at the meeting that I was asked to leave off using the services of Mahomedans.

Cross-examined.—I cannot remember the names of other persons present at the meeting. A weaver called me. I live in Salem. I did not know what I was wanted for. I sell meat to Hindus and Mahomedans. I was asked not to sell to Mahomedans. I did not agree. I sold on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday to the Mahomedans. I did not say anything about the plan of the destruction of the Mosque to the Mahomedans.

I did not give any information till I was examined by the Police Inspector. I don't understand Tamil. I spoke in Hindustani.

Re-examined.—I understand a little Tamil. Two or three words.

Read over to the witness in Hindustani and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

8th witness,
Linga Chetti.

6th Witness—*Linga Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I belong to a caste of weavers and I live in Pudu Teruvu in Salem. I know Morari Chetti's house. My house is not far from there. I remember the riots on Wednesday. I did not go to Morari Chetti's house, some days before that, I have been there on one or two occasions. I did not go to any meeting there.

I made a complaint to the Collector (I do not remember when) about my son who was shot and killed. I asked the Collector for maintenance as I had lost my son. My son died in my house on the Wednesday after the riot.

(The deposition before the committing Magistrate including the statement made before the District Magistrate on 28th September [F] is put in evidence and marked).

Cross-examined.—I did not make a complaint to the Tahsildar Viraragava Mudali. I first complained about my son being shot five days after he died. My son was shot in Métn Teruvu in Salem. I made the statement read out to me. It is true that I made it. I did not ask Ramasami Chetti for maintenance. As I was threatened I made the complaint. I went and told the Police that the Amma had sent me. The Amma is a Mahomedan lady living in Pudu Teruvu. She is called Chinna Dorasani. I don't know her name. I only came to Salem six months ago. I had never seen her before. She was dressed as a Mahomedan. She was not very young and not very old. She was seated on a pial in the street and she called me herself. No one else was present. The lady told me to go to the Police so that I might get maintenance from them. The Police sent me to the Collector. I made the statement because I was afraid. No one told me to make this statement. I was ill then and I did not know if I was speaking a lie.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

10-10-82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

7th Witness,
Ramalinga

7th Witness—*Ramalinga Pillai—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am tailor and physician and live in Pudu Teruvu in Salem. I know Morari Chetti's house. I remember the riots. I knew of a ti's house two days before the riot. I followed a crowd of persons there. Ramasawmi Chetti were there. I don't know the names of any 1 and 6th prisoners as present at that meeting. They spoke about their respective quarters and destroying the mosque. I do not know they talked about collecting $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee from each house for expenses.addy and pensions. I did not subscribe. A *Tandalakar* asked at my house on the next day. There were more than 300 persons at the meeting. at the market on the day of the riot. There was fighting there. The Patnuls (silk weavers) and the Pariahs were fighting the Mahomedans. I saw two men there on an upstairs house. They were 2nd and 5th prisoners. They were waving cloths. I knew Subbaroya Mudali before. I knew 5th prisoner before as the Village Munsif of Sivapet, but I did not know his name. The house where they were belonged to a Chetti and was in a street in the sight of the market. That was about 8 A. M.

From the market I went home. Between 12 and 1, I went to the mosque at Sivapet. There was a crowd of people going in and coming out of an arrack shop. The 14th prisoner is the man who keeps the arrack shop. I saw Sundrum Mudali or Sundrum Pillai there. There were pickaxes and crowbars there. Sundrum was distributing them to the crowd. 14th prisoner was helping him. I heard loud noise. Armed with the weapons, the crowd rushed to the Musjid. I did not recognize any one in the crowd. There were a large number, more than 500. I can mention the names of two persons who were standing at the corner of the street where the bamboo yard was. They were Vencatachala Mudali the Overseer (3rd prisoner) and the Native Surgeon (4th prisoner). They were standing there with five or six others as spectators.

I saw one or two others whom I cannot identify. I recognized 9th prisoner. I knew him by sight but I did not know his name. He was looking on. I was there when the Police fired from behind the arrack shop.

Cross-examined.—I first told what I have said about the meeting, &c., to a Constable some seven days after the riot.

The Chittoor Police Inspector took my statement. I was a Police Constable once and resigned. I was a maistry at the time of the famine. I was not dismissed. The work came to an end. I have always known the business of tailor and physician. I get 4 or 6 annas a-day by labour. I have a house at Vomalore, 10 miles away. I have no house at Salem. I pay 4 annas a-month for the house I occupy. I always sleep on the pial of Mari Gounden's house for fear of bugs. I used to sleep there before the riots. I have been a year in Salem. I pay rent to Tuluva woman named Meenatchi. Inside Morari Chetti's house, there is a large hall. The meeting took place about 4 p. m. As soon as I heard the conversation, I went away. I was $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour there. The *Tandalkar* came and asked me about 8 a. m. The meeting was on Monday, not on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, near the market, there were only a small number of Mahomedans fighting. There were a small body of Police coming from the Bazaar street. I went away.

There were no Police near the arrack shop nor near the bamboo yard when I first went. I did not go so far as Kandakar street. I do not know whether there were any Police force there. At the meeting at Varadaiya Chetti's, every one was talking. I left there as I had no business there. I did not agree to what was said, I did not report the matter to any one. Every one in the town knew it. It was not talked of in the town that the Mosque was to be destroyed. I did not speak to any one. Wednesday was fixed for the destruction of the Mosque. No hour was fixed. Whilst the people were fighting, I saw the persons I identified in the house. There is a rice shop near, I don't know the owner's name. I stood there for a short time. The house was in the same street as the ig distant.

By the Court,

I knew the 6th prisoner before as the Village Munsif . . . know his name.
10th Prisoner was seated inside. I did not go inside. I co . . . outside.

Read over to witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

10-10-1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

8th Witness—*Rukmani Nayudu*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am in the employ of Moidin Bi Ammal who lends out money on interest. I live at Ponnammappet at the end of Salem Town.

I was present at a meeting two days before the riot at Varadaiya Chetti's. I remember seeing Varadaiya Chetti, Ramasami Chetti, Venkataramana Chetti, Sundrum Chetti, Subraya Mudali (identifies 1, 2, 10, 12, 13 prisoners). These persons and several others were seated inside Varadaiya Chetti's house. I was inside. They were all speaking together. 1st prisoner spoke to the heads of the castes that no articles were to be sold or dealings held with Mahomedans, that at the *Khutba* on Wednesday the Salem Mahomedans should be kept there, that a male from every house should go to Sivapet and destroy the Mosque and that the headmen should collect a subscription to defray the expenses of any consequences of the riot. I was at the meeting about 3 p. m. and stayed an hour.

Cross-examined.—Moidin Bi Ammal lives in Pudu Teruvu. I have been in her employ seven or eight years. There were several other persons at the meeting. I cannot name them. Several persons were seated near me. I heard that there was a meeting at Varadaiya Chetti's and went out of curiosity. Crowds were coming from that direction. They said there was a meeting. I know of no other meeting. Sundrum Chetti spoke and immediately after I came away.

I did not mention anything about the meeting to my employer or to any one else.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

10—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

9th Witness
Krishna
Chetti.

9th Witness—*Krishna Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a silk weaver and I live in Pudu Teruvu. Viriah Chetti is the headman of my caste in Salem. Varadaiya Chetti is one of the chief men of the caste. I remember the day of the riots. I remember a meeting at Sundrum Chetti's house on the Saturday before. It was about 2 P. M. I was there from 2 to 3 P. M. People went there. I followed. There were about ten men of my caste there. There were also crowds of other persons. 1st prisoner is Sundrum Chetti. I saw 11th, 12th, 13th prisoners there. I did not see 6th prisoner there. Sundrum Chetti said that there would probably be a riot and that a subscription was being raised in Sivapet and that a similar subscription ought to be raised in Salem. They said that as the next day was Sunday, they would talk over the matter and let him know.

The next day there was a meeting at Sambier's garden. I went there at 3 P. M. The persons I have named already were there. There was a large crowd there. I may be able to identify others who were there. I cannot remember their names. 2nd prisoner was there. I knew him before. He is a Court Vakil.

Sundrum Chetti asked Vencataramana Chetti what had been settled about the subscription. Vencataramana said it would be collected. Sundrum Chetti proposed that no dealings should be had with the Mahomedans. I came away before the meeting broke up.

On the next day, Monday, I went to the meeting at Varadiah Chetti's about 2 P. M. There it was arranged with Mahomedans should be outcasted; that 4 persons should be appointed to collect subscriptions and that the Musjid should be destroyed on Wednesday; that some weapons were brought to Varadaiya Chetti's house at Pudu Teruvu that day; money was collected. I paid 4 annas, and the same evening. I went back to Varadaiya Chetti's in the evening about 6 P. M. that villagers should be sent for to destroy the Mosque.

On Tuesday evening, the Salem Village Munsif (6th prisoner) came round to my street and from street to street and said that on the next day, Wednesday, one man from each house should come armed to Sivapet. The weapons were brought.

Cross-examined.—There was a distribution of arms at Varadaiya Chetti's house on Monday evening. I do not know of any other meeting. I went back in the evening to Varadaiya Chetti's to see the people with arms. The arms that I saw were clubs made of bamboo. The whole village took arms.

I did not see any pile of arms in the afternoon.

There was no meeting on Tuesday morning at Varadaiya Chetti's house. I am now on bail. No formal charge has been made against me. I made a statement before the Magistrate on 22nd September.

I have heard that statement read. I was arrested on the same day that I made that statement. I was kept in Jail four or five days and then admitted to bail. What I have stated to this Court is the truth.

Re-examined.—I made a second statement in the evening of 22nd September. I said that Rajulu Chetti had told me that Mr. Pritchard had been engaged as their lawyer and that I must say what he told me. Rajulu Chetti is the brother of 13th prisoner Vencataramana. The first statement I made was at the Cutchery before the Magistrate. After this, Rajulu Chetti spoke to me.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

10—10—1882,

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

10th Witness—*Chinna Krishnan*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am an accountant in the leather shop of a Rowten which is beyond Gogai. I live at Sivapet. I remember a meeting at Kaliamma kovil in Sivapet on Tuesday the day before the riots. I remember seeing 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 12th prisoners there. I have heard that 12th prisoner is called Shanmugamachari. I had seen the persons mentioned before. 1st prisoner said that there was constant enmity between Hindus and Mahomedans, that the former were prohibited to take their processions past the Mosque, that he had arranged a fight at Salem on Wednesday at 9 A. M.; that the Mahomedans would stay there, and that then the Mosque should be destroyed. The chief men were asked to send 20 men from each street. It was settled that 5½ Rupees a-month should be given as pensions to the families of those killed. I was present at Sivapet the next day. There is a Chavadi in front of Ponnusami Chetti's house. Ponnusami Chetti's house is near Mariamma Kovil street. I saw Ponnusami Chetti and 1st and 4th prisoners there. They were talking together. That was about 9 A. M. Then a large crowd came through Kandakar street towards the Mosque. I then went home about 11-30 A. M. I saw a crowd in front of 4th prisoner's house in Kandakar street. The 4th prisoner said they were not to go on then, but wait till they heard the sound of a drum when the Gogai people would come. Then the drum was heard. Crowds poured in from all sides on to the Mosque. There is a lantern post near the Mosque. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th prisoners stood there telling the people not to be afraid and that there were no Mahomedans there. They promised them arrack, toddy and money. Vijiaragavachari was also in the crowd encouraging the mob.

10th Witness,
Chinna
Krishnan.

Cross-examined.—I told several people in the village what I saw. I told my friends. I told the Police. The Chittoor Police Inspector was the first Policeman I told. That was 20 or 25 days after the riot. I was attending to my business. My master's agents live in Salem. I did not tell these nor about the meeting at Kaliamma Kovil. A Brahmin took me to the Police Inspector and told me it would be well for me to tell what I knew. I have not received any reward. I have lived for a year in Sivapet. I am living in Pusari's G^o. I do not know the new village Munsif Ponnusami Pillai. I know that there was a Police force at the bottom of Kandakar street near the mosque. I did not report to them. The crowd was collected in front of 4th prisoner's house. There were 50 or 70 persons. 4th prisoner had a waist cloth and a cloth across his shoulder. 3rd prisoner had his waist cloth on. I did not particularly notice and 1st prisoner was dressed. They were not smeared with ashes or paint. I did not particularly notice how Vakil Vijiaraghava Chari was dressed. I saw several Policemen that morning. I did not see any European Inspectors. I do not know Inspector Johnson. The house where the Police were was close to the lantern post. The big men asked about the allowance to be made for pensions and 1st prisoner said it would be 5½ Rupees.

I have seen 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prisoners for the last 8 months. The 12th prisoner I had not seen before. People in the crowd said his name was Shanmugam Achari.

People in the street said there was a meeting at Kaliamma Kovil. I went to the leather shop at noon on Tuesday after the meeting at Kaliamma Kovil. I did not speak to the Rowtens there. Sundrum Chetti asked the headmen at the meeting to collect the people.

I spoke to several people. I cannot remember their names. I spoke about the object of the meeting.

There were other groups of person talking on Wednesday morning besides 1st and 4th prisoners and Ponnusami Chetti. 2nd prisoner said "Why do you complain of having no car feast

or procession. Make haste and destroy the Mosque." This is what each of the persons said to the band that was near him. This was between 1-30 and 2-0 p. m.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

10—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

11th Witness,
Mari Chetti.

11th Witness—*Mari Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a small shop-keeper living in Salem in Valayakara Teruvu. I remember the riots. I was present at a meeting at Kaliaamma Kovil in Sivapet on the Tuesday. I went there about 10 or 11 A. M. I took some articles for sale. There is a weekly market there. People said there was going to be a caste meeting. The headmen of that meeting were Sundrum Chetti, Vencatachala Mudaliyar, the Overseer, and the Sivapet Munsif. The persons I have named were 1st, 3rd and 5th prisoners. I did not see any of the other prisoners. Several persons were seated. It was said that as much trouble was caused by the Mahomedans to the Hindus, no pots or chatties should be sold to them from the next day and no barbers should shave them; that as next day was *Khutba*, the Mahomedans should be beaten and that maintenance would be paid if any deaths occurred. Sundrum Chetti (1) said this. 3rd and 5th prisoner also spoke to the same effect and the people listened. The Mahomedans were to be beaten on their way to the Musjid. I remained at the meeting about an hour. It was said that a fight would occur at Salem which would attract the Mahomedans and then the Musjid might be destroyed.

Cross-examined.—It was said that Mahomedans would come to the Mosque. It was also said that they would be detained at Salem. The meeting was about 10 or 11 A. M. It was a public meeting. There was a person stationed outside to exclude Mahomedans. I do not know his name. He said that being a Hindu, I could go in. On the Wednesday I was at Salem. There was fighting in all streets. I was standing with a club in my hand. I did not tell any one at the meeting. I first made a statement to the Chittoor Police Inspector. I have not been convicted of any offence. I have not been in Jail.

People of all castes go to the weekly market at Sivapet. 400 or 500 or 1,000 will go there. Mahomedans will go there. I first heard about the meeting when I was at the market. Kaliaamma Kovil is near the river close to the market.

Many persons were going from the market to the Koil.

I remained at the market till 1 P. M. People were coming and going to and from the Kovil. I did not see any Policemen at the market. There is a Police station near the market. There may be Mahomedan shop-keepers near the market.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

10—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

12th Witness,
Sundram
Mudali.

12th Witness—*Sundram Mudali—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a private School master and I live in Pudu Teruvu in Salem.

I went to a meeting on the Tuesday before the Mosque was destroyed at the house of 2nd prisoner in Kanaka Teruvu in Salem. Shanmugam Achari was there. Also several other Acharies. Sub-Overseer Muthusami Pillai was there.

The 7th and 14th prisoners are the persons I mentioned. None of the other prisoners were there. It was said that fighting would take place the next day in Salem and that Mahomedans would come there; that weapons were kept in 14th prisoner's house in order to destroy the

Mosque and that they were to obey the orders of 14th prisoner. All the people present agreed. There were some 40 or 50 persons present. There were persons of different castes.

I went to 14th prisoner's shop the next morning. I went along the Bazaar street. People were going with clubs and muskets. I know Gopal Chetti's house. There were people on the roof whom I can identify. 2nd prisoner was there. He urged the people to go on towards Sivapet. This was about 10 or 11. A. M. I reached 14th prisoner's shop about 12 noon. There were 7 or 8 pots of toddy. I saw Manickum Mudaliyar, the native doctor, and Venkatachala Pillai. They were in the road outside the shop. The 3rd and 4th prisoners are the persons I name.

I was told to distribute weapons. I did so. I distributed them pickaxes, crowbars and Mammutees, &c. Toddy was served out. 14th prisoner said there would be a whistle and a drum and that then people should go. When the noises were heard the mob rushed on the Mosque and began to demolish it. 3rd and 4th prisoners were moving about telling the people to go on with the work. One Kuppan brought bamboos from the bamboo yard and set the Mosque on fire.

Then the Police came and fired. Two persons fell and I ran away.

Cross-examined.—I heard four shots fired by the Police. That was about 2 p. m. I had a crowbar and was helping to break the Mosque until the Police fired. I saw 3rd and 4th prisoners waving their hands. I did not hear what words they were saying. I did not notice how they were dressed. 3rd and 4th prisoners did not enter the arrack shop. They were some 20 yards from the shop. I did not see any swords or guns distributed. There were clubs there. I did not see them served out. Several other persons were helping to serve out the pickaxes. There were about 160 pickaxes, &c. not more. I did not drink any toddy. I acted under the orders of the big men. They were there and I was obliged to obey them. I did not see any Police about till the shots were fired. It was between $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 and 1 that the destruction of the Mosque commenced.

There was a large crowd at the Mosque. I remember the names of three. Some people had swords. I cannot say who they were.

I and my father have always been schoolmasters. I was formerly a Policeman and I was dismissed because I could not go to the Nilgiris. I have not been an Emigrant Agent. I once kept an hotel at Erode. The meeting at 2nd prisoner's house was going on when I left it. Ariputra Achari was at the meeting. He lives in Sivapet.

By the Court.—I saw 2nd prisoner on the roof of Gopal Chetti's house. I did not see him at Sivapet that day.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

10—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

13th Witness,—Goundaypan—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a bricklayer and I live at Métu Teravu. I remember the day before the riots, Tuesday. I went along the lane to Subbaraya Mudaliyar's house. I was going to Kichipoliam to get money due to me; I saw a bricklayer called Kuppan. I went with him into Subbaraya Mudali's house. Sundram Chetti, the Overseer, and Jemba Achari were there.

13th Witness,
Goundaypan.

I knew these persons before. They are 1st, 3rd and 14th prisoners. 4th prisoner is the Doctor, 7th prisoner is the Oveeseer. I mean 7th prisoner was the man present at the meeting. At the meeting it was said that the next day the Mosque was to be destroyed, that there would be a riot in Salem, and that I, being a bricklayer, would be useful for breaking the Mosque. 2nd prisoner told me this. This was about 7-30 p. m. I was told to go to Shivapet the next morning. I went to 14th prisoner's shop. I saw 5 or 6 pots of toddy. There were about 200 people. There were Woddors, Tamilians, Jedars and Patnuls. They were all drinking. They took pick-axes and mammoties and destroyed the mosque. I saw 3rd and 4th prisoners and the Munsif of Shivapet and Mottai Paradesi's sons. The persons I mean are 5th, 8th and 9th prisoners.

Cross-examined.—I had a crowbar and assisted in demolishing the Mosque. I drank some toddy. It was about 12 or 1 that we began to destroy the Mosque. This was about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour after I got there. Bands were going there. I saw a man named Sundram there whom I knew. I did not recognize any others than those I have mentioned. Besides Sundram, there were Kuppen and others of my caste whom I did not identify. Kuppen was one of the men who set fire to the Mosque. There were some 4,000 persons there. I have known the 8th and 9th prisoners as Mottai Paradesi's sons a long time. I do not know their names. I have never spoken to them. I have known them by sight a long time. I have heard that they live at Gogai. They were standing at the lamp-post. I do not know anything about Mottai Paradesi's family. 8th and 9th prisoners were speaking to 3rd and 4th prisoners.

It was arranged that when the drum sounded and the white flag was shown, we should begin the work. 14th prisoner told us this. It was 4th prisoner who waved the flag. I am certain it was he. He waved it with his hand. I had already been told that 4th prisoner was going to wave a flag. I was near the Mosque when the flag was waved. I was behind the Mosque. The lamp-post was a few yards from where I was. All the people in the crowd were armed with swords, guns, pick-axes, &c. I did not notice clubs.

At the meeting in 2nd prisoner's house, a lamp was burning inside the house. I was standing on the pial outside. I only recognized the five persons I have named. They were on the pial. There were many persons inside and outside. I had not heard of the plan to destroy the Mosque until I went to 2nd prisoner's house. I did not go to any other meeting. I was at Salem market on the morning of Wednesday. I saw 5th prisoner near the Mosque. He was in the crowd. He was with the other five I mentioned.

By the Court.—I saw some fighting in the lane near the market on Wednesday morning. I did not see any of the prisoners there. The name of 14th prisoner is Shanmuga Achari.

Re-examined.—About 1,000 of mob were engaged in breaking the Mosque and were armed with iron implements. I did not see whether the rest of the mob were armed with clubs.

By the Court.—I was convicted and sentenced to three months for breaking a cask of arrack. This was five, six or eight years ago.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

10—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

14th Witness—Periathambi—on oath deposes.—I am a cook by profession to European Gentlemen. I am out of employ. I live at Mulluvadi. I was in my village on the day before the Mosque was destroyed. About 8 A. M. Abbu Naiken, Latchma Naiken, Sundram Chetti, Subraya Mudaliyar and others came to my village. They sent for our headman Narainan. They told him that people of the 18 castes were going to collect next day to destroy the Mosque and that he should send persons. He said that all the people in his village were servants in Gentlemen's families and were engaged during the day. The next day, a silk weaver came and called us. I went and some of our people went too. I do not know their names. I saw the Mosque being destroyed. They were breaking the roof. I saw Manicka Mudali and Gopalasami, the Shivapet Munsif. They are 4th and 5th prisoners. 4th prisoner was waving a white cloth. 5th prisoner was standing quiet.

14th Witness
Periathambi.

Cross-examined.—4th prisoner was near a potter's house. There were pots of toddy at the potter's kiln. I do not know where the toddy shop is. There were some 50 pots of toddy.

4th prisoner was waving the flag about half an hour. I did not speak to him. I cannot remember any one in the crowd except 4th and 5th prisoners. I resigned my employment in December and set up as a vegetable merchant.

I was convicted of theft and sentenced to three months' imprisonment but the conviction was quashed on appeal. Manickam, 4th prisoner, gave evidence in the case against me. I was not in jail for stealing Mr. Norfor's gram. That was another man.

Narainan was called out into the public road. He is at home now. When the persons came to our village, this was the first I heard of the Mosque being destroyed. I was not surprised at the news. I only went as a spectator. The Collector and Superintendent of Police came. The Police fired and I came away. There were 4,000 or 5,000 people there. I did not tell any one about it. I first told what I knew to the Chittur Police Inspector a month ago.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

10—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

15th Witness—Syed Sarumiah—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a grain and sugar merchant and I live in Shivapet close to the Mosque. My house is there and my shop is in the Bazaar street. I was in a School near my house on the day of the riot. I saw a great crowd there about 1 P. M. They came from the Potter's street. I knew some of the men. I identified Sundram Chetti, Overseer Venkatachalam, Manicka Mudali and Gopalasami Mudali, the Shivapet Village Munsif. They came in front of the crowd. The crowd was behind. The crowd asked that some reward should be given to them. Sundram Chetti ordered them to plunder the shop near. It belonged to Abdal Kadir alias Syed Miah. The mob plundered it. Gopalasami Mudali signed to the people to come on quick and to rush to the Musjid. Overseer Venkatachalam called to a man who was near him and told him to set fire to a thatched house belonging to Moidin Sahib. As soon as I heard this, I went through Sheik Emam Saib's house to my upstairs. From there I saw Cumarasami get on the platform of the Musjid and clap his hands. He came from the direction of the river. A crowd followed him (*witness here identifies 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th prisoners as the persons he mentioned*). Cumarasami is a clerk in the Collector's Office. I knew him before. Manicka Mudali had a white cloth in his hand and was waving it. I knew him as he is my neighbour. I knew Sundram Chetti. His place of business is opposite my shop in the Bazaar. I knew the Overseer before. He constantly passes my house. I knew the Village Munsif of Shivapet before.

15th Witness
Syed Sarumiah.

Cross-examined.—I have carried on the business of a merchant 10 or 15 years. I pay Municipal tax of Rupees 25 and 12 Rupees. I have paid it for 7 or 8 years. Before that I was in my

elder brother's shop. I did not attend the Town Hall meeting on the Saturday. I did not know of any such meeting nor of any one who went to it. I am one of the leading Mahomedans of Shivapet. I remember a meeting at the office of the Municipality after the first riots. I do not remember how many days after. I attended that meeting. There were 20, 30 or 40 Mahomedans. Of these 10 or 15 were from Shivapet, my elder brother, Syed Peer Saib, Sheik Imam Saib, Hussein Sheriff, Dalal Hassan Saib and four or five others whose names I do not remember. That was the only meeting I attended. I heard of no other public or private meeting. I heard of no Hindu meeting. At the Municipal meeting, a compromise was proposed between the Hindus and Mahomedans. At the time of the first riots, I was in my shop. I do not know how it began. At the time of the first riots, my shop was plundered in the evening. That was the day after the riots. Some property was taken. The money was taken. The sugar bags were opened. I lost about 1,000 rupees. Some articles worth 800 rupees were also stolen. I escaped by climbing up the roof of a neighbour's shop. The mob plundered the shop the next morning. Moidin Saib's shop and Kadirani Saib's shop were plundered that night. The mob looked for me that night. I did not identify any one in that mob. I did not complain to the Police. I sent a list of stolen property to the Police Superintendent by registered post. That list is signed by my elder brother. My brother did not lay any complaint.

I have not carried on business at the shop since that time, The things are left as they were. I locked up the shop the next day. The mob and the leaders came down Appa Chetti street and turned into Potter's street. They did not pass close to me. I know where Manicka Mudali's house is in Kandakar street. From the upstairs, I saw Manicka Mudali near the lamp. He first came down Potter's street, I did not see him in his own street. The crowd consisted of more than 400 or 500 persons. I did not hide myself before I ran upstairs. I was in the lane. There were other Mahomedans there. We could not be seen. There was a tatty in front of the school door. We did not speak to the mob. 1st, 3rd, 4th prisoners were not in disguise. They were not dressed as they are now. They were dressed in ordinary Hindu dress : a waist cloth and upper cloth. I did not see 8th prisoner crossing the river. I saw him getting up on the platform. I saw 3rd and 4th prisoners and 1st prisoner at the lamp-post. That is behind the Mosque. 8th prisoner was not standing there. My elder brother was a party to the Mosque suit. Shaik Emam is my brother-in-law. Syed Abdal Kadar is not related to me; nor Abdul Rahiman. Syed Hussein married my elder brother's daughter. Gusumeah Saib is related to me. My elder brother married his sister. I know Esoph Khan who was transported for life. He lived in Shivapet. He is not related to me. I saw the arrack shop from my upstairs. It can be seen from the lamp-post. There were Police at the Mosque on the day of the riot. I saw them about 12 noon. They were near the arrack shop. I do not remember seeing any European Inspector. I do not know the names of any of the Police. The Tahsildar questioned me four or five days after the riot. I then told him what I had seen. I saw the Magistrate and four or five other Europeans near the Mosque. I did not give any information to them after the riots. I told Mr. Stevenson after I had told the Tahsildar. I spoke to him at Mr. Fisher's Bungalow. I went to Mr. Stevenson as the Tahsildar told me. This was 5 or 6 days after the riot. I did not join other Mahomedans in making a complaint to the Village Munsiff five days after the riot.

Re-examined.—I do not know who were the witnesses in the Mosque suit.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

11—10—1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

16th Witness—*Sheik Imam*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a thread merchant. I carry on business in my house in Shivapet which is close to the Mosque. I remember the day of the riot. I was near the School. I saw Sundram Chetti, Vencatachala Mudali, Manicka Mudali, the Shivapet village munsif, the Salem village munsif, the sub-overseer. They came in front followed by 200 or 250 persons. They came down Kandakar street. The street where Manicka Mudali's house is is Chinna Elutkar street. It leads to Kandakar street. Potter's street is at the side. The crowd were armed. They had pick-axes, crowbars, muskets, &c. Sundram Chetti asked Vencatachala Mudaliyar what reward the people were to have for their trouble. Vencatachalum said that they might have the five shops to the west of the Mosque. I was about 4 yards from the school and they were about 6 yards. The mob plundered the shops, there were four shops to the north of the Mosque. They too were plundered. The shop at the corner was set on fire, after that some rushed to the Mosque and began to demolish it. I was standing first at the school and afterwards in a road behind the shops which were destroyed, i. e., behind the bamboo yard. From there I saw the Mosque attacked. The pandal in front of the Mosque was pulled down. Some timber was thrown on and fire was set.

I saw Cumarasawmi Iyer and Gurunada Iyer. The latter clapped his hands on the platform in front of the Mosque. He mounted the platform from the south side.

(Witness identifies 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 prisoners).

Cross-examined.—8th and 9th prisoners are brothers. 8th prisoner is Cumarasawmi. He mounted the platform. His brother mounted first. Both clapped their hands. A few persons were on the platform before 9th prisoner clapped his hands. Then the crowd rushed on. 8th prisoner came from the west from behind the Mosque. He came and stood with the headmen near the lamp-post.

9th prisoner came across the bridge with the Gagai people. I did not see any crowd come from Appu Chetti street. Four or five roads join. I cannot say which way all the persons came. Arms were being carried behind the crowd. The crowd came armed. I saw some persons carrying away property whilst others threw the property in the fire. Jewels were carried away. I saw boxes carried away. Was standing by the side of Sarumiah Saib when I heard the orders given to loot the shops. He is my brother-in-law. Our houses adjoin. There is no ill-feeling between me and any of the prisoners. I did not offer myself as surety for any one after the first riots. I pay a Municipal house-tax of 12 annas. Chinnathumbi Achari lives behind my house. Arunachallam Achari lives to the north of the School. I made a complaint to 5th prisoner four or five days after the riot. That was about my son-in-law's shop in Shivapet bazaar which had been looted that day. He took down my statement. I don't remember if I signed it. I and my son-in-law Kadir Saib went. No one else. Other Mohamedan shop-keepers also complained. Mohamed Kasim I remember. Mohamed Kasim's shop is seven or 8 doors from Sarumiah's shop. I have known 7th prisoner a long time. I have seen him riding morning and evening. It was about 1 or 1-30, P. M. when I saw these persons.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

11—10—82.

H. WIGRAM.

17th Witness—*Hussen Sahib*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a grain merchant. My shop is in the bazaar. My house is in Kannar street close to the Mosque. I was in my house in the morning of the day of the riots. About 10 A. M., I was near the school. I stayed there from 10 to 12-30 P. M. The crowd came from the potter's street. I recognized Sundram Chetti, Manicka Mudaliyar, Vencatachala Mudaliyar, Gopalasawmi Mudaliyar, Rungasawmi Chettiyar, the Salem Munsif (witness identifies 1, 3, 4, 5, 6). I saw the 8th and 9th prisoners on the platform of the

17th Witness
Hussen Sahib

Mosque. They came from Gogai. 14th prisoner was coming in and out of his toddy shop. There were crowds of people there with arms in their hands. They destroyed the Mosque.

Cross-examined.—I am married to Sadu Miah Saib's elder brother's daughter. I was with Sadu Miah Saib when the shops were looted. Sheik Imam was in front of his house. I was in the school when Sundram Chetti gave the order to loot. I, Sadu Miah, Seyd Hassan, and some other Mahomedans were there. We were talking together from 10 till 12-30.

There is a cattle stall in front of Sadu Miah's house. I went and stood in front of that stall. I was hiding when the mob came: we were outside at first when the shops were looted and set on fire. We ran away. When the order was given, we were outside. From the cattle stall, I could see 14th prisoner's shop. After giving his orders, Sundram Chetti went and stood at the west of the Mosque. When the mob began to demolish the Mosque and the gentlemen came, I did not see Sundaram Chetti. I saw him twice. I saw Venkatachalum and Manickam each twice, I saw Rangasawmi also twice. It was a little time after the order was given to loot the shops, that they began to destroy the Mosque.

When the gentlemen came, I went and stood by. I said "Is there no one to take notice of our houses being looted and our Mosque destroyed." I did not say I had seen any of the persons I have named leading the mob. I did not complain to the Village Munsif (5th prisoner) four days after the riot. The school is north-west of the Mosque.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

11-10-82,

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

18th Witness
Marudā
Achāri.

18th Witness—*Marudā Achāri*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a blacksmith. At the time of the riots, I was living in Salem. I saw the Mosque destroyed. I saw Vencatachalla Pillai, the Overseer and the Native Doctor Manickam Pillai, also Gurunada Aiyer and Cumarasmi Aiyer.

The two first came from the lane leading by the bamboo yard from the direction of Venkatachalam's house. A crowd came with them. The crowd asked for a reward for destroying the Mosque. Vencatachalam said they might plunder the Mahomedan shops. Two or three shops were plundered. Cumarsami and Gurunadan were on the road leading from Gogai when I saw them. They had a crowd behind them. (*Witness identifies 3rd, 4th, 8th and 9th prisoners.*) 14th prisoner is called Shanmugam Achari. He was in the toddy and arrack shop. He was distributing toddy to the mob. I saw the Mosque destroyed. When the shops were looted, 4th prisoner waved a cloth. Then they began to destroy the Mosque. I was on the pial of Shanmugam Achari's shop when the Police fired. I saw a child killed and thrown into the Mosque fire. Krishna Chetti was standing on the Mosque platform calling for timber. Eswara Chetti was running and picked up the child. Kishna Chetti took up the child and threw it into the Mosque fire. It was a Mahomedan child about 7 or 8 years old, a boy. The child was picked up half way between the Mosque and the bamboo yard.

Cross-examined.—I was on the pial of the arrack shop when I saw this. There was a very large crowd there. The whole of the square round the Mosque was crowded. There were a few persons on the platform. I saw some Police at the time of the riot. There were some behind and some in front of the Mosque. I did not see any Police near the arrack shop. I saw the gentlemen riding. I told the Collector about the murder of the child first. That was about 23 days ago. The Chittore Inspector told me to go to the Collector. I first told him,

I knew another Marudachari. He is my enemy. I work for 3rd prisoner. He is not my enemy. My house was not searched for tools three years ago. There was no complaint against me about the loss of tools. Some Acharis were convicted. They are not my relations. I was a witness for one of those persons. He was acquitted. The convicted

Acharis belonged to Sivapett. Nallappa Achari is my servant. He was not with me at the riots. I told him about the child the day after the riots. I saw him on the morning of the day of the riots. I went to Sivapett to get my servants for work. I did not know of the riots being planned.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

11-10-1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

19th Witness—Nallappa Achari—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a servant of Marudachari, 18th witness. I was living in Sivapett at the time of the riots. I now live in Salem. I was at the Mosque when it was destroyed. I saw Sundra Chetti, the native doctor, Vencatachalla Mudaliyar, Shanmuga Achari, sub-Overseer Muthusawmi Pillai. I saw a crowd coming from the direction of the Overseer's house. The crowd did not come through Kandakar street but through a street called potter's street at the side. The first three came by potter's street. Muthuswami Pillai came with Shanmuga Achari. They came by Kandakar street. I saw Shanmuga Achari, after the shops were looted. I did not see him before. I saw a Mohamedan child. It came running by the side of the Mosque between the Mosque and the timber yard. Esvara Chetti caught it up. Papiiah Chetti came behind. Krishna Chetti was on the platform throwing timber on the fire. Krishna Chetti took the child and threw it into the fire.

Cross-examined.—I first told this to the Inspector a month ago. He took me at once to the Collector and I made a statement. I told my master and several of the village people. I was the first to tell the Collector. I told my master the morning after the riot. He said he had seen the same thing.

My master came to my house on the day of the riots. Hearing a noise we went. My master went first. I was not on the pial of the arrack shop. I was between the Mosque and the bamboo shop.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

11-10-1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

20th Witness—Rasa Gounden—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a cultivator and live at Komarasawmipet. I was at the Mosque when it was destroyed. Our village Munsif sent me and nine others. We went unarmed. Arms were served to us from Shanmuga Achari's shop—pickaxes, mamaties, &c. 14th prisoner is Shanmuga Achari. After we were armed, we were told to begin work at the sound of a drum. I saw Manickam Mudali, the doctor. He waved a cloth. I saw Overseer Vencatachala Mudaliyar. I saw Gurunadha Iyen and Viziaragavachari, Vakil. He was leading 50 men. The big men were near the lamp-post. Gurunadha Iyen was also there. Witness identifies 3rd, 4th and 9th prisoners.

Cross-examined.—A Brahmin boy took me to the Chittore Police Inspector five or six days after the riot. I was examined by the Magistrate. I intended to tell the Magistrate that it was 7 or 8 days after the riot that I told the Police Inspector. My Munsif's name is Yerrappa Gounden. There is no enmity between us. He gave me the order to go.

I can name all those who were ordered to go from my Village. I knew 3rd and 4th prisoners before the riots. Also 9th prisoner. I have seen him going in his bandy to the Jail. I have been once in jail. Twelve years ago I was convicted of stealing cattle and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 50 lashes.

Read over to witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

11-10-82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

APPENDIX.

1st Witness,
Syed Abdul
Kader, alias
Syed Mia.

21st Witness—*Syed Abdul Kadir alias Syed Mia—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—*

I am a petty Shop-keeper. My shop is on the west of the Mosque. I was there on the day of the riot. The Shop was open. I saw the crowd collecting. They came from the west through Appu Chetti street. I saw Sundram Chetti, Vencatachala Mudaliyar, Manicka Mudaliyar, Gopalasami Mudaliyar. There were 500 people. These persons came and stood in front of the shop. Sundram Chetti told Vencatachala Mudaliyar that the crowd wanted some reward for their trouble. The latter said, "I have given these shops as a reward". My shop was looted. Altogether four shops were looted. I knew all the persons I have named (witness identifies 1, 3, 4, 5). The 6th prisoner is the Salem Village Munsif. I saw him with the others. 8th and 9th prisoners came from Gogai. 14th prisoner is Shanmuga Achari. He keeps an arrack shop. He was serving out tools to the mob. I was beaten and went away as the mob was attacking the Mosque. I went and stood by a wall to the north. There were several houses on the north side burnt. There is a large upstairs house belonging to Syed Peer Saib, opposite the arrack shop. I stood by his compound wall. I did not see him.

Cross-examined.—Syed Peer Saib is the elder brother of Saramiah Saib. I looked through a hole in the wall. The front door of the arrack shop was shut. Arms were brought from the back and distributed to the crowd. I also saw 8th and 9th prisoners leading a crowd of 1,000 people from Gogai. They were in the platform in front of the Mosque. I could see the crowd coming from Gogai. I saw them clapping their hands in the platform. This was an hour or less after I was beaten. I knew Mottai Pardesi, the father of 8th and 9th prisoners. He held no mortgage on my property. They have no claim against me. I heard the noise of firing. I did not see the Police fire. I saw 4th prisoner waving a handkerchief. I saw this through a hole in the wall. He was in the crowd. He was standing behind the Mosque on high ground. I saw the Overseer behind the Mosque through the hole in the wall. I did not see Sundram Chetti except near my shop. I saw 5th prisoner first near the shop. Afterwards behind the Mosque. I did not see any pots of toddy. I did not make any complaint to 5th prisoner. I do not know of any complaints made by Mahommedans. He came with an armed mob. I knew him well as the Village Munsif. He came in front of the mob. I was in my shop. They halted in front of my shop. I did not see if he was armed. I think that 4th prisoner had a small stick in his hand and that the others had nothing. I made a complaint five or six days after the riot. A Police constable came and took our complaints. His name was Abdul Rahiman. I gave a list of property lost to the Tahsildar Kadir Bacha Saib.

By the Court.—I did not tell the Police Constable and the Tahsildar the names of the persons I had seen but it was not taken down in writing. My complaint was about my loss. I first told Mr. Stevenson the names I have mentioned.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

11—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

22nd Witness
Abdul Bahi-
man.

22nd Witness—*Abdul Rahiman—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a petty shop-keeper. My shop is to the west of the Mosque. I was there at the destruction of the Mosque. Sundram Chetti, Vencatachalam Mudaliyar, Manicka Mudaliyar, Gopalasami Mudaliyar, the Salem Village Munsif, and the Vakil Subrayn Mudali were there. They came with 500 armed men through the Potter's street past Vencatachala Mudali's shop. These persons stood between my shop and Abdul Kader's. Sundram proposed to Vencatachalam that some reward must be given to the mob. Two shops on the west side and some two or three shops on the north side were looted. The shops in the north side were set on fire. Cumarasami and Guranaden led a number of people from Gogai. They are 8th and 9th prisoners. The 8th prisoner got on the platform and clapped his hand. The 9th prisoner I saw in the mob. I know the arrack shop. Some of the mob were supplied with pick-axes, mammuties, &c. from it. After my shop was looted, I came to Peer Saib's house. That was afterwards set on fire after the attack on the Mosque.

Cross-examined.—Manickam waved a white handkerchief. I heard him cry out "make haste". The noise was on the top of the Mosque. There was no great crowd where he was. All the headmen were there. A Police Constable took me to the Magistrate a month or a month and a half ago. That was 10 or 15 days after the riot. On the day of the riot, I spoke to the Police Superintendent and Mr. Mullaly. I told them the names of all the "big men". The leaders of the mob were not armed. I had seen 5th prisoner, the Sivapet Munsif, before and after the riots. I was keeping my shop open. The mob came of a sudden. I ran away immediately. I did not complain to 5th prisoner. He was one of the leaders of the mob.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

11—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

23rd Witness—Syed Hussain—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a petty shop-keeper. My shop is on the north side of the Mosque. The bamboo-yard is to the east of my shop. My shop is at the corner of the Potter's street. I was in the school opposite my shop when the crowd began to collect. I saw Sundram Chetti, Manicka Mudaliyar, Gopalasami, Vencatachalam Pillai, Rungasami Chetti and Subraya Mudali. I knew them all before. They came from the Potter's street. They halted near Abdul Rahman's (22nd witness) and Syed Miah's (21st witness) shop. The shops were looted. I went and stood by the wall of Bacha Saib's godown. I did not see Kannarai street. I saw a number of persons coming from Gogai. They were under the leadership of Comarasami and Gurusami his elder brother (witness identifies 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9).

23rd witness
Syed Hussain

Cross-examined.—The shops were given as a present to the mob. 4th prisoner waved a handkerchief. 8th prisoner clapped his hands. The gentlemen came and saw. I lost property worth 150 rupees. I did not complain. I have not carried on business since. I have borrowed. I went to Mr. Stevenson's Bungalow and told him two or three days after the riot. I gave the names of the ringleaders. I cannot remember whether it was 4 or 5 or 10 or 15 days after the riot. I know all the prisoners. 9th prisoner is employed in the Jail. 8th prisoner is employed in the Outcherry I think. My shop was shut when the crowd arrived. Sarumiah, Hussien Saib Sheik Emam were with me. Abdul Khader was in his shop.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

11—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

24th Witness—Gudumiah Sahib—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am the owner of the bamboo yard close to the Mosque. The bamboos were taken from my yard to the Mosque. My sheds were set on fire. I was there when the crowd came down Kandakar street. I was standing near my yard. I saw Sundram Chetti, Manicka Mudaliyar, Vencatachala Mudaliyar, the Sivapet Village Munsif, Gopalasami, Gurunada Iyen, Cumarasami, Shanmuga Achari. I saw all these people there. They were not together at first. The first four came and stood near my shop. Manicka Mudaliyar ordered the people to take my bamboos. Cumarasami and Gurundhan came from Gogai. Shanmuga Achari was at his liquor shop.

24th witness
Gudumiah
Sahib.

(Witness identifies 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 14 prisoners).

Cross-examined.—It was as the people were taking the bamboos that 8th and 9th prisoners came from Gogai. I was near my yard when it was set on fire. I went to my brother-in-law Sadumeah Saib's house. I did not go upstairs.

I saw the mob coming from Gogai when I was near my shop. 4th prisoner mounted the Masjid and waved his handkerchief and told the mob to make haste with their work. There was not much noise; when they first came, there were only about 60 people, afterwards there

were from 500 to 600 persons. There may have been 2,000 altogether in the mob. When 4th prisoner waved his handkerchief, there was a rush to the Mosque. Then I ran away. I was not afraid before this.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

11—10—1882.

25th witness
Said Peer Saib.

25th Witness—*Said Peer Saib—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I carry on trade jointly with my younger brother Sarumiah. I am the owner of the large upstairs house near the Mosque. I and my brother both live there. I was there on the day of the riot.

Five or six Mahomedans came to my house that day. Imam Sa, Peer Sa, Gurumiah Sa, Kaderan and others. I had a son. He was in the house downstairs. He was about 16 or 17 years. Since he was 9 years old, he was silly. I was upstairs about 12 noon. A crowd came from Potters' street and a crowd from Gogai. I saw the Mosque set on fire. My house was set on fire by the mob. The mob opened the door of the house, plundered my property and set fire to it. The value of the jewels and money lost was 35,000 rupees. The value of buildings destroyed was 5,000 rupees. The mob came and killed my boy. His head was cut with a sword. I saw wounds all over his neck. His body was taken to the hospital. It was about 3 P. M. when the boy was killed. The front part of the house was first set on fire. I recognized the leaders of the crowd; Sundram Chetti, Manickam Mudaliyar, Vencatachala Mudaliyar and the two Gogai men whose names I do not know, the Sivapet Village Munsif, 5 or 6 Comaties. I saw all these persons on the Masjid, in the road and near the arrack shop.

I was present at the Town Hall meeting on the Saturday before the riots.

Cross-examined.—I saw the persons I have mentioned about 12 noon. At 3. P. M., I saw the 8th prisoner. The others I saw before. I saw 1st prisoner from 12 to 2 before my house was burnt. I saw 3rd prisoner from 12 to 2. I saw 4th prisoner also from 12 to 2. I saw 9th prisoner from 12 to 2. The younger brother (8th prisoner) I saw later. I was down stairs when the riot commenced. I was upstairs when I saw these people. I saw these people when the school and shop were set on fire. Abdul Rahiman and Syed Hussain Saib came to my house, not Abdul Kadir. I have no doubt about these people. I have been examined in two cases before the Magistrate. I did not mention the names of any of the leaders as I was not questioned. I first mentioned to the Tahsildar Kadar Pacha Saib the names of the leaders and the loss of property. I was defendant in the Mosque suit.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

11—10—1882.

(*Re-called*).—Manickam Mudaliyar gave evidence in the Mosque suit. None of the other prisoners.

26th witness
Edward Stevenson.

26th Witness—*Edward Stevenson—on oath, deposes.*—I am Assistant Superintendent of Police at Coimbatore. I was appointed here on special duty and arrived here on the evening of the 18th August. I stayed with the Superintendent of Police. There was at first a general enquiry. I did not take down any statements from the Sivapet Mahomedans. The statements they made were first recorded by the Tahsildar Kadar Pacha Saib.

Cross-examined.—I have not kept a diary since I came here. I have a memo. book for my own information. No other record.

I have not been living at Fisher's Bangalow. I have had interviews with witnesses at Fisher's Bangalow. I sent for some of them to come there. Some of the witnesses sent for were Mr. Foulkes's tenants. Two of these witnesses in this case were examined by me at Mr. Foulkes's Bangalow. They were Kristna Chetti (9th witness) and Rukmani Nayudu (8th witness). No Mahomedan witness was brought there.

The first information brought to me by Kadar Pacha Saib was on 27th September. He had collected information from the Sivapet Mahomedans.

Vardaraja Mudali (the Chittoor Inspector) arrived about the 22nd or 23rd September.

(*Re-examined.*)—My wife and children are living at Fisher's Bangalow with Mr. and Mrs. Foulkes. I took no written statements from Kristna Chetti and Rukmani Nayudu. I only questioned them orally. Kristna Chetti declined to give me any information. He first gave information to the Magistrate.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

11—10—1882.

27th Witness—Kadar Pacha Saib—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am Tahsildar of Trichengode. I am employed here on special duty. I arrived here on 24th August. Immediately after arriving here, I made enquiries among the Sivapet Mahomedans. The names of the ringleaders were mentioned to me.

Sundaram Chetti.

Rungasami Chetti.

Subraya Mudali.

Cumarasami Iyen.

Vencatachala Mudali.

Guranada Iyen.

Manicka Mudali.

Shanmuga Achari.

Gopalasami Mudali.

These were all mentioned as persons who took a leading part in the riot. I was in possession of these names on the 24th or 25th August. The Mahomedans who were examined before Court all came together and gave the information. They came to the Mufti Saib's house where I was staying. I was here as a clerk in the Taluq Cutcherry in 1871. I was not known personally to the Mahomedans of Sivapet. I came here on special duty to enquire into the riots.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

11—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

Re-called.—Again solemnly affirmed, deposes—

I produce the documents marked G. They were in a sealed packet given to me by the Collector. I selected some and had them translated.

Read over to witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

3—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

Witness
as Mylne
Jy.

28th Witness—*Charles Mylne Mullaly—on oath, deposes.*—I am Ag. Head Assistant Collector of Salem. Have been in the District for nearly three years. Was in Salem at the beginning of 1881. A petition presented to the Collector by the Chetties of Shivapett on 9th March 1881 was referred to me for disposal. I examined 1st prisoner (U2) and Syed Pir Sahib (U3) and passed two orders on 13th March 1881 (U4) (U5). In consequence of these orders, no procession took place on 14th, 15th and 16th March. That order was afterwards reviewed by the High Court (U).

I was in Salem in August 1882. I was called in by the Collector about 7th August. I was present at a meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans, at the Town Hall meeting on 12th August. The meeting was convened by the Collector. Vijayaragavachari, Gopalasami Mudaliyar and Sundram Chetti (1st prisoner) were there. Cannot say whether any of the other prisoners were there. Several persons addressed the Collector. Among them Sundaram Chetti spoke. He insisted on his right to have music played before the Mosque and the Mahomedans objected. As we were leaving the Hall, Gopalasami Mudali said that they would try and come to some compromise if ten days were granted.

The Collector left Salem that night and I was left in charge. When I went to office on Tuesday, the 15th August, Kristnasami Iyer the Deputy Collector came to me and asked for leave to go on business to the Shevaroyis to sell some land. I gave him leave. In consequence of what he said, I sent for the Town Sub-Magistrate, Manicka Mudaliyar and Inspector Hayman. We talked about the uneasiness in the Town and then I sent for Mutha Chetti and Govindasami Chetti of Salem and for Vencatasubba Chetti and Devagaram Cippusami Chetti from Shivapett and also for the Cazi and Abib Saheb.

Three Mahomedans came and Mutha Chetti. The Hindu shops were closed and many of them had been closed for some time since the July riots. I said they ought to open the shops and Muthu Chetti said he would get them opened. I went through Salem and Shivapett but the shops were still closed. The Mahomedans said that they would confine themselves to the Mosque of their own quarter in Salem, the Fort and Shivapett and would not go in crowds from one Mosque to another according to custom. The next day was supposed to be the *Khutba*. The next morning I heard that as the new moon was not visible, the *Khutba* would be postponed. I went to Salem to try and get the shops opened. The streets were almost empty and the shops were closed. I saw people beginning to collect in crowds and I sent a telegram to the District Magistrate about 9-0 A. M. from the Taluc Cutcherry.

I then went to the Huzar Cutcherry where the Superintendent of Police was and we sent bodies of constables to different parts of the Town. Hearing that there was a riot in Salem Market, I went there. In the Bazaar street, I saw half and quarter bricks strewn about. In the Market, there was a large crowd armed with stick and swords. There were only a few swords. The Superintendent of Police was with me. We had about 10 Constables. The crowd refused to disperse. There was no fighting there. Five persons were arrested and were taken to the Police Station. I came back to the Bazaar Street. Some Constables with Inspector Hayman were posted at the bridge leading from the market to Kichipolliem. There was a large crowd on the Kichipolliem side and the orders of the Police were to prevent their coming into Salem.

In the Bazaar near Veerabadra Koil where four roads join, there was a large crowd. The crowd consisted entirely of Hindus. I was hit once with a brickbat when I tried to arrest some one. The men I tried to arrest were rescued. I told the crowd to disperse. They said they were there for mutual protection against the Mahomedans and could not disperse. I think this was about 11 A. M. Then I heard that there was a riot at Shivapett. I went there with the Superintendent of Police and Inspector Ashton. We were all riding. We went through the fort. There were no crowds there. There was a small crowd in the Shivapett Bazaar Street. I

went round Sivapet and came through Kandakar Street. There was no disturbance at the Mosque. The Police were on duty at the corner of Kandakar street. I returned to the Cutcherry by Kannar street. Then I prepared a telegram to the General commanding at Bangalore, for two companies of troops. I did not send the telegram. This was about 11-30 A. M.

Information was then brought that there was a riot at Salem market. On my way, near the market, I searched the house of a Mahomedan where it was said that arms were stored. I found no arms. When I got near the market, the fields round were a mass of Hindus and they appeared to be attacking the Mahomedan houses in that quarter. We (Police Superintendent and I) managed to drive the mob back a short distance. They said the Mahomedans had arms and were attacking them. I again searched another Mahomedan upstairs house, but found no arms. Near the well at the corner of the field in a lane I saw the corpse of a Mahomedan man. The crowd seemed to avoid the spot. The head was battered in. The brother of the deceased came to me. Another man was pointed out to me lying in the field. He was an elderly Mahomedan man with a beard. He had been severely wounded but was not dead. I tried to get the Hindus to carry him but they would not. I saw no Mahomedans about except the brother of the murdered man. About 2 P. M., information was brought that there was a riot at Shivapett. I went there. I went down Kannar street. There was a dense mass of people on the platform of the Mosque. The square round the Mosque was not so crowded. Fires were lighted at the entrance of the Mosque and the mob were destroying it with picks. The Police were at the corner of a street before you get to the arrack shop. There were about 12 constables under Inspector Johnson. I and Superintendent of Police and Inspector Ashton joined them. I gave orders to the Police to fire after I had given warning. I rode towards the Mosque and said in Tamil.—If you don't go away I will fire.—The Police fired but it took no effect. I told the Constables to give the muskets to Inspectors Ashton and Johnson. They fired several shots. I saw one man on the platform put his hands to his side and stagger. There were some Mahomedans close behind us. One man came with his head bleeding and said his children were being killed. The firing seemed to clear the Mosque platform a little. Some persons retired behind a hedge and threw stones. They only became more excited. I remained near the Mosque till 5 P. M. The crowd had not dispersed. The Mosque was being demolished all the time. Before I left, the roof had fallen in. I saw the large upstairs house in flames. Several houses there were burnt. I did not hear about the idiot boy being killed at that time. From Shivapett I went to Métu Teruvu to see the corpse of a Hindu who was said to have been shot. That was near the bank of the river. In the evening when I went to Shivapett, I made some arrests in the Bazaar Street. One was arrested with a knife in his hand. At the Mosquesquare, every thing was quiet. This was about 7 P. M. The next day the corpse of the boy was brought out near the Mosque for me to see. The corpse was fearfully hacked and mutilated. There was a rumour next day that Overseer Vencatachalam and Manickum Mudaliyar were concerned in the riot; that Vencatachalam had supplied tools, and Manickum had waved a flag and given liquor. I searched Vencatachalam's house and found nothing.

Cross-examined.—I do not remember having seen any one of the prisoners on the day of the riot. None of them were named to me on the day of the riot. I knew 4th prisoner's house. I must have passed it the first time I went towards the Mosque. 1st prisoner was named as the instigator of the whole business on the day after the riot by the Mahomedans. I made enquiries for him and was told by some that he was not in Salem, and by others that he was going that night by train. I asked the Superintendent of Police to go himself to the station and arrest him. He asked for a warrant; but I did not feel at liberty to issue one. The District Magistrate returned to Salem on the morning of the 18th August. A list of persons to be sworn in as special constables was given to me by the Sub-Magistrate at 7-30 A. M. I think it was the day

after the riots that I ordered the Sub-Magistrate to include the name of 1st prisoner among the special constables. It was not stated to me by the Sub-Magistrate that 1st prisoner was not in Salem. He said he had forgotten his name when I found fault with him. I did not send for 1st prisoner at the time when I sent for Kazi. I did not send for him because I knew from my Proceedings in March 1881 and subsequent information that he was not amenable to reason. I think I saw him in December 1881 at the time of Mr. Spokes's order. I saw him at the Town Hall meeting on 12th August 1882. He was very obstinate on the subject of his rights as declared by the High Court. I do not know that the Town Hall meeting had any connection with the approaching *Khutba*. The District Magistrate opened the meeting by saying that the former riots had been a disgrace to both parties and that there must not be a repetition. I do not remember his saying that the Mahomedans were to blame. I only knew yesterday from a deposition of Basava Chetti that the Hindus applied for the military to be detained here. The Chetties I sent for were described to me as the leading Chetties of the town. It was not told me that 1st prisoner was not in Salem. I do not remember any proposal on the part of the Mahomedans to adjourn the Town Hall meeting until after the *Khutba*.

I did not send for Gopalasami Mudaliyar the Mittadar, I think because I was told he was away. I had no reason to suppose that he had any particular interest with the Chetties. I do not know if the Chetties I sent for were present at the Town Hall meeting. One application was made to me to allow a private procession after the District Magistrate went. Several had been refused by him and I refused this. I do not know of any public Hindu festival approaching at that time. I do not know of any order of the District Magistrate authorizing Mahomedans to go from Mosque to Mosque between the date of the Town Hall meeting and the riots. If there had been such an order, it must have come to my knowledge. I saw a wounded Hindu man in Kichipolliem that morning who had apparently been shot. That was the first wounded man I saw. The crowd drew my attention to him. This was about 9 A.M. They said they were afraid of the Mahomedans and they pointed to this as an instance. I told them to send him to hospital. I received no further complaint about this matter. I do not remember hearing of any Hindu houses being burnt that night. I went to see a Mahomedan house near Fisher's Bungalow. I thought at the time that it might have been accidental. The first intimation I had of any riot on the 16th was the complaint of a Mahomedan that his house beyond Kichipolliem had been burnt.

Re-examined.—When I say I sent for the leading Chetties, I mean the leading Comaties or shop-keepers.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

12—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

29th Witness
Lewis
McIver.

29th Witness—*Lewis McIver—on oath, deposes.*—I was appointed Special Magistrate to enquire into the Salem riots, and arrived here on 23rd August. The evidence in this case was collected by two distinct agencies. The Hindu evidence was collected partly through Varadarajulu (the Chittore Inspector). He was employed as a detective not in Police clothes. All the persons employed by me to collect evidence were persons from outside. No warrants were issued till the 30th August. Information was in my possession against 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th prisoners on the 24th and 25th August and before 30th August against all the prisoners.

Of the Hindu witnesses examined by this Court, six or eight had given evidence to me on the 24th and 25th August.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

12—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

30th Witness—*Sheik Imam*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am Village Munsif of Kichipolliem and I live in Salem. On the day of the riots, I went to Kichipolliem about 6 A. M. A crowd began to collect at Kichipolliem about 7-30 A. M. The whole population which is almost exclusively Hindu turned out. They came armed to Lubbay street at Salem near the market. A Mahomedan house in Kichipolliem was looted on the day of the riots and was much damaged. The house in Lubbay street is on the Salem side of the bridge. Three carts were burnt. Kichipolliem is composed of small cultivators (Choliars Vadugas), basket-makers, potters, makers of bangle, &c. Some of the crowd were dressed in ordinary fashion. Some had saffron cloths and their cloths tied round their faces.

30th Witness
Sheik Imam

Cross-examined.—I told the crowd to be quiet. The shopkeepers said it was *Khutba* and that is why the shops were shut. They said that they expected the Mahomedans to do them some mischief. The house was looted after 10 A. M. After I left, I went home and went to the Sub-Magistrate, but I did not see him.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

12—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

31st Witness—*Robert Hayman*.—on oath, deposes.—I am Town Inspector of Police since 5th August 1882. I was here on special duty in December 1881. I was at the Mosque at the time of the Hindu processions on five or six days. Mr. Stokes was present and saw the procession pass on the first day. On the second and third days, the procession passed without obstruction. On the third day, the Hindus wanted to take the procession to a small Hindu temple to the east of the Mosque. The way was across a small culvert. 1st prisoner was the leading man in the procession. I refused to allow the procession to go that way. 1st prisoner was troublesome. He said that if he was not allowed to go, he would drop the pyramid (kalasam) of pots. He afterwards went round the usual way. The next day the procession was stopped by orders of the Magistrate; but the day after that it was resumed.

31st Witness
Robert Hayman.

I signed Exhibit R. It is a report on a complaint of the Mahomedans of 1st June 1878.

I am a Roman Catholic. Roman Catholic processions go round Shivapett past the Mosque. I have attended Roman Catholic processions and Hindu processions past the Mosque. After the order of 1874, music was always stopped in passing the Mosque.

I was at the bridge between Salem and Kichipolliem, on the day of the riots. I saw no fighting between the Mahomedans and Hindus. There was a large crowd of Hindus armed with sticks. They were throwing stones and brickbats into the Mahomedan quarters. The Salem crowd were throwing stones. My object was to prevent the junction of the Salem and the Kichipolliem mobs. I saw the corpse of a Mahomedan. He was battered about the head. The corpse was on the pial of a house and the mob had withdrawn. I saw no other wounded Mahomedan. I saw a Hindu boy with a knife-cut on his shoulder. His friends said that a Mahomedan had wounded him.

About 3 P. M., I went with Inspector Lowe to Méta Teruvu. There was a large crowd on the Salem side of the river opposite Méta Teruvu. They were firing guns across the river. I heard six or seven shots. I did not see any guns. I had a force of 12 men and we fired at the crowd and dispersed them. Two Hindus were killed. About half past 6 or 7 P. M., there were large crowds in Shivapett, none in Salem.

Cross-examined.—I arrested 5 persons at Kitchipolliem. There were 7 or 8 wounded people in the crowd. I saw the Hindu with a gunshot wound, that was produced before Mr. Mullaly. The Kichipolliem crowd said that they expected an attack on the part of the Mahomedans. I knew that the *Khuba* was expected to take place on that day. There were about 100 Police Constables in the Town. No extra Police had been called. Precautions had been taken with a view to guard the routes leading to the several Mosques. There are two Mosques in Salem, one in the Fort and one in Shivapett. Precautions were necessary because numbers were likely to go to the different Mosques. I saw 11th prisoner on the day of the riots at the station and swore him in as a special Constable. We had no batons to distribute. There was no distinguishing mark for a special Constable. I saw none of the other prisoners. Mr. Mullaly rode among the crowd. The crowd offered no resistance to the Police unless we attempted to make arrests.

I knew 4th prisoner. He does not take a leading part among the Roman Catholics. The last Roman Catholic procession I remember was 4 or 5 years ago. I was in Tripatore in 1880 and 1881. I think that before I went away, processions among the Roman Catholics had ceased. There was no incendiarism or looting at Kichipolliem until after 10 A. M. when the first arrests were made. I saw a house burning there afterwards. The crowd were noisy and boisterous and hitting their sticks on the ground. Each crowd appeared to have four or five leaders. I cannot say who the leaders were.

Re-examined.—Some extra Police were brought in from Tripatore Division after the riots of 28th July, but were sent back three or four days before 16th August. I sent a note to the Superintendent from the market asking for assistance.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

12—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

2nd Witness
Alfred Lowe.

32nd Witness—Alfred Lowe—on oath, deposes.—I am Inspector of Police in charge of Tripatore. I came in to Salem on 1st August and was detained here for special duty. I had charge of 30 constables collected from different divisions. On the 16th August I had 115 men with me at the Cutcherry compound.

About 11 A. M., I went with 12 constables round the hospital along the bank of the river to the time gun. The Gogai people were firing across the river into the Mahomedan quarter in the Fort. The Gogai people were in a latrine and were firing through the honey combed walls. I sent my constables across the river and they drove them out of the latrine. About 12 noon, I went to Salem and saw a wounded Mahomedan near the market. I escorted the wounded Fakeer to the hospital. I saw another Mahomedan dead. About 3 P. M. I went with Inspector Hayman to Méta Teruvu. There was a large mob there, firing across the river into Méta Teruvu. We fired a volley into the crowd and charged with bayonets and dispersed them. Two Hindus were killed. About 3 P. M., I heard that Shevapat Mosque was being destroyed. Between 4 and 5 P. M. news came that the Mosque was demolished and the crowds then subsided.

Cross-examined.—I saw the smoke of the Fakeer's hut in Gogai. The hut is near a Mahomedan shrine and was in flames. I don't know whether the chucklers' huts in Gogai were burnt. I don't know of any Hindus in Gogai being wounded. A few days after the riot, there was a fire in Gogai. Some houses were burnt there. It was not on the day of the riot. I cannot say that it was on the night before the riot. I was present when some Hindu houses in Gogai were in flames. I did not hear that a child was burnt in one of those houses. I did not make a note of it. The Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police were there. I know nothing of the burning of the Chucklers' huts near the old Police lines. I had a force of 30 constables at first. This was daily increasing as men came from out-stations. I cannot say when the number reached 115.

On 16th August, a detachment of 24 were sent to Salem. Another detachment of 24 were sent to Shevapett in the morning. I took 12 to Gogai. I left 30 men in the Cutcherry compound at 12 noon. The men were sent out by the Superintendent of Police and Mr. Mullaly. They had not been sent out on the previous days. It was expected that the *Khutba* would occur on 16th August. I was told to be in readiness with my men. I heard shots fired from Gogai, but saw no guns.

Re-examined.—There are no Mahomedans living in Gogai to my knowledge.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police was here *before* and *after* the riots. Mr. Stevenson was present at the Gogai fire.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

12—10—1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

33rd Witness—William Ward Johnson—on oath, deposes.—I am Inspector of Police in charge of the Reserve. On 16th August 1882, about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 A. M., I was sent down to the Shevapett Mosque with 24 men and 2 Head constables. 33rd Witness
William Ward
Johnson.

I was also on duty there on 28th, 29th and 30th July with about 20 men. There were riots at the Mosque on 28th July. About 4-30 P. M., there was a Dhoby procession down Potters' street to the river. They were playing music. About 30 Mahomedans came from the Mosque and a riot ensued. A number of persons collected from Gogai. There must have been about 200 Hindus in the Dhoby procession. A crowd of about 1,000 Hindus appeared on the Gogai side of the river, but we kept them back as much as we could. There was fighting between the Hindus and Mahomedans for about 10 minutes. Some persons were wounded, chiefly Hindus. One man was shot. I cannot say by whom. The Police fired four shots into the air by order of the Tahsildar. After 10 minutes' fighting, the Hindus dispersed and the Mahomedans went back to the Mosque. The riots went on again on 29th and 30th. The Hindus turned out in large crowds. The Mahomedans chiefly kept to their houses. Some shops, principally Mahomedan shops in Sevapett Bazaar, were looted. The military arrived on the morning of the 30th August, and after this there was no further row. There was a temporary guard at the bottom of the street where Manicka Mudali's house is near the Mosque. The guard consisted of 2 Head constables and 6 constables. It had been there since December 1881.

When I got there on 16th August, I changed some of the men. I left 14 men and 2 Head constables and I took up my position (16 men and 2 Head constables) close to the Mosque near the tree. Up to 11 A. M., there was no disturbance. The first intimation I had of any disturbance was about 11-30 A. M. There were whistles and calls from the Gogai side which were answered from Manicka Mudali street. I went to Manicka Mudali's house at 12-20 P. M. I looked at my watch before starting. I knew he had been a special Constable before. Small crowd were collecting on the pials of the houses both in Manicka Mudali's street and also in Potter's street. I had no difficulty in passing through the crowds. I found the door of Manicka Mudali's house locked. I called out to him but there was no answer. I remained there about 10 minutes. I went to him to ask him to help in dispersing the crowd. The crowds had swarmed into the roads by the time I returned. They were armed with sticks, and I saw one sword at least. When I got to the Mosque square, I placed the guard across Manicka Mudali's street, facing the crowd. Then I returned to my own guard at the tree. I had been there about 5 minutes when the crowd burst upon the Mosque. First the Gogai crowd came, then the crowds from Manicka Mudali's and Potter's Street.

My party fell back when they threw broken flower pots, lamp shades and brackets from the Mosque. I then took up a post beyond the arrack shop and remained there till 5 P. M. They commenced destroying the Mosque about 1 P. M. and kept on at it till 5 P. M.

I saw crowds coming from the east along the bank of the river. I estimated the number of persons at the Mosque and lining the river on the Gogai side at more than 5,000. There may have been 800 or 900 on the Mosque. I was 27 years in the army. I have seen service in Burmah and in the mutiny. I saw people going round on the south side of the arrack shop and coming out again. They were armed with clubs, swords, &c. I saw two shots fired from the platform of the Mosque towards the Mahomedan houses. That was a few minutes before Mr. Mullaly came.

When Mr. Mullaly came, he ordered us to fire. There were 8 carbines. We fired one volley irregularly. The men fired in the air. Inspector Ashton and I then took the carbines. I fired 13 rounds. I saw about 11 men wounded. I hit one man on the top of the Mosque and another on the pial of the house where the temporary guard was. He was waving his hand. I shot a man who had a gun in his hand coming round the toddy shop. I hit a man with a revolver. During the firing the rioters fell back. The rioters then formed a guard across the street within a few yards of us. They were armed with swords. We then ceased firing. They said "You have no authority here, you can go away." One Kandan took my horse and rode about on it. He was drunk and said "I am Governor, you may go". The crowd was very noisy and many of them were drunk. Information was given to me that a boy had been cut to pieces at the back of Pir Sahib's house on the afternoon of the 16th August. I did not see the body till next day. I saw the Mahomedan houses set on fire. There were some Mahomedans behind our party. I saw 14th prisoner going into his arrack shop with a brass pot about 10 A. M. I did not recognize any of the other prisoners. I know 4th prisoner by sight.

Cross-examined.—The license for the toddy shop has been stopped since 16th August. There had been sales there before this. I know this by the smell. I do not know that the sales were stopped after 28th July. I did not see any pots of toddy in the street. I did not go to the arrack shop that day. I tied up my pony at the toddy shop. I sent two men for food about 9 A. M. The constables were moving about from 9 to 11-30 A. M. Mr. Mullaly, and the Superintendent of Police rode through about 10 A. M. I used to inspect the temporary guard and the Police Hospital three or four times a week and I used to pass the Mosque on each occasion.

On 28th July, the Gogai people and the Shevapett people collected within about an hour. I saw no leaders. There were about 2,000 altogether. We kept guards across all the streets leading to the Mosque and the Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate were moving about in the centre.

On 16th August, Pir Saib complained to me of the murder of his son and of the loss of the property.

Among the guards left at the bottom of Manicka Mudali street, there were 6 Mahomedans and 8 Hindu constables. I found the guard across Manicka Mudali's street when I returned from Manicka Mudali's house just before 1 P. M.

By the Court.—I did not notice any leaders of the crowd. I did not see Manicka Mudali wearing a handkerchief. I should not have recognized him unless he was dressed as I usually see him dressed.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

12-10-82,

(Signed) H. WIGRAM,

34th Witness—*Kristna Doss*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a banker and merchant living in Salem. I pay 25 rupees for license tax and 12 rupees for professional tax. I know 1st prisoner. I went to his house on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th August, at 7 or 7-30 A. M. with Manicka Mudaliar, Angamuthu Mudaliyar and Vancatarama Chettiar. They all belong to Salem. I went to speak to him about the disputes between the Hindus and Mahomedans. I talked to him for 1½ hour. I got back at 9 A. M. I believed him to be Darmakartta of pagodas and an influential man.

He agreed with me that there ought to be a compromise, but said that when he proposed it to the people they were angry. He said he would send for some persons to see us; but a number of persons spoke in harsh terms and I went away. I advised 1st prisoner that the League against the Mahomedans should be broken through, whatever might be afterwards decided.

Cross-examined.—I told an Inspector of Police (the Chittoor Inspector) and Mr. Stevenson three or four days before I made my statement to the Magistrate (7th October 1882). I told the Chittoor Inspector on the same day. I saw the three gentlemen.

(This is admitted to have been on 6th October).

I saw the Chittoor Inspector for the first time on one night and was taken the next morning to the gentlemen.

Two days before I went to 1st prisoner's house, I had heard of the League. I did not go to the Town Hall meeting. I had some business at the Court. I remember the day of the riot. I remember that it was the same day that I went to 1st prisoner's house.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

12—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

35th Witness—*Mariappa Mudali*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am living on my ancestral property. I know Kristna Doss the last witness. I remember the day of the riots. On that day I went with Kristna Doss to Shevapett to Sundrum Chetti's house to try and arrange some compromise between the Hindus and Mahomedans. I started about 7 A. M. and stayed there till 9 A. M. He agreed to what was proposed. I and other Hindus proposed that shops should be built near the Mosque so that Hindu processions might pass. There were 30 or 40 people at his house. The majority did not agree.

Cross-examined.—Two or three days before the riot, I heard of the League not to sell things to Mahomedans. I had been to Sundrum Chetti's house 7 or 8 days before. This too was about arranging a compromise. On both occasions, he agreed. I went as a mediator. I knew Kartan Saib. He is a friend of mine. I am not in his service. I have been a friend of his from 7, 8 or 10 years.

Some constable came and called me to give this information some 7 or 8 days ago, last Friday. He took me to the Chittoor Inspector. I live about two furlongs from where he is living. I do not know why he sent for me.

Re-examined.—I told Kartan Saib of my visit to Sundrum Chetti.

I have not been convicted of any offence.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

12—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

36th Witness
Henry James
Hazlitt,

36th Witness—*Henry James Hazlitt—on oath, deposes.*—I am Civil Surgeon of Salem. I have been here all this year. I was here on 28th July.

There were a large number of wounded persons admitted into Hospital on the 28th and following days. There were about an equal number of Hindus and Mahomedans. The list (C) is a true extract of the persons admitted from the 16th August to 12th September. On 18th August, a boy said to be an idiot boy was admitted: he was shockingly mutilated. He died on 22nd August.

4th Prisoner was the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Civil dispensary. He was bound to be there in the morning from 7 to 10 A. M. and again in the afternoon. He applied to me on the 14th August, I believe, for leave to go to Madras for three or four days for his niece's wedding. He wanted to leave on Saturday. I left it an open question as he had already had a great deal of leave.

On Wednesday, the 16th August, 4th prisoner was not at the dispensary. I was there from

9. to 11. A. M.

3. to 4-15. P. M.

5-15. to 5-45. P. M.

I did not see him there and I was told he had not come. I received the letter (D) on the 17th August. I replied by the letter of which Exhibit E is a copy. 4th prisoner came on 18th August. He did not appear to have anything the matter with him. He attended to his work on 18th and 19th August and also on 21st August. On Tuesday, the 22nd, he was not at the dispensary. He left without leave. I saw him again on 30th August. I then told him that he had been suspended by the President of the Municipality. He asked for leave on 18th, 19th and 21st, but I refused to give it.

Cross-examined.—I think he first asked for leave on 14th August. He first said his niece was going to be married, then his daughter. He said that the wedding was to take place in Madras on the 22nd August.

He talked about six months ago of taking a small pension, but had lately given up the idea. He had been attending to his duties during the last six months with a few exceptions. I have known him nearly two years. He did his work pretty well. I saw him at the dispensary on the 30th about 9 A. M. and told him he was suspended.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

12—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

13th October 1882.

At the commencement of the day, Mr. Shephard produced a petition addressed by Muthialu Chetti and Sundram Chetti as trustees of the Mariamman Covil to the District Magistrate on 4th August 1882 stating that processions would occur from 5th to 20th August, and praying for orders to be allowed to pass the Mosque with music, with the order thereon.

This is filed at the request of Mr. Grant as Exhibit II.

37th Witness—*William Wynne Goodrich—on oath deposes.*—I am Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem. I came here about the middle of January in this year. 9th prisoner is the second clerk in the jail, on a salary of 45 rupees a-month. I remember the 16th August when I went to office about 11 A. M. on that day. 9th prisoner asked for leave. He said that some of his relations had arrived unexpectedly to perform a ceremony. I gave him leave. I remained in office from 11 to 1 P. M. and then went home. I was in the jail for the most part of the afternoon, but did not see him again that day. He came again next day. Ponnusawmi Pillai is a Clerk in my office on 35 rupees a-month.

37th Witness:
William
Wynne Good-
rich.

Cross-examined.—The office hours are from 11 A. M. to 4 or 5 P. M. He may have taken my signature to some book for money before he went. The books would show whether I did any business with him. 9th prisoner sometime arrives in the morning at 9 A. M. The jailer keeps a journal of persons admitted into the jail every morning.

The prisoner spoke to me about having to give a name to one of his children that morning. That was the ceremony he alluded to.

9th prisoner attended to his duties until 1st September. Then I suspended him and told him to await orders at his house. He was arrested some days after.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

P. S.—It appears from the jailer's book that 9th prisoner was at the jail at 9 A. M.

38th Witness—*Rama Rao—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am Manager of the Municipal Office at Salem. I have been so employed from July 1881. I received three sealed dufters from the Town Sub-Magistrate to take to the District Magistrate in the early part of September. I took them. They were opened in the presence of the District Magistrate and the Tahsildar, Kader Pasha. They were Sundram Chetti's papers.

38th Witness:
Rama Rao.

I remember the Municipal election in February last. There are 8 non-official Commissioners.

1. Vija Raghavachari, District Court Pleader.
2. P. Sitharamiah, Translator, District Court.
3. Pennada Vencataramana Chetti, silk weaver (13th prisoner).
4. V. Kusturi Chettiar, cloth merchant of Salem.
5. T. Sundram Chettiar do. do.
6. Ponnusawmi Chettiar, merchant of Sivapet.
7. T. Cuppuswami Chettiar do. do.
8. Chinna Basuva Chettiar do. do.

Six polling places were appointed in different parts of the town, and voting papers were issued. About 16 persons were nominated and their names printed. Each voter had to strike out the names of those he did not vote for. The Secretary of the Hindu Sabha is Ponnusami Pillai, the jail writer. He took a prominent part in the elections.

I was present at the Municipal meeting of the 4th and 5th July. Exhibit L is a true copy of the proceedings of that date. I see Resolution 7. Vijiaraghavachari spoke strongly in favor of the Resolution.

Mr. Small said that Mr. Stokes had ordered the removal of the stones placed there. Manickum Mudali, one of the official Commissioners, said that the Commission was not bound by Mr. Stokes's order. There were a number of Hindus and Mahomedans outside who took an interest in the matter. One was called in and he said that by widening the culvert, offence would be given

to the Mahomedans and it would be an occasion for rioting. The Collector expressed his opinion that matters should be left as they were. Vijiaragavachari said that yielding to the Mahomedans in this matter showed a want of courage. When the proposition was put to the meeting, all but the Collector, Mr. Small and Mr. Boalth voted in favor of it. Exhibit M contains the remarks of the Collector on Resolution 7. It is dated 8th July 1882. I produce Exhibit I which contains a Resolution passed by the Municipal Commissioners on 13th October 1870 appointing a sub-committee to dispose of business in future, instead of Divisional Commissioners.

I produce Exhibit K which shows that a petition was presented by the Mahomedans on 31st May 1875 for permission to erect the Sivapet Mosque with the order of the President.

(Exhibit N, the counter-petition of the Hindus is admitted. It is dated 9th June 1875.)

Cross-examined.—4th and 13th prisoners are Municipal Commissioners. I was at the Town Hall meeting on 12th August. My office is just outside the Hall. 1st and 2nd prisoners attended the meeting. I cannot say if any of the other prisoners were there. I live at Salem. I did not hear of any public or private meetings, Hindu or Mahomedan subsequently. I heard of a Hindu league against the Mahomedans to cut off their supplies from my Mahomedan subordinates. I heard of this before the Town Hall meeting.

By the Court.—There was not much excitement at the Town Hall meeting. The Collector asked the Hindus and Mahomedans to settle their differences once for all instead of fighting in the streets. 1st prisoner spoke on behalf of the Hindus. Then a Mahomedan spoke. Both parties wanted to consult together privately: nothing was settled. The leading Hindus and Mahomedans went together to Sivapet and returned. The Huzar Sheristadar was there when they returned. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Mittadar, Gopalasami Mudaliyar, Mittadar, and Viraraghava the Tahsildar were there. I heard them tell the Sheristadar that some arrangement had been come to and ask him to come and see the place the next morning.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

19th Witness.
Samuel
Cashmere.

39th Witness.—*Samuel Cashmere—on oath deposes.*—I am a Municipal Inspector for the last 8 years. I have been in charge of the Sevapet division for 7 years. Manickum Mudaliyar was Municipal Commissioner of that division since I had charge. In February last, I received orders from him at his house to widen a culvert to the east of the Mosque. The division Maistry was present. Manickum said it was to be widened so that a cart might go. I passed on the orders to the division Maistry. There were only 2 stones at the time. There were five or six more stones afterwards placed there. The work was done by some Wodders. I do not know who paid for it. Manickum Mudaliyar said that the Hindus wanted the ruined temple there to be repaired. I mean the temple with the house in front of it. Afterwards the culvert was reduced to its former state.

Cross-examined.—It was not a usual order for a Divisional Commissioner to give. It was a new work. Manickum said that the Hindus would give the stones. I don't know whether carts used to pass that way in the famine time. I have never seen carts go that way. The waste ground in front of the Mosque is a private piece of ground. No carts came over the culvert with materials for the Mosque. I remember the application of the Mahomedans for the site of the cistern. I remember Mr. Longley, Mr. Small and Manickum Mudali meeting there. I don't know what they spoke together. I have not been ordered to do work at the cost of private individuals. I live in the fort. I do not know of any Hindu meetings being held previous to the riots. I was at the Town Hall meeting on 12th August. There is a place for grinding chunam to the east of the Mosque. I cannot say if it was used when the Mosque was built. I went out

with Inspector Hartnett for ten days, after the riot. I was in search of one Rangan who was wanted. I know 9th prisoner. He lives in a street near the Roman Catholic Church. He used to live at Gogai. About the beginning of this year he came to live in Sivapet. I point out on the map where 1, 3, 4, 6 and 9th prisoners live.

Re-examined.—I remember the Municipal elections. I remember seeing 9th prisoner and Ponusawmi Pillai distributing colored papers like the one shewn to me. Mr. Stokes asked me to read it and I read it.

(The paper is filed as Exhibit W.)

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

Syed Moidin, the Division Maistry, is tendered as a witness. But as Mr. Grant does not wish to examine him, he is not solemnly affirmed.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

40th Witness—*Samuel Boalth*—on oath, deposes.—I am the record-keeper of the Collector's office. I produce Exhibits N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U and V. 40th Witness
Samuel
Boalth.

Cross-examined.—I am an official Municipal Commissioner. I heard of no Hindu meetings public or private before the riot of 16th August.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

41st Witness—*Vencataramier*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I have been Sub-Magistrate of Salem since 23rd August. I was Sub-Magistrate of Vaniembady before. I searched the house of Sundrum Chetti on 2nd September, under the orders of the District Magistrate. I collected the papers and sealed them up. I kept them in my office till 7th September and sent them to the District Magistrate by Rama Rao, the Municipal Manager. I was Acting Tahsildar from 1877 to 1879. I am a native of Salem. I know 2nd prisoner. He is a Pleader of the Munsif's Court and has a leading business. He is one of the principal men among the Sudra community. I know 3rd prisoner. He has been Local Fund Overseer since 1877. He is a man of inferior caste to 2nd prisoner. 41st Witness
Venkatara-
mier.

I know 4th prisoner. I do not know him to be a leading man in the community. I know 5th and 6th prisoners, the Villages Munsifs of Sivapet and Salem.

I know 8th prisoner. I know nothing of his social position. I know 10th and 12th prisoners and 11th prisoner and 13th prisoners. They are leading men among the Putnuls. There are streets called after the names of 10th and 13th prisoners.

During the famine, advances were made to the weavers by Government. I recovered some of the money through the help of the 10th prisoner. He was a cripple then. He afterwards became blind.

Cross-examined.—I produce the papers which I was summoned by 5th prisoner to produce. Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

13-10-82

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

Court Witness—42nd Witness—*Manicka Mudali*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I was Sub-Magistrate of Salem on 16th August. I was at Ponnappet at the extreme east of the town. I had heard that a shed belonging to a Mahomedan had been burnt on the night of the 15th. Mr. Foulkes was there. About 7 a.m., I went to Bazaar street in Salem and tried to get the shopkeepers to open their shops. The town was quite quiet then. I saw Mr. Mullaly and Major Whitlock. The former ordered me to prepare a list of special constables. 42nd Witness
Manicka
Mudali.

Between 8 and 9 A. M., they came to my office in the Taluq Cutcherry. By 11 A. M., I had prepared orders to call out the special constables. They were not issued as Mr. Mullaly did not come to sign them. It was between 9 and 10 A. M. that Mr. Mullaly received information that there was a riot at Kichipolliem and went there. About 11 A. M., I went to the Collector's office and not finding Mr. Mullaly went home. I returned about 12 noon. I found the orders for special constables signed and handed them to the Head Quarter Inspector. I sent for my pony to go to Shivapet. When my pony came, I heard there was a row in Salem. I went there. There was a large crowd near the Virabadra Koil, I stayed there till 4. P. M. The crowd was exclusively Hindu at 4. P. M. I went to Kichipolliem hearing that a tannery was set on fire. There I saw the Deputy Collector, Krishnasami Iyer, the Tahsildar, Messrs Wilkinson, Prichard, &c. That is outside the town. We came back through Kichipolliem. Eversince the riots of 28th July, assaults were being committed by Hindus on Mahomedans and Mahomedans on Hindus. I did not notice anything particular on Monday.

On Tuesday, almost all the grain shops in Salem bazaar were closed. The people I enquired of said that the Mahomedans were preparing to fight and were sending away their wives and children. I did not make enquiry of any Mahomedan. The next day was *Khutba* day and I thought there might be some row or other. So I reported to the Head Assistant Magistrate. I had a conversation with Mr. Mullaly on Thursday, the 17th, about Sundrum Chetti's name being left out of the list of special constables for Sivapet. I had no time to revise the list.

Cross-examined.—I think that I saw first prisoner at my office on 28th July. I have not seen him since to my knowledge. He did not report to me the riots of 16th August. He came to my office to get a license for a procession. He first applied for it on 17th July for 21st July. Afterwards he said he would put in another petition. I at first granted his prayer, and afterwards cancelled it at his request, as the procession was put off. He took the original petition back.

I was at the Town Hall meeting. 1st prisoner was there. The Mittadars Rajarathnum and Gopalasami were there. I do not remember seeing any of the other prisoners there. Some of the Chetties (11 to 13) may have been there.

When the Collector left, some of the Mahomedans and Hindus went together to Sivapet. On their return, they said that a way would be made for the Hindu processions by purchasing a Mahomedan house to the north of the Mosque and that they wanted time to arrange it. They at first said they wanted four days and then they said 7 days when the Sheristadar spoke to them. There was to be another meeting on the following Saturday. The idea was to divert the road and build some Mahomedan houses between the Mosque and the road. I believe that there was a *bonâ fide* intention on both sides to compromise. I saw 6th prisoner about 7 A. M. in the Salem bazaar street. I did not see him again. I do not remember receiving any reports from him on the 16th. I received no report of the burning of any houses at Gogai or Kichipolliem on the night of the 15th August. I did not hear of any private meetings of Hindus previous to the riot.

I did not see 5th prisoner on 16th August. He was suffering from sore eyes. I saw him about a week before. He had a severe attack. I did not give him leave.

Re-examined.—The proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans in the town is about 10 to 1. I believe that the Mahomedans were as much afraid of the Hindus as the Hindus of the Mahomedans.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

The statements of the prisoners before the Magistrate are read in evidence and marked X (1 to 14).

This closes the case for the prosecution.

Counsel for the prisoners state that they intend to call witnesses for the defence.

1st Witness—*Kylasa Gounden*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am Mittadar of ten or fifteen villages. I am known as Pokampolliem Mittadar. I was arrested in connection with the Salem riots and released. My house was searched. I do not know Kartikeswara Pillai, the late Head-quarter Inspector. I did not attend a meeting at his house a week before the riots. I do not know 1st prisoner. 1st Witness
Kylasa
Gounden.

Cross-examined.—I live at Pokkampolliem, thirty miles from Salem. I had a suit in the District Court. A razinamah was put in at the end of August. I came into Salem twice in the month of August. I was staying once at Suramangalam and at the other time at Arunachellum Achari's chatram in Salem.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

2nd Witness—*Ramasami Chetti*.—I am of Chetti caste and live in the Bazaar street in Salem. I know Kartikeswara Pillai. I did not attend a meeting at his house a week before the riots. I was in my house on the day of the riots. I have been confined to my house for three months on account of my mother's illness. 2nd Witness
Ramasami
Chetti.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

3rd Witness—*Devagarem Cuppusawmi Chetti*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a cloth merchant and live at Sivapet. I am a Municipal Commissioner. I was in Salem in August last. I do not know of any meeting at Kartikeswara Pillai's nor at the Komati Mattam. I live in the same street as the Komati Mattam. I never heard of any meeting there. I went to Adiampatty on 16th August and returned on 18th August. That is 10 miles away. I was at the Town Hall meeting on 12th August. 3rd Witness.
Devagarem
Cuppusawmi
Chetti.

Cross-examined.—Vencata Subba Chetti is the head of our caste.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

4th Witness—*Vencatarama Chetti*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a cultivator and live at Sivapet. I know the Komati Mattam. I live immediately opposite to it. I remember the day of the riots. I do not know of any meeting at the Komati Mattam a few days before the riots. 4th Witness.
Venkatarama
Chetti.

Cross-examined.—I was in my house on the day of the riots. I did not go out.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

5th Witness,
Muttialusami
Chetti.

5th Witness—*Muttialusami Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I live in Sivapet and am a gram merchant. I live in the same street as the Comaty Mattam. I was absent in my garden on the day of the Mosque riot. My garden is at Saramungalam. I heard the news in the evening. I do not know of any meeting at the Comaty Mattam before the riots.

Cross-examined.—I did not hear of any Hindu League against the Mahomedans; for the last three months. I have been going to my garden daily and coming back at night. I know first prisoner. He belongs to a different caste. I am not a friend of his and I have no dealings with him.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

6th Witness,
Kandasawmi
Chetti.

6th Witness—*Kandasawmi Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a grain merchant living at Sivapet. I live next door to the Comaty Mattam. The Mattam is behind my house. There is no entrance from my street into the Mattam. I do not know of any meeting at the Comaty Mattam previous to the Mosque riot.

Cross-examined.—I am the son of the 4th witness's sister. I was in my house on the day of the riot. I do not know where my uncle was. I did not go out that day.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

7th Witness,
Krishna
Guruckal.

7th Witness—*Krishna Guruckal—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a Pujari in Sambier's kovil. I remember Wednesday, the day of the riots. There was no meeting at Sambier's kovil on Sunday. I was there from 7 A. M. to 11 A. M. I was also there from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M.

When I left at 11 A. M. I locked the outer gate.

Cross-examined.—I get 3½ Rupees a-month as pujari. I also get the rice of the worshippers. The Patnul people do not come to that temple. Brahmins only come. It is an Agraharam Kovil. Sudras may come. I know 2nd prisoner. I am not indebted to him. I know Kasiviswanadar kovil. Sudras do not usually go there.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

8th Witness,
Sitaramier.

8th Witness—*Sitaramier—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am the Translator of the District Court of Salem. I was not present at the Town-Hall meeting on 12th August. I know Sambier's garden. I was at Sambier's house in the Agraharam on Sunday the 13th August. Streenevasa Chetti, Kartan Saib, Hyder Khan, Ibrahim Saib, Narahari Iyer, and Candasami Chetti were there. We met to speak about the difference between the silk-weavers; I mean the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Sheik Ali Saib, a District Court Amin, and Kartan Saib, a cloth merchant, asked me to speak about the matter. That was after the riot of July. On the Sunday morning, a Mahomedan came and complained to me that the bazaarmen would not supply him with rice. We met at Sambier's house about 3-30 or 4 P. M. Narahari Iyer is the son of Sambier. The latter is dead. The house is not within sight of the temple. Narahari Iyer sent for 11th prisoner and he said that as Mahomedans would not come to terms, they were not supplied with provisions. Kartan Saib said that after *Khutba* they would compromise. 11th prisoner agreed to this and said he would speak to his people. We then dispersed.

My house is close to Sambier's kovil. My backyard runs down almost to it. I know of no meeting there on Sunday.

I was asked by a Mahomedan named Kader Miah to go to Ally Dost Saib. I did not go there. Ally Dost came to see me and asked me what I knew.

Cross-examined.—I was at Sambier's house about half an hour. There were 20 silk weavers: came and sat on the pial of Sambier's house. They were listening to what we were saying. Sambier's house is in the Agraharam opposite mine.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

9th Witness—James Couwen—on oath.—I am a Clerk in the Agent and Manager's office of the Madras Railway. I produce a telegram from the Salem file. The date of the telegram is 4th August. It is from Chenna Basuva Chetti to the Government of Madras asking that the troops may be detained at Salem (marked Exhibit III). 9th Witness
James Couwen.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

10th Witness—Chinna Basava Chetti—Solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I live in Sivapet and I live upon the rent of my shops in the Bazaar street. I was a plaintiff in the Mosque suit. I remember the riots of July. The Regiment left on Friday the 4th August. I sent a telegram on 3rd August about 9 or 10 A. M. asking the Government to stop the Regiment. I know of the riots on 16th August. I was at the Town Hall meeting on 12th August. I know of no public or private meeting of the Hindus between 12th and 16th August. 10th Witness,
Chinna Basava
Chetti.

Cross-examined.—I signed the telegram (III). I signed it on behalf of all the 300 inhabitants. I know nothing of the petition presented to the Collector by Sundaram Chetti. Vijiara-ghava Chari had the telegram written. I do not remember telling Sundram Chetti that I sent the telegram nor that he asked me to send it. I have one Mahomedan shop-keeper as my tenant. There are many other Mahomedan shops near. I thought that perhaps Mahomedan shops would be looted and burnt. If mischief were done, I might be blamed.

Re-examined.—I was examined an hour ago by Mr. Mullaly. I am charged with being a party to the riots on 29th July. I told Mr. Mullaly that I sent the telegram to protect the Mahomedan houses.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

11th Witness—Dandayuda Pandaram—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a Pujari of Kali-amma kovil and live there. There was no meeting at Kaliamma kovil of all the Hindu castes. The market is near the kovil. It takes place on Tuesday. There was no League meeting. I know nothing about any of the riots. I always stop in my kovil. I know of no meetings in Kaliamma kovil. 11th Witness
Dandayada
Pandaram.

Cross-examined.—I know the Mariamma kovil in Sivapet. I have no interest in that kovil. I get the rice offerings in my kovil. I get no wages. Chetties, Tuluvas, &c. are the principal worshippers.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

12th Witness,
Mannar
Kristna
Chetti.

12th Witness—*Mannar Kristna Chetti*—I am cloth dyer and live in Sivapet—I live near the Kalliamma Kovil about ten houses away. I know of no League meeting of Hindoos at Kalliamma Kovil.

Cross-examined—My business is a cooly business. If the dye is spoilt, I lose money. I get barely 4 annas a-day. Chetties and Comaties are my customers. I do business for Naraina Chetti, a partner of Sundram Chetti. There is a garden between the kovil and the river.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

13th Witness
Vomulari
Subrayulu
Chetti.

13th Witness—*Vomulari Subrayulu Chetti*—I live in Elutakar street, Sivapet. There are no houses between my street and Kalliamma Kovil. I know of no League meeting at Kalliamma Kovil. I am a cloth dyer. We wash in the river and dry near the kovil.

Cross-examined—I know 1st prisoner. I have not executed a document to him for 1,000 rupees.

My daily cooly is about 4 annas.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

14th Witness
Vyapuri
Chetti.

14th Witness—*Vyapuri Chetti*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a tobacco merchant and live in Mariamma Kovil street. I know of no League meetings at Kalliamma Kovil in Sivapet.

Cross-examined.—I know Ponnuswami Chetti. I do no work for him. I and my partners buy tobacco in the villages and sell in the market.

I pay 10 Rupees as license tax and 6 Rupees as professional tax. I and my partners pay this. I have two partners Marimattu Chetti and Chenroya Chetti. We have also taken Kadirasa as partner.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

15th Witness
Chinnasami
Pillai.

15th Witness—*Chinnasami Pillai*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am Head Clerk in the District Munsif's Court at Coimbatore. I produce according to summons the records in Small Causes 268 and 269 of 1882. The Vakalutnamas for plaintiff were filed in the Court on 16th August 1882 (filed as Exhibits IV and V). The Vakaluts are dated 16th August. Sundram Chetti is an attesting witness to both. The Vakaluts are in favour of Vakil Iyasami Mudaliyar by Venkatachalam Chetti. The Village Munsif of Tirumalayan Polliem, 5 miles from Coimbatore, attested them.

Cross-examined.—I do not believe that the signatures of the two attesting witnesses were written at the same time. The plaints in both suits were filed by the Vakil on 16th August. The records have been kept in the record-room in the charge of Kristnasawmi Naidu.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

16th Witness
Payani
Gounden.

16th Witness—*Payani Gounden*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am Village Munsif and Monigar of Tirumalayam Palliam, 11 miles from Coimbatore on the south-west near Madakarai. I know first prisoner. I have verified Exhibits IV and V. 1st prisoner wrote his name to these documents in Coimbatore in the singing room of Kandaswami Mudaliyar, a Vakil in the Munsif's Court. Kandasawmi Mudaliyar's Gumastahs were there.

Cross-examined.—Naraina Gounden signed Exhibits III and IV at the same time as Sundrum Chetti with the same ink and the same pen. I wrote with a different pen and different ink.

I have frequently attested Vakalatnamahs out of my own village. I went to Coimbatore to buy some cloths. I went into Coimbatore in the morning. I verified Exhibits III and IV. I went back the same evening.

I have known 1st prisoner for the last two years.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

17th Witness—Iyasawmi Mudaliyar—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a Vakil of the Coimbatore District Munsif's Court at Coimbatore. I remember filing S. C. Suits 268 and 269 of 1882 on behalf of Vencatachalum Chetti. I accepted the Vakalatnama on 16th August 1882. Vencatachalum Chetti brought the Vakalatnamas to me about 10 A. M. He came alone. I remember that the Vakalat was signed by two witnesses and verified by a Munsif. If a man signs a Vakalat before his own Village Magistrate, there will be no witnesses. Vencatachalum Chetti belongs to Coimbatore. He brought the Vakalatnamas and went away. I believe that plaintiff's signature and the signature of the attesting witnesses may have been written with the same ink and pen. My Gumastah filled in the body of the Vakalat. My Gumastah filled in the date at the top. The pen was pressed when the date was put. I think that I saw my clerk write the date at the top. I filed the suit about 3 P. M.

17th Witne
Iyasawmi
Mudaliyar.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

Re-called.

Vencatachalum came to me on 15th August and instructed me to prepare the plaints. I prepared the plaints and filled up Vakalats and gave them to him to get them verified.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

18th Witness—Naraina Gounden—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a cloth merchant living in the Town of Coimbatore. I know Sundram Chetti. I signed two Vakalatnamas with Sundram Chetti. They were Vencatachalum Chetti's Vakalatnamas. We signed as witnesses. The Tirumalaayanpalayam Monigar verified the Vakalatnamas. These are the Vakalatnamas I signed (III and IV).

18th Witne
NarainaGou
den.

Cross-examined.—I signed with the same ink and pen as Sundram Chetti. The Munsif Monigar wrote with a different ink. There was a large crowd there. It was on the outer pial of Kandasawmi Mudaliyar's room.

Vencatachalum Chetti signed first, then Sundram Chetti, then I: we all used the same ink and pen. There was another ink bottle and pen there. It was about 8-30 A. M. when we signed. I do not know if the Munsif had come in from his village that morning. The room is used as a client's room and for Hindu psalms. I am a brother of Samanna Gounden. The upper part of the Vakalatnamas was written in when I signed. I remember that in the verification the words 'above mentioned date' were mentioned. My brother told me that he had lent Sundram Chetti 400 rupees. He told me at night that he had lent it at 2 P. M. that day. 1st Prisoner is the Sundram Chetti I mean.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

13—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

9th Witness,
Samana
Gounden,

19th Witness—*Samana Gounden*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I live at Coimbatore and am a cloth merchant. I know first prisoner. I have known him for 10 or 15 years. I have been in the habit of seeing him when I came to Salem or when he went to Coimbatore. His relations live in Coimbatore. He executed a bond to me for 400 rupees on 2nd Avani of this year (16th August). 1st prisoner and Arapuli Naiken of Sivapet executed the bond. Nanjappa Gounden, Ariyata Gounden and Colanda Goundan were the attesting witnesses. 1st prisoner wrote the document in Nanjappa Gounden's house in Coimbatore. I had seen 1st prisoner and Arapuli Naiken on the Monday before. They came together to my shop. I saw them again on Thursday evening. Afterwards I don't remember seeing 1st prisoner. I received the summons from the Magistrate's Court to produce the document. I was sent for by the Coimbatore Town Inspector last Saturday about 11 A. M. I had not received the summons then. He asked me if first prisoner had come to Coimbatore. I told him what I have stated here. He asked to see the bond. I refused to produce it—then he said he would search my house. Then I took him to my house and showed him the bond. I mentioned the names of the witnesses before I showed him the bond. He took away the bond and took me and Ariyata Gounden to the station. I was there two hours. I was taken to the District Superintendent's Office and questioned by Major Blair. The stamp vendor was examined by the Police Inspector about 7-30 or 8-0 P. M. in his house. The document was returned to me after this. The document shewn to me is the bond (marked as Exhibit VI). I saw 1st prisoner sign this document on 16th August. I pay 10 rupees profession tax and 4 rupees, &c., for house tax.

Cross-examined.—I am a brother of Naraina Gounden. He was not there all day. I saw him at home in the morning and evening and also in my shop. He has a shop near mine and we live together. The bond was signed about 3 P. M. It was written all at the same time. The witnesses all signed together. 1st prisoner and Arapuli Naiken brought the stamp. It was purchased on Tuesday. I saw the stamp paper on Tuesday. They brought it to me and then took it away. I promised to send the money on the following day. There was no one else present when they came to my house. My house is distant from my shop. I had seen Arapuli Naicken before at Sivapet. I did not know him well. I did not tell Major Blair that I had never seen him before. I am not related to 1st prisoner. There is no connection by marriage between our families. I never lent him money before. 1st prisoner is a wealthy man. I got the summons about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 on the day I was examined by Major Blair and before he examined me.

Re-examined.—The money was for Arapuli Naicken. 1st prisoner signed as security. Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

20th Witness,
Nagappa
Chetti.

20th Witness—*Nagappa Chetti*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am the younger brother of Arapuli Naick. He is a Toddy Contractor in Salem and Trichengode taluq. He is now away. As he was a peon, he was called Naick and as I was a cloth-dyer, I was called, Chetti. My brother has been away 12 days. The summons to my brother was delivered to me.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

21st Witness,
Nanjappa
Gounden.

21st Witness—*Nanjappa Gounden*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a cultivator and I live at Coimbatore. I attested Exhibit VI. I saw it written. It was written by 1st prisoner. The witnesses attested at the same time. It was in my house. I know Arapuli Naick who jointly executed it. He was there. I got my summons at 12 noon on Saturday the 7th instant. I was sent for by the same Inspector. I saw the Inspector at the house of Samana Gounden. He asked me about the bond. I was not taken to Major Blair.

Cross-examined.—1st prisoner was staying in Ramalinga Pillai's house. He did not leave any property with me. He is a relation of mine. He never stayed with me. My sister's daughter is married to his uncle's son Ramalinga Pillai. They came to my house to execute a document. My house is forty houses from Ramalinga Pillai's in the same street. I saw 1st prisoner the day after the bond was signed. I do not know why he came to Coimbatore. He comes once or twice a year. I saw him there about a year before. It was only on this occasion that I saw Arapuli Naick with him. I had never seen Arapuli Naick before. Don't know where 1st prisoner went to from Coimbatore.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

22nd Witness—Kolanda Gounden—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am gumastah to a Merchant in Coimbatore. I attested Exhibit VI. 22nd Witness,
Kolanda
Gounden.

1st prisoner wrote the document. I knew him before. I did not know Arapuli Naick before. It was written in Nanjappa Gounden's house and the witnesses attested. I pay no tax.

Cross-examined.—I get 15 Rupees a-month. I went to Nanjappa Gounden's house when Exhibit VI was half written. Ariyata Gounden went with me. We were passing along to our shops. Samana Gounden called us. I saw the latter part of the document. Only the persons who executed the document and the witnesses were present. It was 2 or 2-30. p. m. I had not seen the paper before. Nanjappa Gounden is not related to me. We are of the same caste. I saw 1st prisoner on the Monday and Tuesday before the bond was written—not on Sunday. I spoke to him on Monday. I did not ask him why he had come to Coimbatore. He did not tell me. I saw him again on Thursday but not afterwards. I don't know where he went to.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

23rd Witness—Ariyata Gounden—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a cloth merchant at Coimbatore. I attested Exhibit VI. 23rd Witness
Ariyata
Gounden.

Cross-examined.—I know 1st prisoner. He came to Coimbatore two days before the document was executed. I have known him for a long time. He used to come to Coimbatore and I used to go to Salem. We are of the same caste. I am called Gounden because I have cultivation. He is called Chetty because he is a merchant. On Tuesday morning I saw him. I remember that Arapuli Naick was with him. Samana Gounden called me to attest. I was on my way to my shop about 2 or 2-30 p. m. The document was partly written when I went.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

24th Witness—Ramalinga Pillai—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a cultivator and merchant and I live at Coimbatore. I am related to 1st prisoner. I am his uncle's son. 1st prisoner came to Coimbatore on 31st Adi, Monday (14th August). He remained four or five days. His wife and children were in my house. They had come about a week before. 24th Witness
Ramalinga
Pillai.

Cross-examined.—I did not know that 1st prisoner was coming that day. When he comes to Coimbatore, he stays in my house. I am the senior male member of my house.

He came to see his child who had small-pox :—the child got small-pox after coming to Coimbatore. Five or six days after 1st prisoner came. It got better in the course of some 7, 8 or 10

days. It was ill. So far as I know, 1st prisoner came to see the child. When he went away, it was better. 1st prisoner said that he was returning to Salem when he left. He arrived about 10 A. M. He left by the mail train. Arapuli Naick came with him. I had seen him once or twice at Salem.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

25th Witness,
Naranien.

25th Witness—Naranien—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am the Headman of Mullvadi. I remember Wednesday the day of the riots. On the previous day, I was in my field in the morning. I don't know Abbayi Naick, Lutchmaya Naick, Sundram Chetti (1) Subraya Mudali (2). No one came to my village that day to ask me to send persons to assist in destroying the Mosque.

Cross-examined.—I was in my field on the day of the riot. I heard from people passing to and fro that riots were going on.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

By the Court.—Kannadis, Vallavas, Jangumas, Pariahs, live in our village. There are less than 30 houses.

26th Witness,
Lutchmaya
Naick.

26th Witness—Lutchmaiya Naick—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a Tobacco merchant and I live in Salem. On the day of the riot, I was in my house. The day before, I was ill and confined to my house. I did not go to Mullvadi on that day.

Cross-examined.—I live in Kurumber street. I was sitting in my doorway on the day of the riots. I suffer from asthma. There were no particular crowds in my street on the day of the riot.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

27th Witness,
Abboyi
Naick.

27th Witness.—Abboyi Naick.—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a fruit seller and I live in Kurumber street in Salem. I remember Wednesday the day of the riot. I came back on that day from Marchi Nayakenputti, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 miles from Salem. I had gone there four days before the riot. I did not go to Mullvadi on the day previous to the riots.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

28th Witness,
Chinnaiya
Chetti.

28th Witness—Chinnaiya Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a petty merchant and live at Kanakurichi four or five miles from Salem. I know 2nd prisoner. He has lands at Kanakurichi which he comes to see. He usually comes every Sunday. He cultivates some lands himself. He has gardens and topes. I remember Wednesday the day of the riots. I remember seeing 2nd prisoner at Kanakurichi on the Sunday before the riots about 10 A. M. I went to him about a suit I was interested in. I spoke to him from 1 to 3 P. M. I saw him again about 6. P. M. on his way back to Salem.

2nd prisoner was superintending some Wodders digging and also the building of a shed.

There was Rama Wodden among them.

Cross-examined.—2nd prisoner usually stays all Sunday at Kanakurichi. I have not yet filed my suit.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

29th Witness,
ama Boyen.

29th Witness—Rama Boyen—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a Wodden and have been working for 2nd prisoner. I worked for three weeks. I left off two weeks ago. I work at his

garden in Kanakurichi. I remember Wednesday the day of the riots. I was working in 2nd prisoner's garden there and on the Sunday before. I saw 2nd prisoner on the Sunday. He comes every Sunday to superintend. I saw him about 10 A. M. and again at 6 P. M. when he settled our accounts.

Cross-examined.—Each man was paid his wages. I got 2 Rupees, 3 Annas. We were paid daily wages. I live at Kanakurichi. I have been living there since the riots. 2nd prisoner came one Sunday after the riots. I was not at home when the Police came. I did not know that I was wanted in connection with the riots.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

30th Witness—*Raja Ram Rao—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am Head Clerk in the District Munsif's Court of Salem. I produce the diary of the Court for 14th and 15th August. It is written by 5th Clerk, a Mahomedan. I also produce the records of the suits in which 2nd prisoner appeared on those days (Exhibit VII). 30th Witness
Raja Ram
Rao.

He appeared in 5 cases on 14th August and in 5 cases on 15th August. On 14th August, there were 5 Miscellaneous Petitions. On 15th August, there were 5 suits. All were contested. I see by the Batta book (Exhibit VIII) that money was paid to 2nd prisoner on 14th August and by the file of receipts for cash payment (Exhibit IX) that money was paid to him on 15th August. I would not have paid these amounts unless he appeared in person.

There was no Court on the day of the riots: Munsif told me to put up a notice on that day that there would be no Court because of the riots. He sent word about 12 noon. I was the only clerk who attended the Court on that day.

Cross-examined.—In three cases on 15th August, there was only a final order. In one case, Issues were framed and in the other case, I learn from the diary (Exhibit X) that three witnesses were examined.

Sometimes one Vakil appears for another with the permission of the Munsif. The Munsif's Court is outside the compound of Mr. Fisher's bungalow.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

31st Witness—*Kadiri Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a Pleader in the District Munsif's Court. On 16th August, I was 2nd Clerk in the Munsif's Court. I know 2nd prisoner. I can say that 2nd prisoner was present in Court on 14th and 15th August. I see by the diary that O. S. 614 of 1881, 251 of 1882 and 230 of 1881 came on for hearing that day. I believe that 2nd prisoner was employed in those cases. There was no examination of witnesses in those cases. 31st Witness
Kadiri
Chetti.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

32nd Witness—*Chengoda Gounden—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a cultivator and I live at Chinna Goundanur in Trichengode Taluq. I was in Salem on the day of riots. I came on the Wednesday before. I came on Court business. I was defendant in the suit in which Attapa Gounden was plaintiff. I know 2nd prisoner; he was my Vakil. I saw him on the Monday before the riots in the Munsif's Court. My case was put down for hearing on that day. On Monday, none of my witnesses were examined. On Tuesday, three of my witnesses were examined. I saw 2nd prisoner about 10-30 or 11 A. M. on Monday. He was in Court 32nd Witness
Chengoda
Gounden.

all day till about sunset. He was in Court also all day on Tuesday. I saw him in his house on Wednesday. I went there about 10 or 11 A. M. as I thought the Court would sit. I stopped at his house till sunset. About 11 A. M., he went out for $\frac{1}{2}$ an Indian hour saying he would ask some one if there was any Court. After he returned, he remained in his house all day.

Cross-examined.—I pay Government assessment 120 Rupees. I knew 2nd prisoner only in connection with this suit. I saw him first on Thursday. My suit was put down for hearing that day. I was at the Court that day. 2nd prisoner was there that day. Don't know whether he was there all day. I was at Court on Friday and Saturday, thinking that my witnesses might be examined. 2nd prisoner was there every day; one day he went away to the Collector's Cutcherry:—Every day I used to go to his house before I went to Court. I was staying in Arunachellam's choultry, close to 2nd prisoner's house. 2nd prisoner was in Court all day on Monday and Tuesday. The examination of my witnesses took place on Tuesday. My suit was not taken up first. It was taken up about 12-0, and the examination was finished in about an hour. The day after the riots, my witnesses were afraid and wanted to return to their villages, when I went to 2nd prisoner's house on Wednesday, I saw one or two of his clients. I heard that one was Rajipuram Mittadar. 2nd prisoner was in and out of his house during the day. Sometimes writing accounts. I could hear the noise and confusion of the riots. I stayed till sunset at 2nd prisoner's house. The Rajipuram Mittadar also stayed there all day.

By the Court.—On Sunday, I went to 2nd prisoner's house and heard that he had gone to Kanakurichi. I do not know the Pokampoliem Mittadar. I heard that there was a Mittadar stopping at the choultry.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

33rd Witness,
Ramasawmi
Mudali.

33rd Witness—Ramasawmi Mudali—I am Taluq Gumastah in the Salem Cutcherry. I am Treasurer of the Salem Benefit Society. I know 2nd prisoner. He is Vice-President of the Society. There are 12 Directors, Ramalinga, Sheik Moidin Saib, Rajagopaul Mudaliar, Narraina Doss Sett. &c. Comaty Vencatarama Chetti is a Director. I remember Wednesday the day of the riots. I was at the Bank on Tuesday. It is in Kanaka Teruvu in the neighbourhood of 2nd prisoner's house. I went to the Bank about 7-30 P. M. I saw 2nd prisoner and Vencatarama Chetti. They were looking into the accounts. They remained there till 9 P. M. I too remained.

Cross-examined.—There is an Order of Government forbidding Government servants to take part in the management of these Banks. The Bank was started for 15 months and the Government Order was received before the time had expired. The Bank was started in September 1881. I am not paid for being Treasurer. There are Clerks in the Bank office. One Clerk and one Attender. Business hours are from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. I go there generally every evening. The cash is paid to me and I sign the day book. I speak from memory when I say that 2nd prisoner and Vencatarama Chetti were at the Bank on Tuesday evening. I handed over to them 16 or 17 documents. I am not related to 2nd prisoner.

By the Court.—The documents handed over were bonds executed by defaulters against whom suits were to be filed.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

34th Witness,
Venkatarama
Chetti.

34th Witness—Venkatarama Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a cloth merchant in Bazaar Street in Salem. I am one of the Directors of the Salem Benefit Society. I was in Salem on the day of the riots (Wednesday) and on the day before. I went to the Bank on

Tuesday about 6 P. M. and stayed there till 9 P. M. I and 2nd prisoner were examining the accounts. 17 documents were handed over to 2nd prisoner for the purpose of filing suits against defaulters. Ramasami Mudaliyar is the Bank Treasurer. He came from the Cutcherry about 7.30 P. M. and remained till 9 P. M. I know Krishna Doss Sett and Mariappa Mudali. I did not go with them to 1st prisoner's house on the morning of the riots. I never went with them to 1st prisoner's house.

Cross-examined.—No one was at the Bank that evening except those I have named.

35th Witness—*Krishnaiyan*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I live in Salem and am employed as a Manager under Mrs. Foulkes, the Salem Mittadar. I am a private gumastah to Strinivasa Chetti, the son of Gopal Chetti. He lives in a two-storied house in Bazaar street. There is no other Gopal Chetti. I was here on the day of the riots. Strinivasa Chetti was away on that day. I went to his house on that day at 7 A. M. He is a Mittadar. The house was shut up. The door was locked. I was on the pial of the house and was setting work to the gardeners. Strinivasa Chetti has lands at Erumapoliem. The servants came for orders and I gave orders. There is no way of getting on the top of the house except through the house.

35th Witness
Krishnaiyan.

Cross-examined.—I was giving orders part of the time and the other part of the time I was doing nothing. I did nothing else. I did no other work that day. I returned home as there was a riot. I had collections to make for Mrs. Foulkes, but I did not go.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

36th Witness—*Muthusami Mudali*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a Mittadar and own lands for which I pay assessment. I live in Ganganalli in Athoor taluq. Rajipuram Subramania Mudali is a joint Mittadar with me. I know 2nd prisoner. He is my Vakil. I came to him in connection with a suit on 16th August. I was plaintiff in that suit. I was summoned as a witness for the defence in the suit. I produce the summons to appear on 16th August at 10 A. M. (Exhibit XI).

36th Witness
Muthusami
Mudali.

I came to Salem on 15th August. I saw 2nd prisoner about 7 A. M. on 16th August. I remained till 8 A. M. Again I went at 10 A. M. and remained till sunset. When I went at 10 A. M., 2nd prisoner said that as there was a riot in the village, we could not go to the Court that day. I saw my partner Subramania Mudali that day. He accompanied me to 2nd prisoner's house.

Cross-examined.—I am not connected by marriage with 2nd prisoner. My brother's daughter is married to his brother-in-law. I remained all day with Subramania Mudali at 2nd prisoner's house. At 12 o'clock noon, 2nd prisoner said he would go to Amin Muthusami Mudali and say that he could not go to Court as he must guard his house. The Amin lives in Kanaka Teruvu. 2nd prisoner was absent only one Indian hour.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

37th Witness—*Subramania Mudali*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am joint Mittadar with Muthusami Mudali and I live at Rajipuram. I know 2nd prisoner. I remember the riots on Wednesday the 16th August. I was at Salem that day in a house belonging to Muthusami Mudali opposite to 2nd prisoner's house. I came to Salem on 15th August in consequence of a letter received from Muthusami Mudali. I went to 2nd prisoner's house at 7 A. M. with Muthusami Mudali and stopped till 8 A. M. Muthusami Mudali had a suit in Court, which was to be heard that day. We went back home for our meals and again

37th Witness
Subramania
Mudali.

went to 2nd prisoner's house about 10 A. M. We stayed there all day as there were riots in the town. 2nd prisoner was also there.

Cross-examined.—My younger brother married 2nd prisoner's sister's daughter. 2nd prisoner was absent for about one Indian hour after 12. He said he was going to Amin Muthusami's house. After his return, he said there was no Court that day.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

30th Witness,
Muthusami
Pillai.

30th Witness—Muthusami Pillai—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a Road Maistry and I was under the orders of 3rd prisoner on 15th August. I was working at the foot of the Shevaroy Hills. I went there about 7-0 or 7-30 A. M. 3rd prisoner came there about 7-30 A. M. or 8 A. M. We were superintending the work on the road till 11 or 11-30. A. M.

Cross-examined.—He used to come three or four times a month. He had been there 15 or 20 days before. Cannot say how long he stayed on that occasion. 3rd prisoner appointed me. I have always been Road Maistry. I was in Trichengode Taluq at the famine. I was not dismissed.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

39th Witness,
Virappen.

39th Witness—Virappen—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a Head cooly and live at Ponarapetti. I work under Muthusami Pillai. On the day before the riots, I was working on the Hustampatti road at the 3rd mile. The Overseer (3rd prisoner) came there at 7-30 A. M. He went along the road towards the Shevaroy. I and the Maistry went with him. We returned to Hustampatti gate about 11-30 A. M.

Cross-examined.—The road-work was measured up and a bill prepared and given to the Overseer. The measurement was for repairs. The Overseer used to come once or twice a-month. I cannot say when he came last before that.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

40th Witness,
Chinnasami
Aiyar.

40th Witness—Chinnasami Aiyar—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am writer under the 3rd prisoner. I live in Méru Teruvu. I work in the Overseer's house from 10 to 5. My pay is 15 rupees a-month. I went to the 3rd prisoner's house on the day before the riots at 10 A. M. He was not there then. He came about 12 o'clock noon. He usually returned at that time after inspection. He said he had been inspecting the two roads leading to the Shevaroy and told me to prepare Takids to the contractors. I went to 3rd prisoner's house on the day of the riots. 3rd prisoner's relations arrived from Madras that day. Ramannuja Mudaliyar and two or three women came. I know 3rd prisoner's stable. It is a thatched building adjoining his house. That was pulled down after 1 P. M. Subben, Cundasamy Mudali, Ramannuja Mudali, the 3rd prisoner and others pulled it down. The bamboos were placed in the Workshop. A little after 1 P. M. 3rd prisoner came from the Workshop which is a few doors away and warned us to be on our guard as some houses near the Mosque were burning. The stable was being pulled down till past 3 P. M. when I returned home.

After the riots, 3rd prisoner attended to his duties till he was arrested.

All the Local Fund tools are kept in the Taluq Outcherry. 3rd prisoner does work in the Workshops since the work of the church gate was commenced. He has been much there. I was in office on the Monday before the riots.

3rd prisoner came back in the evening that day. He was not there all day. I saw 3rd prisoner at 10 A. M. on the Wednesday. Subben and Cundasami came after 11. A. M. One is a Maistry and the other is a contractor. They remained till 3 P. M.

(By the Court). I know 1st prisoner. He lives next door but one to 3rd prisoner. The intermediate house is occupied by Cundasami Mudali.

There is a continuous roof to all three houses.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

41st Witness—*Ramanna Mudali—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am related to 3rd prisoner. I remember the Mosque riots. I arrived at Sivapet from Madras that morning. I brought my grand-mother, my aunt and her two daughters. My aunt is the wife of Cundasami Mudaliyar. My mother was staying in 3rd prisoner's house. She was going back with me. We arrived at 6 A. M. I went with him to the Workshop at 7 A. M. That is in the same street. We remained at the Workshop till 10-30 or 11. He was superintending the carpenters. We then went back for our food. I helped 3rd prisoner to pull down a thatched building, because there was a fire near. The bamboos were placed in the Workshop. I was with 3rd prisoner all that day.

41st Witness,
Ramanna
Mudali.

Cross-examined.—I first saw the fire at 1 or 1-30 P. M. I never saw any crowd. I heard the noise of people, but I was told I should not go out and so remained in the Workshop.

I am reading in the Black Town High School.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

42nd Witness—*Cundasami Mudaliyar—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I live next door to 3rd prisoner. I am a contractor. I am distantly related to him. I remember the day of the riots. I went to Salem that morning to get some money from the Bank.

42nd Witness,
Cundasami
Mudaliyar.

I returned after 9 A. M. My wife and my daughters and my mother-in-law came from Madras that day. Ramanujam brought them. I saw 3rd prisoner in his house at 11 A. M. He went to the Workshop about that time. I went with him. I was having some carts built there. After 12 o'clock we heard the noise of the rioters. Afterwards we saw a fire in the neighbourhood. Cumarasami came to the Workshop and told us about the fire. We went and pulled down the stable at the side of 3rd prisoner's house. It took us till 3 P. M. to pull it down. Afterwards the materials were removed to the Workshop.

Cross-examined.—My wife went to Madras for a marriage. I do contract work for the Local Funds.

3rd prisoner and I remained together till 3-30 P. M.

I did not go out to see the riots.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

43rd Witness
Chengana
Achari.

43rd Witness—Chengana Achari—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a carpenter in Kannar street. I work for 3rd prisoner at his Workshops. I was working there on the day of the riots. Other carpenters were working there. I saw 3rd prisoner at 7 A. M. He stayed till 10 A. M. He came back after his meals about 11-30. A boy from Madras came with him. He was there till 1-0 when they got news of the fire and went home to pull down a shed.

Cross-examined.—I continued my work at the Workshop till 3 P. M. We stopped in the workshops till 6 P. M. We were afraid and stopped work.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

44th Witness,
Cecil Scott.

44th Witness—Cecil Scott—on oath, deposes.—I am the Local Fund Engineer in Salem. 3rd prisoner has been Overseer under me since I came. He has been here for some years. I know nothing about his religion. The Local Fund tools were kept at the Taluq Catcherry for seven months before the riot. They used to be kept at the Workshop, but there was a theft. They were in 3rd prisoner's charge. He had the key of the room where they were kept. I examined the tools. I think it was on Friday the 18th. I found no tools missing. The stock was correct. We had only six or seven pick-axes in store, 3rd prisoner had a Mahomedan in his Workshop and another a contractor. He employed several Mahomedans. He was engaged in the church gates and some doors and windows which were being made on commission. I was at the Workshop on the Sunday before the riots. There were no tools there.

Cross-examined.—Each Taluq has its own store of tools under the Taluq Overseer. The tools are lent to contractors. There were some 500 Mammuties and some 500 pick-axes lent to contractors. All the D. P. W. tools were handed over to us. The tools used in the famine were handed over to the Tahsildar. The Overseer keeps the contractor's receipts. I have seen the Mosque since it was destroyed. The facing stones have evidently been forced out with crowbars. The brick work of the Mosque is very solid work. Roughly speaking, I should say that 800 Rupees would repair the damage to the Mosque. I should value the building at 1,500 Rupees or 2,000 Rupees. As an Engineer, I should say that very little damage had been done. The stones might be replaced. Some 40 or 50 may have been displaced.

(Re-examined).—We have very few crowbars now in store. The mammoties would be of no use. Pick-axes would be of little use. The roof has fallen in in consequence of the joists being burnt. I have not seen the interior of the Mosque. The plaster may have cost a large sum of money, if it is fine work.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

45th witness.
Rev. J. Bar-
tho.

45th Witness—Rev. J. Bartho—on oath, deposes.—I am in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission in Salem. I know 4th prisoner well. I have been here three years. 4th prisoner comes to my Church. We have a procession once a year round the Church. The processions do not go round Sivapet nor near the mosque. We have never applied for leave for processions with music past the Mosque. Last year at the cholera time, there was a procession past the Mosque but without music. I published the banns of 4th prisoner's daughter in my Church. I gave him a certificate on 20th August.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

101
46th Witness—Appavu Pillai—on oath, deposes.—I am a Catechist belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission in Salem. I know 4th prisoner. I saw him in his house on the morning of the riots at 7 or 7-15 A. M. I went to him to get medicine for my wife. He came with me to my house and stayed till about 9-30 A. M. Afterwards I did not see him. I was here in May and June 1878. There was a Roman Catholic procession in Sivapet. There has been no street procession past the Mosque since then. 4th prisoner was not here then.

46th Witness
Appavu
Pillai.

Cross-examined.—He was absent for 4 or 5 days in 1878. He has been in Salem for the last 20 years; as long as I remember.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

47th Witness—Chinnasawmi Mudali—on oath, deposes.—I live at Royapuram in Madras. I was an accountant under several firms. Now I am out of employ. I know 4th prisoner. He and his brother have a house in Royapuram. There was a marriage of 4th prisoner's daughter to Arokiasami Mudaliyar's son. It began on 22nd August. 4th prisoner was there on that day. There was another marriage of Arokiasami Mudaliyar's daughter to his brother-in-law which was celebrated at the same time.

47th Witness
Chinnasawmi
Mudali.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

48th Witness—Arokiasawmi Mudali—on oath, deposes.—My son was married to 4th prisoner's daughter. The marriage commenced on 22nd August. There was another marriage celebrated at the same time. 4th prisoner came on the morning of the 22nd and stayed 8 days for the marriage. He told me that he had been to see Dr. Pearse. The marriage ceremonies lasted till Sunday the 28th. He left on the evening of the 29th August. I got an invitation to attend Church at the first communion of 4th prisoner's son on 2nd June 1878. I remember that 4th prisoner was in Madras at that time.

48th Witness
Arokiasawmi
Mudali.

(Invitation marked XII).

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

14—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

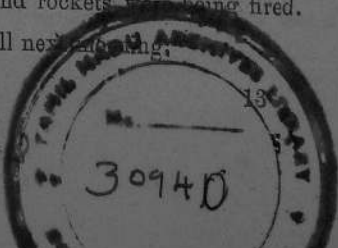
The Counsel for the prosecution produces the official reports of the Village Munsifs regarding the riots of 16th August.

49th Witness—Chintadri Mudali—on oath, deposes.—I was a Local Fund Clerk in the Board's office and was dismissed on 7th September. I am related to 4th prisoner. I was living with him at Sivapet on the day of the riots. His family had gone to Madras for his daughter's marriage. One son aged 14 or 15 was here. 4th prisoner went out about 7-30 or 8 and was away for about two hours. Appavu Pillai, the Catechist, came back with him. After that he remained at home all day. I stayed with him. His mother-in-law, his son and his two servants Muthu and Arokiam also stayed. I know the contractor Appadorai Pillai. He was in the house about 10-30 A.M. 4th prisoner who is my father-in-law told me that there were crowds of people in the street. We took our meals at 12-30. We shut the door and remained inside. We had our meals in the inner room. There was a great noise in the street. It began about 12-30. It increased afterwards about 2-0 P. M. We saw fire. We were inside the house. The house is a tiled house. There is no upstairs. 4th prisoner did not leave the house till night time nor even then. I heard from the passers by that the Mosque was being destroyed about 5-30 or 6-0 P. M. I heard the noise of firing. It continued at intervals all night. Guns and rockets were being fired.

49th Witness
Chintadri
Mudali.

We were awake all night. 4th prisoner vomited and was ill next morning.

Y: 4582, 2116 178
M83



Cross-examined.—The Local Fund office is in the Town Hall.

Business hours were daily from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. and longer if necessary. I did not go to office on 16th August. I was not ill. I was afraid to go because of the riot at 10 A. M. I saw crowds which frightened me. This was after 4th prisoner's return. He told me there were crowds and I saw them. The door was locked at 10-30 A. M. The windows were closed. I know the Overseer Vencatachalum. I did not see him that day. I did not see Sundram Chetti that day. We were in the front part of the house from 10-30 to 12-30. There is a court-yard in the centre of the house. We were all together. After our meals we came again to the front part of the house about 2 P. M.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16-10-82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

50th witness,
Appadora
Pillai,

50th Witness—*Appadora Pillai—on oath, deposes.*—I am a contractor and live in Sivapet near the Roman Catholic Church. On 16th August I was in my house. I went to 4th prisoner's house at 11 or 11-30 A. M. The house was closed. I knocked at the door and it was opened. Chintadri Mudali and 4th prisoner were there. On my way there, I saw crowds of people in the streets. I remained at 4th prisoner's house all day. He took his meals in the back part of his house about 12-0 or 12-15. We returned to the front part of the house about 1-0 P. M.

The door was shut all day. I remained there all night. No one left the house all that day or night. There was much firing in the night. Shots were flying about. I saw marks of bullets.

Cross-examined.—The front part of the house was as large as half the Court-house. From the back room to the front door is 15 or 20 yards.

The crowds consisted of Hindus. Some wore threads, some not. The crowd was armed with sticks.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16-10-82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

51st witness,
Marudaya
Pillai.

51st Witness—*Marudaya Pillai—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a tank maistry and I live at Salem. I remember the Gogai causeway being built in 1877. The chunam was prepared on the east of the Mosque. Carts were taken to the chunam pit. There was a stone culvert across the drain. It was about three yards wide.

Cross-examined.—I don't know how many stones there are now. I have not examined it since 1877.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16-10-82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

52nd witness,
Krishnasami.

52nd Witness—*Krishnasami—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a Contractor and Gumastah to Sivapet Village Munsif (5th prisoner). I remember Wednesday 16th August. I was in Salem that day. I saw 5th prisoner that day between 7-30 and 8 A. M. He was suffering from sore eyes. His eyes were inflamed and swollen. I saw him again from 12-0 to 3 P. M. at his house.

I saw him again next day. He had been suffering from sore eyes for 5 or 6 days before the riot. After the riot, I went to his house every day.

Some Sivapet Mahomedans came to 5th prisoner's house on Thursday the 17th and Saturday the 19th. They complained about the destructions of their houses and the removal of their property on the Wednesday by the Hindus. They did not mention any name. They said there was a large crowd and they could not identify.

Cross-examined.—Reports were written on Thursday and Saturday under 5th prisoner's orders. I remember that Pir Sahib and Kadir Khan were among those who came. I cannot remember the others.

I cannot say what reports were written unless I refer to the records. The reports shewn to me were signed by 5th prisoner and written under his order. (Filed as Exhibit II).

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

53rd Witness—*Krishnasami Mudaliyar*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am an Abkari Overseer in the Salem Taluq. I live in Salem. I know the Salem Village Munsif (6th prisoner). I remember Wednesday the 16th August when the riots occurred. I saw 6th prisoner speaking to an Amin in front of the Taluq Cutcherry about 9 A. M. or 10 A. M. I was returning from the Abkari godown on the Suramangalum road. I did not see him again that day. 6th prisoner was talking to Amin Muthusami Naik, Peon Chendragiri, and Peon Mahomed Yakuf. These persons were all employed in the Abkari Department. There were also others present.

53rd witness,
Krishnasami
Mudaliyar.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

54th Witness—*Muthusami Naick*—I am an Abkari Amin and live in Métu Teruvu. I know 6th prisoner. I remember the day of the riots. I saw him about 8 A. M. I saw him in my godown in front of the Taluq Cutcherry. He remained at the godown till 3-30 P. M. He was asleep on the pial. He was ill. There were no crowds near the Taluq Cutcherry. I and Lutchmanna Naidu and Chenroya Naidu were there all day. I know 14th prisoner. He has an arrack shop at Sivapet. I do not know that he has a toddy shop. I have examined the book to see the issues of arrack. 1½ gallon was issued to him on 15th August. It is not issued in a sealed pot. There were no issues afterwards.

54th Witness,
Muthusami
Naick.

On 26th August, he returned 1½ gallon into store. It was returned in accordance with the Abkari contractor's orders which I produce (Exhibit XIII).

The daily sales at 14th prisoner's shop were about 1½ gallon.

The list (Exhibit XIV) is taken from the books and shows the arrack issued in August to 14th prisoner.

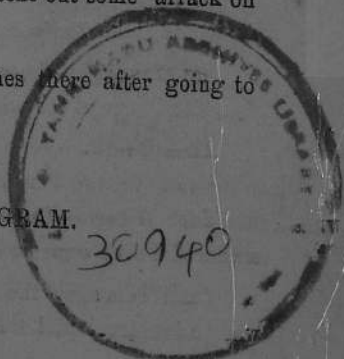
Cross-examined.—14th prisoner's son brought the arrack back. We sent out some arrack on 16th August.

6th prisoner had no particular business at our dépôt. He often comes there after going to the Cutcherry.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.



Y: 4582. 2116 1482
M 83

55th Witness,
Lutchumaiya
Naik.

55th Witness—*Lutchumaiya Naik—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a peon in the abkari godown. I was in the godown on Wednesday the 16th August, I slept there on the previous night to watch. I am employed as night watchman. In the day time, I sometimes go to collect money. I saw 6th prisoner on the morning of the riots about 8 A. M. He remained till 3-30 P. M. He was sleeping on the pial.

Cross-examined.—I and the other peons take it by turns to watch at nights. Three peons were there the night before. No one went out to collect money on 16th August. We all remained at the godown. About 10 gallons were sent out in the morning, not afterwards. I did not see 6th prisoner take any meals that day. I saw crowds in the Bazaar street at 9 A. M. and all day long. They had clubs in their hands. Crowds swarmed in the Bazaar street, but not near the Cutcherry.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82,

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

56th Witness,
Chandraya
Naik.

56th Witness—*Chandraya Naik—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am an Abkari peon and employed at the Arrack godown opposite the Taluq Cutcherry. My duty is to measure out the arrack. I measured out 15 gallons on Wednesday the 16th August. One or two persons came in the course of the day. We went on measuring out arrack up to sunset. I saw 6th prisoner that day. He came from the Taluq Cutcherry about 8-0. A. M. and stayed till 3. or 3-30 P. M. He complained of pain in his chest. He was lying on the pial.

Cross-examined.—He said he was too ill to go home; afterwards a man took him home; we gave him water. He went to his house at Sivapet about 3-30 P. M. I did not see him again afterwards. I have seen him coming and going in the street occasionally; he comes to the godown; I heard that there was crowd in the streets on Wednesday from 8 A. M. I did not see them. There were no crowds near the Taluq Cutcherry.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16-10-82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

57th Witness,
Lutchmana
Iyengar.

57th Witness—*Lutchmana Iyengar—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a Gumastah under the Sub-Overseer, 7th prisoner. I live in the Fort; I teach 7th prisoner's children; I go to his house daily. I remember Wednesday, the day of the riots. On the day previous, I went to 7th prisoner's house at 6. 30 P. M. He was there. I remained till about 8-0 P. M. 7th prisoner was at home when I went. He went out about 7-30 P. M. As I was going home, I saw him on the pial of the opposite house belonging to Cuppana Pillai. He lives in Kanaka Teruvu.

On Wednesday, I went to 7th prisoner's house in the morning and remained from 7-0 to 8-0 A. M. I did not go again that day.

Cross-examined.—7th prisoner's house is not in the same street as 2nd prisoner's house. It would take 7 minutes to go from one house to another.

Re-examined.—I saw Virappa Pillai at 7th prisoner's house on the Tuesday evening.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

58th Witness,
Cuppana
Pillai.

58th Witness—*Cuppana Pillai—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a pensioned Taluq Overseer and I live opposite 7th prisoner's house.

On Wednesday the 16th August I was at home. I saw 7th prisoner about 7-30 A. M. He was on his street pial. I saw him again at 8 A. M. and at 10 A. M. and again at 7 P. M. He has

two houses. I saw him moving about from one house to another. I saw him on the Tuesday evening from about 6-0 to 8-30 p. m. He came and sat on my pial.

Cross-examined.—7th prisoner is a Sub-Overseer of the Local Fund Board. I take contracts. I was at home all day on Tuesday and Wednesday. I did not see anything of the riots. It was on this account I stayed at home. Crowds did not pass through my street.

I did not hear the sound of the people. I heard shots fired between 1 and 2 p. m. 7th prisoner learnt his work as a maistry under me. He is not related to me but of a different caste.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

59th Witness—*Virappa Pillai—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a contractor and I live in the Sankerydroog division. I know 7th prisoner. I was in Salem on Wednesday when the riot took place. I was on that day in 7th prisoner's house. I came here on Tuesday evening. I went at 6 p. m. to his house. I saw him and Cuppana Pillai. Lutchmana Iyengar also came. I remained till 9 p. m. The next day I went about 10 a. m. and remained till 6 p. m. 7th prisoner was there all day. I remained there because of the riots.

59th Witness
Virappa
Pillai.

Cross-examined.—I have a road contract under the Local Funds. I was in the Police and was dismissed about a year ago. My work in Salem Taluq is inspected by 7th prisoner.

Re-examined.—I was dismissed from the Police because I had cultivation and cattle of my own.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct:

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

60th Witness—*Kanakarathna Pillai—on oath, deposes.*—I am the Head Accountant in the Collector's office. I draw a salary of 85 Rupees a-month. I am a native of Jaffna. I know 8th prisoner. He was an accountant under me on 15 Rupees a-month. I remember the day of the riots of 16th August. I was at the cutcherry from 11-0 to 4-0. I saw 8th prisoner. He was there when I went. He signed the attendance book. The book is closed when the Deputy Collector comes. He came about 11-30 that day. He left between 2 and 3 p. m. He was in office all day. We were doing very little work that day. I remember the Judge Mr. Wilkinson coming there after 2 p. m. He came to send off a telegram. I think I saw 8th prisoner a little while before that. He attended office regularly until his arrest. I produce the attendance book for the Collector's office (Filed as Exhibit XV).

60th Witness
Kanakarath-
na Pillai.

Cross-examined.—The Deputy Collector left with me about 4 p. m. Seventeen Clerks were present before me that day. Forty Clerks attended the office that day. I don't think there were any clerks left when I went away. There are 16 English and Vernacular Accountants in my department. The Deputy Accountant is next to me. Muthusawmi Mudali was there that day. I don't remember when he went. I saw him.

Some of the clerks left before 2 p. m. who lived in Salem. I cannot say who went. We all work in the same room. I don't think 8th prisoner could have gone away and come back without my knowing it. About 12-30, all the clerks went to the Deputy Collector and asked for leave but he refused to give it then. The Deputy Collector told some of them that they might go. Afterwards, they left by twos and threes. I saw Vakil Ragunada Rao about 12-0. I think I saw him until 1-30 p. m.

I think I told 8th prisoner to compare the contingent accounts with the Treasury accounts. He was one of those who asked the Deputy Collector for leave. I don't think I had any other occasion to speak to him.

I can positively swear that I saw 8th prisoner up to nearly 1 p. m. and I have a strong recollection that I saw him afterwards.

The Deputy Collector was sometimes in his office and sometimes in the verandah. There was great confusion in the office.

By Court.—8th prisoner used to live with his brother in Gogai. I have been to his house on business. I do not know whether 8th prisoner's brother lives with him now.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

61st Witness,
Muthusawmi
Mudali.

61st Witness—*Muthusawmi Mudali*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am an English Accountant in the Collector's office. 8th prisoner is a clerk in the same office. On Wednesday, 16th August, I saw 8th prisoner about 12-0 and 12-30. We went to the Deputy Collector to ask for leave. Leave was not given. I remained till 2 p. m. After we came back from the Deputy Collector's room, I did not see the 8th prisoner. The Head Accountant was there when I left office. Some were leaving at 1-0 and some at 2-0 with the Head Accountant's leave. The Deputy Collector at 12-30 said that those who liked might go. He at first refused, but afterwards said that those who liked might go. We went back to the office and some took leave from the Head Accountant.

I don't remember what clerks left before 2 p. m. When I left, there were some six clerks in my department left. I cannot say who they were.

Cross-examined.—The Collector's office is one large room. There are no screens. I did not see the Judge ride up. I did not see Ragunada Rao, Vakil.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

62nd Witness,
Strinevasa
Iyengar.

62nd Witness—*Strinevasa Iyengar*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am second clerk in the Local Fund Board Office on 25 Rupees a-month. I was an English Accountant on Rupees 15 a-month on the day of the riot. I attended office on the day of the riots. I saw 8th prisoner there. I stayed there till about 2-30 p. m. My house is opposite Métn Teruvu. At about 1 p. m. we went to the Deputy Collector to ask for leave. He said "I cannot give you permission, you can go if you like." We told the Head Accountant what the Deputy Collector said. After that, some went away, some stayed. I saw the Judge drive up to the office about 2-15 p. m. 8th prisoner was in the office when I left. I saw him once or twice between 1-0 and 2-30 p. m. His seat is opposite mine.

Cross-examined.—I went to office before 11 a. m. My name is No. 35 in Exhibit XV. I went to my desk in about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. There were 10 or 12 clerks in the Account Department. I did my work. I was posting pension accounts. That took me $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour.

I saw 8th prisoner sitting at his desk—About 12 o'clock noon, information was brought of the riot—after that, all was in confusion. About 1 o'clock noon, I saw a Police guard going from Salem to Sivapet. It was shortly after we heard of the riots that we went to the Deputy Collector. Some clerks may have gone at once. We were sitting and standing about in the

veranda. I saw 8th prisoner once or twice. I did not speak to him. Lutchman Rao was there till I left. I spoke to him. I saw Muthusawmi Mudali that day. I do not know when he left.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

63rd Witness—*David Pillai—on oath, deposes.*—I am a Catechist in the London Mission. I know the brothers 8th and 9th prisoners well. Both used to live at Gogai. For the last year and a half, 9th prisoner lives at Sivapet near the Roman Catholic Church. 63rd Witness
David Pillai.

I remember the day of the riots. About 12-15. I met 9th prisoner near the Municipal Office. I went with him in his carriage to his house. I saw two Brahmins at the entrance of his house. He had some friends in his house. A name was given to his child. I remained at a short distance as I am a Christian. I remained till 5 p. m.

About 3-30 p. m., 8th prisoner came to his brother's house. About 5 o'clock p. m. I and 8th prisoner went to Gogai. We did not go by the Mosque; we crossed the river.

Cross-examined.—The ceremony at 9th prisoner's house took place about 1 p. m. I did not see 8th prisoner before. I had gone out to preach in Salem. I had a book in my hand. That day I did not preach—I was selling books. I did not sell any. I went out at 9 a. m.

They had a christening feast that day. They gave me food separately. I am employed under Mr. Philips. I am paid 14 Rupees a-month.

By the Court.—8th and 9th prisoners' father was called Mottai Paradesi. He may have been one of the principal people in Gogai.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Shuffled constantly.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

64th Witness—*Subramania Iyer.*—I am a Brahmin priest and I live in Sivapet Agraharam. I celebrated the ceremony of naming a child in 9th prisoner's house on Wednesday, the day of the riots. The ceremony commenced about 1 p. m. and lasted till 3 p. m. I and Tirumalai Iyer were sitting on the pial when 9th prisoner came in his carriage. A Christian preacher came about 12-0 or 12-30. 64th Witness,
Subramania
Iyer.

Cross-examined.—Whilst the ceremony was being performed, the females came and told us that there was a disturbance. 8th prisoner was not there. At 3 p. m. I went home.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

16—10—1882.

65th Witness—*Tirumala Iyer—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a family priest and live in Sivapet Agraharam. I know 9th prisoner. I went to his house to perform the ceremony of naming a child. It was on the day the Mosque was destroyed. I went about 11-0 or 11-30, 9th prisoner came about 12-30. The ceremony was performed afterwards. Subramania Iyer and I left at 3-0 p. m. 65th Witness,
Tirumala
Iyer.

Cross-examined.—I did not see any of the riots. During the ceremony, news was brought that there was a disturbance. I can remember some of the ceremonies I attended; when I went and when I came away.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

16—10—1882.

66th Witness,
Mutturam
Pillai.

66th Witness—*Mutturam Pillai*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.--I am Shroff in Sivapet. I know 9th prisoner—I was present at the ceremony of naming his child from 11-30 to 5-0. It was on Wednesday the day the Mosque riot took place. 8th prisoner came about 3-30 p. m. Subraya Chetti was there.

Cross-examined.—I am of different caste to 9th prisoner. I was invited to attend the ceremony. I was not his servant. I am invited to his house on special occasions. I have never done work for him. I heard the noise of a disturbance in the street whilst the ceremony was going on. People were coming to and from the Mosque. I saw no clubs. I live at a call's distance from the Mosque. I went back at 5 p. m.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

Subaroya Chetti is tendered for cross-examination but is not examined.

67th Witness,
Vettala Chetti.

67th Witness—*Vettala Chetti*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a silk weaver and I live in Morari Varadaya Chetti Street. I know Morari Varadaya Chetti. I remember Wednesday the day of the riots. On the previous Sunday, I and Varadaya went to Attiampatty market, 11 miles from Salem. We started at 6-30 a. m. We started in a cart and reached there at 11-0 a. m. We stayed at night at Marikulandu's house. The next morning we went to Velanattam. There we met Vythi Mudaliyar and stayed till 4 p. m. We returned to Salem at 9 p. m.

Cross-examined.—I have had no money dealings with Varadaya Chetti. I mortgaged my house 1½ years ago but afterwards sold it to him. I go with him whenever he calls me. A year ago I went with him to the same place. It was in Ani or Audi. He used to call in my services when none of his servants went with him.

There is a silk market at Attiampatty. Varadaya Chetti purchased cloths from the villages. He spent about 200 Rupees altogether. Besides me, his private servant Sidden, his son Ramiah aged 8, and Venkatachalapati who carries him. I and Vythi Mudali chose the cloths.

Varadaya Chetti is about 50. He has been blind 2 or 3 years and a cripple 7 or 8 years.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16-10-82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

68th Witness,
Marikulandu.

68th Witness—*Marikulandu*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a cultivator and I live in Attiamputti. I know Varadaya Chetti. He came to my village at the end of Adi on a Sunday about two months ago. He came with his servants. He arrived about 11 a. m. and stayed in my house at night. The next day he went to Velanattam about 8 a. m. He left a bale of cloth and came back about 4 p. m. He was then on his way to Salem.

Cross-examined.—He used to come to my house once in two or three months to buy cloths. He would always bring a man to choose the cloths. Attiampatty is a great market for cloths. Some 30 or 40 thousand Rupees will change hands in a day. My house is not mortgaged to Varadaya Chetti. My house is mortgaged to his younger brother Vencatachalla Chetti.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16-10-82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

69th Witness,
Vythi Mudali.

69th Witness—*Vythi Mudali*—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a weaver and live at Velanattam. I know Varadaya Chetti of Salem. He came to my village on a Sunday, two months ago. He came to Attiampatty fair on Sunday. I saw him there at 11 a. m. He stayed in Marikulandu's house. He came to my village on Monday and bought cloths in my house. He left about 4 p. m. for Salem. I accompanied him as far as Attiampatti.

Cross-examined.—There is a weekly fair at Attiampatty. Many persons come from Salem. I chose cloths for Varadaya Chetti. He named what he wanted. On Monday, he bought some cloths from me. Varadaya Chetti used to come once in two or three months to Attiampatty.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

70th Witness—*Tanjore Nagiah Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a silk and cloth merchant and live at Salem. 70th Witness,
Tanjore Nagiah Chetti.

I know Varadaya Chetti. I remember Wednesday the day of the riots. I went to his house on the Sunday previous. I was told he had gone to Attiampatty. I saw his son Runga Naidu. I saw 12th prisoner in his own house adjoining. That was about 10 A. M. I remained till 11 A. M. He was examining his accounts and told me to come after my meals. I went about 12-30. He was then purchasing cloths. I stayed till 5-30. There was no meeting in Varadaya Chetti's house that day. I went again on Monday to 12th prisoner's house and was there from 1 o'clock to 6 o'clock P. M. There was no crowd of persons in the street. There was no meeting at Varadaya's house that day.

Cross-examined.—I went on Monday to get money due to me for cloths. On Sunday, I went to buy silk. I did not buy. I received rupees 18, annas 8, on Monday. It is not usual to give receipt.

By the Court.—I was on the front pial of the big hall where the merchants meet both on the Sunday and Monday.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

16—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

71st Witness—*Basavanna—solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I am a cloth merchant at Bangalore. I know Varadaya Chetti. I was in Salem on the day of the riots. I arrived on Sunday before and put up at Varadaya's. He was not there on Sunday. I was told he had gone to market. I saw 12th prisoner about 8 or 9 A. M. I remember seeing him all that day in his house. I had some business with him on Sunday. On the Monday, I was still at Varadaya's. There was no meeting there on Monday. I saw Varadaya on Monday night first: I remained in Salem a month after the riots. I had business with my brokers and agents. 71st Witness,
Basavanna.

Read over to the witness in Canarese and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

72nd Witness—*Narasimma Chetti.*—I am a silk weaver and live at Salem. I know 11th prisoner. I live next door but one to him. I remember the day of the riots. I saw him at 10 A. M. on Sunday before. I remained with him for $\frac{1}{2}$ an Indian hour. I saw him again at 4-30 P. M. He was there at his house. We were talking for $\frac{1}{2}$ an Indian hour. Then he set off in a cart for Pallapatty field. Next day I went to ask if he had returned and they said he had not. I saw him again on Tuesday at 8 P. M. 72nd Witness
Narasimma Chetti.

Cross-examined.—I have my own loom and trade in silk. Heard of no Hindu League against Mahomedans. I live near the Agraharum. I heard that there was a riot in the Bazaar street. People who had been assaulted came running to my street. The shops were all closed. I saw people going and coming to and from the Bazaar street.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged by him to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

73rd Witness,
Ardhanari
Pillai.

73rd Witness—Ardhanari Pillai—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am Curnum of Pallipatty, 7 miles from Salem. I know 11th prisoner. He has lands in Pallipatty. I know of the riots in Salem on Wednesday. I had seen 11th prisoner on the previous Sunday and again on the Monday. He has a shed in his own field. He stayed there all Monday. I saw him till 4 p. m. on Tuesday.

Cross-examined.—11th prisoner comes frequently to Pallipatty for his cultivation.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

74th Witness
Jembu Ven-
katachala
pati.

74th Witness—Jembu Venkatachalapati—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I know Varadaya Chetti and his brother Ramasami Chetti (12th prisoner). I remember the day of the riots. I saw 12th prisoner on the Monday before the riots. I live next door. I went about 12 o'clock. I know Varadaya's big hall. There was no big meeting there on Monday. I was in Salem.

Cross-examined.—I am a silk-weaver. I never heard of any Hindu league against Mahomedans.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

75th Witness,
Kandasami
Chetti.

75th Witness—Kandasami Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a thread merchant at Madras. I am a partner in the firm of Narainasamy Chetty & Co. I was here at the riots on Wednesday the 16th August. I was stopping in the house of 13th prisoner. I received a registered letter addressed to his care which I produce. That was delivered on 16th August. I arrived on Sunday the 6th August at 6 a. m.

Sunday the 13th August was Amavasi day. 13th prisoner performed ceremonies and remained at home. On Monday, I went to Court and returned about 2-30 or 3 p. m. I remained till 4-30 or 5 p. m. He was there all that time.

Cross-examined.—I stayed ten days with 13th prisoner. I left on the 17th August. I was waiting for the Vakalutnama which arrived on 16th August. I was collecting my debts. Some 20,000 Rupees were due to me.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

76th Witness,
Virabudra
Chetti.

76th Witness—Virabudra Chetti—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a cloth merchant at Namkul. I was not in Salem on the day of the riots. I heard of them. On the previous Sun-

day I was in Salem. I was staying in 13th prisoner's house. I arrived at 8 A. M. and left on Tuesday at 11 A. M. I saw 13th prisoner on the whole of Sunday and Monday. I had bought cloths to him for sale, but he said there was no demand for them.

Cross-examined.—He told me this on Monday. I left the cloths when I came away. 13th prisoner and I remained at home all the two days. A merchant from Madras was also stopping there.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

On the part of the Crown it is admitted

- (1). That 14th prisoner never had a toddy license;
- (2). That the toddy shop near the Mosque was closed soon after the July riots;
- (3). That on 19th August, the Calicut Police force took possession of the Arrack shop.

It is also admitted that the Register of the Coimbatore Stamp Vendor's books have not been tampered with, and that a stamp was sold to Arapolli Naiken on 15th August.

Court Witness.

77th Witness—Rev. Thomas Foulkes—On oath, deposes.—I have been connected with Salem for the last 16 years. At the request of the Collector, I drew up a memorandum. So far as I could ascertain, there are in Sivapett 2,300 houses. Most of the houses are tiled. According to Dr. Cornish's estimate of 6 to every house there would be 23,830 people. The weavers and dyers, who may be classed with them, amount to more than half of the population. There are about 300 houses of silk-weavers. There are about 100 Mahomedan houses. They are principally of the poorer classes.

There are 11 Merchants.

16 Petty shop-keepers.

31 Farmers.

17 Jutka and bandy owners.

15 Tailors.

7 Policemen.

26 Peons.

and the rest are Coolies or unemployed. I have no statistics for Gogai; but I know that it mostly consists of weavers and that there are very few Mahomedans. There are ten principal temples which have been in the habit of carrying processions past the mosque. The goddess of the Mariamma Kovil and perhaps some of the others are taken round on the occasion of every domestic occurrence if the people choose to pay for it. There are about 70 Christian houses, most of which are Roman Catholic. I don't think that any Roman Catholic processions have taken place since the mosque was built. I am informed that the procession which Mr. Stokes took past the mosque was a procession of what has been called the Kaliasamma Kovil. The word used is too general. All the temples of goddesses in Sivapet are Kali temples in different forms. The temple near the bridge ought to have been called Badrakali.

With reference to what has been said in the evidence regarding Sundrum Chetti threatening to drop the Kalasum I will read what I had written in my description of the small Ganesha temple which is to the east of the Mosque.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM.

16—10—82.

Portion of the Memorandum alluded to.

"H.—Temple of Pillayar or Ganesha. This is a small temple standing in the open space in front of the Mosque about twenty or thirty yards from it. It is built sideways on the edge of the high bank of the river, down which a flight of substantial cut stone steps leads to the water edge. It consists of two open cells, one of which, the nearest to the river, contains the idol and the other is empty. Although this temple, like the rest of the numerous small temples of this god has no religious procession, it has nevertheless special connection with the principal festivals of some of the larger temples. At the commencement of the festivals of the temples of Mariamma (D) Badrakali (E) and Ankamma (J) one of the attendants of these goddesses brings from the temple a pile of brass waterpots (kalasha) carried on his bare head, to the river side at the foot of the flight of steps (P) mentioned above in a kind of dancing march along the processional pathway accompanied by temple music. He performs ablutions here, and then takes water from the river in one of these brass pots and carries it up the flight of steps and places it in the empty cell of this temple. A puja is then performed in front of it for the consecration of the water in virtue of which an afflatus is supposed to enter the water to energize the Goddess and enable her to go through her anniversary ceremonies. The water pots with the water are then carried back to the temple in similar procession, and the goddess is bathed with this water as the preliminary rite of her festival."

Court Witness.

78th Witness,
Raghunada
Rao.

78th Witness—Raghunada Rao—solemnly affirmed, deposes.—I am a Pleader of the District Court. I was at the Collector's Cutcherry on Wednesday, the 16th August, from 11-0 or 11-15 to 3-15 or 3-30. I know 8th prisoner who is a clerk in the Account Department. I saw him that day a little after I got there. I saw him again at 12-0. He was driving away in a carriage with his brother (9th prisoner). Some of the clerks were leaving office. Others stayed. Mr. Wilkinson, the Judge, came about 2 P. M. to send a telegram. About 4 or 5 clerks were there at that time.

Cross-examined.—I know Kartan Saib. I have been seated by his side. I have come to Court with him nearly every day since this trial commenced and have sometimes returned with him. He has come in my carriage. I have not seen any of the Mahomedan witnesses at his house. I have not seen him instructing the prosecution. I have not spoken to him about being able to give evidence. I told Mr. McIver four or five days ago that I had seen 8th and 9th prisoners together in the cart. He asked me why I had come to Court. I said I was a witness for the defence. Then I told him what I knew. I was Pleader for the Hindus. I went to Madras to instruct Counsel. I did not go with Vijiaraghavachari. I know that he is in jail. I appeared for some Hindus as long as they paid me. I ceased to act for them on 8th or 9th September, a day or two before Kylasa Goundan's arrest. I never appeared for the prisoners before the Court. I appeared for Kylasa Goundan. I acted on behalf of these prisoners after their arrest and instructed you (Mr. Grant) on 30th August. I went with you to the jail as Interpreter on 31st August. I took down statements of the prisoners. 8th prisoner said that he would call me as a witness to prove that he was in the Cutcherry. He named Kanakarathna Pillai. I did not tell 8th prisoner that I

could not give evidence to that effect. I accompanied you (Mr. Grant) when you went to file the affidavits in the High Court. I told your writer to omit my name from the statement that 8th prisoner was in the Cutcherry till 3 p. m. I did not tell him that the statement was untrue. I do not remember telling you so. Dorasami went to Madras to make a statement on behalf of 8th prisoner.

Re-examined.—I asked Mr. Pritchard not to call me as a defence witness about 9th October.

To the Court.—I told Dorasami that I could not swear that I had seen 8th prisoner at 3 p. m. but that I remembered seeing him earlier. I told Dorasami about having seen him leave with 9th prisoner.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

17—10—82.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM,

Additional Sessions Judge.



IN THE SESSIONS COURT OF SALEM.

PRESENT—H. WIGRAM, ESQ., ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE.

CALENDAR CASE No. 1 of 1882.

[The prosecution and defence evidence in this case will be found in an Appendix.]

Queen Empress of India —versus.	{	1. Sundram Chetty. 2. Soobaraya Mudaly. 3. Vencatschella Mudaly. 4. Manicka Mudaly. 5. Gopalsamy Mudaly. 6. Rangasamy Chetty. 7. Muthusamy Pillay.	{	8. Komarasamy Iyen. 9. Gurunada Iyen. 10. Varadiah Chetty. 11. Kondia Chetty. 12. Ramasamy Chetty. 13. Venkatrama Chetty. 14. Shanmugam Achary.
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OFFENCE.—(1) Abetting mischief by fire to a building ordinarily used as a place of worship (Sections 436 and 109 of the Penal Code).

(2) Abetting culpable homicide and grievous hurt (Sections 302, 304, 326 and 109 of the Penal Code).

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—Not guilty.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14 guilty under Sections 436 and 109. Not guilty under Sections 302, 304, 326 and 109.

SENTENCE.—1. The prisoners are charged with abetting the destruction of the Shevapett Mosque and in so doing with abetting the commission of culpable homicide, &c. The particular form of abetment which it is sought to prove against each of the prisoners is conspiracy, instigation and aid against prisoners 1 to 7 and 14, instigation and aid against prisoners 8 and 9, conspiracy against prisoners 10 to 13.

2. The questions for decision which I put before the Assessors at the close of the trial are,

- (1) Was the destruction of the Mosque the result of a preconcerted plan on the part of a section of the Hindus?
- (2) If so, were the prisoners all or any of them concerned in conspiring together to commit the offence or in instigating or aiding the rioters to commit the offence?
- (3) Were culpable homicides and grievous hurts committed by the rioters? were such acts a probable consequence of the abetment and were they committed in pursuance of the conspiracy which constituted the abetment.

3. In order to come to any proper conclusion as to the nature of the riots of the 16th August, it is absolutely necessary to go back and trace the whole history of the Mosque from its commencement and it will be convenient to do so by stages.

[Erection of the Mosque.—In May 1875 the Mahomedans of Shevapett applied for permission to erect a Mosque and the Hindus objected (Exhibits K. and N.) The final order on the petitions is not on record but it appears from Exhibits P. and Q. that permission was refused by Mr. Longley 1876. In 1878 the application of the Mahomedans was renewed and at the same time a counter petition was presented by the Hindus. On 17th January 1878 Mr. Longley, who had evidently made up his mind on the subject, passed an order in favor of the Mahomedans granting them permission to erect the Mosque on the understanding that no objection would be raised to Hindu and other processions passing and repassing. It was at the same time ordered that in accordance with G. O., dated 9th May 1874 the music of the processions should cease whilst the processions were passing and repassing the building (Ex. O.) On 21st January 1878 Mr. Longley rejected the Hindu petition stating as his reasons that the former Mahomedan application had been refused because it was then in contemplation to build a bridge across the river at the site selected but that as a causeway had since been erected that reason

no longer existed, that Mahomedans had collected materials for a new building and had been worshipping for three years in a small building adjacent to the site on which they wished to build, and that after consulting the Municipal Commissioners and others he was of opinion that the request of the Mahomedans was reasonable and that the counter petition of the Hindus was dictated by a factious spirit (Ex. P.) We must pause for a minute to consider whether the representations of the Hindus were altogether groundless. The site selected for the Mahomedans was a conspicuous spot on the high bank of the river. Three roads, one from the North and two from the West converged in a kind of open square from which a road descended some what precipitously to the causeway over the river. Thus the Mosque, if erected, would be surrounded on two sides by a public thoroughfare which was the pathway of all the Hindu processions. On the East side of the spot selected was a piece of waste ground on which were a disused Hindu temple and a small temple of Ganesha from which a ghaut or flight of steps led to the river. The objection of the Hindus to the spot selected though it may have been dictated by religious sentiment was certainly not groundless. An extract from Mr. Foulkes' very interesting memorandum which is in evidence (Court Witness Defence No. 77) shows that when the goddess of other temples is carried in procession a ceremony accompanied by music and dancing ought to take place in front of this very temple of Ganesha which is off the road. Strange to say, no express mention was made of this in the Mosque suit though the right of way to the East of the Mosque was claimed and there is no evidence that any such ceremony took place after the building of the Mosque. I am inclined to think that the ceremony had been in abeyance for many years. An attempt to revive it in December 1881 was certainly regarded by the authorities as an innovation.

The Mosque suit.—Some of the leading Hindus of Shevappett among whom was the 1st Prisoner determined to contest the validity of the District Magistrate's order directing that the music of their processions should stop whilst passing and repassing the Mosque. The usual notice was given to the Collector (Ex. Q.) and the suit was filed, as O. S., 203 of 1878 on the file of the District Munsiff of Salem. The Collector and Magistrate was not made a party but five of the principal Mahomedans were sued. On 31st March 1879 the District Munsiff—a Hindu Brahmin—decreed in favor of the Hindus that they were entitled to pass by the Mosque in procession with playing of music as freely as they do in other places.

An appeal was preferred to the District Court and on 28th July 1879 Mr. Hannyngton reversed the Munsiff's decree and dismissed the suit relying principally on the order of Government of 9th May 1874.

A second appeal was then preferred to the High Court (568 of 1879) which was heard on 30th January 1880. But it was not till the 11th October 1880 that they delivered judgment. The important part of that Judgment may be briefly summarised. It lays down that whilst the law recognizes the right of an assembly lawfully engaged in religious worship or religious ceremonies not to be disturbed, it also recognizes the right of persons for a lawful purpose whether civil or religious to use a common highway by parading it attended by music so that they do not obstruct the use of it by other persons:—that whenever a conflict of rights exists it is the duty of the Magistrate, if he apprehends Civil tumult to guard against it and if necessary to interdict a procession—but that a general order interdicting all musical processions is *ultravires* and illegal.

The High Court accordingly reversed the decree of the appellate Court and affirmed that of the Munsiff with this modification that they substituted for the words "as freely as they do in other places" the words "on all lawful occasions and in a lawful manner so as not to disturb the public or other persons assembled for the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies" (Ex. T).

I wish to say nothing disrespectful of the High Court Judgment, but I may be permitted to observe that the Judgment does not dispose of the question raised by the parties. The Hindu grievance was that the erection of the Shevappett Mosque interrupted their processional pathway and that the same honors were not due to a new Mosque as to an old Mosque. That was the question dealt with by both the lower Courts but the High Court says that it is immaterial. The High Court Judgment was in the nature of a compromise but it was a compromise which satisfied neither party because it was not in accordance with their habits of thought. The law of conflicting rights as laid down by the High Court is undoubtedly a new law for the people of this country and in my humble opinion is not a salutary law. It cannot, I think, be too strongly insisted on that the common law of India is neither more or less than what immemorial custom has sanctioned and that to introduce any other common law, however cautiously hedged round with limitations is to make and not to declare the law. The custom of stopping Hindu music in front of Mahomedan Mosques has nothing to do with the devotional spirit of the people but is based on the supposed sanctity of the building. It may be, nay probably is, a relic of the times when Mahomedan influence was paramount and may be utterly indefensible in principle, but if the custom exists it is most impolitic to interfere with it. When Sir Thomas Munro had to deal with the disputes arising between the right and left hand castes, he wisely refused to listen to the argument that every man has a right to be carried in a Palanquin and to be protected in his right. He laid down the rule of *Nil innovetur*, and in my humble opinion this is the rule and the only rule which ought to be countenanced by the Civil Court's (Memoirs Vol. II, 17 to 20).

Hindu procession in February 1881.—On 9th March 1881 the leading Hindus of Sheva-

pett among whom was 1st Prisoner applied for the protection of the authorities whilst conducting the procession of the Mariamma Koil past the Mosque on the 14th, 15th and 16th March. The petition was referred to Mr. Mullaly, the Assistant Magistrate, for disposal who after examining the 1st Prisoner, one of the trustees of the Mariamma Koil, and the leading Mahomedan (Prosecution 25th witness), whose contention was that the Mosque was open at all times for prayer, recorded two orders on 13th March 1881. In the first order he stated his grounds for believing that there would be a breach of the peace if the procession was allowed to proceed and that it was impossible to say that the Mahomedans would not be assembled for the purpose of religious worship, and directed that there should be no music on the occasion. In the second order he bound over 13 leading Mahomedans and 13 leading Hindus to keep the peace. In consequence of these orders no procession took place. These orders were taken to the High Court for revision (Criminal Petition 166 of 1881) by one of the Hindus and on 11th July 1881 the High Court gave Judgment, dismissing the Petition because the times for the processions had passed but reaffirming the principles laid down in the Mosque suit and declaring that if the Mahomedans had no fixed hours for prayers, they should fix some. They intimated a strong opinion that the decree of the High Court ought not to be rendered inoperative on account of Mahomedan opposition (Ex. U.). This order was not received by the District Magistrate (Mr. Stokes) till 7th September 1881. In November 1881 after consulting the Mahomedans but obtaining no assistance from them Mr. Stokes drew up a code of rules as to the times at which Hindu processions might pass with music.

Hindu procession in December 1881. In December 1881 as deposed to by Inspector Hayman (31st witness) Mr. Stokes was himself present on the 1st day of the procession of the Badra Kali (not the Mariamma) Koil past the Mosque. It was attended with music and no obstruction was offered. On the third day however 1st Prisoner attempted to leave the high road and proceed across a small culvert to the east of the Mosque, but was stopped by the Police. In consequence of this the procession of the fourth day was stopped but the procession was renewed on the fifth day. After much litigation the Hindus had gained their point and had taken their procession past the Mosque with music. The Mahomedans were defeated.

The widening of the Culvert. In February 1882 the 4th prisoner who is an honorary Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Civil Dispensary and Municipal Commissioner for the Shevapett division gave orders to the Municipal Inspector (Prosecution 39th witness) to widen the culvert to the East of the Mosque so as to make it passable for carts. The avowed object was that the ruined Hindu Temple was to be repaired. The work was to be executed at the cost of some private individuals. Exhibit I. is put in to show that 4th prisoner had no authority to give any such orders which ought to have emanated from the Municipal Office. The culvert was widened, the number of slabs being increased from two to six or seven. But when the matter was represented by the Mahomedans to Mr. Stokes, he ordered the culvert to be reduced to its former condition (Exhibit V).

On 4th and 5th July 1882 there was a full meeting of the Municipal Commissioners at which it was carried by the Native Commissioners against the votes of the President and two European Members that the culvert should be widened at the expense of the Hindu petitioners under the supervision of 4th prisoner (Exhibit L).

From the evidence of prosecution 38th witness there appears to have been a somewhat stormy discussion on the subject and large numbers of Hindus and Mahomedans were awaiting the decision outside. This Resolution of the Commissioners the President subsequently vetoed on his own responsibility (Exhibit M).

In the course of the trial it has been suggested that the Non-official Municipal Commissioners are identical with the leading Hindus who tacitly approved if they did not actively sanction the riot and it is shown by the evidence of the Prosecution 39th witness that 9th prisoner was actively canvassing at the time of the elections for the persons who were subsequently elected. (Exhibit W). Among the persons so elected is 13th prisoner, one of the leading silk-weavers. But there is really nothing on record to connect the Non-official Municipal Commissioners as a body with the riots of 16th August.

The riots of the 28th July.—These are spoken to by Inspector Johnson (33rd witness) A dhoby procession was passing the Mosque with music when about 30 Mahomedans rushed out and assaulted it. A riot ensued which continued during the 29th and 30th July but subsided on the arrival of the Military. In this fracas it appears from one of the papers (Exhibit G. 4) which was found in the house of 1st prisoner on search that 7 Mahomedans and 53 Hindus were wounded. The Civil Surgeon (36th witness) deposes that about an equal number of wounded Hindus and Mahomedans were admitted into the Hospital but Inspector Johnson (33) admits that more Hindus than Mahomedans were wounded.

On 4th August a petition was presented to the District Magistrate by 1st Prisoner and his co-trustee of the Mariamma Koil in Shevapett, praying that a sufficient number of Police and if necessary the troops might be detained in Salem until after the festival which was to take place from 5th to 20th August and that the procession might be allowed to pass the Mosque attended with music. Reference is made to a previous order of 22nd July in consequence of which the processions had been postponed. The District Magistrate refused to sanction the music on the ground that the force at his command was insufficient to give the protection applied for (Exhibit H.) On the same day a telegram (Exhibit III) was despatched to Government purporting to be sent by Chenna Basava Chettiar and 300 others stating that the

Ramzan was at hand, that the Collector was going away and that the troops ought to be detained. The sender of the telegram was examined as Defence 10th witness and it would appear that he took upon himself to represent a mythical three hundred and that his fears concerned his reputation as Municipal Commissioner or perhaps his own house property in Shevapett Bazaar. The troops were sent away and the Collector left the Station. Viewed by the light of subsequent events the withdrawal of the troops was clearly a mistake. Whether the approach of the Ramzan and of the Mariamma festival was a sufficient ground for their detention I am not in a position to judge.

The Town Hall Meeting. On 12th August the Collector returned to Salem in order to have an interview with the leading Hindus and Mahomedans and, if he could, to effect a compromise on the subject of the Mosque. The 38th and 42nd Prosecution witnesses give an account of this meeting. There appears to have been a good deal of discussion and at the close of the meeting some of the Hindus and Mahomedans went together to the Mosque and returned. By this time the Collector had left but he was represented by his Sheristadar. Both parties said that some arrangement would be come to but that time should be allowed until after the Kutba. The proposal made was that the road should be diverted and shops built between the new road and the Mosque.

There seems no reason to believe that there was not on both sides a *bona-fide* intention to compromise.

One of the papers found in the house of 1st Prisoner (Exhibit G. 7.) shows that a petition had been prepared by the leading inhabitants of Shevapett and Gogai stating their reasons for declining to attend the meeting. But it was never sent and 1st prisoner himself attended the meeting. On the evening of the 12th August the Collector again left the Station.

4. This will be a convenient place in which to introduce a short description of the Town of Salem a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary for the purpose of identifying the several places named by the witnesses. Salem is a long straggling Town situated upon the banks of a river which flows from North East to South West. In the centre on the North bank is the Fort quarter in which are the principal public Offices. Attached to it on the East are the suburb of Metu Teravu and further to the North the Pariah hamlet of Mallavadi. A road leads away to the North from the Fort to Komarasawmputti, a distinct village, and further on to Hastampatti, where are the Jail and Court-house. Connected by a bridge with the Fort but on the Southern bank of the river is the North East portion of the Town or Salem proper. Through the centre runs the main Bazaar street which bifurcates at the Veerabadra Kovil after about half a mile. On the South of the main Bazaar street commencing from the bridge lie Kanaka Teravu, Kurumba Teravu, &c., &c. On the North of the main Bazaar street lie the Agraharam or Brahmin quarter terminating in the spacious compound of Mrs. Foulkes, the Mittadar of Salem. Mrs. Foulkes' house is spoken of by the witnesses as Fischer's Bungalow.

Beyond the Veerabadra Kovil, where the road bifurcates, the quarter enclosed between the two roads is inhabited by the Patnuls or silk-weavers and beyond this is Padu Teravu. South of Kurumba Teravu is the market and beyond the market from which it is separated by a small nullah, the suburb of Kitchipolliem.

Returning to the Fort and proceeding to the South West we have on the North bank of the river Shevapett. It is separated from the Fort only by the large Mission Compound. It is in itself a compact town with its main Bazaar street running from East to West and its own weekly market. At the South East corner of Shevapett stands the mosque. Immediately opposite the Mosque is a causeway across the river which leads to Gogai. This quarter stretches along the river so as to face the Fort and beyond Gogai to the South are the Police lines and Hospital. The principal industry of the Town of Salem is weaving. At the head of the weaving castes are the Patnuls or silk weavers. To this caste the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th prisoners belong and they are among the principal persons of that caste in Salem proper. Generally speaking the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans in Salem is 10 to 1 (Prosecution 42nd witness), but this is probably understated. In Shevapett according to Mr. Foulkes' enquiry (Court Defence witness 77) the proportion is about 22 to 1.

The weavers and dyers (who are a kindred caste) in Shevapett aggregate more than half of the Hindu population. With the exception of some 11 families the Mahomedans in Shevapett belong to the poorer classes. There are in Shevapett some ten Hindu Temples which have been in the habit of carrying their processions round Shevapett and through the Mosque square.

The processions of the Mariamma Kovil with which 1st prisoner is connected occur whenever any private individual chooses to pay for them. In considering the evidence these statistics are not unimportant.

5. We now come to the days preceding the actual riot. There is nothing to show that any definite rumours were afloat on the Sunday and Monday but the uneasy feeling created by the July riots had not subsided. Many of the shops were still closed and people were leaving the Town. On Tuesday the 15th August most of the shops in the Bazaar street were closed and there appears to have been an undefined feeling that something was going to happen. Mr. Mullaly, the Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate, who had been called in to Salem on 7th August and was in charge during Mr. Maclean's absence, spoke to the Deputy Collector and

the Sub-Magistrate about the uneasiness in the Town and sent for some of the leading Hindus and Mahomedans. Only one Chetti came and he said that he would do what he could to get the shops opened. The Mahomedans undertook not to go in crowds from one Mosque to another on the following day which it was expected would be the Kutba. To any one closely acquainted with the temper of the people I think that there was on the Tuesday sufficient ground for real alarm. It is of course easy to be wise after the event but I entertain no doubt that there would have been ample justification on the Tuesday in telegraphing for the return of the troops.

It is only fair to observe that those whose special duty it was to warn Mr. Mullaly—and I would especially mention the Deputy Collector, the Head Sheristadar, the Tahsildar, the Sub-Magistrate and the Head Quarter Inspector of Police—either held aloof or uttered an uncertain note of warning.

6. On the Wednesday morning the streets were almost empty and the shops closed. News was brought that the house of a Mahomedan had on the previous evening been burnt at the outlying suburb of Ponnampett beyond Salem proper and the Sub-Magistrate (42nd witness) went to enquire. The Kutba had been postponed. Crowds began to collect in all parts of the Town about 9 A.M., and small bodies of constables were despatched to different quarters. It does not appear to have occurred to any one that Shevapett would be the main point of attack. There was a special Police force there at the bottom of Kandakara street consisting of 8 men. This was strengthened by another 8 men and a further force of about 18 men under Inspector Johnson (33rd witness) was located in the same quarter. This small force had to stand the whole brunt of the attack.

But before proceeding to describe what took place at the Mosque it is necessary to see how the authorities were employed in Salem.

About 9 A.M. a riot was reported near the market and Mr. Mullaly went there with the Superintendent of Police and a small force of constables. A large crowd of Hindus armed chiefly with sticks but partly with swords had collected and refused to disperse. They offered no resistance to the authorities until the Police attempted to arrest some of them. A similar mob from Kitchipolliem were attempting to cross the bridge over the nullah into Salem and the Police took up their position here to prevent them. There was another large mob in a field to the east of the market and another large mob at the Veerabadra Koil. It was here that in attempting to arrest a rioter Mr. Mullaly was hit by a brickbat. All that he could extract from the mob was that they were banded together for mutual protection against the Mahomedans but as there was not a single Mahomedan in the streets, their pretext appears to have been simply frivolous. A wounded Hindu who had apparently been shot was brought to Mr. Mullaly's notice. About 11 or 11-30 A.M., Mr. Mullaly rode round Shevapett and found every thing quiet. He then returned to the Salem market where he found that the crowds had increased and were throwing stones into the Mahomedan quarters. At the request of the Hindus Mr. Mullaly searched the houses of two Mahomedans for arms which were said to have been stored but none were found. About this time he came across a dead Mahomedan whose head had been battered in. The crowd seemed to avoid the spot. He also saw a wounded Fakcer in the field.

About 1-30 or 2 P.M., he returned to Shevapett having received information that the mob were attacking the Mosque. Before describing what took place at Shevapett it will be convenient to give a short account of the other mobs met with.

Inspector Lowe (32nd witness) speaks to an attack on the Fort from the Gogai side of the river. A number of persons had collected in the Latrine. They were driven out of the Latrine by a small body of Police who were sent across the River. This was about 11 A.M.

About 3 P.M., Inspector Lowe and Inspector Hayman (31st witness) fired on and charged with fixed bayonets an armed mob who were firing into Metu Teravu from the Salem side of the river.

7. We can now return to Shevapett and see what had happened there. We have seen that all was quiet up to 11 or 11-30 A.M.

Soon after 12 Inspector Johnson (33rd witness) heard whistles and calls from Gogai which were answered from Shevapett. He proceeded up Kandakara street, which is one of the streets leading to the Mosque from the West, for the purpose of seeking assistance from Manickam Mudaly, the Assistant Surgeon, (4th Prisoner.) He found the doors of the house locked and after trying in vain to obtain access to the inmates of the house returned to his post. By this time armed crowds had begun to collect in the street. Inspector Johnson drew up half his force across Kandakara street and the remaining half, as a second line, near the tree to the North of the Mosque so as to command Potter's street which is the other street leading from the West to the Mosque.

Nothing could have been better than the disposition of his forces provided that he had ordered his front line to fire at the approach of the mob and after firing to retire.

But in the absence of such orders a handful of men could do nothing against overwhelming number. The Police were simply swept away. The front line disappeared altogether for the rest of the day: the second line retired beyond the arrack shop in Kannar street which is the street leading from the North to the Mosque. Here they took up their position as simple spectators.

Three distinct mobs of armed Hindus, one from Gogai and the other two from Kandakara street and Potter's street swarmed into the Mosque square. The Mahomedan shops to the North West of the Mosque were looted and set on fire. Bamboos and timber were taken from the bamboo yards and carried to the Mosque. Some 800 or 900 people ascended the Mosque and began to demolish it with crowbars and picks. The furniture of the Mosque was thrown into the street and the bamboos and timber from the adjacent yards were lighted inside the Mosque. During this period a crowd of some 5000 Hindus collected on the Gogai bank of the river.

A slight diversion was caused when Mr. Mullaly having arrived on the spot ordered the Police to fire. The Constables fired in the air. Inspectors Johnson and Ashton then fired some rounds into the crowds but the crowd assumed a threatening aspect and the firing was stopped. Well directed volleys poured into the crowd might have had some effect but the firing of two Europeans alone was to all intents and purposes useless.

The destruction of the Mosque was inevitable. About 4 P.M., the main beam which supported the roof of the Mosque fell in and the work was completed.

Between 4 and 5 P.M., the mobs all over the town began to disperse and before evening a certain amount of order was restored except in the streets of Shevapett. If the official returns are to be trusted, the list of casualties on 16th August was, considering the extent of the riot, remarkably small. Only 9 were killed and 40 wounded and of these only 12 were Mahomedans. The majority of the killed and wounded appear to have been shot by the Police as their wounds are described as gunshot wounds (Ex. A.). The value of the property destroyed in the different quarters of the town is estimated at rather more than 12,000, Rs. (Ex. B.).

6. Now I would ask, can any one read the evidence of Mr. Mullaly, the Head Assistant Magistrate (28); of Sheik Imam, the Village Munsif of Kitchipollem (30); of Inspector Hayman (31); of Inspector Lowe (32); of Inspector Johnson (33) and of Manika Mudaly, the Sub-Magistrate (42) without being satisfied that the destruction of the Mosque was not the result of a spontaneous rising of Hindus against Mahomedans brought about by rumours that on the Kutba day the Mahomedans would attack the Hindus, but the result of a well organized plan; the principal object of which was the destruction of the Mosque whilst in furtherance of this object armed forces were to collect in every part of the Town, occupied by the Mahomedans, to overawe them by superiority of numbers and shew of force and to draw off the authorities from the Mosque?

Can any one read the past history of the Mosque without being satisfied that whilst each party had grounds for irritation against the other victory for the time was with the Mahomedans and that it would have been the height of folly for them to provoke another riot?

Have the prisoners attempted to prove that the Mahomedans were the aggressors? In cross-examination insinuations were thrown out that some Hindu Houses at Gogai and Kitchipollem had been destroyed but no attempt was made to call any evidence to this effect. The whole evidence on record points as clearly as evidence could do to a preconcerted plan on the part of the Hindus and to test the value of the Assessors' opinion, I was careful to keep this question entirely distinct from the others. Their answers to my first question convince me that they cannot have conscientiously considered the evidence. Their verdict that there was no premeditation is (I regret to say it) a perverse verdict and emasculates, if it does not absolutely nullify their opinions on the other questions put to them.

7. If then there was a preconcerted plan to attack the Mosque and to assemble in such numbers that resistance on the part of the Mahomedans would be impossible and the authorities might be openly defied, by whom was that plan concerted? It certainly could not have been the work of one individual. There must have been a conspiracy. By conspiracy I understand the agreement of two or more persons to commit an illegal act. The intention may have been previously conceived in the minds of several individuals; it may have been discussed at private meetings but until some agreement is arrived at there is no conspiracy. Further it would be difficult to say that every one who was present at a meeting at which illegal measures were discussed or even agreed on by a majority was necessarily a conspirator. To render him liable as a conspirator there must be some evidence that a man took a leading part at such meetings, that he agreed to assist in the execution of the plan or that knowing that an illegal act was about to be committed and being under an obligation to inform the authorities he omitted to do so. Under Section 10 of the Evidence Act where there is reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence any thing said, done or written by any one of such persons in reference to their common intention after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one of them is a relevant fact as against each of the persons believed to be so conspiring as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

8. The case for the prosecution is briefly this. Ever since the July riots there had been meetings and discussions among the Hindus. Subscriptions had been raised and the Shevapett Hindus had adopted the Irish tactics of "Boycotting" the Mahomedans. I use the word "Boycott" advisedly as it exactly expresses what the witnesses describe. In their own phraseology it was a *Kattupadu* or league formed to prevent Hindus from supplying Mahomedans with the necessaries of life and from doing any work for them or setting any work done by them. Whatever inconvenience might have been thus caused to the Shevapett Mahomedans, it is clear

that a league of this kind was practically useless unless the Salem Hindus also joined. Accordingly it is said overtures were made to the leading silk weavers of Salem. Meetings were arranged at various places and gradually the plot developed into a plan to destroy the Mosque. I do not wish to say any thing as to whether "Boycotting" is in itself an offence under the Penal Code. It is easy to see that acts which spring from it might frequently be classed under the head of criminal intimidation.

9. The prosecution give evidence of a meeting on or about the 10th August at the house of the Head Quarter Inspector of Police Kartikesa Pillay in Salem at which several influential persons were present. The only importance of this meeting to the present enquiry is that a Vakil of the District Court Vijayaragavachary is said to have proposed the destruction of the Mosque, whilst Subbaroya Mudally, (2nd prisoner) a Vakil of the Munsiff's Court, advocated legal measures. The discussion is said to have been regarding the approaching car festival of the Mariamma Koil to which I have alluded before. Only one witness (1) speaks to this meeting.

The next meeting is said to have been held at a place called the Komati Matam, not far from the Mariamma Koil, in Shevapett on 11th August. I visited the place and found it a capacious quadrangular building with an open court-yard inside another building which partly surrounded the main building.

Two witnesses (2 & 3) speak to this meeting and it is said that it was on this occasion that the first conference was held between Sundram Chetty (1st prisoner) and the silk-weavers of Salem (11th, 12th & 13th prisoners). The arrack shop-keeper, 14th prisoner, is also said to have been present. 1st Prisoner is said to have suggested the destruction of the Mosque but it is not alleged that any agreement was come to at this time. The principal object of the meeting was to discuss the *Kattupadu* or Hindu league against the Mahomedans. The next meeting is alleged to have taken place at Soondram Chetty's house on the afternoon of the 12th August. Only one witness (9) speaks to this meeting. Again there was a conference between 1st Prisoner and the silk-weavers and 1st Prisoner is reported to have said that there would probably be a riot and that a subscription must be raised. The silk-weavers are reported to have said that they would talk the matter over and give an answer next day. As regards this meeting it must be observed that there is a considerable amount of probability that there was a meeting at the house of Soondram Chetty (1st prisoner) on the 12th August—the day of the Town hall meeting. It was probably on this day that the petition to the Collector (G. 7) was drawn up.

The next meeting spoken to is the meeting at Sambier's Koil at Salem on Sunday the 13th August. I have visited the spot and found it to be a small temple with a Court yard and tank in front of it at one end of a secluded lane behind the Agraharam. Admittance into the Temple premises is obtained through a door in the wall.

Four witnesses (1, 2, 4, 9) speak to this meeting and the persons said to have been present are 1st, 2nd, 11th, 12th, and 13th prisoners and perhaps 10th prisoner. The meeting is said to have been adjourned to the next day at the house of Varadiah Chetty (10th prisoner). I have visited this house and found a large quadrangular building used as a sort of Exchange hall. A similar building contiguous to it forms the dwelling houses of 10th and 12th prisoners. This is the most important meeting which is alleged to have taken place. At it the destruction of the Mosque is said to have been finally settled and all the preliminaries arranged. No less than six witnesses (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) speak to this meeting. 1st, 2nd, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th prisoners are said to have been present and perhaps 5th and 6th prisoners. Clubs are said by one witness (9) to have been distributed from 10th prisoner's house that very evening and on Tuesday evening the 6th prisoner is said to have gone round from street to street telling the people to be ready armed at Shevapett. The next day was Tuesday which is the market day at Shevapett. A meeting is said to have taken place at a small temple nearly opposite to the market which has been called Kalliamma Koil, but which ought properly to have been called Badra Kali Koil. Two witnesses (10th and 11th) speak to this meeting. I visited the spot and found it to be a small temple with an enclosed court yard in front of it. It stands in a conspicuous open space. At the back is a thick betel-garden. At this meeting 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 12th prisoners are said to have been present.

The last of the meetings is a meeting which is said to have taken place at the house of the Vakil Subaroya Moodally (2nd prisoner) on the evening of the Tuesday the 15th August. Two witnesses (12 and 13) speak to this meeting. They say that they were told off to destroy the Mosque the next day. 1st, 2nd, 7th, and 14th prisoners are said to have been present.

On the morning of Wednesday the 16th August a respectable banker (34th witness) is said to have gone from Salem in company with three other Hindus to the house of Soondram Chetty (1st prisoner) in Shevapett and to have had more than an hour's interview with him and some of his friends on the subject of the disputes between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The 35th witness is one of those who accompanied him.

10. The case for the defence is that every one of the alleged meetings is a pure fiction.

Three respectable persons (1, 2, 3) who are said to have been present at the meeting at Kartikesa Pillay's house are called to deny it.

Three Chetties (4, 5, 6) who reside in the neighbourhood of the Komati Mattam in Shevapett are called to deny that any such meeting took place as alleged.

The Pujari of Sambier's Koil (7) is called to deny that meeting and the Translator of the District Court (8) is called to prove that an informal meeting took place on Sunday after-noon at Sambier's house in the Agraharam at which some twenty silk weavers and among them Kondia Chetty, (11th Prisoner) was present.

One witness (70) a Bangalore merchant who was staying in 10th Prisoner's house and two witnesses who were there on Monday (71 and 74) are called to prove that no meeting took place as alleged.

The Pujari of the Badrakali Koil (11) and two cloth dyers (12 and 13) and a tobacco merchant (14) who live in the neighbourhood are called to prove that no meeting took place at Badrakali Koil as alleged.

Vencatarama Chetty, (34) who is said to have accompanied the two prosecution witnesses (34 and 35) to the house of the 1st prisoner on the morning of the 16th August is called to disprove that allegation.

This is the general evidence for the defence as to the meetings. There is also particular evidence (to which I will presently refer) adduced to prove that no one of the prisoners who are said to have been present at the meetings could have been present.

11. In weighing the evidence as to the meetings the first remark that occurs to one is that the prisoners would have had a stronger case if they had admitted the meetings and adduced evidence that though violent measures may have been discussed they were not agreed upon. Although I am not prepared to say that each and all of the meetings took place exactly as alleged, I think that there is a strong *prima facie* case that most of them did and that certainly the meetings at Sambier's Koil, Varadiah Chetty's and Badrakali Koil did and that it was at the first and second of these meetings that it was finally arranged that the Mosque should be destroyed. I believe also that the 34th and 35th witnesses for the prosecution did go to Shevapett on the morning of the 16th August and that this was the final attempt of the party of order to dissuade their countrymen from violent measures.

It is argued that if public meetings had been held, the fact must have become known to the Police and to the authorities and to the Mahomedans themselves, but I do not understand that the meetings were in the English sense of the word public meetings and I believe that when Hindus form a league against Mahomedans, there is no difficulty in securing secrecy because the punishment for treachery is excommunication from caste. The numbers present at the meetings have probably been exaggerated but the denial of the meetings is to my mind an indication that they were in themselves criminal.

It may properly be asked why should Wednesday the day of the Kutba be selected for the destruction of the Mosque. I think that the answer is, partly because the insult to the Mahomedans would be the greater but principally because the outside villagers would come in numbers to the Tuesday market and would be useful.

12. Before proceeding to the evidence as to the riots, I will briefly relate an incident which is said to have taken place on the Tuesday (15th August). 1st and 2nd prisoners are said to have gone together to the Pariah hamlet of Mulluvadi and to have asked the head man to send recruits the next day to the Mosque. This is spoken to by a single witness (14) and is on the other hand denied on the part of the defence by the headman (25) and two other persons who are said to have accompanied the 1st and 2nd prisoners (26 and 27.)

On the day of the riots the first incident spoken to is that 2nd and 5th prisoners were seen together on the top of a Chetty's house in Salem urging on the mob. This is spoken to by two witnesses (7 and 12). There are undoubtedly certain discrepancies in their statements. The latter fixes the place as Gopal Chetty's house in the main Bazaar street in Salem which is a large upstairs-house. The former is vague and says that the house is within sight of the market and in the same street as the market. It is suggested on the part of the prosecution that the witness' mind was confused between "market" and "bazaar" and that when he said the house was in the same street as the market he alluded to the same "Teruvu" which is really the quarter and not the street.—This may be so. The defence meet this part of the case by producing a Gumasta of Streenevasa Chetty (son of Gopal Chetty) the owner of the house (35) to prove that the house was locked up on the day of the riots and that the owner was absent.

13. The rest of the evidence refers to those who are said to have been present at the Mosque square.

Seven Hindu witnesses (10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20) were examined. It is only fair to say that of these 12, 13 and 20 were actually engaged as rioters and that there is a considerable amount of probability that 18 and 19 were similarly engaged.

Of these witnesses (two identified 1st prisoner): one identified 2nd prisoner: six identified 3rd prisoner: seven identified 4th prisoner: two identified 5th prisoner: two identified the brothers 8th and 9th prisoners: five identified 14th prisoner.

Eight Mahomedan witnesses (15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25) were also examined. These are for the most part men whose property near the Mosque was destroyed.

Of these witnesses eight identified 1st, 3rd and 4th prisoners: two identified 2nd prisoner: seven identified 5th prisoner: five identified 6th prisoner: seven identified 8th prisoner: six identified 9th prisoner: two identified 14th prisoner.

The story related by the witnesses is this.

1st 3rd and 4th prisoners led the mob from Kandakar street and Potter's street to the West of the Mosque.

8th Prisoner and some say 9th prisoner also, led the mob from Gogai.

1st and 3rd prisoners gave the orders for burning and looting the Mahomedan shops.

4th prisoner gave the signal for the attack on the Mosque and 8th prisoner was among the first to mount the Mosque platform. 14th Prisoner was employed in or rather behind the arrack shop serving out toddy and implements such as picks, and mammotties. All the prisoners except the 14th prisoner were when not otherwise engaged looking on at the burning Mosque from the lamp post at the foot of Kandakara street.

14. A great point is of course made by the defence that none of this evidence was in the hands of the authorities until 24th and 25th August. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Mullaly that on the day following the riots, that is 17th August, the names of 1st 3rd and 4th prisoners were generally mentioned as the ring leaders, that 1st prisoner was said to have been the instigator of the whole affair and that 3rd prisoner was said to have supplied the tools whilst 4th prisoner waved a flag and supplied the liquor. The same witness also states that he heard that 1st prisoner was going away by train on the night of 17th August and wanted the Superintendent of Police to go and arrest him but that he did not like to take the responsibility of issuing a warrant.

The Tahsildar Syed Kader Padshah Sahib (27) tells us how when he arrived in Salem on special duty in connection with the riots the Mahomedans came to him in a body and mentioned the names of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 14th prisoners. Mr. Melver, the committing Magistrate (29) tells us that he arrived here on special duty on the 23rd August and that the names of all the prisoners were in his possession on the 24th and 25th August. He describes how he employed two distinct agencies not connected with the town, the Mahomedan Tahsildar to collect the Mahomedan evidence, and the man who has been called the Chittoor Inspector but is really the Arcot Inspector to collect part of the Hindu evidence.

The prosecution say that during the days following the riots the town was in a state of chaos, that the authorities were employed in trying to restore order, and that directly a formal enquiry was held the names were mentioned.

I will state generally my view as to this part of the case. The mobs must have had some leaders and as regards some of the prisoners there appears to be a fair amount of probability that they would be the leaders.

1st prisoner was the man who had taken the leading part in the Mosque dispute and as described by the witnesses was particularly obstinate as to his rights.

3rd prisoner was almost his next door neighbour. He was the Local Fund Overseer and it was absolutely necessary to secure him as a friend, or, which seems impossible, to blind him.

4th prisoner was the Assistant Surgeon and Municipal Commissioner for the division. He had given evidence in the Mosque suit in favour of the Hindus. He had taken an active part in having the culvert widened so that the processions might be conducted on the East side of the Mosque. He had not (as was at first suggested) any interest in processions (Exhibit R.) because the Roman Catholic processions round Shevapett had been stopped, but he was in such a position that it was necessary to secure him as a friend or to hood-wink him.

The same remark applied to 5th prisoner, the Village Munsiff of Shevapett, who lived in Salem: to 6th prisoner, the Village Munsiff of Salem, who lived in Shevapett: and, with less force, to 7th prisoner, the Sub-Overseer of the Local Fund Board and a subordinate of the 3rd prisoner.

8th and 9th prisoners were the sons of a man who was known by the name of Mottai Paradesi and had a large house in Gogai. 8th prisoner, who was a Clerk in the Collector's office, still lived in Gogai whilst his elder brother, a Jail writer, had come to live in Shevapett. It was for their Gogai influence that the support of these brothers was necessary.

14th prisoner was the arrack shop-keeper and his premises would be useful as a *rendezvous* and a place to collect tools.

The defence argue that the authorities, having made up their minds that there was a preconcerted plan to destroy the Mosque, pitched on the principal men who ought to have known of it and invited persons to come forward and give evidence against them.

15. I propose now to offer a few general remarks as to the credibility of the Prosecution witnesses. And first I must observe that the witnesses certainly do not appear to be tutored witnesses. In a case that has been concocted, or, as more generally happens, improved by the Police we find all the niches filled in and all the missing links accounted for. If the case were concocted what could have been easier than to implicate the prisoners 11 to 13 as the leaders of the riot in Salem? Then it is said that there is hardly a respectable Hindu witness on the side of the prosecution. There is of course some truth in the remark (I will show presently how much). But if, as the prosecution suggest, the plot to destroy the Mosque was known to many of the respectable people of Salem is it likely that they would come forward to give information? If they were present at the meetings would they not fear lest they too should

be proved to be conspirators? If they were present at the burning of the Mosque as spectators, might they not be denounced as rioters? I believe that the best evidence available has been adduced and I will now proceed to analyze it.

Generally speaking the evidence is that of informers and accomplices, but there are one or two exceptions.

The Christian builder who was building a house for the Collector's Mahomedan butler (2) and whose workmen struck work because the league refused to allow them to work for Mahomedans, is certainly a good witness. He did what was natural. He went straight to 1st prisoner to remonstrate and then to the meeting at Sambier's Koil to see if he could persuade the big men to listen to him. He refused to pay the subscription demanded of him because he was a Christian and had no interest in the dispute between Hindus and Mahomedans.

Whilst I am on this subject of subscriptions I may state that it is a matter of public notoriety that subscriptions were being raised by the Hindus to carry on the war against the Mahomedans and that a paragraph to that effect appeared in the Madras Times of 11th August. It is not improbable that, as some of the witnesses say, those subscriptions were partly intended to compensate the families of those who might lose their lives in destroying the Mosque. There could hardly be a better witness on this point than the weaver (6) whose son was shot by the Police and who went and complained to the District Magistrate on 28th September (Ex. F.). He had asked the 12th prisoner for the promised compensation and had been put off. His story as told to the District Magistrate and the committing Magistrate bears upon it the impress of truth and I have no hesitation in crediting it, though he has chosen to retract it before me.

Then again the Mahratta butcher (5) is an excellent witness. He was sent for to the meeting at 10th prisoner's house, and warned that he must not employ Mahomedans to *halla* his sheep. The consequence of his refusal was that the shepherds were not allowed to sell him sheep.

Among the informers I wish specially to refer to the silk weaver (9). He is a most important witness and to my mind a witness who spoke the truth in my Court though terribly frightened at the probable consequences. When he was before the Magistrate he retracted all that he had said out of Court, and stated that he had been tutored at Fischer's Bungalow. This is directly denied on the part of the prosecution by the oath of Mr. Stevenson, the Assistant Superintendent of Police (26) and it appears that when taken before Mr. Stevenson he refused to make any statement at all before him. The only possible conclusion is that this witness was tampered with by some one on behalf of the prisoners. Of course a good deal has been made of the fact that after being in custody for four days on a charge of perjury he volunteered to repeat before the Magistrate his original story. Notwithstanding this I rely on this witness as a credible witness. The sanction of a judicial oath may not be particularly binding on his conscience but it may well be asked is it binding on the conscience of any Hindu?

Of the remaining Hindu witnesses the pial School master (1) and the Taluq peon (4) appeared to me to be telling the truth though I think that the latter knew a good deal more than he told.

The volunteer in the Local Fund Office (3) who was on the look out for the post of the Sub-Overseer (7th prisoner) and wrote a letter to his dear friend Dorasawmy, a relation of 8th and 9th prisoners that he was being employed as the chief detective in the case (Ex. I.) is a distinctly bad witness.

So too is the Mullavadi cook (14) who had a ground of animosity against 4th prisoner. At the same time it must be observed that he did not implicate 4th prisoner in the Mullavadi incident as he might have done if he was a false witness.

The story told by the 12th, 13th and 20th witnesses who admit that they took actual part in helping to destroy the Mosque is not in itself improbable.

There is nothing particular to remark about the other witnesses, (namely 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 18th & 19th) except that I should not care to act upon their evidence unless it were corroborated.

When we come to the Mahomedan evidence I have nothing to say against any one of the witnesses. The brothers (25 and 15) are thoroughly respectable witnesses and though smarting from the effect of the damage done to their property and the death of the former's idiot son are not on that account to be discredited. The 16th witness is another respectable witness and all that can be said against him is that his son-in-law suffered considerable loss at the time of the July riots. Of the other witnesses 17th witness lives in Kannar Street leading to the Mosque, whilst 21st, 22nd, 23rd & 24th witnesses are persons whose property in the Mosque square was destroyed by the mob. They had ample opportunities of identifying the mob leaders both before and after they made their escape. No personal violence was offered to them as long as they did not oppose the will of the mob, and I have no doubt that they stood looking on at the destruction of the Mosque till the end.

It may, of course, be argued that when they came to talk over the events of that day one may have said that he believed that he identified one man and another another, until they had put together a consistent story. But apparently they had no bias against any one but 1st and 4th prisoners, for it is not alleged that any of the other prisoners had taken a leading part in the Mosque dispute. I might go further and say that though cross examined at length they were in no way shaken but my experience is that a witness who comes into Court to tell a false story very seldom is shaken in cross-examination. The minor discrepancies in the statement of these witnesses is to my mind rather in favor of than against their credibility.

16. To sum up the evidence on record against each prisoner.

1st Prisoner (Soondram Chetty, Merchant and Trustee of the Mariamma Koil.) Was present at the first meeting on the 10th August (1), had interviews with the leading silk-weavers of Salem at Shevapett on 11th & 12th August (2, 3, 9); was present at the Town Hall meeting of 12th August insisting on his rights as declared by the High Court (28, 38, 42), but apparently agreed to an adjournment in hopes of a compromise; was present at Sambier's Koil on 13th August and took a leading part in the discussion (2, 4, 9); was present at the meeting in 10th prisoner's house on the 14th August (4 & 8); was present at the meeting at Badrakali Koil on 15th August (10 & 11) and again at the house of the 2nd prisoner on the same evening (13); went to Mulluvady to beat up recruits (14); was one of the prominent leaders of the riot which attacked the Mosque (10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25) and was mentioned next day to Mr. Mullaly as the prime instigator.

2nd Prisoner (Soobraya Mudali, Vakil.) Was present at the first meeting on 10th August but advocating legal measures (1); was present at Sambier's Koil on the 13th August (4 and 9) and at 10th prisoner's house on the 14th August (4, 5, 8) and at the Badrakali Koil on the 15th August (10); accompanied 1st prisoner to Mulluvady on the morning of the same day (14); held a meeting at his own house on the evening of the same day and engaged rioters (11, 12); was seen on the top of a house in the main Bazaar street in Salem in company with 5th prisoner encouraging the mob on the morning of the 16th August (7 & 12) and again at Shevapett looking on at the destruction of the Mosque (10, 22, 23).

3rd Prisoner. (Venkatachella Mudaly, Local Fund Overseer.) Was not present at any of the meetings except the one at Badrakali Koil on 15th August (10 & 11), but took a principal part as leader of the mob which attacked the Mosque on 16th August (10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25) and was mentioned to Mr. Mullaly as a ringleader on the following day.

4th Prisoner. (Manikam Moodaly, Assistant Surgeon and Municipal Commissioner.) Was not present at any of the meetings except the one at Badrakali Koil on the 15th August (10); was absent from his duties at the Dispensary on 16th August (36) and from his house during the riots (33) and took a prominent part in leading the mob to attack the Mosque (10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25).

5th Prisoner. (Gopalasawmy Mudaly, Village Munsiff of Shevapett.) Was perhaps present at the meeting at 10th prisoner's house on Monday the 14th August (7) and was perhaps present at the meeting at Badrakali Koil on Tuesday the 15th August (11); was seen with 2nd prisoner on the roof of Gopal Chetty's house in Salem Bazaar cheering on the mob (7 & 12) and was present at the attack on the Mosque (13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 24 and 25).

6th Prisoner. (Rangasawmy Chetty, Village Munsiff of Salem.) Was not present at any of the meetings except perhaps the meeting at 10th Prisoner's house on Monday the 14th August (7) but went from street to street on Tuesday evening warning the Salem people for service (9) and was present at the attack on the Mosque with those who took a principal part in it (16, 17, 21, 22 and 23).

7th Prisoner. (Muthusawmy Pillay, Sub Overseer in the Local Fund Board.) Was present at the first meeting at Kartekesha Pillay's on 10th August (1): was present at the meeting in 2nd prisoner's house on Tuesday the 15th August (12, 13) and at the attack on the Mosque on the 16th August (16 19).

8th Prisoner. (Comarasawmy Iyen Clerk in the Account Department of the Collector's Office on Rs. 15 a Month.) Was not present at any of the meetings but was present at the attack on the Mosque taking a prominent part (13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24 and 25).

9th Prisoner. (Gurunada Iyen Jail writer and elder brother of 8th prisoner.) Took an active part in the Municipal elections in February 1882 (39); obtained leave from the Superintendent of the Jail at 11 A.M., on 16th August (37) and was present at the attack on the Mosque taking a prominent part (13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24 and 25).

10th Prisoner.—(Varadaya Chetty silk weaver.) Is an old blind cripple but still capable of transacting business; lives in a street which is called after his name (41); was present at the meeting at his own house on Monday 14th August (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) and perhaps, though probably not, at the meeting at Sambier's Koil, on Sunday the 13th August (2).

11th Prisoner.—(Kondia Chetty silk weaver.) Was conferring with 1st prisoner on 11th and 12th August at Shevapett (1, 3, 9); was present at the meeting at Sambier's Koil on Sunday the 13th August (1, 4, 9) and at the meeting at 10th prisoner's house on Monday the 14th August (4, 6); was sworn in as a special Constable by Inspector Hayman on the day of the riots (31.)

12th Prisoner.—(Ramasawmy Chetty silk weaver.) Is a younger brother of 10th prisoner and lives in a divided portion of the same house; was conferring with 1st prisoner on 11th and 12th August at Shevapett (3, 9); was present at the meeting at Sambier's Koil on Sunday the 13th August and took an active part in it (1, 2, 4, 9) was also present at the meeting at his brother's house on Monday 14th August when he promised to maintain the families of those who were killed (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).

13th Prisoner.—(Venkatramana Chetty, silk weaver and Municipal Commissioner.) Was conferring with 1st prisoner at Shevapett on 10th and 11th August (3, 9.); was present at Sambier's Koil on 13th August (1, 2, 4, 9.) and at 10th prisoner's house on Monday 14th

August (4, 5, 6, 7, and 8). Must be a man of some position as he has a street called after his name (41.)

14th Prisoner.—(Shanmuga Achary arrack shop-keeper in the Mosque square) Was present at the meeting at the Komaty Matam on 12th August (3) and at the meeting at 2nd prisoner's house on the evening of Tuesday the 15th August (12, 13); took an active part in distributing arms and liquor to the mob at the attack on the Mosque on the 16th August (12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24).

17. It only remains to deal with the evidence for the defence adduced by each prisoner. But before doing so it is necessary to observe that all the prisoners when examined by the Magistrate reserved their defence. It is worthy of observation also that 1st prisoner was not even willing to state whether he was in Salem on the day of the riots.

The prisoners 2 to 7 and 9 stated that they were in their houses at the time of the riot. 8th prisoner stated that he was in Office till 3 p. m. 10th prisoner stated that no meeting was called at his house as alleged, that he was absent on Sunday and Monday at Attiampatty weekly market and that since he lost his sight he never went any where and was not listened to. 11th and 12th prisoners stated that they were not at the meeting at 10th prisoner's house. 13th prisoner declined to make a statement. 14th prisoner admitted that he was at his shop but stated that the door was shut and that he remained inside.

18. Sundram Chetti's defence is that he started for Coimbatore on the Sunday preceding the riots, arrived there on Monday morning and remained there till after the 16th August. He has the oral evidence of his relation (24) to prove this but he relies mainly on the production of two Vakalatnamas (Exhibits IV and V.) executed by one Venkatachellam Chetti in favour of Vakil Iyasawmy Mudaliar (17). These purport to have been attested by Sundram Chetty and Naraina Gounden (18) and their signatures purport to have been verified by a village Munsif of a distant village (16), who happened to be in Coimbatore, on the morning of the 16th August in the consulting room of another Vakil, named Kandasawmi Mudali. There seems no reason to doubt that the Vakalatnamas and plaints in the two Small Cause suits instituted by Venkatachellam Chetty, were filed in the Coimbatore Munsif's Court on 16th August. The Head Clerk (15) has himself written the date on the stamps and again on the back of the Vakalatnamas.

Venkatachellam Chetty is not called but we have before us the evidence of the village Munsif who verified the attestations (16) and of the Vakil who accepted them (17) and of Naraina Gounden who also attested (18). From their evidence it would appear that on 15th August the printed forms of Vakalatnama with the blanks filled in were given by the Vakil (17) to Venkatachellam Chetty, and that on the morning of 16th August Venkatachellam Chetty brought them back executed, attested and verified and that they were afterwards filed in Court with the plaints on the same day. This at first sight appears a strong case for the prosecution to meet and as the whole case for the prosecution must fall to the ground if Sundram Chetty can prove his *alibi* it is the most important point in the whole case.

Their suggestion is that the Vakalatnamas, were probably executed by Venkatachellam Chetty and certainly signed by Sundram Chetty at some period before the 16th August. I am bound to say that the appearance of the Vakalatnamas themselves fully bears out the suggestion. Having had some experience on the Western Coast in dealing with forged documents I have no hesitation in saying that the signatures to the Vakalatnamas were not written at the same time. I believe that Sundram Chetti's signature was written at one time; that Naraina Gounden's signature and the Village Munsif's verification were written at another time but not with the same ink and pen, and that the signature of the executant, the date "16" at the top, and the Vakil's acceptance were written simultaneously and probably with the same ink and pen at yet another time. The improbabilities of the story told by the witnesses are apparent. Why should a Vakalatnama be executed and attested in one Vakil's house when it was intended for another Vakil? Why should a Salem man be asked to attest? Why should a village Munsif who had just come in eleven miles from a distant Village be the person selected to verify? Why should his verification recite that the witnesses attested "on the above mentioned date" when it is almost certain that the date had not then been entered? I confess that I view these Vakalatnamas with the utmost suspicion and that I do not for a moment believe that Sundram Chetty wrote his signature at Coimbatore on 16th August.

With the help of accomplices and, as we shall presently see Arapuli Naik of Sheyapett was probably the chief accomplice—the Vakalatnamas may have been concocted beforehand and ready to file in two sham Small Cause Suits at Coimbatore on 16th August in accordance with previous instructions. Such is I firmly believe the true history of the Vakalatnamas.

Instead of the case being strengthened by the further evidence as to the bond (Exhibit VI) which purports to have been executed in Sundram Chetti's handwriting by Sundram Chetti and Arapuli Naik in favour of Samanna Gounden (19) on 16th August on a stamp paper purchased by Arapuli Naik on the previous day, I consider that the bond (Exhibit VI) rather tends to support the view which I have put forward. The obligee (19) and three attesting witnesses (21, 22, 23) are called to prove that the bond was executed on 16th August, but it is easy to antedate a document and according to the prosecution Sundaram Chetti was at Coimbatore on the 18th August. The improbability of two Salem men coming all the way to Coimbatore to borrow 400 Rs. is great and when we find that Samanna Gounden, the obligee of the bond, is

a brother of Naraina Gounden the co-attestor of the Vakalatnamas, something more than suspicion is aroused. The defence has not dared to call Arapuli Naik though he is somewhere in the Salem District (20). I have done my best to weigh the evidence in support of Sundram Chetti's *alibi* apart from the evidence for the prosecution and I have come to the conclusion that the *alibi* is false.

19. The defence of the 2nd prisoner is that he was away at his farm which is some four or five miles from Salem during the whole of Sunday the 13th August and that he could not therefore have been at Sambier's Koil. A small Shop-keeper who wanted to file a Suit (28) and a Wodder in the employ of 2nd prisoner (29) are called to prove this point.

Then 2nd prisoner says that he was in Court during the whole of Monday and Tuesday and could not have been at the meetings at 10th prisoner's house and at the Badrakali Koil. To prove this the Head Clerk of the Munsiff's Court (30) and the man who was then second Clerk (31) are cited. Records of cases in which second prisoner was engaged and Court books to prove payments of money to 2nd prisoner both on 14th and 15th August are also produced and filed as Exhibits VII, VIII, IX, X. So far as I can gather 2nd prisoner was certainly in Court on both days but had very little business. In most of the cases the order passed by the Court was a mere formal order and only in one case were any witnesses examined. The party for whom 2nd prisoner appeared (32) no doubt says that his Valkeel was in Court all Monday and all Tuesday but there is certainly no ground for supposing that he might not have slipped away to 10th prisoner's house which was close to the Court. Very possibly he was not at Badrakali Koil.

On the evening of Tuesday the 15th August when the meeting is alleged to have taken place in 2nd prisoner's own house, the defence is that he was examining the accounts of the Native Loan and Benefit Society of which he was Vice-President from 6 P.M., to 9 P.M. The treasurer of the Society (33) and one of the Directors (34) are called to prove this point.

Lastly on Wednesday the 16th August the defence is that 2nd prisoner was in his house, that whole day except for about a quarter of an hour when he went out to ascertain if Court was to be held that day. To prove this the client who had a Suit in Court (32) and two distant relations of 2nd prisoner (36 and 37) who are in a respectable position and who had come in to Salem in connection with a Suit (Exhibit IX) are called. These three witnesses are said to have remained in 2nd prisoner's house all Wednesday on account of the riots and never to have let 2nd prisoner out of their sight.

20. The 3rd prisoner's defence is that on Tuesday the 15th August he was superintending Road work till 12 o'clock when he returned home. The Maistry (38) the Head cooly (39) and the writer (40) speak to this point. Then it is said that on the 16th August 3rd prisoner remained at home or in his work-shop which was a few doors away all day and that some of his relations arrived from Madras. The writer (40), the school boy from Madras (41) the next door neighbour whose wife and daughters were the relations who had come from Madras (42) and the carpenter employed in the work-shop (43) speak to this. All these witnesses say that in the course of the afternoon they assisted the 3rd prisoner in taking off the roof of his stable for fear that the fire at the Mosque should spread. This incident probably did occur. The last witness called by 3rd Prisoner is Mr. Scott, the Local Fund Engineer and he is called to prove that 3rd prisoner had scarcely any tools in his custody. A large number of pick-axes and mammoities were in the hands of contractors and might of course have been called in by 3rd prisoner, but there is no evidence of it. On this part of the case I would observe that it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove where the tools used by the rioters came from. The implements chiefly used must have been crowbars, as Mr. Scott says, and nearly every Wodder has a crowbar of his own.

21. The 4th prisoner's defence is that after visiting a patient in the morning he returned to his house about 9-30 A.M. and remained with the doors closed all day. A native Catechist (46) a Local Fund Clerk (49) who was living in his house and a friend who came to his house (50) are called to prove this. On the other hand it must be remembered that Inspector Johnson (33rd Prosecution Witness) went to 4th prisoner's house about 12-30 P.M., and called to him several times without obtaining any answer. The rest of this prisoner's defence consists of evidence to show that he was not interested in Roman Catholic Processions and that he went away to Madras for his daughter's marriage on the night of the 21st August. Both facts have been admitted by the prosecution.

22. 5th Prisoner's defence is that on the day of the riots he was at home, and was suffering from a severe attack of sore eyes. He calls his gumasta (52) to prove this and the Sub-Magistrate who is 42nd prosecution witness admits that a week before he had sore eyes.

A good deal was made of the fact that some of the Mahomedans complained to the 5th prisoner of the loss of their property and it was argued that if he had been one of the ring leaders, they would not have gone to him. The answer is that he was the official to whom they were bound to prefer their complaints and they probably regarded him as no worse than the other Hindus of Shevapett.

23. The 6th prisoner's defence is that he remained on the pial of the arrack godown opposite the Taluq Cutcherry from 10 A.M., to 3-30 P.M., on the day of the riots. The abkarry servants (53, 54, 55, 56) speak to this.

24. The 7th prisoner's defence is that he was at home on Tuesday evening and could not have been at 2nd prisoner's house. His gumasta (57), a pensioned Taluq Overseer (58) and a contractor (59) speak to this. The two latter also speak to 7th prisoner having been at home all Wednesday.

25. The 8th prisoner's defence is that he went to Cutcherry before 11 A.M., and remained till 3 P.M. The Head Accountant who is a Native of Jaffna (60) and two of his fellow Clerks (51 and 62), support his case with more or less certainty. All are agreed that it was about 12 o'clock, when the Clerks went in a body to the Deputy Collector and asked for leave. The attendance book (Exhibit XV) clearly shows that 8th prisoner was at the office that morning and if the accuracy of the Clerks' memories is to be trusted he was there up to 2 P.M.

Had this evidence stood un rebutted I should certainly have felt grave doubts whether the witnesses who identified him at the Mosque had not made some mistake.

After the case for the defence was closed and when Mr. Wedderburn was replying, he observed that the defence had not called a Vakil of the District Court whom they had cited as a witness and who was at the Cutcherry that day. Mr. Grant said at once that he was quite ready to call him and as he was in Court he was examined as a Court witness (Defence 78). He states distinctly that he saw 8th prisoner leaving the Cutcherry about 12 o'clock in his brother's (9th prisoner) carriage. He was cross examined by Mr. Grant with a view to discredit his statement and it was elicited from him that he had been employed in collecting evidence for the defence and that he had actually stood by in Mr. Grant's office in Madras whilst an affidavit was prepared stating that 8th prisoner could show that he was in the Collector's office till 3 P.M.

In other words he was bound to admit unprofessional conduct. This fact does not however weaken the force of his evidence and I believe that he is telling the truth and that the Clerks in the office are altogether mistaken as to the times. It was probably before 12 that the Clerks went in a body to the Deputy Collector and immediately after this that the 8th prisoner left with his brother.

26. This is entirely in accordance with what we might expect to have happened if the defence set up by 9th prisoner were true. His case is that he asked for leave from the Jail because the ceremony of naming his child was going to be performed that day and he would certainly have called on the way for his brother. A Catechist who of all the witnesses before me fairly carried away the prize for deliberate lying (63), two Brahmin purohiths (64 and 65) and a friend of the family (66) speak to the performance of the ceremony at 9th prisoner's house for two hours whilst the riots were proceeding. The first and the last of these witnesses say that 8th prisoner arrived about 3-30 P.M.

27. The 10th prisoner's defence is that he was away at the Atiampaty weekly silk-market from Sunday morning to Monday evening, and that he could not have been at Sambier's Koil or at the meeting at his own house. A silk-weaver who accompanied him (67), the owner of the house where he stayed on Sunday night (68) and a weaver who assisted him in choosing cloths (69) speak to this.

A silk-weaver (72) speaks to 11th prisoner's movements on Sunday until 4-30 P.M., when he is said to have gone off to his farm, some seven miles off and to have remained there till Tuesday (73). This is hardly consistent with the evidence of the District Court Translator (8) that 11th prisoner was sent for to Sambier's house on Sunday afternoon and said that he would try and persuade his caste people to dissolve the league against the Mahomedans.

The 12th prisoner's defence is that he was at home all Sunday and Monday and he calls as his witnesses persons who had come on business (70, 71, 74).

The 13th prisoner's defence is that he was at home all Sunday and Monday and he cites as his witnesses a Madras Merchant who was staying with him (75) and a cloth Merchant who came on business (76).

28. The 14th prisoner's defence is that he could not have served out any liquor as the whole of the 1½ gallon of arrack which he had received from the godown on 15th August was returned into store on 26th August as *per* the arrack contractor's order (Exhibit XIII). The 54th witness speaks to this. As regards this prisoner it was admitted by the Crown that he never had a toddy license, that the toddy shop near the mosque, and which was under the same roof as the arrack shop, was closed soon after the July riots and that on 19th August the police took possession of the arrack shop. The flaw in the defence is that there is nothing to show that the arrack returned on 26th August is the same as the arrack served out on 15th August nor when and to what place it was returned from the arrack shop.

29. A few general remarks on the evidence of the defence witnesses are necessary. Most of the witnesses are called to speak to particular facts and it is impossible to test their credibility by cross-examination. Much of the evidence certainly seems too strangely consistent to be true. Is it possible that so many of the prisoners should have been able to prove their exact whereabouts on particular days? Then is it possible that witnesses should never let a man out of their sight all day? Many of the facts related are no doubt true facts but by a very slight readjustment of days and hours they become utterly irrelevant. Take for instance 2nd prisoner's visit to his farm. He probably is in the habit of going there on Sundays but he may not have been there on that Sunday. It is very unlikely that 11th prisoner should remain

away a whole night at his farm and that 10th prisoner should set off to purchase cloths at a distant market.

Again can it be believed for an instant that 5th prisoner was asleep on a pial and that 9th prisoner was quietly naming his child whilst civil tumult raged around them?

Can it be belived that 3rd and 4th prisoners who lived near the Mosque would remain indoors whilst the Mosque was in flames? Curiosity alone would have prompted them to be spectators of the conflagration.

A weaker form of defence than that adopted by the prisoners could hardly be imagined. I have no wish however to press the defence of each prisoner too strongly against him. The defence may be false and yet the evidence for the prosecution may be unworthy of credit.

30. In conclusion I have only to observe that, making every allowance for imperfect memories, bias and exaggeration, making every allowance for the fact that when once the skeleton of a plot is discovered and suspicion falls on certain individuals evidence is usually forthcoming to meet the requirements of the case, and looking as impartially as I can at the whole evidence on record, I can come to no other finding than that 1st prisoner was the originator, instigator and promoter of the whole nefarious design, that he communicated his design to the leading silk weavers of Salem for the purpose of creating a disturbance in Salem and enabling him to carry out his plan of operations: that 10th prisoner lent the great weight of his name and position to the scheme: that 1st prisoner further enlisted on his side the 2nd, 6th, 8th and 9th prisoners (and if I might hazard a conjecture I should say that 8th, and 9th prisoners were next to 1st prisoner the chief promoters: that all the plans were fully matured at all events on Monday and perhaps on Sunday: that on Monday and Tuesday it became necessary to win over the leading Officials of Shevapett among whom were 3rd, 4th and 5th prisoners and that these three and probably others promised their assistance: that 1st prisoner himself, in company with 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th and 9th prisoners and with the aid of 14th prisoner actively incited the mob to attack the Mosque and that 2nd and 6th prisoners were at some part of the time looking on and approving.

The evidence against all the prisoners I have mentioned is in my opinion sufficient for their conviction of abetting the destruction of the Mosque. The evidence against 10th, 12th and 13th prisoners also seems to me conclusive that they knew of the conspiracy and took an active part in furthering it. As regards 7th and 11th prisoners there is evidence that they knew of the conspiracy but it is possible that here their connection with it stopped. I shall give them the benefit of the doubt and acquit them.

31. I think it right to record my opinion that religious fanaticism had little or nothing to do with the outbreak. It was rather a feeling of indignation that the law was not strong enough to protect the Hindus in the exercise of their Civil rights or in other words a feeling that the authorities stood in awe of the Mahomedans. That is a feeling which should never have been allowed to spring up and which must of course be laid to rest for ever.

If I am asked to account for men in respectable positions of life and in the Government Service joining a reckless man like Soondram Chetti in defying the law I can only say *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*. The man whose destruction Providence has willed is first afflicted with madness. Such I believe was the aberration of mind on the part of some of the prisoners that they realized neither the enormity of the offence nor the risks they ran in being parties to it.

32. The verdict which I obtained from the Assessors on the first question put to them was, as I have already stated, that the destruction of Mosque was not the result of a preconcerted plan or in other words that there was no conspiracy. On the second question they found that none of the prisoners were concerned in instigating or aiding the rioters and on the third question that homicide and grievous hurt were committed by the rioters. After recording their verdict I allowed them to address the Court. One of them read from a written paper the purport of which was that there were no meetings; that 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th and 14th prisoners had produced evidence sufficient to entitle them to an acquittal, and that as regards the others the evidence for the defence was as good if not better than that for the prosecution.

The other Assessor made an oral statement the purport of which was that the official evidence in the case did not corroborate the non-official; that the non-official evidence was that of worthless men who had had inducements held out to them to give evidence; that it is improbable that the meetings could have taken place without being known to the Police and the Officials and the Mahomedans themselves; that Government servants would have had more regard to their prospects in life than to lead a riot and that the defence witnesses were credible witnesses.

33. As regards the second charge, Section 111 of the Penal Code clearly lays down that the abettor is liable *provided* that the act done was a probable consequence of the abetment and was committed under the influence of the instigation or with the aid or in pursuance of the abetment.

The act abetted was the destruction of the Mosque and if the Mahomedans had defended the Mosque and been killed, I should have no hesitation in saying that the abettors were liable for their death. Not only was the death of some Mahomedans at the Mosque a probable consequence but it was a highly probable consequence and it is marvellous that none should

have occurred. It can only be accounted for by the fact that they offered no resistance. We have indeed the evidence of the 18th and 19th witnesses for the prosecution that the body of a Mahomedan child was thrown in the flames but the story was told far too glibly to carry conviction to my mind.

The murder of the idiot boy in the house of Peer Saib (prosecution 25th witness) which was reported to Mr. Mullaly (28) and to Inspector Johnson (33) was in itself a horrible incident of the riot. We learn both from Mr. Mullaly and Doctor Hazlitt (36) that the body was shockingly mutilated. The victim died on 22nd August. But can this murder be said to have been a probable consequence of the abetment or to have been committed in pursuance of the conspiracy which constituted the abetment? The burning and looting of Peer Sahib's house did not take place till about 3. p. m., when the crowd had become infuriated by drink. None of the particulars of the murder are on record but it certainly seems to me that it was an independent act springing entirely from the mind of the doer.

On this point I may quote the observations of an American jurist (Bishop) which I extract from Mr. Mayne's Note to Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code "Every man is responsible criminally for what of wrong flows directly from his corrupt intentions: but no man intending wrong is responsible for an independent act of wrong committed by another. If one person sets in motion the physical power of another person the former is criminally guilty for its results. If he contemplated the result he is answerable though it is produced in a manner he did not contemplate. If he did not contemplate the result in kind, yet, if it was the ordinary effect of the cause, he is responsible. If he awoke into action an indiscriminate power he is responsible. If he gave directions vaguely and incautiously and the person receiving them acted according to what might be presumed to have been his understanding of them, he is responsible. But if the wrong done was a fresh and independent wrong springing wholly from the mind of the doer the other is not criminal therein, merely, because, when it was done, he was intending to be a partaker with the doer in a different wrong".

As to the other injuries inflicted by the mob we have evidence as to the corpse of a Mahomedan being found in the neighbourhood of Salem market with the head battered in and of a wounded Fakeer not far from the same spot. It was also elicited in cross examination that a Hindu who appeared to have been shot was exhibited by his friends to Mr. Mullaly near the market. Inspector Hayman also saw him. In the absence of any further evidence as to the details of what occurred, is it unreasonable to connect the wounding of the Hindu with the murder of the Mahomedan? A Mahomedan who attacked a Hindu could hardly hope to escape with his life. And the wounded Fakeer was probably the victim of his own imprudent speech. The only other victim to the violence of the mob of whom evidence is adduced is the Hindu who was found shot at the Metu Teruvu. He may have been shot by the mob on the opposite bank who were firing into Metu Teruvu but there is no certainty on the point.

The case for the prosecution is that at all events as regards the Mahomedan who was killed and the wounded Fakeer some member of the mob must have caused the injuries and that those who gave instructions to the mob to surround the Mahomedan houses are responsible. So far as I can see the instructions to the mob collected in Salem were "Surround the Mahomedan houses and keep the inmates within doors. Do not attack their persons nor injure their property but defend yourselves if attacked". I very much doubt whether some of the Hindu mob at Salem knew any thing about the destruction of the Mosque. They simply obeyed orders and may have believed as they told Mr. Mullaly and others that the Mahomedans were about to attack the Hindus.

It may be wrong, but I think that on the present evidence it would be straining the Law to say that any of the prisoners abetted the actual violence committed by the mob. I shall therefore acquit them on the second head of charge.

34. It only remains to mete out the punishments and this has been the subject of the greatest anxiety to me.

On the one hand, I feel that the Hindus received great provocation while on the other I feel that the offence is one which no amount of provocation can extenuate and that the punishment ought to be not merely retributive but such as to deter others from similar attempts to defy order and authority.

The sentences I am about to pass may seem severe but I shall append to my Judgment a recommendation that, should the feud between the Hindus and Mahomedans be buried for ever and should Salem again assume its peaceful and prosperous condition, the Government should after two years revise the sentences as to them may seem fit.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Sundram Chetty is transported for life. | |
| 3 Venkatachellam Moodely..... | } are transported for seven years. |
| 4 Manikam Moodely. | |
| 8 Komarasawmy Iyer. | |
| 9 Gurnada Iyer. | |
| 2 Soobroya Moodely. | } are sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 Rs. each or in default one year's additional imprisonment (rigorous). |
| 12 Ramasawmy Chetty | |

- 13 Vencataramana Chetty { is sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 Rs. or in default one year's additional imprisonment (rigorous).
- 5 Gopalasawmy Moodely { are sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.
- 6 Rangasawmy Chetty {
- 14 Shanmuga Achary is sentenced to three year's rigorous imprisonment.
- 10 Varadaya Chetty { is sentenced to imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of 10,000 Rs. or in default 2½ years rigorous imprisonment.

I have thought myself justified in remitting the sentence of imprisonment in his case as a sentence of imprisonment would probably be equivalent to a sentence of death.

Under Section 308 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure I adjudge that if the fines or any part thereof be recovered 5,000 Rs be paid to the Mahomedans of Shevapett on condition of their consenting to the removal of the Mosque from its present site, and that the balance be paid first to those Mahomedans whose property in the Mosque square was destroyed and then to the Hindus and Mahomedans whose property was destroyed in other parts of the Town in such proportions as the District Magistrate may determine.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.						DATE OF.				
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of trial.	Close of trial.
1	1. Sundram Chetty ...	Viapuri Chetty ...									
1882	2. Subaraya Mudaly ...	Sankara Mudaliar ...									
	3. Vencatachella Mudaly.	Ramalinga Mudaly ...									
	4. Manicka Mudaly ...	Mariadoss Mudaly ...									
	5. Gopalsami Mudaly..	Chinnana Mudaly ...									
	6. Rangasami Chetty..	Venkataperumal Chetty									
	8. Kumarasawmi Iyen.	Balasiddanta Iyen ...									
	9. Gurunatha Iyen ...	Do.									
	10. Varadiah Chetty ...	M. Narasimma Chetty...									
	12. Ramasawmi Chetty.	Do.									
	13. Venkatrama Chetty	P. Vencatachellapathy Chetty ...									
	14. Shanmuga Achary.	Kaliachari ...									
	7th & 11th Prisoners acquitted.										
			Pri. 1. Tuluva Vellala.	Pri. 10, 12 & 13 Patul.							
			" 2. Siva Vellala.	" 14. Kannalan.							
			" 4. Roman Catholic.	" 6. Kavarai.							
			" 8, 8 & 9 Vellala.	" 6. Chengunda Mudaly.							
			Pri. 1. Cultivator.	Pri. 5 & 6. Cultivators and Village Munsiffs.							
			" 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9.	" 10, 12, 13 and 14.							
			Employees.	Traders.							
			Pri. 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, and 13.		Salem.						
			" 1, 5, 6, 9, and 14.		Shevapett.						
			" 8.		Gogai.						
			37, 44, 33, 49, 29, 52, 29, 34, 57, —35, 58, 50, respectively.								
							From 1st to 16th August.				
							30th August.				
							Accused 2 to 8 and 13 appeared on 31st August.				
							1st on 21, 13, on the 17, 14, on 20th August.				
							9th accused on 19th September.				
							9th October 1882.				
							21st October 1882.				

Salem, 21st October 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 2 of 1882.

Queen Empress of India { 1. Pachi alias Pachi Muthu. | 3. Arumugam.
—Versus. { 2. Ramasawmy Pillay alias | 4. Palani.
Rama Pillay. | 5. Ramasawmy Pillay.

OFFENCE.—Continuing in an unlawful assembly knowing that such assembly had been ordered to disperse (Section 145 of the Penal Code). Rioting armed with deadly weapons (Section 148 of the Penal Code).

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—Guilty on the first head of charge. Not guilty on the second head of charge.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—Guilty on the 1st head of charge. Not guilty on the 2nd head of charge.

SENTENCE. Six months rigorous imprisonment.

JUDGMENT.—1. The five prisoners were arrested by the Police on the morning of 16th Aug. near the Salem market between 9 and 11 A.M. They formed part of the Kichipoliam mob which assembled armed with bamboo sticks and which threw stones into the Mahomedan quarter.

Mr. Mullaly, the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate, ordered this crowd to disperse but as no notice was taken of his order, the foremost of the crowd were arrested. Inspector Hayman (1), Major Whitlock (2), Head Constable Moonesawmy Mudaly (3) speak to the arrests. The Kitchipolliem Village Munsiff (4), a Mahomedan, identifies the prisoners as residents of Kichipolliem and further states that he identified four of them at Kichipolliem in the morning when the mob was collecting. The evidence is that 1st, 4th and 5th prisoners were armed with bamboo sticks (the sticks taken from them were produced in Court) and 3rd prisoner with a bill-hook.

A small Police force was engaged from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. in trying to prevent the Kichipolliem mob from crossing the nullah bridge into the market street.

2. Before the Magistrate the prisoners stated that there was no crowd and that they were doing nothing when they were arrested. In this Court their Counsel argued that there was no evidence of rioting and that there was nothing to show that the assembly of which they formed a part was an unlawful assembly.

3. I instructed the Assessors that as the prisoners were arrested almost before the riot had commenced to use violence, it was safer to find them not guilty under Section 148. There is however ample evidence that they were members of an unlawful assembly, the object of such assembly being to overawe by show of criminal force public servants in discharge of their duty, to commit mischief to Mahomedan houses and by show of criminal force to compel the Mahomedans to remain within doors and that they continued in that assembly after being ordered to disperse.

Concurring with the Assessors I have convicted the prisoners under Section 145 and sentence them to six months rigorous imprisonment.

4. The more serious charges framed against the prisoners were withdrawn in consequence of the conclusion I had arrived at in the conspiracy case. (1 of 1882.)

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.						DATE OF.				
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of trial.	Close of trial.
1	Pachi alias Pachi Muthu.	Verashuren	Padiachi.	Cooly ...	Kichipolim.	24					
2	Ramasawmy Pillay alias Rama Pillay.	Varadiah Pillay ...	Vellala.	Owner of Garden.	Do. ...	55					
3	Aramugam	Savanthi Pillay ...	Do. ...	Cooly ...	Do. ...	18	16-8-1882.	16-8-1882.	16-8-1882.	21-10-1882.	21-10-1882.
4	Palania Pillay	Vyapuri Pillay ...	Do. ...	Owner of Garden.	Do. ...	40					
5	Ramasamy Pillay...	Katha Pillay	Do. ...	Cultivator.	Do. ...	39					

Salem, 21st October 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 3 OF 1882.

Queen Empress of India. —Versus.	1	Kristna Chetty.	7	AramugaAchari.
	2	Govinda Naiken.	8	Aramugam.
	3	Perumal Naiken.	9	Palany.
	4	Ekambaram.	10	Ramasawmy.
	5	Sellan.	11	Kappusawmy Chetty.
	6	Kandappa Mudaly.		

OFFENCE—1. Rioting armed with deadly weapon (Section 148 of the Penal Code).
2. Causing mischief by fire to a house (Section 436 of the Penal Code).

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—Guilty under Section 148. Not guilty under Section 436.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—Guilty under Section 148. Not guilty under Section 436.

SENTENCE.—Eleven months Rigorous Imprisonment.

JUDGMENT.—1. The prisoners in this case were arrested on 16th Aug. in the neighbourhood of the Salem Market. They formed part of the mob which was threatening the Mahomedan quarter.

Evidence is given that the house of a Rowthan at the corner of Lubbay street was looted and set on fire by the mob and that the Police Inspector (1st witness) assisted in extinguishing the flames and after he had done so left a sentry in charge.

The crowd had then retired but some 30 or 40 minutes afterwards reassembled at the same spot. At a signal from the sentry the Police Inspector took his whole force of 8 men to the spot. They advanced with fixed bayonets. The mob retired and the prisoners were then arrested, and marched off to the Station. The mob of which the prisoners formed a part were engaged in beating the roofs of the Mahomedan houses with bamboo sticks and throwing stones into their premises.

The sticks taken from the prisoners and produced in Court are short bamboo sticks between four and five feet in length. The prisoners were all armed. Some of the prisoners are residents of Ammapett, a suburb of Salem.

2. The defence of the prisoners is that there was no crowd and they were not doing anything when they were arrested.

In this Court their Counsel argued that sticks could not be regarded as deadly weapons, that the object of the assembly was for mutual protection against the Mahomedans and that there was nothing to show that they formed part of the mob which burned and looted the Rowthan's house.

3. It appears that about an hour elapsed between the burning of the house and the reassembling of the crowd and I do not think that it can be said that incendiarism and theft was the common object of the rioters. The common object of the assembly was undoubtedly by show of criminal force to keep the Mahomedans in doors and to overawe the authorities and if a portion of the mob committed independent acts of violence, they and they only are responsible.

I cannot agree that a stout male bamboo is not a weapon of offence likely to cause death.

4. Concurring with the Assessors I have convicted the prisoners under Section 148 and acquitted them under Section 436.

As other persons similarly arrested were tried by the Joint Magistrate a month ago and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, I think that the justice of the case will be met by sentencing these prisoners to eleven months rigorous imprisonment.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.						DATE OF				
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of trial.	Close of trial.
1	Kristna Chetty ...	Vencatachella Chetty.	Patnul.	Weaving.	Salem ...	26					
2	Govinda Naiken ...	Shenjal Naik	Kavarai.	Do. ...	Ammapett.	28					
3	Perumal Naiken ...	Kristnappa Naik...	Do. ...	Brick-layer.	Salem...	36					
4	Ekambaram	Kuppi Chetty	Thevengam.	Weaver.	Ammapett.	24					
5	Sellan	Gengamma Chetty.	Seda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	16-8-1882.	16-8-1882.	16-8-1882.	21-10-1882.	21-10-1882.
6	Kandappa Mudali.	Viapuri Mudali ...	Kikola.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20					
7	Arumuga Achari...	Narayana Achari...	Kammalan.	Carpenter.	Do. ...	20					
8	Arumugam	Varada Gounden...	Palli ...	Weaver.	Kichipolliem.	16					
9	Palani	Velayutha Chetty.	Sholia...	Do. ...	Ammapett.	19					
10	Ramasawmy	Subbia Chetty	Patnul.	Do. ...	Salem...	36					
11	Kuppusami Chetti.	Vencata Chetty ...	Kosavan	Potter...	Ammapett.	60					

Salem, 21st October 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 4 of 1882.

Queen Empress of India. { 1. Kuppi Naiken. 3. Sellan *alias* Sellappa Mudaly.
 — *Versus*. { 2. Yekambaram. 4. Narainsawmy.

OFFENCE.—1 Abetting the commission of offences by an unlawful assembly some of whose members committed culpable homicide, Sections 302 and 109 or 304 and 109 Indian Penal Code. (2). Rioting armed with deadly weapons, Section 148 Indian Penal Code.

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—Not guilty on the 1st head of charge but guilty on the 2nd head of charge.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—Guilty on the second head—not guilty on the first head of charge.

SENTENCE.—Eleven months rigorous imprisonment.

JUDGMENT.—1. The prisoners in this case were arrested on 16th August in the neighbourhood of the Salem market about 12 noon. Five rioters had first been arrested at the Kichipolliem bridge (Calendar case No. 2 of 1882). About an hour afterwards eleven prisoners were arrested at the corner of Lubbay street where a Mahomedan house had been looted and burnt (Calendar case 3 of 1882). Some time afterwards as the crowd became more disorderly Inspector Hayman (1st witness) wrote a pencil note to the Superintendent of Police for assistance.

2. On the arrival of Mr. Mullaly (3rd witness) and Major Whitlock a crowd of some 2000 persons had collected in the field to the East of the market. They were armed with sticks and assumed an offensive attitude though they did not actually attack the Police. Mr. Mullaly rode forward into the field. The mob retired a little and the prisoners were arrested.

3. Not far from the spot where the prisoners were arrested, Mr. Mullaly found the corpse of a murdered Mahomedan lying in the street. The brother of the murdered man came up and pointed to the house close by where the murdered man lived. In the field Mr. Mullaly found a wounded Fakeer. He was also taken to a house in the weaver's quarter adjacent where was a Hindu boy who had been cut with a knife on his shoulder.

4. The brother of the murdered Mahomedan (4th witness) gives us an account of his brother's murder. He says that the mob burst into his house, that he himself escaped to the top of the roof, that his brother was caught and brutally murdered and that his body was then thrown into the street. He professes to have identified some of the persons who broke into the house but no reliance can be placed on this part of his evidence as when asked to look at the prisoners he at once said that besides the persons he had named he had identified all the prisoners in the crowd. The story of this witness seems to me a most improbable story. If the mob murdered the Mahomedan in his own yard which was surrounded by a high wall, why should they have dragged the body into the streets? I confess that it seems to me that more probably the murder of the Mahomedan is somehow connected with the wounding of the Hindu boy and that the Mahomedan was struck down in the street, as he was trying to escape from the mob.

5. But whether my theory is the true one or not, there is nothing to connect the prisoners before the Court with the murder. Murder was not the common object of the rioters but, as I have found in the other cases, the object was by show of criminal force to keep the Mahomedans within doors and to overawe the authorities. If a section of the mob committed murder, the members of that section only are responsible. The Public Prosecutor virtually withdrew from the first charge.

6. As regards the second charge there is ample evidence for the conviction of the prisoners. They were armed with sticks which if used as weapons of offence were likely to cause death and violence was used by the mob of which they were members. The only defence that the prisoners make is that they were doing nothing particular when they were arrested.

7. Concurring with the Assessors, I have convicted the prisoners under Section 148 and sentenced them for the reasons stated in my Judgment in Calendar Case No. 3 of 1882, to eleven months Rigorous Imprisonment.

I have acquitted them of the charge under Section 302 or 304 and 109.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.						DATE OF					Explanation of delay.
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of trial.	Close of trial.	
1	Kuppi Naiken	Iyelu Naiken	Kavarai.	Weaver.	Salem ...	16						
2	Yekambaram	Chokalinga Pandaram.	Pandaram.	Garland-maker.	Do. ...	20	16-8-1882.	16-8-1882.	16-8-1882.	23-10-1882.	23-10-1882.	
3	Sellan <i>alias</i> Sellappa Mudaly.	Palaniandi Mudaly.	Kaikala.	Weaver.	Ammappett.	43	16-8-1882.	16-8-1882.	16-8-1882.	23-10-1882.	23-10-1882.	
4	Narainasawmy	Subba Naik	Vaduga.	Do. ...	Do. ...	40						

Salem, 23rd October 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 1 of 1882.

Appeal against the conviction and sentence by the Ag. Joint Magistrate of Salem in Calendar Case No. 27 of 1882.

NAME OF THE APPELLANTS.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Soorappasary. | 4. Ramasawmy. |
| 2. Ramasawmy. | 5. Chickana Chetty. |
| 3. Arunachellam. | 6. Nallappa Naiken. |

THE SENTENCE AND LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—Six weeks rigorous imprisonment under Section 44 of Act XXIV of 1859 (Madras Police Act.)

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED OR REVERSED.—Confirmed.

JUDGMENT.

The prisoners formed part of the Police Guard who on the day of the riots were ordered to fire on the crowd at the Mosque and disobeyed orders by firing into the air.

Of the seven men who were ordered to fire one man is said to have fired straight and the remaining men into the air deliberately.

Inspector Johnson (1) and two Head Constables (2 and 3) speak to the order given and the disobedience to it.

The first prisoner cites a fellow Constable to state that whatever the others did he fired straight into the crowd. The second prisoner says that his musket is in the habit of missing fire but the point is not whether his musket missed fire but whether his aim was straight. The 3rd and 4th prisoners state that they were new to the Police and did not understand shooting. The 5th and 6th prisoners say that they did fire straight.

As there were some 800 or 900 people at least in the crowd and the prisoners were only 80 yards distant from the Mosque plat form, it was like firing into a haystack.

I see no ground for interfering with the convictions and sentences and dismiss the appeal.

Salem, 23rd October 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 2 of 1882.

Appeal against the conviction and sentence by the Acting Joint Magistrate of Salem in Calendar Case No. 22 of 1882.

NAME OF THE APPELLANTS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Balagurumoorthi Naidoo. | 6. Mannaru Chetty. |
| 2. Basavappa Chetty. | 7. Komaralinga Chetty. |
| 3. Vencatachallapathy Chetty. | 8. Muthusawmy Pillai. |
| 4. Seeranga Chetty. | 9. Pethanna Chetty. |
| 5. Murugesu Chetty. | |

THE SENTENCE AND LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 8th, and 9th prisoners to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code.

The 4th, 5th and 7th prisoners to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment under Sections 143 and 144 of the Indian Penal Code.

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED OR REVERSED.—Modified.

JUDGMENT.

1. The prisoners were arrested on the evening of 16th August in the streets of Shevapett. After the destruction of the Mosque the rioters seem to have collected in small groups in the streets. Many of them were noisy and drunk. Mr. Mullaly accompanied by Major Whitlock, Superintendent of Police and a strong body of Constables proceeded through the streets of Shevapett and arrested all they could lay hands on. On their approach the people ran to their houses and only these nine prisoners were arrested. Of these, 4th prisoner was armed with a large knife and 5th and 7th with sticks.

2. I think it is fair to assume that wherever a number of persons armed with sticks had assembled to talk over the day's exploit, every member of such armed mob was a member of an unlawful assembly. The common object of the assembly was originally for the purpose of committing mischief and overawing the authorities. They had carried out the first part of the programme and the second part was still present to their minds.

So far as regards those captured with arms in their hands I can see no reason for interfering with the convictions and sentences. It is more than probable that they had themselves been actual rioters.

3. But as regards the others, unless we are prepared to admit that the whole town of Salem and its suburbs was one vast unlawful assembly—a proposition which Mr. Mullaly asserts—it seems to me impossible that the convictions can stand. There is no ground for believing that these men had been rioters and they only came into the streets to hear what had been done and perhaps to congratulate their brethren on their success.

4. The convictions and sentences in the case of 4th, 5th and 7th prisoners are confirmed whilst in the case of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 8th and 9th prisoners the convictions are reversed.

H. WIGRAM,

Additional Sessions Judge.

Salem, 23rd October 1882.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 3 of 1882.

Appeal against the Conviction and Sentence of the Ag. Joint Magistrate of Salem, in Calendar Case No. 23 of 1882.

NAME OF THE APPELLANTS.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Palani. | 4. Pitta Gounden, |
| 2. Vythia Gounden. | 5. Rangadasan. |
| 3. Erusa Gounden. | |

THE SENTENCE AND THE LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—Three months Rigorous Imprisonment under Section 144 of the Indian Penal Code.

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED OR REVERSED.—Confirmed.

JUDGMENT.

The prisoners five in number are residents of Gollapatu and were found by Mr. Wilkinson, the District Judge, armed with sticks on their return from Shevapett on the afternoon of 16th August. They admitted that they had been present at the destruction of the Mosque and that they had been supplied with clubs in order to knock down houses. Their defence before the Magistrate that they had each picked up a club in a ditch is incredible and the mere fact that they threw away the clubs when first arrested is strongly indicative of guilt. If they were not members of an unlawful assembly at the time of their arrest there can be no reasonable doubt that they had been members of an unlawful assembly earlier in the day.

I can find no ground for interfering with the convictions and sentences.

Statement.

DATE OF					
Presentation.	Filing.	Notice by Court to appear.	On which appellant was ordered to appear.	Hearing.	Order.
24th October 1882.	25th October 1882.	25th October 1882.	6th November 1882.	6th November 1882.	6th November 1882.

(Signed)

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

Salem, 6th November 1882.

CRIMINAL APPEALS Nos. 4 AND 5 OF 1882.

Appeal against the conviction and sentence by the Acting Joint Magistrate of Salem in Calendar Case No. 26 of 1882.

NAMES OF THE APPELLANTS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Kistna Chetty. | 26. Kistna Chetty. |
| 2. Muthuvira Chetty. | 27. Venkatachellapathi Chetty. |
| 3. Perumal. | 28. Rathna Pillay. |
| 4. Peryannan. | 29. Angamuthu Mudali. |
| 5. Kolanday Chetty. | 32. Kuppamuthu Chetty. |
| 6. Pannady Gounden. | 33. Veerappen. |
| 8. Vencatarama Naik. | 34. Veeraragava Pillai. |
| 9. Kandasawmy Pillay. | 35. Dasappa Naiken. |
| 10. Marimoothu Chetty. | 36. Sabapathi Achari. |
| 11. Appasawmy Achari. | 37. Chinnayen. |
| 12. Ramasawmy Padayachi. | 38. Parasarama Pillai. |
| 13. Ranganatha Chetty. | 39. Perumaul Chetty. |
| 14. Veerasawmy. | 40. Shanmugam. |
| 15. Chinnasawmy. | 41. Kali Mudali. |
| 16. Sitha Mudali. | 42. Gopalen. |
| 17. Maruda Pillai. | 43. Kandappa Mudali. |
| 18. Chinnappien. | 44. Komara Mudaly. |
| 19. Periapien. | 49. Kuppan. |
| 20. Nallasawmy Chetty. | 50. Ramen. |
| 21. Soobraya Mudali. | 51. Thanappa Chetty. |
| 22. Vyapuri. | 52. Muthu Naiken. |
| 23. Ayasawmy. | 53. Kuppannasari and |
| 24. Sithan. | 54. Ramasawmy Chetty. |
| 25. Chinnasawmy Chetty. | |

THE SENTENCE AND THE LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 43rd, 44th, 49th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, and 54th, Prisoners to one year's Rigorous Imprisonment.

13th, 37th, 42nd and 50th prisoners to three months Rigorous Imprisonment.

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED OR REVERSED.—Modified.

JUDGMENT.

On the afternoon of 17th August, that is the day following the destruction of the Mosque, when the Town was as might be expected in a very unsettled state the prisoners were arrested by a strong body of Police in the act of attacking the house of a Mahomedan in Salem.

The Police appear to have surrounded the mob and to have cut off their retreat. Out of some 200 persons who constituted the mob these 54 prisoners were arrested. Sticks were taken from some of them as also a knife. After reading the evidence I can entertain no doubt that the prisoners were caught *in flagrante delicto*. It is of course possible that some individuals joined the mob for the fun of the thing or from motives of curiosity, but in a case like this it is impossible to discriminate between the motives of each individuals. One of the penalties that a citizen who joins a lawless mob has to pay is that he is held responsible for the acts of the mob.

It is quite impossible to believe that any of the prisoners had gone to the bazaar to make their daily purchases and were arrested indiscriminately in different parts of the main bazaar street. Except as regards the boys who have been convicted I can see no ground for interfering with the convictions and sentences. I think that in the case of boys who have appealed, i. e., the prisoners, 13, 37, 42 and 50, one month's imprisonment will suffice to meet the justice of the case. As this term has already expired I shall order their immediate release.

Statement.

DATE OF					
Prescntation.	Filing.	Notice issued by the Court to appear.	On which appellant was ordered to appear.	Hearing.	Order.
No. 4 on 24th October 1882.	No. 4 on 25th October 1882.	No. 4 on 25th October 1882.	6th November 1882.	6th November 1882.	6th November 1882.
No. 5 on 1st November 1882.	No. 5 on 2nd November 1882.	No. 5 on 2nd November 1882.	"	"	"

Salem, 6th November 1882.

(Signed)

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 11 of 1882.

[For persons accused and Offence charged see page (70).]

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

1ST WITNESS.—*William Ward Johnson on oath deposes.*

(*The deposition given by this witness in Calendar Case No. 1 of 1882 is by consent of Counsel read over to the witness.*)

I have heard the deposition read. There is nothing in that statement that I wish to retract. At the time of July riots, i.e., on 28th July I saw 2nd prisoner at the Mosque. He was in conversation with Inspector Ashton. He went and spoke to the crowd and the crowd dispersed. That was about 5 p.m. I remember giving evidence in several cases connected with the July riots before Mr. Hammick, the Head Assistant Magistrate. A Mopla was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and 1,000 Rs. fine. That was the only heavy sentence I recollect. I was not present at the appeals. The troops arrived on 30th July. After that the riots subsided.

(*Cross-examined.*)—The Temporary guard at the bottom of Kandakar street is near the lamp-post. I placed my front line on 16th August near the lamp-post. Among those in the front line there was one Christian Constable. The mob to which 2nd prisoner spoke on 28th July consisted of Hindus. The Mahomedans had gone back to the Mosque. Before this the Hindus and Mahomedans had been mixed up near the lamp-post whilst the fighting was going on. The Mahomedans drove back the Hindus and the Hindus came on again. I did not see 2nd prisoner speak to the Mahomedans. I and Mr. Ashton were not together all the time. I was at the lamp-post and he was at the arrack shop. Mr. Ashton remained till next morning.

2nd prisoner appeared in the Magistrate's Court on behalf of all the Hindus who were charged.

I did not see any houses of Chucklers and Patnuls in Gogai burnt on 16th August. I did not recognize any of the accused at the Mosque on 16th August.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 9th November 1882.

(Signed.)

2ND WITNES.—*Sabapathy, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a Vellala and my house is in Kurumba Teruvu in Salem. I am employed as School Master on the grant-in-aid system at Nirmulikotta, 13 miles from Salem. I remember being in Salem seven or eight days before the riots of 16th August. I came to get a receipt for a money order which I had sent to Madura. I know Kartikesa Pillai, the Head Quarter Police Inspector. He lives in a house next but one to mine. I went to his house on the morning I arrived at Salem about 8-30 A.M. There were 10, 13 or 14 persons in his office room.

I remember seeing Subraya Mudaly, Sundram Chetty, Muthusamy Pillai, Govinda Chetty's son Ramasamy Chetty, Vijiaraghavachary (2nd prisoner), Yellappen (9th prisoner), Comarasamy (8th prisoner), Kuppanaiken, Kuppana Chetty, Periasamy Pillai, son of a Razipur physician, and the Pokumpolliem Mittadar. I knew 9th prisoner before. He is a snuff dealer and lives in my Teruvu. I know 8th prisoner before. He lives in Kanaka Teruvu. He is a Village Curnam.

The people were talking about the Mariamma car in Shevapett and the Mosque. They said that as the Mosque was built there the car was prevented from passing and that subscriptions must be raised for the purpose of litigation.

Sundram Chetty was one of the principal speakers; 2nd prisoner said that no suit was necessary, that if the Mosque was destroyed some four people would be punished on either side. Soobraya Mudaly said that they must adopt the legal course. Some agreed with 2nd prisoner and some with Soobroya Mudaly. It was agreed to destroy the Mosque. Karthikesa Pillai and the Mittadar agreed with Subraya Mudaly. 8th prisoner said he would bring persons to carry out the work. No day was fixed. The Mittadar was asked to head the subscription and he agreed to pay something. The subscription was for the suit against the Mahomedans.

(Cross-examined).—I was never in the Police. I was in P. W. Department. I was not dismissed. I came frequently to Salem about the money order. Before that I used to come sometimes to buy books and slates. I am a friend of Sundram Chetty. I did not speak to any one at the meeting. I saw Sundram Chetty pass and after sometime I went to see what was going on. The meeting lasted for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. Kartikesa Pillay's house is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the Police Station. I have known 8th prisoner to be a curnam for 2 or 3 years. There is a book binder in my street. He used to tell me that 8th prisoner was collecting money. I have not been to his house. I have spoken to him in the road. I did not see any money given to 9th prisoner. I did not see any snuff given to the Pokkampolliam Mittadar nor handed round. When I left 9th prisoner was still there. I do not know whether he was there when I went. I did not see them taking snuff. The house at Kurumba Teruva belongs to my uncle. He has not turned me out for drunkenness. I am used to drinking. I have had no quarrel with my uncle on that account. I cannot remember the day of the week on which the meeting was held. I sent my money order seven or eight days before the meeting. The persons I have named were the chief speakers. The other spoke two or three words.

I mentioned the circumstance of the meeting in my village. I went back to my village the same day. I told them that it was very likely that the Mosque would be destroyed. I was examined as a witness on three occasions. I have been at Salem for the last two months. My school is dispersed. I am living in my uncle's house. The *Circar* is not maintaining me.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 8th November 1882.

(Signed.)

3RD WITNESS.—*Tandaraya Gounden, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am the Village Munsiff of Mecheri. I pay Government Assessment of 300 Rupees. I have no other lands. I pay 10 Rupees Professional tax. I know Sundram Chetty, Vencatachellum Mudaly, the Overseer, and Manicka Mudaly, the Doctor. They are friends of mine. I have known them from 5 to 8 years. The Overseer used to come and inspect the roads. He used to stay in the Koil. The Doctor never came. Sundram Chetty came to see the car-festival. Mecheri is 20 miles from Salem on the Omalur road. Two or three months ago I received a letter signed by Sundram Chetty, Vencatachella Mudaly, and Manicka Mudaly. I read it and destroyed it. A house servant of Sundram Chetty brought it. I don't know his name. It requested me to come to Shevapett for the purpose of making a league against the Mahomedans on account of the Mosque. I went in that evening and arrived next morning at Shevapett about 5 A.M. That was Friday morning. I put up at Sundram Chetty's house; Sundram Chetty said that there was a Meeting of big men about the league. About 10 A.M., persons collected. Vencatachellam and Manickam came. Vijayaragavacharry and Kandappa Mudaly also came. I know the names of these. Others I knew by sight but I did not know their names. There were about 30 persons present. I identify 2nd and 5th prisoner. All the prisoners except 9th and 10th prisoners were present. The chief men said that a league had been formed not to sell any thing to Mahomedans. They asked me to make a similar league in Mecheri. I said that persons of different castes would gather in the market and that only a few would listen to me. They said I was a big man and must do what I could. They said that whilst the Mosque existed disputes would not cease and that it must be razed to the ground. I said "you belong to this place; what is to be done if any punishment is inflicted by the *Circar*?" I meant that I was afraid to do anything against the *Circar*. 2nd prisoner said "I will give my head if any evil consequence comes from the *Circar*. You need not be afraid." I was asked to raise a subscription of 40 or 50 Rs. at Mecheri.

I was asked to bring about 100 men to destroy the Mosque. I did not consent to bring money.

I said that the people of my village would give grain not money. I reluctantly consented to bring men. Kandappa Mudaly was asked to bring men too. He is Village Munsiff of Allagapuram. He consented. There were several Patnuls present. They were told that the Mahomedans of every quarter should be kept in their houses in order to facilitate the destruction of the Mosque. The following Wednesday was fixed for the destruction of the Mosque. That was the *Khutba* day and it was thought that it would be a great shame to the Mahomedans. They said that the late Collector was on the side of the Hindus and the present Collector was on the side of the Mahomedans and had prevented the passing of the Car. Sundram Chetty said that the Collector had called a meeting for the next day and that we should not agree to any terms. I left about 3 P.M. Some five persons still remained there. I went back to Mecheri that evening. Three men accompanied me. They gave 30 Rs. for the food and hire of the men I was to bring. I did not know the three men who came with me. They had guns with them. Manickam Mudaly sent for a pistol and gave it to me and told me to bring it when I came. I asked the Pariahs of my village if they would come. They refused. I went to Puliampatti ten miles from Mecheri. There was a road contractor there. He gave me 25 Wodders who were working under him and 5 Pariahs. Contractor's name was Moonean. He

is a Wodden. I asked the ryots of my village but they would not come. There are two factions in my village. I am the head of one faction and Marimuthu Chetty is the head of the other. I brought in the 30 men on the night of Tuesday. Besides the three guns which Sundram's men had brought the Wodders had one gun, two or three swords, crowbars and pickaxes.

My party halted at Komarasamipet about 5-30 A.M., at the house of Sabapathi's son Muruga Pillay. I left the men there and gave him 5 Rs. for their food. I told the men to meet me at Keerakara Teruvu near the Hazur Cutchery. I went to an Hotel in the Aghraharam street in Salem to get my food. About 12-0 noon or perhaps 1 o'clock I joined my men and took my men straight to the Mosque down Kannar street. By the time I arrived there the mob were destroying the Mosque. I met Kandappa Mudely (5th prisoner) and asked where Sundram Chetty was. He was standing near the lamp-post with Vencatachellum and Manickam. 2nd prisoner was bringing people down the street where Manickam's house is. There were other big men standing near the lamp-post but I did not know them. I shewed Sundram the Wodders I had brought. Some had tools and others had none. Sundram said that if they went to the arrack shop they would be supplied with tools. They went there and I did not see them again. I had given Moonian 25 Rs. I have not seen the Pariahs again. They were working under Moonian. They once worked for me. I left the place about 3 P.M. I saw smoke in the Mosque. I remained there for about one hour.

I gave back the pistol to Manickam. Manickam had a white handkerchief in his hand and was ordering the people to break. Vencatchellam was also ordering them to break. They and Sundram were all drunk.

(By the Court.)—I did not pass the arrack shop on my way to the Mosque. I came from the Shevapett road into Kannar street and turned to the right and came out at the back of the Mosque.

(Cross-examined.)—I have been Village Munsiff for the last 30 years. I get 7 Rs. a month. I received a pardon in this case on Friday the 26th October.

Two Head Constables—one from Salem and the other from Chittoor—arrested me in my village, five miles from Mecheri on Wednesday at 12 noon. I heard afterwards that one Head Constable belonged to Chittoor. Up to this time I had not mentioned it to any one. They told me when I was arrested that there was a cattle theft in my village. I told the two Head Constables what I have said here.

I have seen Sundram at one Car Festival and when I came to Shevapett. The Car Festival is once a year. Sometimes Sundram comes. I have no business with Manickam. One or two of my caste people in my village were employed by him. Ganapathy and Periyapayan. I tear up letters if they contain bad or disagreeable things. I can read. I was alone when Sundram's man brought the letter. He was a Tuluva Vellala. My village is on the other side of Mecheri. I come to Salem sometimes twice a month when I get Takids. Besides 2nd and 5th Prisoners whose names I know, I know the others by sight. I have seen them in the streets. I have had no dealings with any of them. I have not spoken to any them. I do not know where they live. I don't know whether Marimuthu Chetty of Mecheri is related to 1st Prisoner.

No reward was offered to me for my service to the Hindu league. I made no collections in grain. The guns were sent in case my people should not have arms. I was told to bring back the pistol with me. There may be Wodders and Pariahs in Salem.

I asked two or three Vellalars in my Village. Their names are Mari, Shevantam and Kali. They do not belong to either faction. The faction in my Village has existed seven or eight years. I did not see any Police at the Mosque. I went away almost immediately.

I knew 2nd prisoner before as Vakil. He had not been my Vakil. I had heard two years before that he was a Vakil. Sundram gave me 30 Rs. He did not say how much each man was to get. I was not told how much cooly I was to give to each man engaged. Kandappa Mudely (5th prisoner) was told to bring 40 or 50 men. I don't know if money was given to him. I paid Murugan 5 Rs. for the food of them. I saw no woman in Murugan's house. I cannot tell the boundaries of Murugan's house. I had been there before. There is no garden in front of his house. There is nothing peculiar in the neighbourhood of his house. I was acquainted with Murugan and so I went there. Sundram's three men returned with me from Friday till Wednesday. The three men stopped at Murugan's. We left Mecheri about 10 P.M. There was moonlight but it was cloudy. There were a few stars. I told the Magistrate that as the big men had been convicted I would tell the truth. I would have told the truth if I had been asked before against Sundram, &c. I was not arrested and taken before a Magistrate until I was arrested on 25th August. I did not know that an Inspector came to my village to make enquiries. My house was not searched. There were no Pariahs of my village among the 30 men I brought. I do not know the names of any of the Pariahs. I told the Magistrate that Sundram sent three men to help me and to bring me back.

(Re-examined.)—The Head Constables took me to Mecheri. They showed me the war-rant when we got to Mecheri. We stopped at Mecheri at the station. The next morning we started at 8 A.M., for Salem in a Cart and reached Salem at 6 P.M. I was taken to the Chit-

tore Inspector. I told him what I had already told the Head Constables. He said "It is of no use telling me—tell the gentleman". I was taken immediately to the Magistrate and he offered me a pardon. The Head Constables had said nothing to me about turning approver. When I was arrested I knew that Sundram and the others had been convicted. I heard it three or four days before.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 8th November 1882.

(Signed.)

4TH WITNESS.—*Moonesawmy Mudaly, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am Head Constable of Salem Town. A warrant for the arrest of Thandraya Gounden was given to Head Constable Jagannada Mudaly on the evening of 24th October. I went with him to Mecheri. We arrested Thandraya Gounden in his own house, five miles from Mecheri. We pretended that we wanted him to enquire into a cattle-theft at Mecheri. On arriving at Mecheri, about 4 P.M., we showed him the warrant. He made no resistance. We stayed at the Police Station that night. We did not put any hand cuffs on next morning; we set out for Salem in a cart. We reached Salem at 5-30 or 6 P.M. We took him to the Chittore Inspector. We then took him to Mr. McIver. He took a statement from him. The next morning he was taken to the Court and was admitted as an approver.

He first told us what he has stated here at the house where we put up at Mecheri. We did not tell him that he would be admitted an approver if he told the Magistrate.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I did not enquire into the murder case against Eswara Chetty at the July riots. I was not a witness in that case.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 8th November 1882.

(Signed.)

Head Constable Jagannada Mudaly is tendered for Cross-examination. But Counsel do not wish to examine him.

Ninth November.

The following Counsel appeared.

(Mr. Pritchard, who had watched the case for 1, 6 and 8 prisoners at my request, was not present.)

Mr. Grant for 1 and 2 prisoners.

Shadagopachary for 2, 6, 8, 9, and 10 prisoners. Mr. Waddy for 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 prisoners.

5TH WITNESS.—*Rama Row, solemnly affirmed, deposes.*

(*By consent of Counsel the deposition of this witness in Calendar Case 1 of 1882 was read over to the witness and marked A.*)

Every thing contained in that deposition is correct.

Sundram Chetty, referred to in my deposition, was the first prisoner in Calendar Case 1 of 1882—Ponnusawmy Chettiar and Vijia Raghavachari referred to are 1st and 2nd prisoners in this case. The exhibits marked L and M. in the former case are true extracts of the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners (marked C. D.)

I do not know what has become of Kasturi Chettiar, Municipal Commissioner nor of Chenna Basuva Chettiar.

On 4th and 5th July 2nd prisoner said there was no objection to widening the culvert—when the Mahomedan said that it would give occasion for rioting as pigs were sacrificed at the Hindu temple, he said that if they yielded because a Mahomedan spoke roughly it would show a want of courage. He also said that pigs could be carried whether there was a pathway or a roadway. The reason alleged for widening the culverts was for the passage of carts to repair the Maduraviran Koil. There were several Hindus and Mahomedans in the varandah—Mr. Boalth is record-keeper in the Collector's Office. Mr. Small's first wife was Mr. Boalth's sister. He is Head Master of the Government College. There was a Municipal meeting about the conservancy of the river water. Mr. Stokes issued an order forbidding the people to drink the

river water at the time of the cholera. He wanted to pass a bye-law to that effect—2nd prisoner took a prominent part in that discussion against the Collector. He took a prominent part in all the meetings he attended.

In emergent cases the Municipal Commissioners sanction works not included in the Budget. It was resolved at the meeting that the widening of the culvert should be carried out at the expense of the Petitioners.

The meeting about the river conservancy was held in March or April. It was the first meeting after the new elections. It was a large meeting. There was another meeting in July to discuss whether the President of the Municipality should be official or non-official. It was decided that the President should be non-official—only two official members and a few non-official members were present. 2nd prisoner was present.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 9th November 1882.

(Signed.)

6TH WITNESS.—Robert Hayman on oath deposes.

(The deposition of this witness in Calendar Case No. 1 of 1882 was by consent of Counsel read over to the witness and marked B.)

The deposition read to me is correct; two or three Mahomedans came to me whilst I was at the bridge and said that their houses had been looted. I had no time to take down their complaints. They came to me after I made the first arrests about 10 A.M. The houses looted were all round the market.

(Cross-examined.)—My station is at the Taluq Cutcherry. We assembled at the Huzur Cutcherry where the Reserve Police were. For about a week previous we had assembled there nearly every morning under Major Whitlock's orders. We were told off to various duties-extra duties. The Town was in an unsettled state. On 16th August about 9 A.M. I was told off to go to the Salem market with some Police Constables; no Mahomedans complained to me except those I have mentioned. I was present when the Hindus complained to Mr. Mullaly of arms being stored in a Mahomedan house near the market. I went with Mr. Mullaly to search the house immediately after the complaint. That was about 12. The only wounded Hindus I saw were the boy with the knife cut (I saw him near the field in the vicinity of the market) and the man with the gun shot wound. He was in Kichipolliem. Kichipolliem is within my range. I don't recollect any complaints on the 17th or 18th by Mahomedans. I do not think there were any complaints until after Sunday the 20th.

The first complaints that I heard of were complaints referred to me by the Magistrate for enquiry. They were complaints of Mahomedan houses being looted in Salem, Kichipolliem and Shevapett. The whole town is in my range. None of the prisoners before the Court were named in the complaints. There was no special complaint about the burning of the Mosque.

I got to the Mosque about 6-30 or 7 P.M. When I speak of the mob having leaders I mean that there were persons in front taking a prominent part and calling the others to follow. I saw four distinct crowds; the crowd at the Salem market, the crowd at Kichipolliem, the crowd in the field to the east of the market and the crowd opposite Metu Teruvu. I don't think that I arrested any of the leaders. The whole crowd including the leaders were armed with sticks. I did not identify any of the leaders. I got no information on 15th August that there would be a row. The shops had many of them been closed before and most of them were closed on Tuesday the 15th August. We were making daily reports. We knew before that the Hindus refused to sell to the Mahomedans. I think that the shops were closed on Tuesday because it was expected that the Khutba would take place on Wednesday. I do not know of any Mahomedan families leaving the Town. I know that Hindu families were leaving the Town. I did not enquire why it was. I don't think the shopkeepers were leaving the Town. Among all the Police in Salem on 16th August about two thirds were Hindus and one third Mahomedans. I got no information of any private Hindu meetings previous to 16th August. I had no notice of any attack on the Mosque. I know nothing about the arrests of the people arrested on 17th and 18th August. Inspector Lowe and Johnson had orders to arrest. I received information that many persons had left the Town on the evening of the 16th and on the 17th August.

(Re-examined.)—I did not enquire into the complaints made by the Mahomedans on 17th and following days, as I had other work to do. I was not in a position to do my ordinary work. The Town was in an unsettled state for a month after the riot. Mr. Stevenson arrived about the 18th August and relieved me of the duty of enquiring into complaints. I was placed under Mr. Stevenson's orders and removed from the charge of the Town. Inspector Ashton took charge of the Town. On the evening of 16th August I saw the corpse of Peddacharry, the leading brass-smith of Shevapett at the top of Appu Chetty's street near the main Bazaar Street. He was lying at the side of the road with a gun shot wound through the left breast. I knew him before. I made enquiries but could get no information. His house is not far from where he was found shot. I enquired of his house people but they could not tell me how he was shot. There are Mahomedan shops in the main Bazaar street but no Mahomedan houses

in the neighbourhood. No arms were found in the Mahomedan's house which we searched near the market. I heard no guns fired whilst I was at the market. The Hindu who was shot was able to walk. He said he had been shot in the market street. It was about an hour after I saw this Hindu that I saw the Hindu boy with the knife cut; and half an hour after that I saw the dead Mahomedan. The Hindu boy was said to have been attacked by a Mahomedan close by the shop. I did not hear from the Head Constable that Peddachary was shot on the pial of the temporary guard house near the Mosque. Whilst I was at the market I saw no weapons in the hands of the mob except clubs.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 9th November 1882.

(Signed.)

7TH WITNESS.—*Alfred Lowe on oath deposes.*

(*The deposition of this witness in calendar case No. 1 of 1882 is read in evidence and marked F.*)

The deposition read to me is correct. When I escorted the wounded Fakeer to the hospital about 3 P.M. I saw the School peon Jellal. He told me that he had been shot when standing by the time gun below the navel. He died on the next day or the day after.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I was stationed at the Hazur Cutchery. The reserve was kept at the Cutcherry compound day and night in case of emergency. Inspector Hayman used to come himself to the Cutchery. On 16th August some of the Constables of the Salem Division came in about 8 A.M. We had not received any information of the riots then. Major Whitlock was there. I think I heard five or six shots fired from the Latrine into the Fort. They were firing until we came. When they saw the Police they ran out of the Latrine. I cannot say whether they were firing bullets. I afterwards found two or three bullet marks on the walls of the houses and yards. At about 3 P.M. I heard about 5 shots fired from the Aghaharam side of the river into Metu Teruvu. After charging the crowd a Mahomedan named Babjee son of Jehangeer showed me a bullet lodged in his knee. I did not identify any one in the crowds. On 17th August I went to Salem Bazaar street. I arrested 54 people in front of a Mahomedan house. I did not see any leaders. I had no notice of any meetings before 16th August. From 1st to 16th August I was day and night in the Hazur Cutcherry. I was at Namakal as Inspector up to 1st August for three years. Information did not reach me that the rioters were escaping to Namakal. I was at Namakal about the end of August for a day. I did not hear then the rioters were going through Namakal to Trichinopoly.

(*Re-examined.*)—The Gogai mob that we dispersed were exclusively Hindus. There were a few Mahomedans on the Fort side standing about. I saw no armed Mahomedans in Metu Teruvu.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Distribution list of Police on 16th August filed as Ex. G.

Salem, 9th November 1882.

(Signed.)

8TH WITNESS.—*Ponnusawmy Pillay on oath deposes.* I am Head Clerk in the Forest Office in Salem. I live in the Fort. I was at the Office at the Hazur Cutcherry from 10 to 1-0 on 16th August. Then I went home. I went by the Hospital. I heard shots fired. They were being fired from the Gogai side. There was a large crowd of Hindus behind the Latrine and near the Chatrum. The Mahomedans were standing in groups on the Fort side. The Mahomedans were sending for the Police. I saw the school peon Jallal fall. He was standing in one of the side streets just opposite the Latrine. I heard some six or seven shots fired. The Gogai crowd consisted of 1,000 or 2,000 people. They were challenging the Mahomedans to come across the river. There were some 30 or 40 Mahomedans. The Mahomedans took Jallal away to the Hospital. I did not see him again.

(*Cross-examined.*)—There was no rioting in the Fort up to 11 A.M. The people in the streets I mean the Mahomedans in the Fort were saying that riots were going on in Salem and Shevapett. I heard this on my way to Office. I heard nothing about the Mosque being destroyed. I heard nothing about the Hindu league not to sell to Mahomedans. At 1 P.M. I could hear the firing on the Fort side and went home to look after my family. The Mahomedans in the Fort were scattered about not knowing what to do. I saw no result of the firing except Jallal being struck. I saw two or three guns in the hands of the mob. I went home and remained there. After I got to my house I still heard firing. Shots were being fired now and then. I think that Jallal was shot by the Hindus. There were two or three Hindus on the Fort side. There are Hindu and Mahomedan houses in the Fort.

I know 5th prisoner. He lives in my street. I did not see him on 16th August. I saw him some 8 or 9 days before. I heard that he was carried from the Collector's house to his house insensible.

(*Re-examined.*)—The Hindus on the Fort side I saw were Antu Pillay, Dalayet Kristnen and some others who live there. I only heard the whizzing of a bullet when Jallal was shot.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 9th November 1882.

(Signed.)

9TH WITNESS.—*Antu Pillay on oath deposes.*—I am a Clerk in the Military Account Department in the Collector's Office. I live in the Fort. I was at the Office from 11-0 to 1-0 on 16th August. Then I heard firing in the Fort and went home. The way to my house goes past the Time gun. I saw a number of Hindus. 400 or 500 on the Gogai side of the river. They were firing into the Fort. I heard some six or seven shots fired.

There were some 40 or 50 Mahomedans scattered here and there and some Hindus standing near their houses. I saw Ponnusawmy Pillay on the Bank of the river. I saw the school peon Jallal fall. The Mahomedans took him to the Hospital. He was shot nearly opposite the Latrine. I saw him at the Hospital the next day after he died. They were firing from the river bank to the East as well as from the Latrine.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I left Office soon after 1 p.m. There were no crowds in the Fort. The Mahomedan were standing on the bank of the river.

The Hindu crowd on the opposite bank were making a noise. I could not see if they were armed with sticks. I saw one man with a gun in a shed.

By the Court. The Mahomedans had no guns.

(*Cross-examined.*)—Jallal was standing near a house alone when he was shot. No other Mahomedan was wounded as far as I know. I have lived in the Fort for a year. I never heard of any Hindu meetings or league against Mahomedans—some of the Mahomedans moved their families to the inner part of the Fort in the afternoon of 16th August. There were no rumours of any expected row. I did not expect that there would be any row when I went to the office. I did not hear of the whizzing of any bullet except the one that shot Jellal. I saw one regular gun.

(*Re-examined.*)—I did not know that the bazaars were closed on 15th August. I did not hear that there was any difficulty for the Mahomedans to get supplies.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 9th November 1882.

(Signed.)

10 WITNESS.—*Charles Mylne Mullaly on oath deposes.*

The deposition of this witness in Calendar Case No. 1 of 1882 is by consent read in evidence and marked H.)

The statement read to me is correct. I am now Assistant Collector. I did know that the Mariamma festival was then going on and that the Collector had ordered that the procession was not to pass the Mosque with music. The order shewn to me is the order passed by the Collector on 4th August (marked exhibit J.)

It was handed over to me with other papers relating to the Mosque dispute. The papers shown to me are the order passed by me on 13th March 1881 with enclosure and the High Court order revising it dated 11th July 1881 (marked exhibit M.)

(*Exhibits K and L are admitted without formal proof.*)

I tried some of the cases after the July riots. I dismissed most of the cases and some of the persons I fined 20 Rs. After the August riots I gave heavier sentences in some of the cases.

I was trying one of these cases in which nine men were concerned on 15th August. 2nd prisoner appeared for the prisoners who were Hindus. About 3 p.m. I adjourned the case till Saturday the 19th August. 2nd prisoner asked me to adjourn it to the next day. I said I should probably have other work to do. I had arrears of Revenue work. I do not think I had any Magisterial Cases posted for that day. 2nd prisoner said "you will probably have a hotter day than you imagine". I was rather taken aback but I did not ask for any explanation. I repeated the remark that evening at the club. I took it to mean that there would be some trouble. The case in which 2nd prisoner appeared was called on but no witnesses were examined as the Police were not ready. I gave remands. When the case was called, application was made for bail. 2nd prisoner was very urgent but I refused. I remarked I was surprised he should support the rioters instead of using his influence to effect a compro-

mise. He said that he had taken great pains before the first riots with the result that the Collector was displeased with him and that he would take no further trouble. He spoke in a sarcastic tone when he made his last remark. I then sent the prisoners away and I showed him that I was annoyed.

(By the Court.)

In the deposition read to me the corpse of the Mahomedan boy ought to have been the body of the Mahomedan boy. He was standing when he was brought to me.

The Hindu at Kitchipolliem who had a gun shot wound was carried when he was brought to me. I think it was a pistol shot wound. He was an elderly man. I never heard anything more of this man.

(Cross-examined.)—I was called in on 7th August to dispose of the cases connected with the July riots which were still pending. I took over charge from Mr. Hammick on 6th August at Tripatore. He had been at Salem previously and had disposed of the important cases connected with the July riots. 2nd prisoner only appeared before me in connection with the one case. I don't remember a case of arson in which 2nd prisoner appeared. I dismissed three cases under Section 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure because I thought that the evidence was worthless. 2nd prisoner may have appeared in one of those cases.

I remember a case of arson in which Mr. Hammick had made a note. 2nd prisoner appeared in that case.

At the Town-Hall Meeting of 12th August Sundram Chetty was one of the principal speakers. 2nd prisoner was present and I told Mr. Maclean that he was there. He did not speak. Up to that time he had been spokesman and on that occasion he did not speak. I noticed this fact. The man who came to me with the Kazi on 15th August spoke. I don't know his name.

I thought that the meeting was a farce. Both parties seemed to be determined to stick to their rights and expected the Collector to make some proposition which he had no intention of making. The Collector was at the meeting for half an hour and listened patiently to what was said. Then he left. I think he was disappointed at the result of the meeting.

I may have received an Urzi from the Town Sub-Magistrate on 15th August but it was in consequence of my conversation with the Deputy Collector that I sent for the leading Chetties and Mahomedans. I don't remember any rumours that persons were leaving the Town in large numbers. I did not receive any Urzis from the Sub-Magistrate's of Omaloor and Sunkerry Droog that Mahomedan women and children were coming in large numbers. I wrote a report to the District Magistrate about the August riots. I stated my opinion that there was a conspiracy.

(Mr. Shepherd declines to produce this report.)

It was about 1-30 p.m., that I conversed with the Kazi and others from Salem.—The case I heard on 15th August was remanded from 9th August.

2nd Prisoner was not in my room when I conversed with the Kazi—I sent in the Mahomedans to know whether crowds would go from one Mosque to another on the Khutba day. I knew nothing of the order of 29th July (Exhibit K.). I told them that if they went from one Mosque to another there was sure to be a row and they promised they would not. The state of the Town was so unsettled that all processions were dangerous. I may have seen the Hazur Cash-keeper Gurusawmy Pillay on 15th August. I wrote to Major Whitlock on 15th August and he asked me to go and see him on my way from office.—I saw him about 5-30 p.m., or 6 p.m. He thought that the Hindus and Mahomedans were both afraid of one another. We agreed to go through the Town the next morning together. I told Major Whitlock what 2nd prisoner had said. We laughed about it. I did not adjourn the Case over 16th August because I thought my presence would be necessary out of doors on the Khutba day. I saw none of the prisoners on 16th August.

I was at the Shevapat Mosque about 11-0. I cannot say for certain which road I came by to the Mosque. Every thing was quiet then. The only riot then was in Salem. The largest Mosque is in Salem. The Police were not keeping the roads between the Mosques clear. I did not go near the lamp-post at the back of the Mosque when I warned the crowd. The Mosque was on fire before my arrival. The houses near bamboo yard were set on fire after my arrival. Pier Sahib's house was not in flames. They were throwing water on the roof as the smoke was coming in that direction. There was not much wind on that day. Not one of the Mahomedans gave the names of the ring leaders. It was about 3-30 p.m., the Mahomedan complained about his children being killed. I don't remember seeing Syed Pir Sahib that day. The next day the Mahomedans came in large numbers. That was when I saw the idiot boy. The only names mentioned then were those of Sundram, Vencatachellam and Manikam. On 18th August I went with Mr. Maclean and similar complaints were made. No other names were mentioned. We went through the ruined houses. Within a few days of the riot I received numbers of petitions which I handed over to Major Whitlock and Mr. Stevenson. There was no formal complaint about the Mosque. The Dacoity cases were all connected with Salem. I took no serious notice of 2nd prisoner's remark. Those to whom I mentioned it laughed at it. He was rather warm when he said it and I was annoyed at his persisting in

asking for bail. The complaints in the Salem Dacoity cases shown to me were received one on the 21st August and the other four on the 24th August. 2nd prisoner said that the only thanks he got for his former trouble was the displeasure of the Collector. The Collector made no attempt at the Town Hall meeting to bring about any reconciliation. I noticed Gopalasawmy, Mittadar, outside the Town Hall. Kristnasawmi Aiyar, the District Court Vakil, was seated in the same part of the Hall as 2nd prisoner. I generally go to Court at 12 o'clock. I asked 2nd prisoner generally to use his influence in effecting a compromise between Hindus and Mahomedans to get the shops opened.

(*Re-examined.*)—The Collector made no proposition. He proposed no compromise. He simply came to hear what they had to say. He wanted to ascertain their views. I usually stamp petitions directly I receive them. I receive them at 4 p.m., usually.

There is no entry in the Diary between 11th August and the 19th August. Some verbal complaints were made to me at the Salem market on 16th August. The Town was in a very unsettled state after the riots. Numerous arrests were made on 17th August. I took up the case immediately after I had spoken to the Kazi.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 9th November 1882.

(Signed.)

11TH WITNESS.—*Dervish Mohidin, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I live in Market Teruvu Salem. I am a skin merchant. My house was looted by the mob about 9 a.m. on 16th August. Three houses in my street and four houses on the other side of the market were looted. Some houses in Kichipolliem were burnt. The persons who attacked my house were Hindus of Kichipolliem. There was a large mob armed with guns, swords and sticks and stones and slings. My house door was locked. They broke it open. I was standing in front of the opposite house. I made a complaint dated 21st August 1882. It was tried in Calendar Case 7 of 1882.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I locked up my house and sent off the women to the Mosque when I saw the mob approach. I lost property worth 532 Rs.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 9th November 1882.

(Signed.)

12TH WITNESS.—*Sultan Moidin, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I had a tannery at Ammapett. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the Veerabadra Koil. My tannery was set fire to on Wednesday the 16th August at 7-30 a.m. About 70 or 80 persons came. I was there. I ran round by Kichipolliem. After burning my tannery the mob went towards the Salem market. The people who burnt my tannery were silk weavers and other Hindus from Salem and Ammapett.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I saw 2,000 people in the crowd near the market. About 1,000 persons came to the Tannery. They came from the direction of Ammapett. I saw the man who struck the match. I was 10 fathoms away. He came to strike me and then I ran away. I was afraid.

(*By the Court.*)—The property I lost was worth 5,800 Rupees.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 9th November 1882:

(Signed.)

Tenth November.

13TH WITNESS.—*Sheik Iman, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am Village Munsif of Kichipolliem for the last 2 years. Sheik Hussain is my father. I live in a house opposite the market in Lubbay Teruvu. I went to Kichipolliem at 6 a.m., on the morning of the riot. I saw a large crowd of Hindus, Pariahs, Chucklers, &c., collected near the Mariamma Koil. They were coming towards the market I know that the houses of Abdul Kanni Rowthen, Kasim Rowthen and Mohidin Rowthen's Godown were looted. I took the Gentlemen there at about 4-0 or 5-0. The Gentlemen I mean were the Judge and Mr. Pritchard. The Tahsildar too came. These houses are in Kichipolliem. All the property had been taken. The owners of the houses were there. They named some persons but I don't remember whom. I did not see Sultan Mohidin's tannery at Ammapett. The mob I saw at Kichipolliem were armed with guns, swords, spears, and sticks. Some were throwing stones. I went home. I was chased by the mob. There was a large crowd at the market. They were people from Silk-weaver's quarter from Oodayarpatti, Ammapett, &c. I saw two men from Oodayarpatti which is 4 miles from Salem. Their names are Pekat Odeyan and Nallaraya Gounden. I saw the 7th prisoner Kanda Gounden. Some seven or eight years ago I saw him at Alagapuram. I have seen him selling jaggery at Salem. He

carries it on his head and goes about from house to house. He brings it and sells it. I saw him to the east of the market. He was throwing stones in the road. There were some houses near the market. Sarambi's shop near the bridge Ghulab Khan's, Sheik Hussain's, and Mathar Rowthen's houses to the west of the market were looted. To the east of the market Sheik Mohidin's house was looted. To the north of the market Dervish Moidin's, Pir Moidin's and Pirkund Rowth's houses were looted. Pirkund Rowth's house was burnt.

(Cross-examined.)—I went to Kichipolliem about 6 A.M. I went to hold my cutchery as usual. Sometimes I work till 10 or 12. Then I am in the habit of going home for meals. I have been holding cutchery regularly since the July riots. I received no intimation of any intended riots on 16th August. I know there was a league by the Hindus not to sell to Mahomedans. Nothing was sold in the Bazaars. It began on Sunday night. I do not know that on Sunday 30th July any Mahomedan in my Teruvu assaulted the silk weavers. I heard on Sunday 12th August that five vegetable shops were removed from Salem market to Patnul Chavadi near Verabadra Koil. I heard that they had been removed that day. The market contractor Syed Kand Routh told me. On account of the previous riot the shops were closed for some days. Some of the shops in Salem Bazaar remained closed up to 16th August. Between the July and August riots two extra Constables from out Districts were posted in each street. The Ramzan had commenced at the time of the July riots. The Khutba was to fall on Thursday. I did not think that it would fall on Wednesday. If the moon had been visible on Tuesday evening the Khutba would have been on Wednesday. The mob at Kichipolliem refused to listen to me. They said they were going to settle the Mahomedans that day. They asked if it was the Khutba, I said it would be on the next day. Then they said they were going to settle the Mahomedans. They said they had been ordered by their head men to close their shops because it was Khutba day and the Mahomedans would make a row. I was chased back to my house about 8 P.M. There were 100 or 200 persons in the crowd. I saw two guns. They were not firing then. I saw five or six swords and four spears. All the others in the mob had sticks. I could identify most of the people in the crowd at Kichipolliem. I reported the matter the next day to the authorities. I mentioned some names. I did not specify who had guns, spears, and swords. The residents of Kichipolliem are of different castes. Most of the people are Choliyars (betel gardeners). I cannot give any names besides those I have mentioned from out villages. I saw many persons whom I did not know. I cannot say where they came from. I did not see any of the strangers looting. I heard that they had joined in the looting. I cannot say what kind of guns they had. They were English made guns. I did not notice any matchlocks. I did not see any gunpowder boxes. I did not hear of any gunpowder cases coming from Trichinopoly. I saw no empty cases in the streets.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 10th November 1882.

(Signed.)

14TH WITNESS.—*Sheik Hussain, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am a pensioned Duffadar. My house is to the West of the market. I am father of the Kitchipolliem Village Munsiff. My house was looted by Chucklers and Vellalabs from Kitchipolliem. I knew them before. They belonged to Salem and Kitchipolliem. The house of Madar Rowth's next to mine was also looted. The looting took place about 8 or 8-30. A guard was set over me whilst the mob looted.

(Cross-examined.)—My son has been Village Munsiff of Kitchipolliem for a year. There are only four or five Mahomedan houses at Kitchipolliem. There was no quarrel between the Hindus of Kitchipolliem and my son. Not even after the July riots. I was wounded in the July riots at Shevapet. I went to the market at Mudanaikenputty near Omalur where my son Karim is the market Contractor. I returned to Shevapet about 6-30 P.M. I was wounded near the Mariamma car. I and five others were in a cart. I received three wounds whilst I was in the cart. I fell down. I was put back into the cart by my assailants and sent home. They were Hindus who assaulted me. There were two hundred people in the Bazaar street at Shevapet. I identified the men who looted my house. I had seen them before. I complained against four Chucklers and three Vellalabs. I did not hear that the Chucklers' houses in Kitchipolliem had been burnt. I heard about 10 or 11 A.M., that some Mahomedan carts had been taken near the Chucklers' huts and had been burnt. I saw my son that morning. He and I both sent our women to the Mosque. My son's backyard is separated from mine by a wall. Mine is a large house. I lost property worth 360 or 370 Rs. None of my family had left Salem before 16th August. I went afterwards to the Salem Mosque. There were some 200 men, women and children there. I saw no pamphlets distributed in the streets. I know that a woman was selling tracts which were distributed as religious tracts near the Cutcherry. I only saw the woman in the street. I don't know to what Church she belonged. I know Manikam Mudaly.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 10th November 1882.

(Signed.)

15TH WITNESS.—*Tanga Rowten, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I live in Lubbay Teruvu which is part of Kanaka Teruvu in Salem. I have a tiled godown at Erumapoliem. That is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the market beyond Kichipolliem. That godown was burnt by the mob on the day of the riot. I mean the 16th August. It was burnt about 3 P.M. I was there. About 200 persons came. They were Hindus armed with sticks, guns and spears. They only burnt my godown. There are other Mahomedan godowns in my village. No Mahomedans live in the village except me. I live there in the harvest season.

(Cross-examined.) During the riot my family were living at Erumapoliem. My house in Salem was locked up. I identified some of the persons who looted my godown. They were not enemies of mine before. They were villagers of Kichipolliem, Kallarampatti near my godown and Erumapoliem. I recognized Arjuna Chetty, Nalla Pillay and Periyana Pillai. They were the big men. I made a complaint. There were people whom I did not know in the crowd. I think they were Salem people.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 10th November 1882.

(Signed.)

16TH WITNESS.—*Rayappa Chetty on oath deposes.* I am a carpenter living in Shevapett. At the time of the riots I was building a house for the Collector's Mahomedan butler. My workmen struck work because they said their headmen had refused to allow them to work for Mahomedans. My servants told me to go and speak to Soondram Chetty, Ponnusawmy Chetty, Chennabasava Chetty, Munkur Ramasawmy Chetty. I was told to go to the Komati Mattam at Shevapett. That was four or five days before the riots. I knew the persons I have mentioned before. They are the leading men in Shevapett. I went to the Komatti mattam about 10 A.M. There were about 75 persons collected there. The four I have mentioned were there. The Ponnusawmy Chetty I mention is 1st prisoner before the Court. Soondram Chetti said that disputes were going on between the Hindus and Mahomedans, that sanction was not given for taking the Mariamma car in procession, that the Mosque should be destroyed, that Mahomedan houses should be looted and burnt and the Mahomedans beaten. I do not remember his having fixed any day. I spoke to Soondram Chetti and 1st prisoner about my business. They said that my workmen must not work for a Mahomedan. I was at the Komatti mattam about half an Indian hour. I saw one Bramin there. He was the 2nd prisoner. I heard them speak of the Iyer. I saw him. I did not see any other Bramin. He spoke at the meeting. He said "You need not be afraid, I will be for you for any Court affair." This is all he said.

(Cross-examined.)—The persons present were Kammalars (Acharis), Patnuls, Tuluva Vellalas. They were all Shevapett people. I saw no Kosavas (potters). The man who told me that there was a Meeting at Komutti Matam is Kandasawmy, a bricklayer. He told me that morning. He did not accompany me. The work-men struck work two or three days before the Meeting. They said they could not work because of the league. It was not said at the Meeting that only Shevapett houses were to be burnt. It was not a market day and it was not Sunday—Wednesday was the day of the riots. I was in my house that day. I was not at the Mosque. I was working outside at my house. My house is near the compound wall of the Collector's Bungalow in the main Bazaar road. I was repairing my house. I did not complain to any one. I first told the Chittoor Inspector some ten days after the riot—I spoke to my servants about it before. The Chittoor Inspector came and asked me about it. He took me to his house near the Tahsildar's Cutcherry. He took down a statement. I mentioned the names I have mentioned here—I also mentioned Shanmuga Achari, Morari Varadaya Chetti, Morari Ramasawmy Chetty, Pennadam Vencatarama Chetty, Devagaram Cooppoosawmy Chetty. The Morari men and Pennadam Vencatarama are Salem men. The names were written down immediately. I have not been living with the Chittoor Inspector since that; whenever I have been to the Cutcherry or the Court I go to his house first. I went on Wednesday and again this morning. I was first taken to the Collector's house where I was examined on oath. No prisoners were there. I was again examined in the Cutcherry before the prisoners. I told the Collector's butler why the work was stopped. I told him of the league. I did not tell him that I had asked for permission to continue the work and had been refused. I was in Jail for six months a year and a half ago for assisting a Police Constable to let a prisoner escape. I know 1st prisoner to be a Municipal Commissioner also Chenna Basava Chetty and Cooppusawmy Chetty. I knew P. Vencatarama Chetty to be a Municipal Commissioner. I did not know 2nd prisoner to be. I only spoke to the head men. I was asked for a subscription. I refused as I was a Christian. I did not tell my Padre as there was nothing against Christians. It was a quarrel between Hindus and Mahomedans. Soondram said that if I continued to work for Mahomedans he would view me as a Mahomedan.

I saw no Police at or near the meeting. I know Ananda Achari not Ananda Chetty. He was the thief who escaped from custody I do not know that Ananda Achari worked for 1st prisoner I never worked for him. I am a Carpenter and I sell iron. I get 30 Rs. a month. I pay 3 Rs. Municipal tax. I got no batta in the Magistrate's Court. I got batta at the last

trial in this Court. I did not see 2nd prisoner after the meeting until I saw him in the Magistrate's Court. I do not know of the Town Hall meeting. I heard that there was a meeting at the Komatti Mattam. I saw no precautions to keep the meeting secret.

(*Re-examined.*)—Morari Varadaya Chetty, Morari Ramasawmy, Pennadam Vencatarama were not at the meeting at Komatti mattam but were present at a meeting at Sambier kovil on new moon day. I do not remember if it was Sunday. Soondram was present at both meetings. The others I have mentioned were only present at the Komatti mattam. I went to Sambier's Koil about 3 p.m. out of curiosity. I followed other people there. It was not on account of my workmen. It was two days after the meeting at Komatti mattam. There is a koil outside the gate of Fischer's Bungalow. There is another koil at the end of a lane leading from there. The meeting took place inside the gate in front of the temple. I was taken to the Magistrate's house on the same day that the Chittore Inspector examined me. I cannot say for certain that I was examined on oath.

The same things were talked about at Sambier's koil as at the Komatti mattam. I did not see 2nd prisoner there.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 10th November 1882.

(Signed.)

17TH WITNESS.—*Govinda Chetty, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am a (Devanga) weaver, and live at Shevapett. I remember the day on which the Mosque was destroyed. I was at a meeting some four or five days before that at the Komaty Mattam near the Pilliar Koil in Komaty street and near the Mariamma Koil. Tiravengada Chetty, the head man of my caste in Shevapett, told me to go. I went about 2 p.m. There were some 400 or 500 persons there. People from the villages all round were there. I can mention the names of the Shevapett people who were there. Sundram Chetty, Ponnusawmy Chetty, Chendraya Chetty, Arapuli Naik, Divagaram Kuppusawmy Chetty. The meeting was of all castes except Mahomedans. There were Kammalas there. I did not particularly notice any other Acharies. The Seventeen castes of Sudras were there. Shanmuga Achari was there. There were some seven or eight Brahmins there. These were family priests, astrologers and Vakils there. One Brahmin Vakil was there. 2nd prisoner I had seen him before. He had a Vakalat from the Hindus, against the Mahomedans. Of the prisoners here 1st, 2nd and 5th prisoners were there. I saw 5th prisoner there only, I never saw him before. Sundram Chetty mentioned his name once or twice. They were talking about the destruction of the Mosque. They were saying "There are constant disputes between us, and the Mahomedans. They have broken through even the High Court orders, they will not allow us to have our processions. The Mosque must be destroyed, you villagers must destroy it." Sundram spoke this to Kandappa Mudaly, Sundram was the chief speaker. 2nd prisoner was there and spoke. He said "you need not be afraid of any thing. If they go to the Magistrate, I will be there." [Wednesday was fixed for the destruction of the Mosque. It was thought that the Mahomedans would be there in great numbers because it was the Khutba.]

All the Mahomedans who were at the Mosque were to be murdered. As my head man agreed, I must be supposed to have agreed. I went to the Mosque on 16th August. About 20 of my caste went. I had a crowbar. I got it from Shanmuga Achari's arrack-shop. I took part in demolishing the Mosque. I saw 5th prisoner with some 20 men. They were near Shanmuga Achari's shop. There was a heap of crowbars. Toddy was served out. I saw 1st prisoner there. He was near the lamp-post. Sundram Chetty, Manikam Pillay, the Doctor—the Overseer and all the big men whom I have mentioned were there. 2nd prisoner was there. I saw Thandraya Gounden, the village Munsiff of Mecheri, with a pistol—I knew him before. He had brought 50 or 60 men with him armed with guns or swords.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I told what I have now said after Sundram Chetti and the others were convicted. I told the Chittoor Inspector. I have not been arrested. I went and told the Inspector because I thought I would be arrested. I went to his house and offered my evidence. There were four or five Head Constables and other Constables present. They took me to the gentleman—I mean the Magistrate and I was examined. The prisoners were not present when I was first examined by the Magistrate at his house. I was once fined 30 Rs. for selling arrack without a license. I am an arrack shop keeper. I was not in Jail for three months for stealing a bangle. I am a paid servant of the arrack Contractor at Shevapett. I spoke to my head man at the meeting at Komaty Mattam. They spoke of the league against the Mahomedans and then that they should kill the Mahomedans. If the Collector came, he was to be shot or stabbed. 2nd prisoner said this. I do not know if he was dressed as he is now. The door of the Mattam was shut. There was a large crowd and it was dark. There were eight pots of toddy at the Mosque. I did not see any brandy there. The Salem people and the out Villagers joined in the destruction of the Mosque. A potter was shot in the breast and another man in the forehead. He was a Palli of Kandanpatti. I have a house of my own in Shevapet. I did not sell any liquor that day. I took some liquor before I went to the Mosque and again some toddy at Shanmuga Achari's. I was not very drunk. I was there when the Police fired.

There were a large number of guns, swords, &c.

I have no property except my house. This is the first occasion I have given evidence in a Court.

(By the Court.)—From the day of the riot until a day or two ago, I did not see Thandraya Gounden. I gave evidence against him in the Magistrate's Court when he was not present. I did not speak to him at the Mosque. I wondered to see him as he was such a big man. I have been to Mecheri some seven or eight years ago.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 10th November 1882.

(Signed.)

18TH WITNESS.—*Krishna Chetty, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am a silk weaver (Patnul) and I live at Salem. I was at a meeting in Soondram Chetty's house on Saturday before the Mosque was destroyed. There were 50 or 60 persons there. From my quarter Ramasawmy Chetty, Vencatarama Chetty, Nannoosawmy Chetty and Vijiarunga Chetty were present. They are all Patnuls of Salem. It was about 10 or 11 A.M. I went with these big men. There were other Patnuls from Salem. Soondram sent for us. He came to call us that day about 7 A.M. Soondram said "Quarrels are going on between the Hindus and Mahomedans; there is not enough money for suits in Courts. Some contribution must be raised." The Patnuls said they would talk it over the next day. I did not know any of the Shevapett people who were present.

The 3rd and 4th prisoners are the persons I have named. 4th prisoner is the son-in-law of 3rd prisoner. I know them well.

The next day there was a meeting in Sambier's Garden. Persons of different castes were there. I went there about 3 or 3-30. Soondram was there. 2nd prisoner was also there. The persons of my caste whom I have mentioned were there. 3rd and 4th prisoners were there. Soondram Chetty spoke again about the subscription. The people said that it was an inauspicious hour and that they should meet again the next day at Varadaya Chetty's house. At the meeting at Soondram Chetty's house he said that if money was collected he would make arrangements for the destruction of the Mosque. I did not see 2nd prisoner. Nothing was said at Sambier's Koil about the destruction of the Mosque. I was on the doorstep. I did not hear any thing about the destruction of the Mosque. The next day (Monday) I was present at Varadaya Chetty's house about 12-0 or 1-0. There were many people there some 500, 3rd and 4th prisoners were there; no one else before the Court was there. Soondram Chetty spoke again about the subscription and said that money was required for tools for the destruction of the Mosque, that four people ought to be employed in raising subscriptions. 3rd and 4th prisoners Muthukrishna Chetty and Viraya Chetty were appointed to collect money: when Soondram said the Mosque was to be destroyed the others agreed. Soondram and Ramasawmy said that people from the villages must be sent for. They agreed to it. I do not know if any villagers were sent for. At Soondram Chetty's house he suggested that the Mosque was to be destroyed; my people did not then agree; they only agreed on the Monday at Varadaya Chetty's; a subscription was raised. I paid 4 Annas. That evening 4 prisoners brought sticks to Varadaya Chetty's house. They were served out about 6 P.M. to the people. I stayed at Varadaya's till 3-0 P.M. I went back again about 5-30 P.M. It was then I saw the sticks. On the Tuesday I saw 3rd prisoner at his house. There were people at his house; sticks were being served out. I saw the Salem Village Munsif that evening. He was warning the people for service at the Mosque, the next day. On Wednesday I saw crowds in the silkweavers, quarters. There were crowds there about 9 A.M. Some went towards Kichipolliem and Shevapett. I went to Pavati Teruvu. A Mahomedan boy was trying to get over a wall. I saw Venkatachellum whom I recognized him well, and a man who resembled 4th prisoner stab the boy with a sword. I cannot say for certain that it was 4th prisoner. I did not see whether the Mahomedan had attached a Hindu. The Hindus ran to Pavadi teruvu to assault the Mahomedans. Pavati Teruvu is near Palli Teruvu. It is inhabited by Kaikolas and Mahomedans. It was about 9-30 or 10-0 that I saw the Mahomedan stabbed. I heard that he died afterwards.

(Cross-examined.)—I first told about the Mahomedan boy to the Magistrate. I mentioned it on the first occasion I was examined. The prisoners in the other case were present when I mentioned this. I mentioned it in the statement I made at the Magistrate's house. I first told Mr. Stevenson about the riot at Fischer's Bungalow. I went alone there. I saw the Chittoor Inspector first ten days after I went to Fischer's Bungalow. It was two or three days after the riot that I went to Mr. Stevenson. I was in the habit of going to Fischer's Bungalow. I used to go to converse with the Padre (Mr. Foulkes) and the lady. I used to go there once in four or five days. I went there and Mr. Stevenson asked me about the news and I told him. I told him every thing I knew and he then took me to the Collector's Bungalow where I repeated it. That was on the same day Mr. Stevenson said "you need not tell me, you had better come to the Magistrate".

I mentioned 2nd prisoner's name as having been present at Sambier's garden. I mentioned also 3rd and 4th prisoner's name. I did not mention 2nd prisoner's name as having been present at Sundram Chetty's house. It was about 12 or 12-30 when the meeting took place at

Sundram's. He spoke about the meeting at the Town Hall that day. He said what had taken place. He said that the Mahomedans had asked for four days and the Hindus for eight days and that in the interval every thing must be done. I did not hear any thing said about the Khutba. I stayed till 3-30 or 4-0. I came back with my people. Nothing was done at Sambier's koil; clubs were given out on Tuesday at Varadaya's to some 50 or 60 persons. [By consent the statement of this witness before the Magistrate and before the Session Court are read in evidence and marked i and b]. I gave false evidence because Mr. Pritchard instructed me to do so in Rajulu Chetti's house. I do not know how much money was subscribed. The collection was made from house to house. It was to meet the expenses of litigation. I did not see Vencatachellapathi at Fischer's Bungalow nor Ramaya Chetti. I was two or three Indian hours at Sambier's koil. I was falsely accused of some caste offence by 3rd prisoner some ten months ago; there was a caste meeting but there was no decision; a Palli boy and a Mahomedan boy said that I had had connection with a Pariah woman.

I have not seen 10th prisoner before. My mother was put into the Town lock up, a letter had been sent with my food to the Jail. The boy who accompanied my mother was put in Jail for two months. My mother was acquitted.

(Re-examined.)—I did not see the letter. Sundram said that he had been to the Town hall meeting; this is what he said not that he was going. I meant to say this before the Magistrate.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 10th November 1882.

(Signed.)

19TH WITNESS.—*Marimuthu, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am a Taluq peon in Salem and a Padayachi. I remember the riots of 16th August. I remember a meeting at Sambier's Koil on Sunday. The meeting was in front of the Koil. I went there about 3 p. m. There were some 200 or 300 people there. Pennadam Vencatarama, Morari Ramasamy and Sundram Chetti were taking the lead. Nannusamy Chetty, Kondiah Chetty, Rajulu Chetty, a brother of Nannusamy, were there. Nothing was said about the destruction of the Mosque at Sambier's Koil. I went to a meeting the next day at Varadaya Chetty's house. The people I have mentioned above were there. Sundram Chetty, P. Venkatarama, M. Ramasamy, Nannusamy, Rajulu, Subaraya Mudely, Kondiah and Varadaya. These eight men said that the Mosque must be destroyed, a subscription was to be raised for the relations of those who might be killed at the Mosque. I was at Varadaya Chetty's again the next morning. I saw the same people there again. They were discussing the same matter.

(Cross-examined.)—I only went to Varadaya Chetty's on Monday not on Tuesday. I left at 6 p. m. I heard that there was to be a meeting of persons of all castes at Sambier's Koil. I heard this rumour in the street. I was at Varadaya Chetty's from 12-0 to 6 p. m. I have named all the persons I saw and knew well. I do not know 1st and 2nd prisoners. I cannot say that I saw any of the prisoners at the meeting except 4th prisoner. I only saw 1st and 2nd prisoners after they were in custody. At Sambier's Koil it was arranged that a league should be formed by Hindus against Mahomedans. I stated before that it was arranged that the Mahomedans should be kept in their different quarters, and persons sent to destroy the Mosque. I was in my house in Pudu Teruvu on Wednesday. I went to the Patnal Teruvu. I was there from 8 a. m., to 4-0 p. m. I had no arms. I saw the crowds moving about. I did not see any leaders of the crowd. I was at Virabadra Koil at one time. I did not go to Shevapet, that day. I saw the Mosque five or six days afterwards.

I have had a substitute since the riots. I am not very ill. I took leave some 2 or 3 days after the riot. I did not report to the Tahsildar about the meetings. It was known to every Hindu in the place. The league was publicly known: the plot to destroy the Mosque was not publicly known. I did not subscribe and I was not asked to subscribe. I left my belt at home when I went to the meetings. The Tahsildar has not been doing duty since the riots.

There is no enmity between me and 4th prisoner.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 10th November 1882.

(Signed.)

20TH WITNESS.—*Cheppakristnan, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am a Vaduga and I lived at Shevapett at the time of the riots. I was employed as an Accountant in a tannery belonging to a Rowten beyond Gogai. I was present at a meeting at Kaliamman Koil on the day before the riot. That was market day. The Koil is near the market. There were 60 or 70 persons there. I went about 10 a. m. I saw 2nd prisoner there. Also Soondram Chetty, Subraya Moodaly, Venkatachellam, the Overseer, Manikam, the Doctor, and Alaghi Chetty. These are the big men I saw. Soondram Chetty spoke. He said that there were constant disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans, that processions were stopped, that a riot would take place the next day at Salem which would attract the Mahomedans there and that the Mosque might be destroyed. He said that 20 men from each street should come. The people he spoke to were of different

castes. I was looking on till 1 or 2 p.m. The next day I saw 1st and 2nd prisoners and Sundram Chetty conversing together in front of Ponnusawmy Chetty's house. That was at 9 or 9.30. I did not hear what they said.

I saw 2nd prisoner again at the Mosque. It was about 12-30 or 1. I did not see 1st prisoner. I saw 2nd prisoner bring people from Chinna Elutukar and Kandakar street and go back again.

The attack on the Mosque had then begun. Sundram was near the lamp-post. All the big men were there.

(Re-examined.)—I was not armed with a stick. I simply went as a spectator. I was on a pial near the lamp-post. That was where the Police Guard were. I stayed there about half an hour or an hour. 2nd prisoner was going backwards and forwards. I did not see how he was dressed. He had a half jacket on, and no head dress. When I saw Ponnusawmy, Soondram and 2nd prisoner together there were others with them. The Doctor was also there. My house is in Elutukar street. I went to the tannery in the morning at 7 a.m., but as no one was there I returned. The place was locked up. Sometimes the owner of the tannery does not come till noon. I did not see my employers on the day of the riot. I saw them on the Tuesday in the evening and at midday. I did not tell the Rowts any thing about what had taken place at Kalliamman Koil. Soondram said that the people were to collect about 7 or 8. I went across the river by the Mosque. There were no persons collected at that hour. Persons had not collected at 9. I heard 2nd prisoner tell the people to hurry on. I first told the Chittoor Inspector what I am now saying 20 or 25 days after the riot. I have spoken about it in my village, not to my employers. A Brahmin constable and another man took me to the Inspector. I told him what I know about 2nd prisoner. I was taken to the Collector's Bungalow and a statement was taken from me. My pay is 7 Rs. a month.

I have been in pain, for the last two or three days. I complained against a Mahomedan for having cut a poramboke tree. Sanction was afterwards granted to prosecute me and my witnesses for giving false evidence.

2nd prisoner appeared for us and we were discharged. There was no complaint afterwards made against me that I had kept back money subscribed for the defence.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 10th November 1882.

(Signed.)

21ST WITNESS.—*Muruga Pillai, solemnly affirmed deposes.*—I am a Vellala of Comarasawmyputty, I act as a Vakil in the Magistrate's Court—I know Tandaroya Gounden I saw him on the day of the riots. He came to my house about 4 a.m. He had about 50 persons with him. He gave me 5 Rs. and asked me to feed them. I knew him before. He had been to my house before—After giving me 5 Rs. he went away—I gave food and the men went away after 11 a.m. They said they were going to destroy the Mosque. They had guns and swords in a bundle. I know Errappa Gounden (6th prisoner.) He is my Village Munsiff. 10th prisoner is 6th prisoner's Gumasta. They live at Comarasawmyputty. I saw them about 9 a.m. They said they had received betel-nut in Morari Varadaya Chetty's house and had promised to send men to destroy the Mosque and that three men must go from every house—20 or 25 men were collected. I begged to be excused as I was sick.

6th prisoner, 10th prisoner and Kulakara Maistry led the people as far as the Koil and then came back—a little while after 10th prisoner went himself towards Shevapett. I did not see Tandaraya Gounden again before I gave evidence against him in the Magistrate's Court.

(Cross-examined.)—I first saw the Chittoor Inspector. I was taken by a man to him. That was a month before I was examined by the Magistrate in Court—a man came to me not in Police dress, I have since found that he is a Police man. He does not belong to this place. I was talking to another man and he asked what we were talking about. I told him. From the Chittoor Inspector I was taken to the Magistrate. My income is 10 or 20 Rs. The bundle of guns and swords was placed on my pial. It was not opened—I could see the ends. I think there were 10 guns and 10 swords. They were all in one bundle—I saw some pick-axes. They were tied up, about 5 or 6—All the implements were in one bundle. I did not see any crowbars. I did not see if Tandaroya Gounden's party had sticks—I don't know if there are two factions in my village. I know Rasa Gounden. He is not the head of a faction. There is no faction. 10th prisoner did not prefer a complaint against my relation Armoogam. I do not know if Armoogam was convicted. I am not on speaking terms with him. He is my enemy—Armoogam son of Marappa Maistry is my maternal uncle. Tandaroya Gounden's party seemed to be Wodders and Pariahs. They were fed outside my house. My house is in the middle of the village not on the road. My females prepared the food. They finished eating about 10 or 11-0. There were no Police in the village.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 10th November 1882.

(Signed.)

Eleventh November.

22ND WITNESS.—*Vencatachelapathy, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I live in Pudu Teruvu and am a Patnui (silk weaver). I know the Salem Village Munsiff Rungasawmi. Two or three days before the riot, he came from street to street in Pudu Teruvu and told the people to come to Vijiaranga Chetty's house. Vijiaranga Chetty is 3rd prisoner. His house is in Nadu Teruvu. I went to his house on Tuesday morning at 5 P.M. many persons went. 3rd prisoner was seated on the pial. The Village Munsiff was there. Varadappa Naik was also there. None of the prisoners except the 3rd prisoner was there. Sticks were served out to the people and we were told to collect at the house the next morning. I went there the next morning. 3rd and 4th prisoners were there. They gave me a fanam (2 As.) I went with the village Munsiff to Kichipolliem; on the way near the market I saw persons looting some Mahomedan houses. From Kitchipolliem we went to Shevapett by the Huzur Cutchery. There were some 40 persons with me. Rangasamy stayed behind; some of the persons who went with me were armed with sticks. There were many people there. They had begun to destroy the Mosque when I got there. I went by the straight road from Shevapett Bazaar street. I saw Sundram Chetty, an Iyer whom I knew before (2nd prisoner). They were standing near the lamp-post. The Iyer was waving his hand. I saw Karappa Chetty. He is Durmakarta of Mecheri—I have seen him before both at Mecheri and Salem. I went to destroy the Mosque. I drank some toddy behind the Arrack Shop. Then a crowbar was given to me and I went on to the Mosque platform.

I saw 10th prisoner. I don't know his name. I have seen him before. He is Gumasta to the Komarsawmyputty Village Munsiff. I have seen him at Salem. He was breaking the Mosque near me.

When Rangasawmy came round to our houses he said that the Mosque was to be destroyed. When the sticks were given out, nothing more was said.

The man who gave out the crowbars was one Sundram. He lives in Pudu Teruvu. I have not seen him here.

(Cross-examined).—I was about an Indian hour breaking the Mosque. I was outside the Court when Sundram Chetty was convicted. A Brahmin in plain clothes questioned me and I told him this. I was taken to the Chittoor Inspector. That was the same evening as Sundram Chetty was convicted. I don't remember what day of the week it was. The Inspector said that if I received a summons I should have to give evidence. I got a summons more than four or five days afterwards. The Chittoor Inspector took down my statement. I gave all the names I have mentioned—I mentioned the names of 3rd and 4th prisoners. I also mentioned the names of Sundram Chetty and 2nd prisoner. I also said I had identified other big people whose names I did not know. I saw the Doctor but I did not know his name. I call the men who were dressed with coats and turbands big men. Some of the men I had seen at the Mosque were so dressed. The only men whose names I knew were Sundram Chetty and the Iyer. I do not know who the Overseer is. I did not know that 2nd prisoner was in custody when I spoke to the Brahmin. I knew that 3rd and 4th prisoners were in custody—I first gave evidence against 10th prisoner when I saw him in Court. 200 or 300 clubs were distributed in Vijiaranga Chetty's house. They were given to make a riot and these to destroy the Mosque. Kartan Saib lives near the market. I was with the mob that looted the houses.

I did not enter the houses. I crossed the bridge into Kitchipolliem. That was after hearing the Police whistle. I saw the mob looting a Mahomedan house in Kitchipolliem. I was in that crowd. After that I went to Shevapett. I cannot say how 2nd prisoner was dressed. His body was covered. I cannot say if he had a jacket. He was waving his hand. Four or five others were waving. I was two fathoms away from the lamp-post. I first went to the arrack shop and then to the Mosque. I was not at any time near the lamp-post. I did not observe any other Brahmins. I did not speak to Karappa Chetty. After drinking at the arrack shop, I saw him. He had something like a pistol in his waist. He came in front of some 40 persons. He was pointed out to me. Then I went to break the Mosque. The people said that Karappa Chetty had come. His people were armed with swords and guns in their hands. I cannot say how many there were. Some of them had crowbars. I first saw Karappa Chetty outside the arrack-shop. I did not see any Police at that time. When I was in the Mosque, I heard guns fired. Then I ran away. I left my crowbar behind. Before Sundram Chetty was convicted, I had spoken to several people. That was during the trial. I was not asked about Karappa Chetty and his pistol. I mentioned it to the Inspector. I did not see Karappa Chetty give evidence before I did. I have not been excommunicated from caste. There has been no caste enquiry into my conduct. The Chittoor Inspector said that if I spoke the truth, I should be pardoned but if I did not speak the truth, I should be punished. There was a fire lighted in the Mosque before I left. We loosened the stones. 10th prisoner himself told me one day that he was the Village Munsiff's Gumastah. I do not know the Village Munsiff's name. I did not see Karappa Chetty take any part in breaking the Mosque. I was not accused of stealing silk.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed)

23RD WITNESS.—*Govindasawmy Naick, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I live in Pudu Teruvu and am a Kavarai. I am a weaver. On the day before the Mosque was destroyed a man came to call me about 6 p.m. He said that sticks were being distributed at Vijiaranga Chetty's house to fight the Mahomedans. I did not go on Wednesday morning—I saw people with sticks in their hands near Vijiaranga Chetty's house—I did not see him, I cannot tell the names of any who were there—none of the prisoners were there—I went with the mob to the Bazaar street.—On the way we were joined by 7, 8, 9, and 10th prisoners—I did not know their names. I did not know them well by sight.—We went to the market.—We went to find the Mahomedans—There were none in the streets. A long while after that the Gentlemen came—I was in the neighbourhood of the market until the Gentlemen came. Some people were then arrested.—Then I joined some people who were going to Shevappett. I saw 10th prisoner afterwards at the Mosque. I was standing in the road there.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I was in the road between the Mosque and the Mahomedan houses—I was there for an hour till about 2 p.m.—When the Police fired, I ran away.

I saw the Police at some distance, from the Mosque, on my way there. They were to the North of the arrack-shop. I was some ten fathoms from the lamp-post. I saw Karuppa Chetty, and his Mecheri people. He had a pistol in his waist. His people had guns and swords. I think there were some 5 or 6 guns, 5 or 6 swords and 5 or 6 crowbars and some ten pick-axes. I did not see any sticks.—I first gave information to a Bramin, in plain clothes in the Bazaar street. I was taken to the Chittoor Inspector. About 15 days after, I was taken to the Magistrate. The Chittoor Inspector took my statement. I told him about Karuppa Chetty. I was only examined by the Magistrate in Court. I was not asked by the Magistrate about Karuppa Chetty, and his pistol. I was not present at the trial of Sundram Chetty. I have lived in my house since I gave information—I have my own weaving—I saw people from Salem and out villages at the Mosque.

Cannot say whether the guns were English guns or match locks.—I do not know the difference. I first heard on Tuesday that the Mosque was going to be destroyed. The Chittoor Inspector told me that if I spoke the truth I should be pardoned.

Vijiaranga Chetty's house is in a street to the West of Puduteruvu.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

24TH WITNESS.—*Seva Perumal Padiyatchi solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I live at Perumanoor That is seven miles from Salem on the Namkal road. 8th prisoner is my Village Munsiff. He lives sometimes in Salem and sometimes in our village. He does the work of Village Munsiff himself. I know Vakil Soobraya Mudaly. He has married 8th prisoner's niece. I remember the day the Mosque was destroyed. On the day before I was in my village. My creditor Yellappa Naik (9th prisoner) and 8th prisoner came to my house about 3 or 4 Indian hours after sunrise. 9th prisoner lives in Salem and is a tobacco and snuff merchant. He has lent 4000 or 5000 Rupees in our village. A potter named Kristnen was with me when these people came. A Mahomedan owed 8th prisoner 10 Rupees and the time for repayment had passed. He had demanded the money on Monday and some four or five Mahomedans had beaten him. This happened in Salem. He said that seven or eight men must be taken the next day to burn the Mosque and the houses of Mahomedans. Krishnan said he was ready to go. I said I could not go as I had a case pending in the Taluq Cutcherry. I have a pattah. I pay 50 Rs. and odd. I went to Salem on Tuesday to the Taluq Cutcherry. My case was not called on. I did not hear any thing that day about the destruction of the Mosque. I went again to Salem on Wednesday. I reached Gogai at 1. There was a large crowd at Gogai and I could not go to Salem. I stopped there till 1:30. Then I took the cross road to Shevappett. As I was in the bed of the river to the West of the Mosque, I saw four persons of our village carrying Krishnan. They were Palani Pandaram, Karappian Chetty, Kandappa Gounden (7th prisoner) and Yellappa Naick (9th prisoner). Kandappa Gounden is my field servant. Krishnan had been shot at the Mosque. He was then dead. Then I went about 3-30 or 4 p.m. to the Taluq Cutcherry. I went home the same day. 8th prisoner behind the people who were carrying Krishnan. He had a Mamotty in his hand. I said I did not see Kristnan's body again.

(*Cross-examined.*) 7th prisoner said that Krishnan had been shot. They did not say what they were going to do. They had no time to stop. I only spoke to 7th prisoner. The place where I saw them was 10 or 20 yards from the Mosque. It was after I saw Krishnan that I went to the cutcherry. I went to the cutcherry on Wednesday though I knew the Mosque was going to be destroyed. 8th prisoner has no lands. He lives by his Government pay. I am a friend of his. I remember June 1880, I was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for destroying a document. There was a dispute between me and my uncle's son. 8th prisoner was

called as a witness for the prosecution to prove that a complaint had been made to him. He stated that he did not see me destroy the document. My neighbour fixed a boundary stone in my land. I removed it. 8th prisoner asked me why I had removed it. I said that he might report the matter to the Tahsildar and that there would be an enquiry whether the land was mine or not. This day is fixed for the Tahsildar's enquiry. It was for this business that I came into Salem on the day the Mosque was destroyed. I was not accused of stealing D. P. W. stores. Ammasa Padayachi's son complained against me to the Collector for having removed the boundary stone. I do not know whether 7th prisoner has been cited as a witness in that case. I am on very good terms with 9th prisoner. This is the document I executed to him. I did not refuse to register it. 8th prisoner presented the document and asked for a summons. A warrant was issued (Filed as Exhibit 2). I was convicted by the Sessions Court. Palani Pandaram gave evidence against me. I don't think Karuppan Chetti did. When 8th prisoner came to my house these two came afterwards. There was Palani Pandaram's son Pavadi. A Head Constable and 5 Constables came to my house and questioned me. That was on 24, 25 or 26th August. I told them what I have now said. Three or four days afterwards I was taken to the Inspector and on the following day to the Gentleman at the Collector's Bungalow.

(Re-called.) 7th prisoner said that a European Police man had shot Krishnan.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

25TH WITNESS.—*Rasa Gounden, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am a Cultivator and I live at Komarasampatti. I went to destroy the Mosque. The Village Munsiff, his Gumastah, Vee-rasamy and Kulakara Maistry told us to go. Some 10 or 20 of us went. The persons I have named are 6th and 10th prisoners. I saw 2nd prisoner at the Mosque. He was bringing up a crowd of persons from Elutukara street. 6th prisoner went as far as the bridge and returned. 10th prisoner came to the same place, and said he would come after. I did not see him again.

(Cross-examined.)—I cultivate some lands from a Mahomedan—Mahomed Bena Saib. I first gave information to the Chittoor Inspector. A Brahmin in undress took me. There were 19 of us went in two parties from Komarasampatti. We had no arms. I saw 2nd prisoner near the lamp-post. He had an upper cloth. I did not see if he had any thing on his head. I got a club at the arrack shop. I was standing quiet. I stood on the step of the Mosque. When the Police fired I ran away. I saw 2nd prisoner only once. I also saw the Overseer, and Gurnaden and Shanmuga Achary. The two first I saw near the lamp-post and Shanmuga Achary at the arrack shop. I also saw Komarasamy and the Native Doctor at the lamp-post. I did not see any of the prisoners. I get 4 annas once in two or three days for my food from the Inspector for the last two months. I am afraid that if I go to work the Hindus will beat me. I go to the Inspector's house once in two or three days. I see other witnesses coming and going in the same way. I knew 2nd prisoner by sight. I have seen him two or three times going to the Court. I know his name. He has been practising as a Vakil and people know his name. I was convicted in a case of Cattle theft fifteen years ago when I was a boy. I was about 15 years old. There are no factions in my Village. My father had a dispute 10 or 12 years ago with 6th prisoner. It is a temple dispute. They are not in speaking terms. I am on speaking terms with 6th prisoner. My father preferred a charge against Kuppana Maistry. I do not know if 6th and 10th prisoners gave evidence. I gave evidence against 10th prisoner when my father-in-law complained that he had been told not to give evidence.

(Re-examined.)—10th prisoner threatened my father-in-law that his house would be burnt and his head cut off if he gave evidence in favor of Mahomedans. He had given evidence before the Magistrate against five persons who were caught by the Judge with sticks. 10th prisoner was convicted. My father and I live separately. I do not know whether my father is or is not on speaking terms with 6th prisoner.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

26TH WITNESS.—*Arumugam, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I live at Komarasampatti. I am a tailor. I know 10th prisoner. He is the Village Munsiff's (6th prisoner's) Gumastah. On the day before the riots, I saw 10th prisoner. He came to tell me that I was wanted by 6th prisoner. I went to him. He said that he had been to Varadiah Chetty's house and had brought betel-nut, and that he was to send one man from each house to destroy the Mosque. There were many persons there that day. I said I was sick. The next day I saw 10, 16 or 18 persons set out about 11-30 A.M.

(Cross-examined.)—Muruga Pillai is my elder sister's son. I did not go to the Mosque. The people who went from our village were not armed. I do not if there were any arms in the village. I have been convicted once for assaulting a Kammalan and sentenced to 20 days imprisonment. There are not two factions in my village to my knowledge. 10th prisoner did not give evidence against my sister's son Arumugam. I do not know that Arumugam was convicted. I do not know the circumstances. I don't know who was the Complainant. I did not join Rasa Gounden in breaking the lock of a temple. I first told what I have told now to a Constable in undress who came to my village. I was taken to the Chittoor Inspector and then to the Gentleman.

(Re-examined.)—I was taken to the Gentleman some 10 or 15 days after the riot.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

27TH WITNESS.—*Sundram, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am an oil monger by caste and sell oil. I live at Komarasampatty. I remember going to destroy the Mosque. I and others were sent by Yerrappa Gounden, Kulakara Maistry and Veerasamy. 6th and 10th prisoners are two of the persons I have named.

(Cross-examined.)—I have a house of my own. I get 2 or 3 As. a day income. I first told the Chittoor Inspector. A man like a Vellala took me there. I was once a water-man to Major Pickance. I was not dismissed for stealing cocoanuts.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

28TH WITNESS.—*Kulla Gounden, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I live in Ammapoliam to the North of Suramungalam five miles from Salem. Alagapuram is a mile from my village. It is nearer to Salem than my village. I have some fields near the Suramungalam road. I know the Village Munsiff of Alagapuram (5th prisoner). I was present at the destruction of the Mosque. 5th prisoner took me there. He told me the day before that I was to come. No one else went from my village. 10 or 20 persons went from Alagapuram. 5th prisoner accompanied us. We reached Shevapett about 11. All the people came without arms or tools. I got a crowbar from a cart in which 5th Prisoner came. There were four or five crowbars.

(Cross-examined.)—I took the crowbar at the Chatram where the 5th prisoner stopped. He did not go to the Mosque. I have no lands at Alagapuram. No one was present when the 5th prisoner called me. I do not know the names of any persons that came from Alagapuram. Some of them took crowbars. We carried the crowbars under our arms hidden with a cloth. I can swear that 5th prisoner came as far as the Choultry. I do not know why he did not go on. I am not cultivating any Mahomedan's land.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

29TH WITNESS.—*Govindappan, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am a bricklayer and I live at Metu Teruvu. I went to destroy the Mosque. I was told to go the day before by Subraya Mudaly, Shanmuga Achari, and the Overseer, Muthusawmy. I know 2nd, 7th and 10th prisoners. I saw them all at the Mosque. 10th prisoner had a crowbar and was breaking. I knew him for a long time. 7th prisoner was also breaking with a crowbar. 2nd prisoner brought 20 men from Elutukara street, and told them to break.

Cross-examined—2nd prisoner came near us when he told them to break. I was at the back part of the Mosque. The persons that 2nd prisoner brought had crowbars, pick-axes and Mammoties. I did not see any guns swords and spears. 2nd prisoner had nothing in his hand. I cannot say how he was dressed. I only saw him once. I had seen 2nd prisoner before. I did not know his name. I heard that he was a shop-keeper—that was a long time ago. I knew him well by sight. I did not see Sundram Chetty, at the Mosque. I know the Overseer Vencatachellum and the Doctor, and I saw both these. I saw the Shevapett Village Munsiff not the Salem Village Munsiff. I saw Comarasawmy, Gurunaden, and Shanmuga Achary. I did not identify any other big men. Sundram and I and 7th and 10th prisoners were all close together. Cuppen set fire to the Mosque. I cannot remember any other names. I mentioned this some five or six days after the riot. A Brahmin boy took me to the Chittore

Inspector. I was taken immediately to the Gentleman. I first heard of the place to destroy the Mosque at Vakil Subraya Mudaly's house. They said I should be useful. I have not received any pay.

They promised to pay me. I have received about 1½ or 1¾ Rs. altogether for my food from the Chittore Inspector. When I was afraid and went to him he used to give me something. There were some 4,000 or 5,000 people at the Mosque. There were some 15 or 16 persons breaking near me. I have been convicted for breaking an arrack-cask and sentenced to three months imprisonment. I threw the cask down because the man to whom it belonged was my enemy. I went to the arrack-shop and drank toddy but only a little. I was not drunk at the Mosque. I was not drunk when I gave evidence before the Magistrate. I had only drunk a small quantity.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged by him to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

30TH WITNESS—*Salvaji Rao, solemnly affirmed deposes.*—I am a Maharatta butcher and live near the Salem market. I was sent for to Varadaya Chetty's house. There was a meeting there. It was the Monday before the riot. They asked me whether I would come to fight. I said I would not. They asked me to kill my sheep without being *hallalled*.

There were a number of people at that meeting. They were saying that some should fight the Mahomedans at Salem and others should destroy the Mosque at Shevapett. This was to be done the next day. I stayed about an Indian hour. I gave evidence before.

(*Cross-Examined*). I did not identify any of the prisoners before the Court at Varadaya Chetty's. I was called there. The shepherds who supply me with sheep were there. They are Hindus. A man came to call me. I don't know his name. I had not been to Varadaya Chetty's before. It was about 10 A.M. I was not selling meat then. I left no one in charge of my shop. I shut up the shop. It was the custom to have my sheep *hallalled*. The shepherds were told not to supply me with sheep. I refused to enter into the League against Mahomedans. I got no sheep for 15 days. Now they supply me under the Sub-Magistrate's orders. I had to purchase from Mahomedans. Hindus and Mahomedans purchased from me even the day after I refused to join the Hindus. Vakil Subraya Mudaly Varadaya Chetty and his brother Ramaaswamy Chetty spoke to me. They spoke to me in Hindustani when I got there. I did not tell the Mahomedans. I first told the Chittore Inspector. I was not at the Mosque. When there was a fight at the market next day we all went home. The market contractor is a Lubbay Syed Ganni. I did not complain to him.

Read over to the witness in Hindustani and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

31ST WITNESS—*Rukmani Naidu, solemnly affirmed deposes.*—I am a Gumastah in the employ of Moideen Biammal who lends money. I was at a meeting at Varadaya Chetty's house two days before the destruction of the Mosque. Some 100 or 200 persons were there. Soondram Chetty gave orders that the Mosque should be destroyed on Wednesday and that there should be no dealings with the Mahomedans. Besides the six persons whom I mentioned at the previous trial I saw 4th prisoner there. He was sitting in the crowd. He was not doing anything particular. I knew him before. He lives in Patnul Teruvu. I know 3rd prisoner. I did not see him there that day. I was there for about an hour. I came away at 5-0 P.M.

(*Cross-Examined*).—Wednesday was not fixed because it was Kutba day. Great inconvenience was caused to the Hindus by the existence of the Mosque; a great number of Mahomedans would be there at Kutba and they would have no place to pray. I get 7 Rs. a month. I have been 7 or 8 years in my Mistress' service. I did not tell her or any of her relations. It was a proposal against Mahomedans. I could not tell them. I first told Mr. Stevenson; that was about a month after the destruction of the Mosque at Fischer's Bungalow. Mr. Stevenson wrote down what I said. A Police Constable took me there. I did not see any other witness there. I was cleaning my teeth and talking about the mischief that had been done by the meetings when the Police Constable in undress overheard me. I was taken to the Chittoor Inspector and then to the Collector's Bungalow. Two days after, I was examined by the Magistrate and I am still in Mohideen Biammal's employ. I have not been dismissed. Moideen Biammal lives in Pudu Teruvu. I mentioned 4th prisoner's name to Mr. Stevenson.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

32ND WITNESS.—*Lewis McIver on oath deposes.* I arrived here on the morning of 23rd August. I was appointed as Special Magistrate to enquire into the riots of 16th August. Mr. Stevenson had been making enquiries from 18th August. The Chittore Inspector and Kadar Bacha Sahib were here on 24th August. They were working under me separately. The former was employed in connection with the Hindu Evidence and the latter in connection with the Mahomedan Evidence.

1st prisoner was named to me on 27th August.

2nd prisoner was named to me immediately on my arrival.

The 3rd and 4th prisoners were not mentioned to me until 30th August when the warrants were issued for the first batch of prisoners.

The 5th to 9th prisoners were all mentioned to me before 30th August. I am not certain about 10th prisoner.

Information was received by me against Tandaraya Gounden, Village Munsiff of Mecheri, before 27th August. Enquiries were set on foot in Mecheri. It was thought advisable to leave the cases against Village Munsiffs for the time. No warrant was issued for any Village Munsiff. Tandaraya Gounden was brought to me on the evening of 26th October. A warrant was issued for his arrest on 24th October. He was examined by me that evening. I have the notes which I took at the time. (*Marked O*).

It was a complete surprise to me his being willing to give Evidence. He had been implicated by several witnesses on 26th October and it was impossible for him to have known what had been said. 21st and 26th witnesses gave information to me on 30th August to the same effect as they have given Evidence to day. The 17th, 22nd, 23rd, 27th and 28th witnesses gave me information immediately after the close of the last trial (1 of 1882.)

The 24th witness gave me the same information as he has given now on 27th August.

*[*Cross-examination.* Reserved till Monday.]

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

Thirteenth November.

(*Examination continued.*)—I remember the day on which Kistna Chetty (18th witness) was brought to me. He was brought by Mr. Stevenson and I examined him. I understood that he had refused to make any statement before Mr. Stevenson and that he had asked to be brought before me in order that he might make his statement. All the other witnesses had made some kind of statement before they came to me. The Razulu Chetty referred to by Kristna Chetty is the brother of the 4th prisoner as I am informed, and not the brother of Pennadam Vencatarama Chetti. He is now on bail.

(*Cross-examined.*) I got information against 1st prisoner on 27th August. I got no information at that time from Mahomedan sources. The Evidence I have given relates to Hindu informers.

Warrant was issued for the arrest of 1st prisoner on 1st September by the District Magistrate and the case was made over to me for enquiry on 21st September. I had nothing Magisterial to do with the enquiry before that. I was employed in organizing detection. All the witnesses produced by the Police and others were examined by me and I made my selection.

The first conspiracy case was transferred to me on 21st September. 1st prisoner was not included in that case because the evidence against him was not complete. The Evidence against the prisoners concerned in the 1st conspiracy case was perfectly ready, at that time. I considered that 1st prisoner had not taken such a leading part as the others.

2nd Prisoner was not first named to me by the District Magistrate as one of the ring leaders. He was mentioned to me as a ringleader within the first two days after my arrival. I had statements implicating him. I considered the evidence sufficient to act upon. 2nd prisoner was arrested on my warrant. He is, I think, the only man who was arrested on my warrant. The District Magistrate hesitated to issue the warrant and I issued it on my own responsibility. I remember seeing Vakil Raghunada Row in my Court early in the enquiry. I cannot remember 2nd prisoner appearing but I am told that he did. I recollect an application being made to the High Court for bail in the first conspiracy case. I remember it being stated by Mr. Grant that 2nd prisoner was keeping out of the way for fear of arrest and that the other Vakils declined to instruct for fear of incurring the displeasure of the authorities. I may have told Mr. Shephard that no warrant had been issued for 2nd prisoner's arrest at that time. At that time I intended to arrest him and he was under Police observation. I had a great deal of evidence against him then. I let him alone because he shewed no intention to abscond. I got information against Tandaraya Gounden by 27th August. A warrant was not issued for his arrest, because he belonged to a class of Cases which we intended to deal with afterwards. There was information against the Village Munsiffs of Perumanoor, Alaghapuram, Komarasamy-pet, Before the 30th August. Warrants were issued for 7th, 8th and 9th prisoners on 1st September. 4th prisoner was arrested in connection with a complaint of dacoity that occurred on the night of 15th August. Morari Ramasamy and Pennadam Vencataramana Chetty were

mentioned in that case. It was an old feud between Patnuls and a Mahomedan. I cannot say whether 3rd prisoner was concerned in that case. In case of the village Officials warrants were issued for men who appeared likely to abscond not for the others. I decline to say who first gave me information against Tandaraya Gounden. Enquiries were set on foot and it was found that he was not in a state of alarm so he was let alone. The evidence produced in this case was all in my possession including Mahomedan evidence before I issued a warrant for him. I expected him to arrive on the morning of 26th October. I miscalculated the distance. He arrived on the evening of 26th October. I recorded my reasons for offering a pardon. It was to throw light on the whole conspiracy. I thought his evidence very valuable. I believe that he has told all that he knows. I offered him a pardon verbally when I first examined him. He volunteered to give evidence if a pardon was offered.

I was Magistrate and Collector of Revenue at Rangoon. I had control of the Police. I received the thanks of Government for my services in detecting a political conspiracy. That was seven years ago. We employed approvers there throughout. In this case I have had some 80 informers and 15 to 20 professional detectives besides some unprofessional. There have been at least two changes in the *personnel* of these cases. I have never seen a list of the members of the Hindu Sabha. I have heard the names of several educated men who are members. I understand 2nd prisoner to have been a member; not the other prisoners. I decline to say who first gave information against any of the prisoners.

It was rather to corroborate other evidence than to obtain any new evidence that Thandaraya Gounden was admitted as an approver.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

Kristna Chetty (18th witness) re-called and solemnly affirmed.

The Rajulu Chetty I referred to in my deposition is Pennadam Rajulu Chetty, the brother of Pennadam Vencataramana Chetty. I know another Rajulu Chetty, the brother of 4th prisoner. He was not present when I was asked to retract my first statements. Neither of the Rajulu Chetty's is a friend of mine.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

33RD WITNESS.—*Syed Sarumiah, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am the younger brother of Syed Pir Sahib, and a merchant. I live in one of the houses opposite the Mosque. That house was burnt down on the day of the riots late in the afternoon. I have been examined in this Court twice before. I mentioned a number of persons I had seen. I remember the crowd coming to the Mosque about 1 p.m. I was then at the School at the corner of Nagai Chetty street. I identified Ponnusawmy Chetty (1st prisoner), Sundram Chetty, Overseer Vencatachellum and others whose names I cannot now recollect. 1st Prisoner was ordering the people on. He pointed to Syed Pir Sahib's house and said that he was the headman of the Mosque and that his house should be first set on fire. Hearing this I ran away. The shops were broken into and the contents carried away. This was by Sundram Chetty's order. I went to the upstairs. Moideen Sahib has a house and shop near the Mosque. The shop was set on fire before I ran away. I ran away when I heard 1st prisoner give his orders about my brother's house. I went through Sheik Imam's yard. From the upstairs I could see the crowd. I identified 1st and 2nd prisoners. 1st prisoner was standing with others between our house and the Mosque. 2nd prisoner was standing near the lamp-post, and was waving his hand. I saw some other big men but I did not know their names before. I knew 1st prisoner before. He lives in Vaniya street, in Shevapett. I knew 2nd prisoner before. I had seen him 4 or 5 times before in the Collector's Cutchery. About 3 p.m. the mob first looted and then burnt our house. I was at the Town Hall meeting when the Collector was present. The Tahsildar sent a list of names of those invited and I signed. There was a discussion about a compromise. After the meeting Hindus and Mahomedans went together to the Mosque. Sundram Chetti, Subbaraya Mudaly, Raja Mudaly, 2 Patnuls and 2 or 3 others on the part of the Hindus—on the side of the Mahomedans Syed Pir Sahib, and I and the present Stamp Vendor who was Collector's Butler.—After talking outside they came to my house. I spread a carpet and received them and gave betel-nut. They proposed that we should give the land to make a new street through which their processions might pass and that Mahomedan houses should be built between the street and the Mosque. I asked for four days time to talk it over with my brothers. They wanted me to agree at once. They said the Commissioners were on their side; after we went back to the Cutchery, Rajah Mudaly's elder brother, Gopalasawmy Mudaly said that a *Roz*i might be concluded in seven days. They said that I might give my answer in five days and that they would give their final answer in seven days.

(Cross-examined.)—It was about 5 P.M. when the last proposition was made. There were other Mahomedans there but I don't remember who they were; all agreed to the adjournment for seven days. My bazaar was opened on the day of the Town Hall meeting. Sundram Chetty's shop is opposite mine. I have known him for five or six years: we have been on friendly terms. I knew him to be a Dharma-karta of Mariammen Koil. My shop was not opened on Monday before the riots. My shop has not been opened since the July riots. I don't remember whether the Town Hall meeting took place before the July riots.—My shop was not open when the compromise was proposed. At the July riots my shop was plundered. I lost property worth 2,000 Rs. I got away by climbing up my neighbour's roof. I recognized two or three men by their voices. Chenna Basava Chetty was one. He is Municipal Commissioner. I did not notice how he was dressed. I have no doubt that it was 1st prisoner who ordered the burning of our house. I have had dealings with him for the last five or six years. He is a grain merchant on a large scale, and a Municipal Commissioner. There is no enmity between us. I did not say anything when he ordered the mob to burn our house. My brother's idiot boy was cut when the mob attacked our house. That was after the house was looted and burnt. I was not present when the idiot boy was produced before Mr. Mullaly. I first mentioned 1st and 2nd prisoners' names to Kadar Bacha Sahib, the Tahsildar. I knew the names of the big men at Shevapett, Kadampet Vencatarama Chetty, Line Narayana Chetty, Bala Subramania Chetty, Divagaram Cuppusawmy Chetty, Muen cona Kolia Cuppusawmy Chetty, (his house was looted 20 years ago), Munukur Ramasawmy Chetty, his younger brother's son, Hari Chetty, Devagaram Cuppusawmy Chetty's partner (I forget his name), Ponnusawmy Chetty, (1st prisoner) and some others whom I forget. Besides 1st prisoner Kadampet Vencatarama Chetty, Line Narayana Chetty and his brother Veeraraghava Chetty were at the Mosque. I saw them in Appu Chetty street about 1 P.M. I did not see the others I have mentioned. After that I did not see any of the Shevapett big men. I saw 1st prisoner again in the afternoon. That was very little after 1 P.M. I did not see him again.

I did not notice whether 2nd prisoner was disguised. I only saw him from my upstairs. He was not with 1st prisoner. I saw 2nd prisoner soon after I went upstairs. There was smoke and fire from the Mosque and from the Mahomedan houses. The betel-nut I gave to the Hindus at my house only cost me 2 pice. I don't remember them speaking about the day when the Mosque was first erected. I do not know that when the first stone of the Mosque was laid betel was sent by the Hindus to the Mahomedans. I heard of the Trichinopoly riots last year. I did not hear that both Hindus and Mahomedans were bound over to keep the peace. I do not know if the Mahomedans had made up their minds to fight it out with Hindus. I was not surprised when the Mosque was destroyed. I was much-grieved. I saw the Magistrate, and the Police near the Mosque. There was a large crowd armed. The Mahomedans were willing to compromise at the Town Hall meeting. I wanted four days to consider about parting with my land. I did not speak to the Gentlemen near the Mosque. I heard of no private meetings among the Hindus before the riots.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

34TH WITNESS.—*Syed Pir Saib, solemnly affirmed deposes.*—I am the elder brother of the last witness. I have an upstairs house near the Mosque. I remember the day of the riot at the Mosque. I was in my upstairs when the mob first came. I could identify persons in the crowd. I identified Sundram Chetty, Overseer Vencatachellam, Native Surgeon Manikam, Comarasamy Iyen and his younger brother, the Shevapet Village Munsiff, the Salem Village Munsiff, Sandu Nagiah Chetty, Eswara Chetty, Alagamannar Krishna Chetty, Papiiah Chetty, the Dwarf Viriah Chetty. I recognized the man who has a shop opposite mine (1st prisoner) and the Vakil of the Sudra castes (2nd prisoner.) I knew him before. I saw him standing near the Lamp-post. He was telling the riot to go and break the Mosque. I saw him come past the Mahomedan school at the corner of Nagiah Chetty street. I saw him go backwards and forwards. I saw 1st prisoner giving orders and pushing the people forward. I saw him near the school and at the lamp-post and in the road in front of the Mosque. My house was first looted and then burnt by the mob about 3 P. M.

The value of the property lost and destroyed is 35000 Rs. I cannot name any particular persons who looted my house when the mob attacked my house. I was still upstairs. I was going up and downstairs. I was on the roof when the mob entered the house. The front part of the house only was burnt. My idiot son was in the back part of the house. I found him wounded on the head and neck and arms. Inspector Johnson asked me to take him to the Hospital. I showed him to Mr. Mullaly the next day. He was then taken to the Hospital and died in three days. It was 9 or 10 P. M., when I found him. I was alone upstairs all the others had left me and run away.

(Cross-examined.)—The boy had been out of his senses since he was 9 or 10 years. He was about 16. He was almost mute. He made inarticulate sounds. My females were taken

to Ladakara street by my younger brothers after the mob first came. They were in the house until then. If I had known that the mob were going to attack my house, I could have secured it. Sarumish ran away when the mob fired the house. I was looking on from 12-0, till 3-0 at the Mosque. It was about 12-0 noon when I first saw the big men collected at the lamp-post. They did not remain there. They were coming and going. I cannot fix the time at which I saw any particular individuals. I told Inspector Johnston about my boy before Mr. Mullaly saw him. I did not mention any of the names of the persons I had seen to Inspector Johnson or Mr. Mullaly. I mentioned them first to the Tahsildar Kadar Pacha Saib. I complained about my house three or four days after the Mosque was destroyed to the Tahsildar. I remember the District Magistrate coming with Mr. Mullaly on 18th August to my house. I mentioned no names. I spoke about the loss of my property. I saw my boy every day at the Hospital. I was Defendant in the Mosque suit.

I am a grain merchant. The property I lost consisted of money, jewels, notes, bonds, &c.
Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

35TH WITNESS.—*Syed Abdul Khader, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am also called Syed Mish. I have a shop near the Mosque. The mob attacked it on the day the Mosque was destroyed. Sundram Chetty led the mob. Vencatachellam and Manikam were also there. My shop and that of Abdul Rahiman and those of Babajee Boran Sahib and Syed Hoosein were looted. My shop was not burnt, those of Babajee, Boran Sahib and Syed Hoosein were burnt. They are on the opposite side of the road to mine. Besides the persons I have mentioned I identified Ponnusawmy Chetty (1st prisoner) I was in my shop. He came with Sundram Chetty and the others. I ran inside the compound wall of Syed Pir Saheb's house.

I saw also lame Armoogam Chetty, Contractor Vencatarama Chetty, Poomala Chetty, Kupayan Chetty, Aria Chetty, cartman Ramasawmy. They are not here. I also saw Vijiaragava Charry (2nd prisoner). I knew him before. I saw him behind the Mosque; he was bringing people from Kandakar street. I saw him several times.

(Cross-examined.) The mob asked for a reward. Sundram Chetty told Vencatachellam this. Vencatachellam said "Take these shops". I did not see Sarummiah when the crowd first came. The value of my property lost was 519 Rs. I gave a list to the Tahsildar Pacha Saib. The Police took down my complaint. Abdul Rahiman was the Constable who took my complaint. I did not mention the names of those I saw. I first told the Tahsildar two or three days after the riot the names of those I had seen.

I also told Mr. Stevenson, I cannot remember whether I first told the Tahsildar or Mr. Stevenson. I met him in the road near Abib Saheb's house. I mentioned the names of one or two leading men I have mentioned here. Sundram, Manikam, and Vencatachellam. I may have mentioned the names of 1st and 2nd prisoners. I saw both these prisoners through the hole in Syed Pir Saheb's wall. 1st prisoner was near the Potter's houses and 2nd prisoner was near the lamp post. 1st prisoner was giving orders. "Break the mosque and destroy with fire". I could hear him. 2nd prisoner was waving his hand and hurrying people from Kandakar street. When my shop was looted I was beaten. I cannot say who beat me then. I ran away. Two or three days after the mosque was destroyed Mr. Maclean and Mr. Mullaly came. I told about my shop being looted. I did not mention the names of those I had seen as they did not stop to enquire.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

36TH WITNESS.—*Sheik Abdul Kadir, solemnly affirmed deposes*—I live in Ladakar street in Shevapat. I am a contractor and a farmer. When the mob collected near the Mosque I was not there. About 11 A.M. I went there. The mob had not begun to destroy the Mosque. The people were collecting. I saw Vijiaraghavachary (2nd prisoner). I knew him before. He was giving orders to the mob. I was standing near the backyard of Syed Mukdam's house. He was the father of Syed Pir Sahib. I was inside the compound wall. Syed Mukdam is dead. It was from there I saw 2nd prisoner and also Kandappa Mudaly (5th, prisoner) the village Munsif of Alagapuram. I knew him before. He was standing in front of the Lamp post. I saw Tandaraya Gounden, son of Karuppa Chetty. He was standing in the open ground in front of the attack shop. I have been several times to Mecheri and knew him.

(Cross-Examined.) He was standing quiet. He had a pistol in his hand as he was walking up and down. He was only four or five fathoms from me. He had 60 or 70 people with him armed with guns and swords and spears.

I cannot say whether they had other arms. I heard him tell his people that if they met Mahomedans they were to cut or shoot. They could not see me. I was crouching behind the wall with my head over the wall. I saw 20 or 30 persons following the 5th prisoner. They had crowbars and pickaxes. He ordered his men to break the Mosque. I saw him pushing the people forward. He was hurrying about from place to place. I had known 2nd prisoner seven or eight months as the Sudras' Vakil. I knew his name. He was pushing the people forward. I first mentioned the names of those I saw to the Mahomedan Tahsildar some seven or eight days after the riot. I told him about Tandaraya Gounden and the pistol. I also told the Chittur Inspector. I cannot say whether that was before or after.

I saw Overseer Vencatachellam and the Doctor Manikum. I saw Comarasamy and Gurnaden. I did not see Sundram Chetty or the arrack shopkeeper or the Village Munsiffs of Shevappett and Salem. Implements were distributed from inside the arrack shop.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

37TH WITNESS.—*Sheik Imam, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* (This witness is tendered by Mr. Shephard for cross-examination.)

Cross-examined.—When the mob came to destroy the Mosque, I was with Sarummiah and Sheik Pir Saib near the school. Abdul Kadir was in front of his shop. I did not see Russool. I saw the persons who were leading the crowd. I saw Sundram Chetty and others whom I mentioned in my former evidence. I saw two of the prisoners here present. I saw 1st and 2nd prisoners. I knew them before. 2nd prisoner came down Kandakar street. 1st prisoner came with Sundram Chetty through Potter's street otherwise called Chetty street. They gave the shops to the crowd. The big men stood near the lamp-post. After ordering the looting of the shops one part of the mob attacked the Mahomedan houses and another part the Mosque. Some of the leaders stood by the lamp-post. Others in the road. I identified eight persons at the last trial.

2nd prisoner brought a crowd of people. He came in front of the crowd. After the shops were looted I went to a lane behind the shops. From there I saw 2nd prisoner. I mentioned the names of several persons to Mr. Mullaly the next day, but he did not take notice. I mentioned the names of Sundram, Vencatachellam and Manikam.

Abdul Rahiman first took down complaints about our houses. The Tahsildar Bacha Saib first took down the names of the ringleaders. I went with my son-in-law (Kadir Sah) to the Village Munsiff to complain about the loss of my son-in-law's bazaar. He took down the list of the property lost. Four other Mahomedans also complained. The Village Munsiff of Shevappett was one of the men identified.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

ORDER.

The charge of actually being present at the time of the murder of Sheik Hussein as against 4th prisoner is withdrawn.

The 4th witness before the Magistrate was not bound over to appear before this Court. The Court therefore rules that Mr. Grant is not authorized to insist on his being tendered for Cross-examination.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

ORDER.

The Magistrate's order of 21st July 1882 on the petition of the Mahomedans filed as Exhibit Q.

The statement of the prisoners before the Magistrate are read in evidence and marked R. 1 to 10.

This closes the case for the prosecution. The prisoners are called on for their defence. Adjourned to 14th instant.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

NOTE.—On the morning of 13th November Mr. Waddy, intimated to the Court that he would not appear again for the Prisoners who retained him. This was explained to the Prisoners who stated that they did not require his services. Mr. Shadagopachariar consented to undertake the Defence of these Prisoners.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

2ND PRISONER STATES.—The words related by Mr. Mullaly are not the words I used. I believe that I stated that he would be more busily engaged. My object was to call his attention to an expected disturbance the next day. He made no reply and I thought from his manner that he considered my interference impertinent. I should have gone on to say what I had to say, had I not previously informed the Deputy Magistrate Kristnasawmy Iyer and the Town Sub-Magistrate Manikka Mudaly both of whom had had interviews with Mr. Mullaly. Early on the 15th August I called upon Mr. Kristnasawmy Iyer and told him that according to all accounts a disturbance might be expected the next day. The Town Sub-Magistrate was also present. He agreed with me that some measures ought to be taken to prevent disturbance. Kristnasawmy Iyer was sceptical and said that if my fears were ungrounded he would be made a fool of. I think he told me that he had business at Yercaud the next day. I asked him to remain in Salem and postpone the sale at Yercaud. I advised him to see Mr. Mullaly and take the necessary precautions. As to the discussion about the widening of the culvert at the Municipal Meeting of 4th and 5th July, I had been to the Mosque before and made an enquiry of the Hindus and Mahomedans there. I heard that Manikka Mudaly, the Divisional Commissioner, had widened the culvert and that Mr. Small removed the stones. I did not hear that Mr. Stokes had interfered. The Mahomedans said nothing except that if the culvert was widened the Hindus would carry pigs and that the lower orders would fight. There was not a stormy discussion. There was some angry words about Mr. Small having on his own authority removed the slabs which the Divisional Commissioner had put up. The dissenting Commissioners as far as I recollect assigned no reason for voting against the resolution. As to my being standing counsel for the Hindus, the only part I took in connection with the Mariamman Koil was to present Soondram Chetty's petition of 4th August. I did not draft that petition. Before the July riots I do not remember having taken up any cases in Shevapett except one which was between Comaties and Comaties. I first became acquainted with Soondram Chetty in July last. I have never been to his house nor to the house of Ponnusawmy Chetty. I am not in the habit of going to any Sudra houses in Salem or Shevapett except those of Raja Ratna Mudaliar, Gopalasamy Mudaliar and the Huzur Treasurer Gurusamy Pillai. My office is near his house. I sometimes also go to the house of the Town Sub-Magistrate and the Tahsildar. I have never been to the houses of any silk weavers (Patnuls.) I am a native of Madras, not of Salem. I have been four years in Salem. I came here as an Assistant Master of the Government School. I practised in the Criminal courts since 1880 and became a District Court Vakil at the beginning of 1882. My practice has been confined chiefly to cases in out stations. I go to Namakul, Sankery, &c., &c. I went to the Mosque at the time of the July riots hearing volleys fired. I saw the Deputy Collector and Inspectors Ashton and Johnson. I thought that it was a mistake to fire volleys as it brought people together. Kristnasawmy Iyer asked for my assistance. I spoke to the Hindus and they said they were there for protection. I believe they told me that the Mahomedan Inspector Raza Hussain Sahib had instigated the Mahomedans. I then spoke to the Mahomedans and they refused to go unless the Hindus dispersed. The authorities were standing between the two parties. I again spoke to the Hindus and warned them if they did not disperse the Police would really fire into them. I was nearly two or three hours at the Mosque from 6-0 to 9-0 P.M. I afterwards accompanied Inspector Ashton through the streets of Shevapett. When Mr. Macleane passed his order of 4th August I did not understand that similar petitions would not be granted in future. I think he told me that as Municipal Commissioner I must assist him. I said that as Vakil I had presented the petition and that as Municipal Commissioner I would assist him. Immediately afterwards I presented a petition for the transfer of a Namakul case from the Deputy Magistrate's file. Mr. Macleane said he would speak to the Deputy Magistrate (*Prisoner's petition to Government of 9th August 1882 is filed as Exhibit III*). A similar petition signed by three or four Commissioners was also sent to Government.

I was at home on the 16th August. There is an upstairs house near mine belonging to Krishnamacharry a Clerk in the Collector's Office. He was absent. I used his first floor above the ground floor and remained there all day. I noticed a saddle horse without a rider in the streets between 11-0 and 12-0. I also noticed the body of a Hindu carried in the streets between 2-0 and 3-0 P.M. He was dead or dying.

Read over to the prisoner and contains accurately the whole of his statement.

3RD PRISONER STATES.—I had fever for four or five days before the riots. I did not go to any Meeting. Krishna Chetty (18th witness) has ill-feeling against me because he was put out of caste and on that occasion I spoke against him. Venkatachallapathi (22nd witness) had kept a weaver woman for two years and went away. He returned five or six months ago. There was a caste meeting and he was excommunicated. I get less than 10 Rs. a month, and I am a poor man.

5TH PRISONER STATES.—I and Ahmed Khan Saib who lives at Metu Teruvu are on bad terms. He laid an unjust complaint against me in 1881, and the case was dismissed. He has got up evidence against me in this case. I brought a suit against him for Rs. 500 which is still pend-

ing. In a case before the Magistrate in which I appeared as a complainant against a ryot named Machanan, I fainted away and was carried home. Since then I have been ill. Kulla Gounden (28th witness) gave evidence in the Sessions Court and was not believed.

7TH PRISONER STATES.—I am a cooly. I was cited as a witness in the boundary dispute alluded to by Sevaperumal Padiyatchi (24th witness). He asked me not to give evidence. I said I would say what I had seen. The summons is with the Superintendent of the Jail. When the Padiyatchi was tried in the Session Court he summoned me as a witness for the defence and I refused to give evidence. I am not cultivating for his partner.

8TH PRISONER STATES.—The Padiyatchi (24th witness) was Village Munsif before me. He was degraded and got a similar appointment on less pay in another village. When he was tried in the Session Court, I gave evidence against him. It was I who reported the case. I also reported against him about the removal of the boundary stone. He is always a troublesome man.

9TH PRISONER STATES.—The same Padiyatchi (24 witness) is my enemy. He refused to register Exhibit II. He denied receipt of consideration before the Registrar. Then he was cautioned by the Registrar. Then he admitted receipt of consideration. He said he had been told to deny it by Lutchamanaik my long standing enemy whose lands he cultivates. Sabapathy (2nd witness) is also my enemy. I received a notice from Government to guard my street. I went to Coimbatore to collect a debt and returned to Salem.

10TH PRISONER STATES.—The Arcot Inspector sent for me and told me to give evidence against 1st prisoner and others. I refused. On 18th September, I and Marapandarem were arrested. Rasa Gounden (25th witness) and Muruga Pillai (21st witness) gave evidence against me. I was unjustly convicted. The ground of appeal was that my witnesses were not examined. I am told that I can appeal to the High Court.

DEFENCE WITNESSES.

1ST WITNESS.—Kylasagounden, solemnly affirmed deposes. (*The deposition of this witness in Calendar Case 1 of 1882 is by consent read in evidence and marked IV.*) That statement is correct. When I was arrested a statement was taken from me by the District Magistrate I do not know 1st prisoner. I have seen 2nd prisoner but I do not know him personally. I do not know Sundram Chetty. I did not know Vencatachellam or Manickum by sight until after the riots. I never received any letters from any of the persons mentioned, nor had any communication with them previous to the riot. I paid no subscription nor was asked for any. Subroya Mudaly was my Vakil in Court Cases.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I cannot say if Subroya Mudaly has much business. I knew 8th prisoner by sight.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

2ND WITNESS.—Dandayuda Pandaram, solemnly affirmed deposes. I am a Pujari of Kali-
amman Koil. (*The deposition of this witness in Calendar Case 1 of 1882 is read in evidence and marked Exhibit V.*)

That statement is correct.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I know nothing of the riots. I was in the koil all Tuesday and all Wednesday. Once in eight days I go about begging.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

3RD WITNESS.—*Mannar Kistna Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes. (The deposition of this witness in Calendar Case 1 of 1882 is read in evidence and marked VI.)*

The statement is correct. I know 2nd prisoner as a Vakil. I have never seen him in Kaliyaman Koil.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

4TH WITNESS.—*Subrayalu Chetty, solemnly affirmed deposes. (The deposition of this witness in Calendar Case 1 of 1882 is read in evidence and marked VII.)*

The statement is correct.

I was not charged with rioting in the July riots nor any of my relations.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

5TH WITNESS.—*Henry James Hazlett, on oath deposes. I am Civil Surgeon of Salem. I was here on 28th July. The register shows the number of persons then admitted into the Hospital for wounds. In any serious case I keep what is called a Magisterial Register. There are 23 serious cases in my Magisterial Register. There are rather more Hindus than Mahomedans. I remember the man now produced (Muthu Krishna Chetty). He had a severe wound on the left side of the neck. I think he was in Hospital ten days. At the time of the August riots. There were 23 cases entered in my Magisterial Register. Hindus and Mahomedans.*

(Exhibit O. in Calendar Case 1 of the 1882 is admitted and filed as Exhibit VIII.) The idiot boy was admitted on 17th August and died on 22nd August. No account was given to me of how this boy was wounded. I remember the case of the man who was shot through the abdomen. I think he died on the night of 16th August. No Hindus died in Hospital after either of the riots.

(The list of wounded persons admitted into Hospital after the July riots is filed as Exhibit IX.)

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

6TH WITNESS.—*Kristnasamy Iyer, solemnly affirmed, deposes. I was Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Salem at the time of the July and August riots. I was at the Mosque on the 28th July after 5 P.M., when the Hindus and Mahomedans were fighting. There must have been some 2000 Hindus collected and about 100 Mahomedans. Both parties were armed with sticks. I do not remember seeing guns or swords. The Police fired about six volleys into the air under my orders. Inspectors Johnson, Ashton, Raza Hoosain and Head Quarter Inspector Kartikesa Pillay were there.*

I remember 2nd prisoner coming there soon after I arrived. He offered to assist me in dispersing the crowd. He went and spoke to the Hindus. When he returned he said that they had dispersed. I do not remember his speaking to the Mahomedans. I was standing nearer to the Mahomedans. He went and spoke to the crowd at the back of the Mosque where the fighting had taken place. I was moving about on all sides. I did not see him till he returned to me. I made a report to the District Magistrate *(Mr. Shephard declines to produce this report.)* It was a memorandum or statement of facts that came to my knowledge. I told 2nd prisoner that I was thankful for his assistance and would mention him honorably to Government.

On 29th July I issued the order (Exhibit K). On the morning of 16th August I received a copy of Exhibit L, which was sent to me for my information. I received it direct from the District Magistrate. I received it before I started for the Shervaroys at 7 A.M. I did nothing on receipt of the copy of Exhibit L as it was simply sent to me for my information.

We thought that peace had been restored in the town a day or two before the Town Hall meeting on 12th August. Most of the shops were opened again. Those that were shut were shut because the owners were away or because they had no supplies. That was the information I received. I heard rumours that people, Hindu and Mahomedans were leaving the town. I do not remember 2nd prisoner having told me this, nor his having mentioned that he had seen two carts with Mahomedan females inside. I was at the Town Hall meeting. Sundram Chetty was one of the Hindu speakers. Other Hindus spoke. I only heard of the name of Sundram Chetty in connection with the riots and after the July riots. I only arrived from North Arcot

on 15th July. I did not see 2nd prisoner speak at the Town Hall meeting. When the Collector left, the people left. I stayed for a few minutes and advised both parties to compromise. I left after that. There were no rumours of threatened disturbance on Saturday, Sunday or Monday. We all hoped that there would be a compromise. I went to Mr. Mullaly on 15th August and told him that there was a sale fixed for the next day on the Shevaroy. That morning the Sub-Magistrate came to my house. He said the shops were closed, because the Hindus were afraid of the Mahomedans, the next day being Khutba. I said he had better go and speak to Mr. Mullaly and get the shops opened. I do not remember having seen 2nd prisoner that morning. I saw him between 5 and 6 P.M., in the evening.

I saw Mr. Mullaly between 12 and 1. At my suggestion he sent for the Town Sub-Magistrate and the Police Inspector. I don't remember seeing 2nd prisoner at the cutcherry that day. I live in the Agraharam street. 2nd prisoner also lives there. I met him near the Huzur Sheristadar's house where I had halted. He asked me whether I was going to the Shevaroy Hills the next day. He said that the following day was Khutba and that the Mahomedans might cause disturbance and that I had better not go. I told him that I had spoken to Mr. Mullaly and that it had been arranged that the Mahomedans were not to go in procession to the Mosque, and that there was no fear of their causing any disturbance.

On the morning of 16th August before I started, I heard that it was not Khutba day.

(Cross-examined.)—I was convinced when I started that there would not be a row.

I only knew 2nd prisoner since my arrival in Salem. I was thankful to receive any assistance at the Mosque, on 28th July. I did not know that 2nd prisoner had any particular influence.

(By the Court.)—When I spoke to 2nd prisoner on 15th August, the Huzur Sheristadar was present. I did not carry out my promise to 2nd prisoner to mention him to the District Magistrate.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

7TH WITNESS.—*Vencatasubba Row, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I have been Huzur Sheristadar for the last six years. Before that I was Tahsildar of Uttankari. I was in Salem at the time of the July and August riots. I have known 2nd prisoner for the last four years. He practised in the District Magistrate's Court for the last two years. He had not a large practice. I live in the Agraharam. I am not in the habit of going to the Bazaar street. I cannot say whether the shops were closed after the July riots.

I remember the Town Hall meeting. After the Collector left the people began to disperse. Gopalasamy Mittadar, called the people back and said that the Hindus and Mahomedans ought to come to some compromise. Some of the respectable Hindus and Mahomedans went into a little room and talked and then went together to the Mosque. I remember that Raja Mudaly, and Sundram Chetty were among them. About 5 P.M., they came back from the Mosque. They said they would have some shops built near the Mosque, and divert the road. Both parties seemed to agree to this. One Mahomedan said that some other Mahomedans must be consulted, and that four days would do. I think Gopalasamy proposed to meet again on Wednesday. The Mahomedans said that Wednesday would be Khutba day. Some one then proposed Friday. The Mahomedans did not like Friday and eventually Saturday was fixed. It was about 5-30 P.M., when this arrangement was made. I went to the Collector's Bungalow and reported what had taken place. When the Collector first came to the meeting the Mahomedans complained that there was a Hindu league against them. He said they might open shops of their own. At the meeting some Mahomedans suggested four days time to discuss a compromise. 2nd prisoner stayed with me whilst Hindus and Mahomedans conferred together, and went to the Mosque. There were no rumours of threatened disturbance on Sunday or Monday. On Tuesday there were various rumours. The Schools were closed. On Tuesday morning I heard that the Khutba Mosque at Shevapett and a Hindu temple had been wrecked. I saw the Village Munsiff of Shevapett and asked him about it. He said the rumour was false. He said nothing of the kind was apprehended, but the Mahomedans were going to attack the Hindus and had stored arms and rockets in a house in Salem. I told him to report the matter to Inspector Hayman. He said he would do so. I saw 2nd prisoner on the evening of the 15th August near my house. I was speaking to the Deputy Collector Kristnasamy Iyer. He stopped and said that the town was in an excited state and asked the Deputy Collector to stop the next day instead of going to Yercaud. The Deputy Collector said he had already spoken to Mr. Mullaly and that it had been arranged that there should be no Khutba processions, and that nothing was to be feared. I don't remember 2nd prisoner having said that a quarrel had taken place that day at the Shevapett market. About 10 A.M., on the 15th August I asked the Town Sub-Magistrate to write an Urzi and to speak to Mr. Mullaly. This was after I had spoken to the Shevapett Village Munsiff. I did not go to the Cutcherry on 16th August. I saw Mr. Mullaly ride through Salem in the morning. My back-yard runs up to the Salem river. I

saw some Mahomedans, on the opposite bank in Metu Teruvu. There was fighting going on in the afternoon between the Mahomedans on one side of the river and the Hindus on the other. I was in my house up-stairs. There was occasional beating of drums by the Mahomedans. The crowds then collected. We could see smoke in different parts of the Town.

(Cross-examined).—The fighting took place about 3 p.m. I heard firing. I saw Inspector Hayman on the bank of the river. There was occasional beating of drums in the morning. I could see the Mahomedans on the bank of the river armed with clubs. I could not see the Hindus so well. It is not part of my duty as Sheristadar to be the medium of communication between the Collector and the people. As a citizen and Government official it is my duty to report what I hear, not as Sheristadar. I had no interview myself with Mr. Mullaly. I did not see Mr. Mullaly after the Town-Hall meeting. I knew very few people in Shevapett. I did not know Sundram Chetty before the Town-Hall meeting. I had heard his name before. After the 12th August I thought that there would be peace between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Shevapett. I go to office between 11 and 12 o'clock every day. I heard that riots were going on and stayed at home on the 16th August.

(Re-examined).—There was fighting in the Agraharam at the July riots. No Brahmin was wounded.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

8TH WITNESS.—*Tirthagiri Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a Grain and Oil Merchant at Krishnagiri in Salem District. I know 1st Prisoner. He is a merchant of Shevapett. I have had dealings with him. I received the letter shown to me at Krishnagiri on 2nd Avani (16th August) by post (Exhibit X). It is written from Negapatam on the 14th August. I subsequently received the letter written on 2nd Avani (16th August). I received it on 18th August (Exhibit XI). I replied the Exhibit X on the 16th August. This is my answer (Exhibit XII). I got a reply, dated 18th August to my letter (Exhibit XIII).

(Cross-examined).—I am a partner in certain trade transactions with 1st Prisoner. We have joint speculations. I have no agent in Negapatam. Dandayudapani Chetti is 1st Prisoner's agent in Negapatam. He used to write to me from Negapatam before. It is usual for us Merchants when we go to different places to communicate the Market prices. I keep my correspondence. I have no other letters from 1st prisoner written from Negapatam. I had received these letters only a short time before I got the summons. 1st prisoner's partner Ananda Chetty told me to produce these letters. This was after I received the summons to give evidence. I saw 1st prisoner a year ago when I came to Salem. I have had business transactions with him. He has sent me gall-nuts for sale. I have not sent any thing to him as no profit was to be made. Our accounts for the gall-nuts have not been settled. Krishnagiri is 50 or 60 miles from Salem. There is a Rail to Tirupatur and then road for 27 miles. I am not related to 1st Prisoner.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

9TH WITNESS.—*Dandayuda Pani Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a grain and oil merchant at Negapatam. I know Sattyappa Chetti and Ganapathi Naik at Negapatam. The first is a broker. The second is a merchant. I know 1st prisoner. I have had dealings with him for 9 or 10 years. The dealings have been on a large scale. When he comes to Negapatam he puts up in my house and takes his food in the Chattrum. My father died on 8th Vyasi (20th May). I sent notices to my friends. I sent one to first prisoner. The letter shown to me is the one I sent (Exhibit XIV). It is usual for friends to pay visits of condolence. 1st prisoner came to me at the end of Adi (14th August). He stayed 6 or 7 days. I have been corresponding with him on business up to that time. I spoke to him on several subjects and I asked him especially if he could send rape-seed and oil-cake for sale. My accountant wrote the letter (Exhibit XV) to 1st prisoner's firm on 31st Adi (14th August). That letter was written whilst 1st prisoner was staying with me. Exhibit XII is addressed to my care at Negapatam. I know Poovana Subraya Chetty of Karur. He is a merchant and friend of mine. The letter shown to me (Exhibit XVI) is in the hand-writing of one of Poovana Subraya Chetti's clerks. He is my broker. We heard of the destruction of the Shevapett Mosque. That was three or four days after 1st prisoner arrived. He was still there.

(Cross-examined).—He was six or seven days at Negapatam. It was two days after the news about the Mosque that he left. I think he returned to Salem. He said he must go and look after his wife and children when he heard about the riots. I am 1st prisoner's partner in certain trade transactions. I have no business with Krishnagiri. The letters sent are numbered in order. I keep a file book. It contains an abstract of the letters. I have not got that

book with me. 1st prisoner came in reply to my invitation (Exhibit XIV). No one else came at that time. Relations usually come within a month after a death. Friends come at any time within a year. No one else came in Adi or Avani except 1st prisoner. It is not usual for men to write to say that they are coming. He wrote to me after returning to Salem on business. 1st prisoner first heard of the news of the Mosque being destroyed from me. He did not tell me that he had received any letters from his friends. He has a boy of 15 or 16. There is no one older than that.

(*Re-examined.*)—I am a Theruvavar Chetty. 1st prisoner is of the oil-monger caste. I am worth about 20,000 Rs.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

10TH WITNESS.—*Satyappa Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a broker of Negapatam. I know 1st prisoner. He came to Negapatam at the end of Adi (14th August). He stayed seven or eight days. We heard of the news of the destruction of the Mosque. 1st prisoner was there then.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I did not speak to him about the Mosque riot. I spoke to him about the former riot when he first arrived. I first informed him of the Mosque riot. He had not then heard of it. He left Negapatam two or three days after that. He said he was anxious about his wife and children. I saw him every day at Negapatam. I get a commission on goods sent by 1st prisoner to Dandayudapani Chetty. Nothing was sent at that time.

(*Re-examined.*)—He consulted me about the price of rape-seed and oil-cake. The prices of both were usual prices at that time.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

11TH WITNESS.—*Ganapathy Naik, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a resident of Negapatam. I know 1st prisoner. He came to Negapatam at the end of Adi (14th August). He was staying at Dandayudapani Chetty's house. He stayed six or seven days.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I am a broker and a merchant in all kinds of goods. I have had dealings with 1st prisoner. I did not have dealings then. I had sent goods to him to Salem, 10 or 12 days before. He did not come to Negapatam on business. He told me that he had come to condole with Dandayudapani Chetty on the death of his father.

We heard of the destruction of the Shevapet Mosque. I asked 1st prisoner about it. It was only then he knew of it. He left one or two days after.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 11th November 1882.

(Signed.)

12TH WITNESS.—*Narayanasamy Pillai, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a Cigar merchant at Trichinopoly. I know 1st prisoner. I saw him at the end of Adi (14th August). It was on 30th Adi (13th August). I saw him. I went to Manipuri on 11th August and returned on Sunday the 13th August. Four men went with me. Two of the men are here. I got back to Trichinopoly at 12-30 on Sunday. 1st prisoner came by train from Erode. We met at Trichinopoly Junction. I spoke to 1st prisoner. He said he was going to Negapatam.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I received a summons to give evidence. I was not asked about it before. We spoke to one another as friends. I have known 1st prisoner four or five years. He is a great friend of mine.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed.)

13TH WITNESS.—*Govinda Konar, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a resident of Trichinopoly. I am a grain merchant. I know 1st prisoner. I remember meeting him at Trichinopoly Junction. I was coming from Manipuri with Narrainasamy Pillay, and two others. It was a Sunday. I saw him getting into the train for Negapatam. We asked one another what each other's business was.

(Cross-examined.)—He did not tell me about any riot in Salem. There was a short conversation. I got a summons. I did not know what evidence I was to give. I spoke to Narrainasawmy Pillay about this. I came with him to Salem. I have dealings with 1st prisoner. I have seen him at Trichinopoly, and at Salem.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

14TH WITNESS.—*Tiruvengada Konar, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a Trichinopoly Merchant. I know 1st prisoner. I saw him last at the Trichinopoly Junction, when I came there from Manipuri with Narrainasawmy and others. That was on 30th Adi (13th August). He had come from Erode. He got into our train to go to Negapatam. We spoke to him.

(Cross-examined.)—We went to worship at the Temple at Manipuri. We go in the month of Adi only.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

15TH WITNESS.—*Kandasawmy Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a grain merchant of Shevapett. I live in Vaniar street, next door to 1st prisoner. I was here at the Mosque riots. 1st prisoner was not here then.

(Cross-examined.)—I was not summoned to give evidence. I was asked yesterday to come. Four or five days ago I knew I was wanted to give evidence. I am of the same caste as 1st prisoner. My partner pays 30 Rs. professional tax. I saw 1st prisoner six or seven days after the riot. He stayed here till his arrest. I did not see him every day. I only saw him once in two or three days. He was here at the July riots. He left on Saturday following. He said he was going to Negapatam. It was at the end of Adi that he went to Negapatam. I cannot say how many days it was after the July riots.

(Re-examined.)—I remember the day of the Commissioners (Town-Hall) Meeting. 1st prisoner was there. It was two or three days before the Mosque was destroyed that 1st prisoner left.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

16TH WITNESS.—*Ananda Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am partner in 1st prisoner's firm. There are five of us altogether. 1st prisoner was not here at the time of the Mosque riots. They took place on Wednesday. 1st prisoner left in the Erode train on Saturday night. I went to the Station with him. He returned to Salem seven or eight days after. He said he was going to Negapatam to Dandayudapani Chetty. Exhibit XVI is in the hand writing of Poovana Subraya Chetty of Karur. It is the hand writing that comes from his place of business. I produced this letter from our firm file. I saw it when it was received. 1st prisoner was intending to go to Negapatam. He put off his journey on receipt of this letter.

Exhibit XV was received on 16th August by me. At the time of the riots 1st prisoner's family were at his house.

(Cross-examined.)—I sent no letter to 1st prisoner about the Mosque being destroyed. I was not able to go out for two or three days for fear of being arrested. 1st prisoner was at the Town Hall-Meeting. I do not know whether he took any interest in the matter.

I did not get any summons in this case.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 14th November 1882.

(Signed.)

17TH WITNESS.—*Manicka Mudaly, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* (The deposition of this witness in Calender Case 1 of 1882 was read in evidence and marked Exhibit XVII.)

The statement I made is correct. I was present at the July riot on 28th July at the Shevapett Mosque. I saw 2nd prisoner. There were a little more than 1,000 Hindus there and perhaps 200 Mahomedans. Some of the Hindus were armed with sticks. The riot lasted

three or four hours, from about 4-0 to 6-0 or 6-30 P.M. I submitted a list of killed and wounded afterwards to the Deputy Collector. I heard of the Hindu league against Mahomedans one or two days before the riots of 16th August. I don't remember writing an Urzi. I cannot say whether the Mahomedan shops were closed in Shevapett before the 16th August. The Mahomedans did not complain to me. I was at the Town-Hall Meeting on 12th August. Neither 1st nor 2nd prisoner took any prominent part at that meeting. Before the Collector left Gopalasawmy said he would arrange a compromise, upon that the Collector left.

The Mahomedans after returning from the Mosque at first asked for four days to arrange the proposed compromise, and afterwards said it would be more convenient to postpone it till the following Saturday, as the Khutba was so near. I did not see 2nd prisoner on the day before the riots (15th August). I saw the Deputy Collector at his house about 8-0 or 9-0 A.M. I went to speak about the closing of the shops in the Salem Bazaar. I heard that all the shop were closed and I went to report. The Village Munsiff did not report this. Some of the people who went to buy provisions told me. The Deputy Collector said I should report to Mr. Mullaly and that he would also come. I wrote an Urzi to Mr. Mullaly about 12-0 noon. I took the Urzi myself. I heard that Hindu, not Mahomedan shops were closed. About the Mahomedans all I heard was that they were sending away their wives and children and were preparing to fight. I had no specific information that arms were stored. I did not see 2nd prisoner on 15th or 16th August. I live in the Ammapet road. I was at the Huzur Cutcherry on 15th August from 12-0 to 3-0. I had three interviews with Mr. Mullaly. I saw him when he first came, and again when the Bazaar men came, and again when the Mahomedans came. I know Appoo Iyengar. I don't remember seeing him at the Deputy Collector's house on 15th August. I saw the Huzur Sheristadar at his house about 10 A.M. on 15th August. It was in consequence of my conversations with the Deputy Collector and the Huzur Sheristadar and from what I heard elsewhere that I reported to Mr. Mullaly. I knew that the Deputy Collector was going to Yercaud the next day for sale of land. I heard it from him on the morning of 15th August. I did not suggest to him not to go. I never heard of any suggestion made to him not to go. I did not see the Deputy Collector on the evening of the 15th or morning of 16th August. I saw him on the evening of 16th August after his return from the Shevaroyes. On the evening of 15th August I did not expect any disturbance the next day, as Mr. Mullaly had arranged that there should be no Khutba processions. On 16th August at 9 A.M. I heard about the row at Shevapett market. The previous day, I heard that a Police Constable had been beaten at the market. The Head Quarter Inspector was present, at the Hazur Cutcherry about 12-0 noon on 16th August. I met the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar at the Kitchipolliem tannery. I did not go to the Deputy Collector's house, that day.

(Cross-examined.)—I think that 1st prisoner's name must have been included in the list of Special Constables, because he was a principal commissioner and a leading man in Shevapett.

(By the Court.)—I have known 2nd prisoner since 1880. He has been spoken of as Counsel for the Hindus against the Mahomedans since the Municipal elections.

I wrote a report on 6th August to the District Magistrate on an occurrence report sent to me by the station house officer of Shevapett, reporting that Mahomedan Police Constables were unable to get their supplies from the Hindu bazaar's.

(The report is produced and identified. Marked Exhibit XVIII.)

The Urzi shown to me is my Urzi of 15th August to Mr. Mullaly. (Marked Exhibit XIX.)

I did not write this Urzi in consequence of anything said to me by 2nd prisoner.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

18TH WITNESS.—Henry Ashton, on oath deposes. I was Taluq Inspector of Salem at the time of the July riots. I know 2nd prisoner. I do not know 1st prisoner. I was at the Shevapett Mosque on 28th July between 5 and 6 P.M. I arrived there shortly after the row began. There was a large crowd. I should say that there were more than 1,000 Hindus. The crowd increased afterwards. The Hindus were armed with clubs. 2nd prisoner came and asked me whether I wished to have the Hindus dispersed. He said that if I got the Mahomedans away he would try to get the Hindus away. I went to the Mahomedans. They were on the platform. I called the Head man. 2nd prisoner went away and spoke to the Hindus and about ten minutes after they began to disperse. Then the Mahomedans began to disperse. After that I went to Shevapett Bazaar street and 2nd prisoner accompanied me. Inspector Raza Hoossain was with me. I don't remember any conversation between him and 2nd prisoner. After the Police fired in the air I saw a wounded Hindu. The Hindu complained that he was shot by a Mahomedan. I did not hear of any private meetings being held by Hindus before 16th August. No information was given to me of people in large numbers coming into or going out of the Town. A few days after the July riots I heard that Mahomedan women and children were leaving the town. I expected special orders for the Khutba day. I did not receive any. I was with Mr. Mullaly on 16th August from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. I did not identify any of the persons in the crowd at the Mosque.

(Cross-examined.)—The men on duty under me at the Taluq Office were placed on duty in the Town after the July riots. Their usual duty was beat duty on the high roads. There was no patrolling round Salem after the July riots.

(By the Court.)—I knew 2nd prisoner for the last two years. I did not know him as the Vakil of any particular party. I have only seen him about twelve times.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

19TH WITNESS.—*Vyapuri Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes. (The deposition of this witness in Calendar Case No. 1 of 1882 is read in evidence and marked Exhibit XX.)*

The statement read to me is correct.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

20TH WITNESS.—*Ramachandra Row, solemnly affirmed, deposes. I am Village Munsiff of Ammapett. I pay 400 or 500 Rs. a year to Government in my Putta. I was appointed Village Munsiff of Ammapett on 19th August. It is two miles from Salem. I used to live in the Chinna Agraharam in Salem. 2nd prisoner lives in the other Agraharam. I remember the riots of 28th July. I was summoned as a Special Constable. I do not know if Mahomedans were leaving the Town after the July riots. I remember reporting on 29th or 30th July that Mahomedan females were leaving the town. On 16th August I was in my house. I saw several Mahomedans in the Agraharam. They were fighting with the Hindus. A drum was beaten by the Mahomedans in Metu Teruvu on the north side of the river. The Mahomedans then collected.*

Cross-examined. I have an upstairs house. I was upstairs. I could see across the river. About 200 Hindus came from the car where the two Agraharams meet. This was about 2 P.M. There were about 100 Mahomedans. They came from Metu Teruvu. They met on the south bank of the river. The Hindus retreated. I saw an Inspector and 30 or 40 Constables charged a body of Hindus who had again collected on the bank of the river and fired at them. I did not see any fighting in the Agraharam until 2 P.M. There was fighting in the Town before.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

21ST WITNESS.—*Seetharamier, solemnly affirmed, deposes. (The deposition of this witness in Calendar Case 1 of 1882 is read in evidence and marked Exhibit XXI.)*

That statement is correct except that I mentioned Govindasawmy not Candasawmy Chetty. I have known 2nd prisoner for the last 4 years. He has only had a small practice in the District Court. He was only appointed lately as a Pleader. I have not heard him spoken of as the Palapattiar's Vakil. I had a difference with him after the Municipal elections. It was a private matter and I was not on speaking terms with him. I voted in favour of the widening of the culvert. I had previously inspected the spot and thought the Mahomedan objections not sustainable.

The Mahomedans said that pigs would be carried to the temple and that quarrels might ensue.

I remember seeing 2nd prisoner near his house about 11 A.M., on 16th August. I was going to the Court. A Clerk in the District Court named Vythee Iyer was with him.

(Cross-examined.)—I drive to the District Court. It takes half an hour to go to the Court. The Court sits at 11 A.M. I attended Court late that day as I could not get a cart. I arrived at Court about 12-0. I had to walk.

Vythee Iyer walked with me. 2nd prisoner was not at Sambier's house on 12th August.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

22ND WITNESS.—*Vythi Iyer, solemnly affirmed, deposes. I am a Clerk in the District Court on 40 Rs. a month. I know 2nd prisoner. I saw him on 16th August, first at 9 A.M., again at about 11 A.M., and again at 2-0 or 2-30 P.M.*

I left my house about 11-15 A.M. for Court and walked. There was a riot in the town and I could not get a cart. My house is opposite to 2nd prisoner's. I returned from the Court about

2-0 or 2-30. The Judge left at 1-0 and then we went. I saw 2nd prisoner off and on between 2-30 and 6-0 p.m. There were crowds in the Agraharam in the afternoon. They were armed with sticks and stones &c. I and 2nd prisoner addressed the crowd and told them to go home. They would not listen. 2nd prisoner was in the upstairs of Rungacharry house. There were some others there. Rungacharry's son Kristnamacharry lives there. He had left the town and had gone to Trichengode. One Tandarni Iyengar was living there as a tenant and two brothers of whom the younger is employed in the Collector's Office.

The two brothers—the Sanscrit Pandit Sreenevasacharry and Bodi Iyer, were in Kristnamacharry's upstairs house in the varandah. I remember seeing 2nd prisoner in the Reading room on Sunday the 13th August. I saw him from 3-30 to 7-0 p.m. I was first reading and then playing Badminton. Vencata Row was there.

(Cross-examined.)—There were six or seven persons playing Badminton. I can mention them.

There was no work in the Court on 16th August. We left the Court at 1-0. I heard firing. The crowd in the Agraharam were going from East to West. I saw 2nd prisoner as I was going into my house about 2-0 or 2-30 in the upstairs house.

(Re-examined.)—I have twice acted as District Munsiff.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

23RD WITNESS.—*Sreenevasacharry, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a Sanscrit Pandit. I was in my house on the day of the riots. I was for a short time in Rungacharry's upstairs house. I was there from 10 to 11 A.M., and again from 12-30 to 3-0 p.m. 2nd prisoner was there all the time. He was lying down and talking. I saw crowds in the Agraharam after 2-0 p.m. I saw smoke in the West and South-West. 2nd prisoner spoke to the crowd. They came in two or three groups containing 30, 50, 100 people. He told them to go home.

(Cross-examined.)—I saw no Police. I went home about 3-0 p.m. There was not so much crowd there. I don't remember if Vythee Iyer addressed the crowd. I saw him after 2-0 p.m. upstairs. We were speaking about the disturbances in the town. He was very sorry for the foolishness of the people. It was about 4 p.m. that we heard that the Mosque had been attacked.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

24TH WITNESS.—*Vencata Row, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I have a Shrotrium pension of 62½ Rs. a month. It was given to my grand father. I live in the Chinna Agraharam. I went with 2nd prisoner from the Badminton ground to the Mosque at the time of the July riots. The Hindus said that Baza Hussain was the cause of the disturbance. 2nd prisoner spoke to the crowd—Hindus and Mahomedans. He told them to go away. Some of them dispersed. On Sunday the 13th August we were playing at the Badminton ground. I was there from 3-0 to 7-0 p.m. We were detained by rain. 2nd prisoner was there all that time. On the after-noon of 15th August I went as usual to the Badminton ground at 4-0 p.m. 2nd prisoner was with me. We stayed there 1½ hour. We there heard that a Mahomedan Police Constable had been beaten at the Shevapett market. We then dispersed. 2nd prisoner went first. On my way home, I saw him talking to the Deputy Collector and Sheristadar.

I had been attending an auction at the Collector's office. I started from the Agraharam where his Office is, about 4 p.m.

I saw 2nd prisoner at the Deputy Collector's house, on the evening of 16th August. We spoke about the riots. A paper was drawn up asking for Police to be posted.

(Cross-examined.)—I received a summons on 12th November from the Sessions Court. On Sundays and holidays we begin to play Badminton as early as we can. Rain commenced about 6 p.m. on 13th August. We played from 3-0 to 5-30 p.m. I am a friend of 2nd prisoner's. I am 27 years of age.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

25TH WITNESS.—*Naga Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am Village Munsiff of Gogai. I remember the day of the Mosque riots. I was sick on that day. I heard of the riots. In the morning I heard that there was a disturbance at Salem about 10 or 11 A.M. I heard that it had extended to Gogai.

I heard that two houses belonging to Peddana Pandaram and another house belonging to Bomi Chetty were burnt. Next day I saw them and reported the matter. I heard this about 3 P.M. At the same time I heard that 18 Chucklers' houses were burnt.

One Mallia Chetty of Gogai died on 16th August from a gun shot wound. There were five others wounded who went to the Hospital. My son Kandasawmy Chetty wrote the report shown to me. He was acting for me at the time (marked Exhibit XXII).

(Cross-examined.)—My son lives in my house. My son consulted me and I told what to write. There was a hut in the Mahomedan burial ground; that was burnt. I saw it next day. That was not reported. It was in a corner. It is ten or fifteen fathoms from the Chucklers' huts.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

26TH WITNESS.—*Pedda Pandaram, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a cloth merchant at Gogai. I remember the day of the Mosque riot. My two houses were burnt down on that day between 10 and 11 A.M. The Mahomedans set fire to it. They came firing guns from the direction of the fort. They then set fire to the Chucklers' huts. About 20 huts were burnt. About 20 of us went to extinguish the fire for fear it should spread to the village. They were firing guns from the corner of the Fort. Some Hindus were wounded.

(Cross-examined.)—I have made a complaint. I stated that I could identify three of the Mahomedans who set fire to my house. I did not see any Hindus firing from the Gogai side into the Fort. The Gogai people did not collect in crowds on the bank of the river and fire into the Fort. None of the people of my street went to destroy the Mosque. I saw the hut of the Fakeer that was burnt next day. That is near the Chucklers' huts. About 4 P.M. the Police came and inspected the place.

There were two Mahomedan Constables with the crowd that attacked the Chucklers' huts. That was 10 or 11 A.M. After setting fire to the huts they came firing at the Hindus.

The Mahomedans were loading the guns. The Police Constables were firing from behind trees.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

27TH WITNESS.—*Ramasamy Iyer, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am District Munsiff of Streevilliputhoor in the Tinnevely District. I am on leave. I was here at the time of the riots. I was living in my nephew's house in Agraharam street. That house is opposite to Ranga Charry's house. I recollect having seen 2nd prisoner some time between 2 and 4 P.M., on 16th August—Perhaps a little before 2 P.M., in Ranga Charry's upstairs. There were six or seven others there. I remember seeing a horse being led towards Mr. Foulkes Bungalow from the lane leading from the river. I think it was about 12-0 or perhaps before that I saw the horse. I took my meals before 12-0. I cannot say whether I saw the horse before or after my meals. It was not a horse-keeper who was leading the horse but a Hindu. This struck me as peculiar. The horse was riderless. There was confusion in the Agraharam.

It increased in the afternoon. Crowds were standing about. There was no fighting in the Agraharam all day. I heard that there was fighting in the streets. I did not see any. I heard no drums.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

28TH WITNESS.—*Gurusawmy Iyer, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am Assistant Master in the Municipal Town School. I was at Salem at the July and August riots. I live in the Agraharam. On 16th August I saw 2nd prisoner. I saw him first about 11 A.M., again from 1 to 2 P.M. and again at 4 P.M. At 11 A.M. he was in front of his house. Between 1 and 2 P.M. he was in Rungacharry's house upstairs. And again at 4 P.M. About 1-30 P.M. I saw smoke arising from the West from the Fort or Shevapett. I saw a riderless horse coming from the direction of Putnul Teruvu. No one was leading it. Two persons ran after it to catch it. I saw the horse between 1 and 2 P.M., about the same time that I saw 2nd prisoner. My School was closed that day. It was closed in the afternoon of 15th August after 1 P.M. I received notice from the Head Master that there would be no School.

(Cross-examined.)—I do not owe my appointment to 2nd prisoner. I know Ramasawmy Iyer's house. I did not see the horse led back.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

29TH WITNESS.—*Subraya Iyer, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am Assistant Master in the Municipal School. I remember the riots of 16th August. There was no afternoon School on 15th August. The next day I was in my house in the Agraharam. I saw 2nd prisoner about 1-0 or 1-30 P.M. in Rangacharry's house. I saw a riderless horse by itself. I cannot say whether that was before, or after I saw 2nd prisoner. I saw the horse between 1 and 2 P.M. and I saw 2nd prisoner between 1 and 2 P.M.

(Cross-examined.)—My house is on the opposite side of the road. I only saw 2nd prisoner once. It was after 1-0 I saw him and not after 2-0 P.M.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

30TH WITNESS.—*Ramasawmy Iyengar, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am Head Master of the Municipal School. My School was closed on Monday afternoon. The Inspecting School Master ordered me to close as the Town was in great confusion. On Wednesday I was in the Agraharam. I saw 2nd prisoner in Rangacharry's upstairs house between 12 and 1-0. He called to me as I was going. I was in my house till 11-30 or 12-0. I went to my sister's house to warn her not to go to the river side. Then I passed Rangacharry's house.

(Cross-examined.)—After I returned from my sister's house I saw a riderless horse by itself. That was between 1 and 2 P.M.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

31ST WITNESS.—*Vencataramanier, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a Gumastah in the District Munsiff's Court at Salem. I was in my house in the Agraharam on the day of the riot. I returned about 12-0 from the Court. I passed Rangacharry's house. I saw 2nd Prisoner and others there. It was I think between 11-30 and 12-0.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

32ND WITNESS.—*Narasa Pantulu, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a batta Amin in Oosoor Talug. I have lands of my own. I remember the day of the riots (16th August.) I had two appeal suits in the District Court. I know 2nd prisoner. I saw him on the upstairs of Rangacharry's house about 11-0 or 11-30 A.M. I was living on the opposite side of the road. I saw him again 2-30 P.M. I did not speak to him.

Read over to the witness in Telugu and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

33RD WITNESS.—*Latchmana Oodeyan, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I live in Nainamallai eight miles from Salem and am a cultivator. I remember hearing of the riots. I knew 3rd prisoner. I came to Salem for the Tuesday market. I saw 3rd prisoner. He was then laid up sick with swollen testicles. I remained that night there. He was not able to get up.

(Cross-examined.)—I have lands next to his. I cultivate my own lands. I saw no riots on Wednesday. Every thing was quiet. It was 8-0 or 9-0 A.M. when I left.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

34TH WITNESS.—*Yellappa Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a weaver of Ammapett. I remember the day of the Mosque riots. I was in my house that day. On the day before I had been to market. On the way I went to 3rd prisoner's house. He was laid up sick with swollen testicles. I was there for an hour. Medicine was being applied.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I did not come into Salem the next market day. I owe no money to 3rd prisoner. I used to buy thread from him. He was trading five or six years ago. Now he has no trade.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

35TH WITNESS.—*Virappa Pillay, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a weaver and I live at Tattampatty, three miles from Salem. I know the 3rd prisoner. I saw him the day after the Mosque riots. I saw him about eight days before. He was a little sick when I first saw him. He could walk a little. He was suffering from swollen testicles. When I saw him on Thursday he was complaining of severe pain and could not walk.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

36TH WITNESS.—*Krishna Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a silk weaver and I live in Salem. I know 3rd prisoner. I am a physician. 3rd prisoner was under my treatment for ten or fifteen days commencing from Friday the 26th Adi. It may have been the 27th, 28th or 29th Adi. I know it was Friday. (N. B. Friday was 11th August.) He had swollen testicles and fever. I knew Bellam Vencatachella Chetty, Prosecution (22nd witness.) He has been ex-communicated from caste for living with a Vaduga woman in Salem. 3rd prisoner, Pennadam Vencatarama Chetty, Murari Ramasawmy Chetty were the managers of the panchayet. Krishna Chetty, (Prosecution 18th witness) was ex-communicated for having connection with a Chuckler woman.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

37TH WITNESS.—*Subbaraya Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a silk weaver of Salem. I know Bellam Vencatachella and Muthukrishna. They were ex-communicated two years ago. The enquiry is not pending. They work for hire.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I have had nothing to do with them. It was about a year or six months after his marriage that Krishna Chetty was ex-communicated. Vencatachellam Chetty was ex-communicated afterwards.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

38TH WITNESS.—*Palani Maistry, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a bricklayer and I live at Salem. I know 4th prisoner. I was doing bricklayer's work at his house. I was working there for five months. I remember Wednesday the day of the riots. I was working there from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. On that day our food was brought to us. 4th prisoner was in the house till 12-0 noon.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

39TH WITNESS.—*Ranganacharry, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a Carpenter and live at Ammapet. I was doing work in 4th prisoner's house from 7-0 A.M. to 6 P.M. on the day of the Mosque riot. 4th prisoner was in doors all day.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

40TH WITNESS.—*Vasulu Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a silk weaver and I live in Salem. On Wednesday the day of the riots I went to 4th prisoner's house to see some rough silk thread about 11-0 A.M. We did not agree about the price. I stayed till 4-0 P.M. There was no riot in our street. I was one of the Punchayet in the case of Krishna Chetty, and Venkatachellam Chetty, who were ex-communicated. There are two principal Chetties, Viraya Chetti and Kuppiah Chetti. Under them there are 16 Kariestans. I am a Kariestan. So is 3rd prisoner and Pennadam Vencataraman and Murari Ramasawmy.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882,

(Signed.)

41ST WITNESS.—*Chinnasamy Rajoo, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a physician and I live at Salem. I know 5th prisoner. A messenger came from him to me two or three days before the Mosque riot. I went to his house in the Fort. He had fever and bilious fainting. Another physician was treating him. I came away. I did not see him again.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

42ND WITNESS.—*Mahomed Kasim Sahib, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I know 5th prisoner. He has a house in the Fort next to mine. I remember Wednesday the day of the Mosque riot. I went to 5th prisoner's house on the day before the riot. I heard he had fever. He was lying on a bed inside the house. For three or four days before the riot he was sick.

(Cross-examined.)—I am a cooly. I saw bales in Comaty Street and I work sometimes for 5th prisoner's younger brother.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

43RD WITNESS.—*Sheshappa Naidu, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a physician. I know 5th prisoner. I was called in to see him on the day of the riots. I had been treating him for 7 or 8 days before. I cannot say what day I was first called in. I gave him medicine at 8 A.M. on the morning of the riots. I did not see him after that. I was afraid to go out.

(Cross-examined.)—I live in the same street as 5th prisoner. I pay 1 Rupee professional tax as a physician. There were crowds in the Fort on Wednesday. I was told that there was fighting on the bank of the river. I was not told that 5th prisoner had fainted at the cutcherry.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

44TH WITNESS.—*Bala Vencatarama Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am Comaty and a cloth merchant in Salem. I pay a professional tax 6 Rupees. I know 5th prisoner. I have dealings with him. I remember the day of the Mosque riots. About eight days before the riots I went to 5th prisoner's house to collect my debt of 16 Rs. 14 As. He was sick. He had a fainting fit. I came away without my money. I did not see him again.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

45TH WITNESS.—*Dorasawmy Naidoo, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am employed as Distillery Superintendant in the Abkary Department. I have a house in the Fort. 5th prisoner lives next door to mine. I remember Wednesday the day of the Mosque riots. I saw 5th prisoner that evening in his house. He was sick, he had bilious fainting. He had been suffering for 7 or 8 days; on the Sunday before the riots I saw him. He was then lying down.

(Cross-examined.)—I went to the entrance of his house and saw him. I did not go every day. I went when I had leisure.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

46TH WITNESS.—*Thangammal, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am the mother of 5th prisoner. He was ill for nine days before the Mariamma Festival on Tuesday. He fainted at the Cutcherry on Monday. Some ten days after that the Shevapett Mosque was destroyed. He was ill until the time of his arrest. He was lying down.

(Cross-re-examined.)—I have seen him in the Jail. He is not so bad as he was.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 15th November 1882.

(Signed.)

47TH WITNESS.—*Ananda Gounden, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am a cultivator at Komarasawmiputti. I know the Village Munsiff (6th prisoner) and the petition writer (10th.) Komarasawmiputti belongs to Salem Mitta. I remember the day of the Mosque riot. It was a Wednesday. On that day 6th prisoner went to Kannakurchi to his daughter's house. I went with him about 5 A.M. I returned to the Village about 8 A.M. 6th prisoner remained at Kannakurchi. I was cited as a witness in the Sub-Magistrate's Court by Pacha Gounden. 6th prisoner's nephew Pacha Gounden was prosecuting Rasa Gounden regarding a temple affair. I went to the Cutcherry. The Sub-Magistrate did not hold Court. I remained there till 5 P.M. Rasa Gounden was there. There are two factions about the Temple. 6th prisoner is the Head of one side and Rasa Gounden is the head of the other side. I know Muruga Pillai. My house is four doors from his. I saw no pariahs or chucklers near his house that morning. It is a house of three rooms. There is a front yard but I do not know if there is a backyard. There is no place for Pariahs and Chucklers. I do not know whether there is enmity between Veerasawmy (10th prisoner) and Muruga Pillai.

(Cross-examined.)—Rasa Gounden's father is alive. He is one of the chief men of the Village. I went to the Taluq Cutcherry at 10 A.M. I saw crowds in the street whilst I was in the Cutcherry.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

48TH WITNESS.—*Chendraya Gounden, solemnly affirmed deposes.* I am a cultivator at Komarasawmiputti. I know 6th prisoner and the petition writer (10th prisoner). I heard of the destruction of the Shevapett Mosque on a Wednesday. On that day I went to his house and heard that he had gone to Kannakurchi. I went to the Taluq Cutcherry to give evidence in a case brought by 6th prisoner's nephew Pacha Gounden against Rasa Gounden in connection with the Mariamma Koil. I was at the Cutcherry from 10 to 5 P.M. Rasa Gounden was there. There is enmity between Rasa Gounden's father and Pacha Gounden about the temple. Muruga Pillai and Sundaram Chetty belong to Rasa Gounden's faction. Muruga Pillai and 10th Prisoner are not on good terms. They are both private Vakils and are quarrelling with one another.

(Cross-examined.)—I married 6th prisoner's relation. I belong to Pacha Gounden's faction. There was no Court on Wednesday. Kannakurichi is three miles from Komarasawmiputti.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

49TH WITNESS.—*Pachamuthu Gounden, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am the son of 6th prisoner's sister. I was at the Cutcherry on the day of the riots. I went there about 10 A.M. and stayed till 5 P.M. Rasa Gounden broke the lock of the temple door. I complained against him and two others. Rasa Gounden was at the Court that day. 6th prisoner went to Kanakurichi that morning early.

(Cross-examined.)—There was no trial on the Wednesday. The trial took place some time after on a Saturday. Rasa Gounden and the others were acquitted.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

50TH WITNESS.—*Rangappa Gounden, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I was at home in Komarasampettai on the day of the Mosque riot. 6th prisoner was not in the village that day so far as I know. No persons were collected in my village for the purpose of destroying the Mosque. There was no talk about collecting villagers. Muruga Pillai's house is near mine. I did not see Chucklers and Pariahs near his house that morning.

(Cross-examined.)—I was at home all day. I am related to the 6th prisoner.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

51ST WITNESS.—*Chendrayi, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am 6th prisoner's daughter and I live at Kanakurichi. People said that the Mosque had been destroyed on a Wednesday. They said so on Thursday. My father came to Kanakurichi on Wednesday and stayed all day.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

52ND WITNESS.—*Angappa Maistry, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a cultivator and money dealer in Comarasampatti. I pay 100 or 200 Rupees rent. I know 10th prisoner. I remember the day of the riots. On that day 10th prisoner was in my house. He was writing documents and accounts. He was there from 6-0 or 7-0 A.M. and left about 11-0 or 12-0 A.M. He returned again before 1-0 P.M. I know Muruga Pillai. My house is the only big house in Comarasampatti—Muruga Pillai's house is a short distance from mine. I did not see any Pariahs or Wodders near Muruga Pillai's house that morning. Pariahs cannot go through that street.

(Cross-examined.)—I have no Gumasta. Sometimes I write my accounts myself. Sometimes I hire 10th prisoner or others. My father lent money to 10th prisoner. I have a mortgage on his house. I have not heard of Kulakara Maistry. My father's brother is called Ardhanari Maistry or Kulakara Maistry. He left the village two or three months before the riots. I have not heard of him since. I heard of the riots in Salem the evening they occurred.

(Re-examined.)—My father was called Kuppana Maistry. He is dead. I do not know whether he took out execution against Muruga Pillai's property.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

53RD WITNESS.—*Comarasamy, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a Cultivator in Comarasampatti, and I pay 7 or 8 Rs. rent. I know 10th prisoner. I was in my home on the day of the Mosque riots. I saw 10th prisoner writing documents and accounts in Kuppana Maistry's house. I was there all day.

I know Muruga Pillai's cousin Arumugam. He was convicted of assault. Veerasamy was the complainant. Arumugam is not the witness who has given evidence for the prosecution. Muruga Pillai's property was attached by Madura Pillai's widow. My house is next but one to Muruga Pillai's. I do not remember any Wodders and Pariahs taking their meals near his house on the day of the riots.

(Cross-examined.)—I knew nothing about the riots until the evening.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

54TH WITNESS.—*Nanjappa Maistry, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am petty shop keeper and contractor in Comarasampatty.

(*Tendered for cross-examination.*)—I am of the same caste as Mariappa Maistry. I was at home all day of the riots. I heard of the riots about 3 or 4 p. m. 10th prisoner was in Kuppana Maistry's house all day.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

55TH WITNESS.—*Yellamma, solemnly affirmed, deposes.*—I have been living at Comarasampatty for the last ten years. 10th prisoner has kept company with me for the last five years. He belongs to Shevapat. 10th prisoner has a wife at Shevapat. 10th prisoner was in Kuppana Maistry's house on the day of the riots.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I went to Kuppana Maistry's house. 10th prisoner came to see me four or five days before the riots and stayed in my house.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

56TH WITNESS.—*Kalpura Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a cultivator in Perumanoor. I know 7, 8 and 9th prisoners. 8th prisoner is my Village Munsiff. I remember the day of the riots. I heard of them on the next day. 7th prisoner was threshing his crops on the Wednesday. I know Shevaperumal Padiyatchi. He was formerly Monigar. He lost his place in the new arrangement. He was formerly Munsiff and Monigar but lost his appointment.

No persons were collected in my Village for the riot in Salem. There was no talk in the Village before the riot. 9th prisoner only comes to our Village in Chittrai (April-May) to buy tobacco. Since 8th prisoner became Munsiff of our Village, he has been living there. He was laid up sick on the Wednesday. There is enmity between Shevaperumal Padayatchi and 8th prisoner in connection with the tearing up of a Document.

The Village Munsiff reported the matter. 7th prisoner and Shevaperumal Padayatchi are not on very good terms since the boundary dispute. Perumankutti Padiyatchi, son of Ammasi Padiyatchi was the complainant in that Case, (The deposition of 8th prisoner in the Preliminary Register dated 18th May 1882 is marked Exhibit XXIII and the summons to 7th prisoner to give evidence in the boundary dispute on 11th August is filed as Exhibit XXIV.)

(*Cross-examined.*)—There are about 100 houses in my Village. Palani Pandaram belongs to our Village. He was worshipping in our Village on the day of the riot. I go to the temple about 10 a. m. I heard that a man named Krishnan belonging to Attiampatty, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from my Village was shot but I did not know him.

I had nothing to do with the boundary dispute. I have not been on speaking terms with Shevaperumal Padiyatchi since I gave evidence against him in the matter of the destruction of the document.

7th prisoner has no land of his own. He cultivates with Appoo Padiyatchi, the complainant in the Case of the document.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

57TH WITNESS.—*Arunachella Padiyatchi, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a cultivator at Peramanoor. I remember the day of the riots. I was in my field. I saw 7th prisoner. He was threshing his crop of tennai.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I gave evidence against Shevaperumal Padiyatchi two years ago in the case of the destruction of the document.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

58TH WITNESS.—*Mangan Padiyatchi, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I live at Peramanoor and am a cultivator. I saw 7th prisoner on the day on which I heard that the Mosque was destroyed.

9th Prisoner comes to our village once a year to buy tobacco. I did not hear any talk in our village about collecting men to destroy the Mosque.

8th Prisoner was laid up sick on the day of the riot. I saw him lying down sick. I do not know a Krishnan who was shot at the Mosque. I did not hear of the first riots in Salem. I know Rajalinga Chetty. There is a suit between me and him. It is not yet decided. I asked 7th prisoner to be my witness but he refused. It is a land dispute.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

59TH WITNESS.—*Gurumurthi Naik, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am Munsiff—Monigar of Sandoor, one mile this side of Peramanoor. I was ordered by the Tahsildar to enquire and report about the death of the potter Krishnan. I reported. Krishnan lived in Salem before the famine and after that at Attiampatti. Attiampatti is two furlongs from Peramanoor. Peramanoor is a hamlet of Attiampatti. 8th prisoner is Munsiff of Attiampatti.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

60TH WITNESS.—*Alaga Padiyatchi, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a cultivator of Peramanoor. I heard of the destruction of the Shevapett Mosque on Thursday. I was in my field and in the village all Wednesday. I saw 8th prisoner that day. He was sick. He was also sick on the day previous (Tuesday). He was sick for seven days before and for seven days after the riot. I did not hear of any talk about sending men to Shevapett.

(Cross-examined.)—8th prisoner said he would go to Salem for treatment a week after the riot. When he was sick he could hardly move.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

61ST WITNESS.—*Viramma, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am the widow of Krishnan the potter. We lived at Attiampatti. He went into Salem about 10 A.M. on Tuesday. I went to get fire-wood that day and returned about midday.

My husband had left. His mother said he had gone to market. On Wednesday after noon I heard that he had been shot.

(Cross-examined.)—I heard from the passers by. I made no complaint.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

62ND WITNESS.—*Ardanari Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a cultivator of Perumanoor. 8th prisoner was sick on the day of the riots. He lives in my house. He had been sick for ten days. He was sick for ten days after and then returned to Salem.

Appoo Padiyatchi and Kanda Gounden (7th prisoner) are joint Cultivators.

(Cross-examined.)—8th prisoner's family live in Perumanoor when he is there. He also has a house in Salem.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

63RD WITNESS.—*Nallasamy Tambi, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I live at Kichipolliem and am 9th prisoner's Goomasta. On the morning of the riots 9th prisoner's shop was opened. It is in Salem Bazaar street. It was shut about 9-0 because of the riots. 9th prisoner and I went to his house. We remained there till 10 A.M. A boy came and called him and he went. We returned home within one Indian hour and remained till 3-0. Then he went out again. I cannot read and write.

(Cross-examined.)—Some days after the riots 9th prisoner went to Coimbatore. He returned after five days. He was arrested after that.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

64TH WITNESS.—*Mariappa Chetty, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a petty shop-keeper in Salem Bazaar street. I live in Kurumba Teruvu. I have cultivation and pay Rs. 40. My shop is 10 or 15 doors from 9th prisoner's shop. I saw 9th prisoner in his shop on the day of the riots. I saw him receive a special notice from a Head Constable at 2 p.m. 9th prisoner lives in Kurumba Teruvu. This notice was given to him at Mariamman Koil near his house. I did not open my shop on the day of the riots. I saw 9th prisoner about 9 a.m. in his shop on my return from the river. I saw him again in the evening about 6 p.m. on the day before (Tuesday.) I saw him in his shop about 8-0 or 9-0 a.m.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

65TH WITNESS.—*Ramasamy Iyer, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I have a sweetmeat bazaar next to 9th prisoner's shop and I live in Kurumba Teruvu. I opened my shop on the day of the riots. I closed it at 10 or 10-30 a.m. 9th prisoner closed his shop also. We went home together. I saw 9th prisoner on his pial after that. I saw him till about 12-30 or 1-0 p.m. I did not see him again. I saw 9th prisoner on Tuesday. I saw him at 10 or 11-0 a.m. I saw him again at 4-0.

(Cross-examined.)—My shop was opened all Monday and Tuesday. Some shops were closed. I did not see any other shops opened on Wednesday except mine and 9th prisoner. I was asked to give evidence 20 days ago by 9th prisoner's friends.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

66TH WITNESS.—*Ponnusami Naik, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am a Matriculated student, I live in Kurumba Teruvu next door but one to 9th prisoner's. On the day of the riots I saw 9th prisoner go into his house at 10 or 10-30 a.m.

At 2-0 or 2-30 p.m. I again saw him coming from the Mariamma temple to his house. He had a paper in his hand. It was a notice to serve as a special constable. I saw him in his shop on Tuesday morning about 9-0 a.m.

(Cross-examined.)—My father's shop is opposite 9th prisoner's. When I go there I see 9th prisoner.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

67TH WITNESS.—*Ramaswamy Naick, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I live in Kurumba Teruvu and I am a cultivator. I know 9th prisoner. I saw him on the day of the riots at 10 or 10-30 a.m. I saw him again about 1-0 p.m.

I saw him on Tuesday in the morning about 7-0 or 8-0 a.m. I pay 50 or 60 Rs. Revenue.

(Cross Examined.)—I see 9th prisoner five or six times a day. My uncle's son is married to his niece.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

68TH WITNESS.—*Samuel Boalth, on oath, deposes.* I am Record keeper of the Collector's Office. I produce the records of Calendar case 8 of 1882. (Assistant Magistrate's file). *Rasakumara Gounden versus Kuppana Maistry.* In this case it appears that 6th and 10th prisoners gave evidence for Defendant. I produce a report from two Municipal Commissioners to the Vice-President received on the 15th August 1882. Gopalasamy's signature is attached to this (marked as Exhibit XXV.) I was at Oosoor in August. Talli is 21 or 22 miles from Oosoor. I am directed to object to the production of the Reports of the Deputy Collector and Mr. Hammick and the report of the District Magistrate to Government and the G. O., of 15th August 1882, relating to the July riots.

[The Court rules that reports by Government servants cannot be called for and that a G. O., if objected to can only be produced by issuing a summons to the Chief Secretary.]

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

NOTE.—Mr. Pritchard appeared in Court and stated that he had no communication directly or indirectly with Krishna Chetty (18th witness) before he was put in the witness box and that he first knew of the witness' name on 22nd September.

69TH WITNESS:—*Srinivasachari, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I live in Rangachari's house in the Agraharam. I remember the day of the riots. 2nd prisoner was there from 11-0—11-30 or 12-0 up to 5-0, or 5-30 P. M. I was with him from 12-0 when I came back for my food. I found him upstairs. I did not see any smoke until afterwards. I saw a riderless horse going through the Agraharam street between 1 and 2 P. M.

(*Cross-examined.*)—I am a land-holder in the Chingleput District. I have often seen 2nd prisoner coming to Rangachari's house; we were talking in Rangachari's upstairs house that afternoon about the riot. A Pandit was there. On Tuesday I saw 2nd prisoner in the street about 11-0 or 11-30 A. M.

(*Re-examined.*)—Vythi Iyer came about 2 P. M. It was between 2 and 3 that they addressed the crowd.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

70TH WITNESS.—*Court witness Subroya Mudali, solemnly affirmed, deposes.* I am Head Constable of Salem. I served notices to attend as special Constables on four or five persons living in Salem. I remember serving one on 9th prisoner. I served it about 10 or 11 A. M. in the street at Kurumba Teruvu. I had single copies. I took his pencil signature on a separate piece of paper. I did not mark the time. I did not see him at the Cutcherry at 3 P. M. There were seven or eight persons standing near when I served the notice. There was no rioting in Kurumba Teruvu.

Read over to the witness in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

71ST WITNESS.—*Court Witness Patrick Riely, on oath, deposes.* I am Assistant Station Master at Suramungalam. I can say from the Office books that no tickets were issued from Suramungalam to Negapatam on the morning of 13th August. 31 tickets were issued to Erode. 2 tickets were issued to Trichinopoly. We usually book through from Suramungalam to Stations on the South Indian Line. One third class ticket was issued for Negapatam on Saturday, the 19th August. Through tickets have been issued to Stations on the South Indian Railway for more than six months. I have been for six months in Salem.

The alterations in the Train service commenced on 1st July. I believe that through booking commenced before that. I am not aware that natives who travel by third class on our line travel second class in the South Indian Line. I do not issue tickets.

85 third class passengers left Salem by the Mail train of 13th August. There were not unusually large numbers of people leaving Salem prior to the riots.

I have not at any time noticed an unusual exodus from Salem. We were summoned as Special Constables after the first riots. A representation was made by us to the Traffic Manager that we had no arms to defend ourselves. We were anxious between the July and August riots.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

Salem, 16th November 1882.

(Signed.)

72ND WITNESS.—*Thomas George Collins Patton, on oath, deposes.* I am Station Master of the South Indian Railway at Erode. On the morning of 13th August, three third class tickets were issued from Erode to Negapatam. Some of the passengers on the Madras line book through to our Stations. Some do not. It has always been open for those who wish to do so. The third class fare to Negapatam is Rs 2-3-0.

Those who travel from principal Stations only are allowed to book through, and as a rule they take advantage of the privilege. There is an interval of 23 minutes between the arrival of the Mail train and the departure of our train. The practice is to take through tickets. Our third class rates are higher than the Madras Railway rates.

Read over to the witness in English and acknowledged to be correct.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM,

Salem, 16th November 1882.

Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 11 of 1882.

Queen Empress of India. —Versus.	{	1. Ponnusami Chetti.	6. Errappa Gounden.
		2. Vijiaragava Chari.	7. Kanda Gounden.
		3. Vijiaranga Chetti.	8. Muthukumarasami Mudali.
		4. Nannusami Chetti.	9. Yellappa Naik.
		5. Kandappa Mudali.	10. Virasami Pillai.

OFFENCE.—(1). Abetting the commission of mischief by fire to a building ordinarily used as a place of worship—Sections 436 and 109, Indian Penal Code. (2). Abetting the commission of murder or culpable homicide—Sections 302 or 304 and 109, Indian Penal Code. (3). Abetting the commission of Dacoity—Sections 395 and 109, Indian Penal Code. (4). Abetting the commission of mischief by fire to buildings ordinarily used as human dwellings and for custody of property—Sections 436 and 109, Indian Penal Code.

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—One Assessor finds 7th and 10th prisoners guilty on the first head of the charge and the others not guilty.

The other Assessor finds 5th, 6th and 10th prisoners guilty on the first head of the charge and the others not guilty.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—1st, 2nd and 5th prisoners guilty under Sections 436, 395 and 109, not guilty under Sections 302 or 304 and 109.

SENTENCE.—1st prisoner—5 years' rigorous imprisonment and 2,000 Rupees fine and, in default, 1 year's further rigorous imprisonment. 2nd prisoner—10 years' transportation. 5th prisoner—4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

JUDGMENT.—1. The issues in this case are almost identical with the issues in Calendar Case 1 of 1882.

I am asked to say whether the destruction of the Mosque was the result of a conspiracy, and, if so, whether the prisoners were concerned in that conspiracy; whether apart from the conspiracy, they instigated or aided the destruction of the Mosque; and whether they are responsible for the murders, robberies and incendiarisms committed by the mob.

The 1st prisoner is a merchant of Shivapet and a Municipal Commissioner.

The 2nd prisoner is a Brahmin Vakil of the District Court and a Municipal Commissioner.

The 3rd and 4th prisoners are Patnui (silk weavers) Chettis of Salem proper and 4th prisoner is the son-in-law of 3rd prisoner.

The 5, 6, and 8th prisoners are Village Munsifs of Alagapuram, Komarasamipet and Perumanur which are villages in the vicinity of Salem. Alagapuram is about 3 miles from Salem in the direction of Surumangalam; Komarasamipet lies on the road from the town to the Court-house; and Perumanur is seven miles on the Namkul road. 7th prisoner is a resident cultivator of Perumanur.

10th prisoner is a resident of Komarasamipet and a petition-writer.

9th prisoner is a tobacco and snuff merchant of Salem.

The main charge against this somewhat heterogeneous group is that in one way or another they aided and abetted the destruction of the Mosque.

2. In my former judgment (Calendar Case No. 1 of 1882) I have said enough and perhaps more than enough, as to the history of the Mosque dispute and it is only necessary to recapitulate the conclusions to which I still adhere.

I believe that it was a fatal mistake to allow the Mosque to be erected on its present site and that, but for the undertaking of the Collector that music in Hindu processions should cease when passing the Mosque, the Mahomedans would not have erected it.

I believe that the High Court Judgment (Exhibit N) introduced a new element into the dispute. If an enquiry had been made into the custom in existence before 9th June 1874, I have reason to believe that the Judgment would have been to this effect "The privileges the

"Mahomedans claim belong to the Jumma Musjid only and not to any new Mosque they may choose to erect but as they have been misled by the Collector's order, we will give them time to remove their Mosque before enforcing the rights of the Hindus." In such a decree the Mahomedans would have acquiesced or have at once put themselves in the wrong.

I believe that the conflicting action of the authorities tended to irritate and inflame the rival parties.

After the High Court's Proceedings of 11th July (Exhibit M) Mr. Stokes had no alternative but to carry out their order in its integrity. The Hindus immediately tried to gain a still further advantage by widening the culvert; and the opportunity was present as the newly elected Municipal Commissioners apparently stood pledged to respect the rights and prejudices of the Hindu community only.

Then came the Government Order of 1st June 1882, which, though it is not in evidence, I feel bound to refer to as it was the basis of Mr. Maclean's subsequent action. That Order disapproved the action of Mr. Stokes in calling in extra police to keep the peace in Salem Town, and instructed the Magistracy that the force at their command was nowhere sufficient to repress civil tumult and that where tumult was apprehended, they would exercise a wise discretion in interdicting the exercise of civil rights.

To the ordinary native mind, there was a direct conflict between the High Court Orders and the Government Order, and it needed but little to fan the spark into a flame.

Next in order of date comes the District Magistrate's Order of 21st July 1882 (Exhibit Q) forbidding Hindu music near the Mosque from that date to 3rd August, i. e., during the Mariamma Car festival.

Whether this Order precipitated the July riots I cannot say. It is suggested that the riot of 28th July may have been caused by wanton provocation on the part of the Hindus which exasperated the Mahomedans. I am not prepared to say that this was so, though it appears from the evidence of the Deputy Magistrate (Defence 6) that within a very short space of time, some 2,000 armed Hindus had collected on the spot. The Mahomedans were the first to assume the offensive, but the Hindus retaliated, and for three days tumult raged. Blood was shed, and for the time all hope of a peaceful solution of the Mosque question was at an end.

The punishments inflicted on the July rioters (Exhibit P) were most inadequate. No cases were committed to the Sessions. The Mahomedan who was chiefly implicated—a Mopla from Malabar—only got a year's imprisonment and a fine, and most unfortunately, in a political point of view, the majority of the Mahomedans convicted were acquitted on appeal. It can hardly be wondered at if the Hindus were ready to believe that justice in Salem was one-sided.

On the day after the riot at the Mosque, i. e., on the 29th July 1882, the Deputy Magistrate issued the remarkable order (Exhibit K) forbidding the Hindus to use any music in the Bazaar street of Shevapet or in the neighbourhood of the Mosque, and forbidding Mahomedans, except the Cazi and Pesh Imam, to attend the services at the Shevapet Mosque. This order was subsequently cancelled by the District Magistrate's Order of 15th August (Exhibit L) which however arrived too late to be of any avail.

The Order of 4th August 1882 on Sundram Chetti's Petition (Exhibit J) brought matters to a crisis. To the ignorant mind, it appeared that because the Mahomedans had shown fight they were in future to have their own way and all musical processions near the Mosque were to cease. The dearly cherished privilege which the Hindus had won in the High Court was taken from them.

On this part of the case I would say that we have before us what appears to be indisputable proof that the Hindus had a powerful motive for raising a disturbance and that it would have been the height of folly for the Mahomedans to act on the offensive. We know from Exhibit XXV that the ill feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans was not confined to Shevapet and that it was particularly bitter between the Silk weavers and Lubbays in Salem.

3. We now come to the preparations which are alleged to have been made; and these consist of the meetings, the raising of subscriptions for the families of those that might be killed, the distribution of arms and the storage of arms, implements and liquor in the Arrack Shop near the Mosque.

The general evidence as to the meetings (and it must be remembered that the prosecution do not attempt to offer more than a bare outline of the proceedings) is much the same as in the first trial.

But there is one notable exception which is of very great importance as tending to show that the plan for the destruction of the Mosque was conceived as far back as the 9th August. On that day, a letter signed by Sundram Chetti, Vencatachalam the Overseer and Manickam, the Doctor, is said to have been sent to Thandaraya Gounden (3) the Village

Munsif of Mecheri and Dharmakarta of the Mariamma Kovil in Mecheri, which is some 21 miles from Salem, requesting him to come in at once and confer with the writers.

Next in chronological order comes the meeting at the Head Quarter Inspector^a Karthikésa Pillai's house in Salem which is spoken to by a single witness (2). At this meeting, 2nd, 8th and 9th prisoners are said to have been present besides three of the persons charged at the last trial including Sundram Chetti and if we believe the evidence, the destruction of the Mosque was certainly discussed if not agreed upon. I believe that this meeting took place on the morning of the 9th August. I can see no reason for doubting the veracity of the witness (2). He kept a small school in an out-village, but came into Salem to enquire about a money order which he had sent to Madura. His uncle's house was next but one to Karthikésa Pillai's, and seeing a number of persons going there, he followed them. He was probably known to be a neighbour and no objection would, therefore, be taken to his presence. He may have exaggerated what took place at the meeting when he tells us that the meeting came to an agreement but I believe that the main incidents are truly related, *viz.*, that the project for the destruction of the Mosque was discussed and that a subscription was set on foot.

The next meeting was at the Comati Mattam at Shivapet. Here too we have Sundram Chetti and 2nd prisoner, some of the principal men of Shevapet, including 1st prisoner, and some of the silkweavers of Salem including those who were convicted at the last trial. Here again the destruction of the Mosque was freely discussed and 2nd prisoner undertook to be responsible, if they got into trouble with the Circar. I believe that this meeting took place on the morning of Thursday, 10th August. It is spoken to by two witnesses (16, 17). It is impossible to doubt the story told by the former witness. He is the Christian builder whose workmen had struck work because he was engaged in building a house for a Mahomedan and who had been advised to go and speak to the big men of Shevapet, who had organized the League. There is no reason for discrediting this witness either as regards what took place at the meeting or as to the persons who were present.

The other witness (17) also speaks to 5th prisoner having been present in addition to the others but he was not acquainted with him before. And when this witness goes on to tell us that the *Khutba* day was chosen for the destruction of the Mosque because the Mahomedans would be collected together and might be murdered, and that it was arranged that if the Collector came he was to be shot or stabbed, he is undoubtedly guilty of gross exaggeration. This witness admits that he himself took part in the destruction of the Mosque.

The next meeting was at Sundram Chetti's house on the morning of Friday the 11th August. It is spoken to by the Approver Thandaraya Gounden (3). This witness arrived at Sundram Chetti's house on the morning of Friday in reply to his summons and the meeting is said to have taken place about 10 A. M. Sundram Chetti, Vencatachalam the Overseer, and Manickam the Doctor were present as also 2nd and 5th prisoners. It is impossible to accept his identification of the other prisoners 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, as he is not himself very certain about it and admits that he did not know them before. Thandaraya Gounden was at first asked to extend to his village the League against the Mahomedans and replied that he doubted whether he had sufficient influence.

The necessity for the destruction of the Mosque was openly declared. Thandaraya Gounden's scruples about fighting against the Circar were quieted by the 2nd prisoner's assurance that no harm should happen to any of them. The *Khutba* day was selected because it would be a great disgrace to the Mahomedans. The plan arranged was that the Mahomedans in the several quarters of the Town should be kept at home by armed mobs, that villagers from out-stations should be brought in to destroy the Mosque and Sundaram Chetti undertook to see that the Town hall meeting convened by the Collector for the purpose of effecting a compromise should come to nothing. Thandaraya Gounden left the meeting, pledged to bring in as many men as as he could to aid in the destruction of the Mosque.

The next meeting was one held at Sundram Chetti's house on the morning of Saturday the 12th August. This is spoken to by one witness (18), himself a silkweaver of Salem. 3rd and 4th prisoners and others of the leading silkweavers of Salem are said to have been present. When the witness proceeds to state in cross-examination that Sundram Chetti related what had taken place at the Town Hall meeting that day, he is of course in error as the Town Hall meeting did not take place till that afternoon, but it may well be that he has confounded one meeting with another. The Salem Silkweavers appear to have hesitated about joining Sundram Chetti and to have required time to talk over the matter among themselves.

This led to the meeting of Sunday the 13th August at Sambier's Koilin Salem. This is spoken to by the Christian builder (16) the silk weaver (18) and the taluq peon (19). Sundram Chetti and some of the leading silk weavers including 3rd and 4th prisoners are said to have been there. 4th prisoner admits that he was there. The 18th witness also mentions 2nd prisoner but it is clear that this is a mistake as there is undeniable evidence adduced for the defence (Def. 22 and 24) that Vijiaragava Chari was playing Badminton all that afternoon. The meeting at

Sambier's Koil broke up without any definite resolution and was adjourned to the house of Varadaiya Chetti the next day.

The meeting of the next day (Monday) was at Varadaiya's house. This is spoken to by the silk weaver (18) the taluq peon (19) the Mahratta butcher (30) and the gumastah of the Mahomedan lady who lends money (31). Sundram Chetti and 3rd and 4th prisoners are said to have been there and 4th prisoner admits that he was there. The details of the scheme were finally arranged. The Salem people agreed to co-operate with the Shevapet people to create a disturbance in Salem which would prevent the Mahomedans flocking to Shevapet and to raise a subscription for the necessary expenses.

The last meeting was that held at the Kalliamma Koil in Shevapet near the Shevapet market on Tuesday the 15th August. An accountant in a Mahomedan tannery (20) speaks to this. Sundram Chetti and 2nd prisoner are said to have been present and the arrangements for the next day were explained to those who were to take part in it. I do not think that I did full justice to this witness on the last occasion. He is one of those inquisitive young men who was sure to be present wherever he saw a crowd. He has no animosity against any of the persons he implicates and he has not shown any tendency to exaggerate.

4. I have thought it necessary to dwell at some length on the evidence as to the meetings as, if it is shown that the plan for the destruction of the Mosque was openly discussed in Shevapet as far back as Thursday the 10th August and preparations made for its execution as far back as Friday the 11th August, the later meetings assume a far more criminal aspect. I do not think I should be wrong in saying that any Municipal Commissioner who was present at any of the meetings and kept silence has rendered himself liable as a conspirator, and that any private individual who attended more than one meeting must equally be held liable. The meetings at Sambier's Koil and Varadaiya's house must however be regarded as one.

5. I have already stated my opinion as to the credibility of some of the witnesses but I have still to deal with the two most important, viz., Thandaraya Gounden the approver (3) and Kristna Chetti the informer (18). The rest of Thandaraya Gounden's story is briefly told. He returned to his village accompanied by three of Sundram Chetti's men to keep him to his promise. He tried in vain to induce Mecheri men to join him and the reason he assigns for their refusal is very characteristic of native life. There was a faction in the village, and the opposite faction would be sure to inform against those who joined. Thandaraya Gounden accordingly hired from a Wodder Maistry 30 men who were working under him and on Wednesday morning marched them in. A halt was made at Komarasamipett about a mile from Shevapet, where food was supplied by one Muruga Pillai (21). After taking his own food in the Agraharam in Salem, Thandaraya Gounden met his men and escorted them to the Mosque where the work of destruction had already commenced.

At the Mosque, Thandaraya Gounden saw the 5th prisoner and after some conversation with Sundram Chetti and the other big men who were collected at the lamp-post, withdrew from the scene.

Vencatachalam and Manickam are described as being in a state of drunken excitement, whilst Vijiaragava Chari (2nd prisoner) was actively hurrying on the mob.

Now in testing the credibility of this witness, it is important to see

- (a). How he came to be admitted as an approver.
- (b). Whether it is probable that he would implicate himself if he were not really guilty.
- (c). To what extent he has been corroborated.

We have heard from Mr. McIver (32) that he received information against Thandaraya Gounden before 27th August, but that it was thought advisable to leave the cases against the village headmen until after the other cases had been tried. It was subsequently determined to include him in this case, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension on 24th October. He was arrested in his own village by two Head Constables on 25th October and brought into Salem on 26th October. We have heard from Head Constable Munesami (4) how he was induced to go with them to Mecheri on the false pretence of enquiring into a cattle theft and was there secured. From the first he appears to have made no concealment of the part he took in the riot. He was perhaps induced to tell the whole story by the knowledge that his friends had been convicted and that he had better save himself, but the strongest inducement to a man in his position probably was not to be seen hand-cuffed as a common felon in Mecheri. He was brought into Salem in a cart and arrived about 6 P. M. He then repeated his story to the Chittoor Inspector and was immediately taken to Mr. McIver (32) before whom he made a very full statement (Exhibit O) which he repeated next morning on oath after a conditional pardon had been tendered to him. It is worthy of observation that in the Magistrate's Court on Friday, 26th October, the 15th and 16th witnesses before the Magistrate (17, 21) both gave evidence implicating Thandaraya Gounden and that he could not possibly have known what they said.

Then is it likely that he would implicate himself unless he were really guilty? He is not the craven pauper who for the sake of a little money would come forward as a police witness. On the contrary, he is a proud and haughty man of independent means paying an annual land tax of 300 Rupees a year to Government, the head of one of the rival factions in his village and a man who has evidently been always accustomed to lead and not to follow. I believe that even if he had known that there was evidence to implicate him he would have preferred to take his chance of acquittal sooner than tell a concocted story at the instigation of the Police. He has never wavered in his story which came as a complete surprise to Mr. Melver (32) and his demeanour was certainly that of a truthful witness. The minor details of his story are such that none but a very clever man would have invented them.

It was sought to show that the head of the opposite faction in Mecheri is a relation of the 1st prisoner but Thandaraya Gounden does not implicate the 1st prisoner and is unacquainted with him.

As to the third point, it seems to me that this witness has been corroborated in every important particular. As to what may be called the general plan of the campaign, he is corroborated by what actually occurred and there are no less than five witnesses including one Mahomedan (17, 22, 23, 36) who saw him at the Mosque with Manickam's pistol in his waist.

It only remains to deal with Kristna Chetti the informer. His credit has been considerably shaken at the present trial both by his own misstatements and by the fact elicited from him that he has a motive for implicating his caste people.

At the last trial he was scarcely cross-examined, and though he had first retracted and again after being ordered into custody volunteered to repeat the original statement made by him, I was clearly of opinion that he was in material matters a witness of truth. His former statements are now in evidence (Exhibit I) and this is how the case stands.

On 19th August he was taken to Mr. Stevenson at Fischer's Bungalow and said he had a statement to make. He was then taken to Mr. Mc. Iver and his statement recorded.

On 22nd September when he was examined in Court, he retracted this statement and said he had been tutored in Fischer's Bungalow. This was denied on oath by Mr. Stevenson at the former trial.

On 26th September, he again appeared in Court and repeated his original statement and said that he had been told by one Razulu, a brother of Pennadam Vencatarama Chetti, to say that he had been tutored in Fischer's Bungalow. In the evidence he now gives, he for the first time introduces the name of Mr. Pritchard who was Vencatarama Chetti's Counsel and Mr. Pritchard has very properly stated in open Court that he had no communication directly or indirectly with this witness before he saw him in Court.

The reason for his coming forward to give evidence against his caste people is now apparent. He had either been excommunicated for some caste offence or as he himself admits he was in *anamatt*, i. e., a probably adverse decision of the caste was hanging over his head. This was the expression at first used by one of the witnesses (Def. 36-37) though he afterwards qualified it. Why this fact was not brought forward at the last trial I am at a loss to understand, more especially as Pennadam Venkatarama and Morari Ramaswami are managers of the caste Panchayets. 3rd prisoner is another of these managers and appears to have been the accuser of Krishna Chetti.

Whatever credit may be given to this witness as to the fact that meetings did take place, and I am not disposed to reject his testimony altogether, I am satisfied that whenever that evidence points to 3rd or 4th prisoners, it must be received with the greatest caution, more especially as he has been guilty of more than one false statement in the present trial. His demeanour as a witness has altered considerably. He has lost his trepidation and has acquired a kind of reckless confidence that he is an important witness and may say what he likes. There is only a single point in his favor. If he wished to gratify his spite against 4th prisoner, he would have stated boldly that he identified him in the act of attacking the Mahomedan boy, whereas all that he does say is that it was a man like 4th prisoner. The impression left on my mind in this matter was that he was trying to screen 4th prisoner as much as he dared.

Some of my remarks on Krishna Chetti's evidence apply with equal force to the evidence of Vencatachalapathi (22) who appears to have been also under a cloud with his caste people (Def. 36, 37) though he himself denies it. I do not think it likely that he would have given evidence in the case if it were not so.

As to the distribution of arms, &c., we have evidence that clubs were served out at Varadaiya Chetti's house on Monday evening and from 3rd prisoner's house on Tuesday evening and that the Salem Village Munsif who was convicted at the last trial went round on Tuesday evening to warn

people for service. We have also evidence that on Wednesday morning, 3rd prisoner's house was used as a rendezvous. Lastly, there is evidence that instructions to some of the rioters were given at the house of Subbaraya Mudali, the Vakil, on Tuesday evening.

That the arrack shop near the Mosque was used as a store-house for crowbars, pickaxes, and liquor appears from the evidence of the approver (3) and Inspector Johnson (Ex. A).

6. Before proceeding to discuss the theory for the defence as to the meetings, it will be more convenient to relate what actually took place on Wednesday the 16th August as perhaps the strongest evidence of the conspiracy consists in the ruins of the Mosque and the simultaneous riots in every quarter of the town on that eventful day.

The uneasy state of the Town on Tuesday, the 15th August, is sufficiently apparent from the evidence of Mr. Mullaly (10) Inspector Hayman (6) the Town Sub-Magistrate (Def. 17) the Deputy Collector (Def. 6) and the Huzur Sheristadar (Def. 7), and I do not know that it will answer any useful purpose to dwell on it. All sorts of absurd rumours were afloat but there were not wanting certain sure signs of approaching disturbance. Hindus and Mahomedans were leaving the Town, and shops in the main Bazaar Street were closed.

Although the Deputy Collector was new to the District, his experience ought surely to have told him that this was hardly a time to be absent on the Shevaroy Hills holding an auction of lands. Mr. Mullaly's arrangement with the Mahomedans that there should be no *Khutba* processions seems to have satisfied him that there was no impending danger.

As for the Huzur Sheristadar, he was either culpably ignorant or culpably apathetic, and in the same category I must class the Tahsildar and the Town Sub-Magistrate, though the latter did make a slight effort to transfer the responsibility from himself to Mr. Mullaly.

The complacency with which the Sheristadar stayed at home to guard his family on 16th August instead of being at his post at the Cutcherry to assist in the emergency is perhaps as remarkable an instance of the degeneracy of the times, as his statement in cross-examination that it is not part of his duty to be the medium of communication between the Collector and the people.

The details of what took place on Wednesday, the 16th August, are far more fully given than at the last trial.

There had been a fire at Ponnampet on the Tuesday evening, which the Sub-Magistrate went to enquire into in the early morning of 16th August (Exhibit XVII) and a robbery had been committed on 15th August in the house of a Mahomedan in connection with which some of the leading Patnuls of Salem and among them 4th prisoner were subsequently accused (32).

About 6 A. M. on the morning of 16th August, the suburb of Kichipolliem was swarming with armed men when the Village Munsif (13) went there. This witness was chased by the mob into Salem.

About 7-30 A. M., a tannery at Ammapet belonging to a Mahomedan (12) was burnt.

About 9 A. M., the Kichipolliem mob crossed the bridge into the Salem market and looted several Mahomedan houses including the houses of the witnesses (11-14). Soon after this, a small force of Police under Inspector Hayman (6) arrived on the spot and endeavoured to prevent a junction between the Kichipolliem mob and the Salem mob.

Some few arrests were made, but to no purpose. The mob kept guard over the Mahomedan houses in the neighbourhood of the market, and not a Mahomedan dared to show his face in the streets. Mr. Mullaly (10) and Major Whitlock in vain tried to disperse the crowd. There was a similar crowd in the Salem Bazaar street near the Virabadra koil.

Mr. Mullaly was then summoned to Shivapet where, however, he found everything quiet and returned to the Salem market. The crowds had by this time increased and were more riotous. They professed to believe that the Mahomedans had arms stored in their houses, but their belief was utterly groundless. The field to the north-east of the market had now become a vast mass of people. In a lane just beyond the field was found the dead body of a Mahomedan lad with his head battered in and in the field a wounded Fakir. A wounded Hindu boy in a house was also exhibited to Mr. Mullaly. It was at this period that Mr. Mullaly's horse ran away and as this incident is of some importance in the defence of 2nd prisoner, it is as well to fix as nearly as possible the exact hour. Mr. Mullaly thinks it was 1 P. M.,

though in the first deposition he said 2 P. M.—at all events, it was just about this time that he received information that the Shivapet Mosque was attacked.

Leaving the Salem market, we find from the evidence of Inspector Lowe (7) that about 11 A. M. he proceeded to the Fort and succeeded in dislodging a number of rioters who were assembled on the Gogai bank of the river near the Latrine and were firing into the Fort. This mob again re-assembled and about 1 P. M. as the clerks (8 and 9) were returning from the Cutcherry to their houses in the Fort, they saw a school peon named Jelal shot. This man afterwards died in Hospital (Exhibit VIII).

In the immediate neighbourhood of the Latrine were a Mahomedan Fakeer's dwelling and some Chucklers' huts which were burnt on the same day. One Pedda Pandaram of Gogai (Def. 26) whose houses were also burnt states that the incendiarism took place about 10 or 11 A. M. and that the Mahomedans crossed the river headed by two Police Constables and fired at the Hindus. The official report (Exhibit XXIII) of the Gogai Village Munsif (Def. 25.) says nothing of the time and it certainly could not have happened until after Inspector Lowe's charge as he knew nothing of it. My impression is that it did not happen till late in the afternoon. Evidence would certainly have been produced at the former trial if it had in any way led to the attack on the Mosque.

About 3 P. M., a crowd of Hindus on the Agrabaram side of the river opposite Metu Teruvu appear to have given some trouble and were charged by the Police under Inspectors Hayman and and Lowe (6-7). There is some evidence on the part of the defence that desultory fighting had taken place between the Hindus and Mahomedans in this quarter during the morning and that the Mahomedans in Metu Teruvu were beating drums and collecting their forces from time to time. The Sheristadar (Def. 7) whose premises stretch down to the river says that fighting took place at 3 P. M.

7. At Shivapet every thing appears to have been quiet up to 11-30 A. M. Soon after that, crowds began to collect in the neighbouring streets and signals were heard from Gogai to Shivapet and back. Inspector Johnson went to seek the assistance of Manickum Mudali the Assistant Surgeon. He found the house closed and returned to his post near the Mosque. About 12-45 P. M., so far as I can judge—perhaps a little earlier—almost simultaneously three crowds drove back the Police and rushed on to the Mosque. That the men were prepared to destroy the Mosque there can be no doubt as they at once set about the work in a business-like way. The huge stones were forced out with crowbars, holes were made in the massive brick walls, and a fire was lighted inside the Mosque and fed with timber from the neighbouring bamboo yard.

Meanwhile the crowd who were not engaged in wrecking the Mosque employed themselves in looting and burning the Mahomedan shops in the vicinity.

A slight diversion was caused when Mr. Mullaly arrived on the spot (probably about 1-15 P. M.) and ordered the Police to fire. But it was a mere temporary diversion. The mob were the masters of the situation.

The roof of the Mosque fell in about 4 P. M. and the mob then began to disperse. At about 3 P. M., the large upstairs house and buildings of the principal Mahomedan Syed Pir Sahib (34) were looted and burnt, and after the Police had disappeared, his unfortunate idiot son was found in a room downstairs horribly mutilated. He died in Hospital a few days after from the effect of his wounds.

It only remains to deal with the evidence of identification and here it must be observed that the whole evidence shows that there is nothing in the least improbable in the Police not having been able to identify any of the ringleaders. According to the evidence, the ringleaders were collected in a little knot at the lamp-post behind the Mosque and were quite safe from recognition by the authorities who were 100 yards away.

Of the prisoners now before the Court, 1st prisoner is said to have been present with Sundrum Chetti when the mob from Potter's street first attacked and looted the Mahomedan houses. 2nd prisoner is said to have been present cheering on the mob from Kandakar street and near the lamp-post, 5th prisoner is also said to have been present.

7th, 8th and 9th prisoners are said to have been seen conveying across the river the body of a Hindu who had been shot by the Police.

7th and 10th prisoners were seen by one witness taking an active part in the destruction of the Mosque.

It is only fair to state that most of the Hindu witnesses were themselves engaged in the destruction of the Mosque. Some of the Mahomedan witnesses were at close quarters when the mob first approached and afterwards concealed themselves behind the wall of Syed Pir Sahib's premises; others again were on the roof of Syed Pir Sahib's house and had a good view of what was going on.

8. I will now proceed to deal with the theory put forward by the defence as to the cause of the riots of 16th August and their arguments to show that the whole story of the meetings and the preparations is false.

As at the previous trial, they have called witnesses (1, 2, 3, 4, 19) to disprove the meetings at Kartikesa Pillai's and Kaliamma Koil and they would have called the other witnesses whom they examined at the former trial to deny the other meetings but the summonses were returned unserved. They have called the Translator of the District Court (21) to prove that there was an informal meeting at Sambier's house on Sunday afternoon and that this has been falsely described as a meeting at Sambier's Koil.

Whilst denying the meetings, the defence have, however, put forward the theory that if there were meetings as alleged, they were only for the purpose of discussing the Hindu League. Their main argument of course is that if open treason had been discussed at these meetings, it must have come to the ears of the authorities and the Mahomedans.

Unfortunately for this theory, it is clearly shown by Exhibit XVIII that the League at Shivapet had commenced on 6th August so that the meetings there were unnecessary. A simple deputation would have been sufficient to induce the Salem people to join.

As regards the conspiracy, a very able argument was put forward by Mr. Grant which it is only fair to state at some length. I hope that I have not overlooked any material portion of it. It is as follows:—

"The riots of 16th August did not assume any political aspect until after the arrival of Mr. McIver the Special Magistrate, who had some seven years before been successful in detecting a political conspiracy at Rangoon.

(This I would observe is not strictly correct as Mr. Mullaly (10) says that from the first he believed that there was a conspiracy).

"When once the theory of a conspiracy was started, suspicion naturally fell on the Municipal Commissioners, as even in the July riots they had been suspected by the District Magistrate.

"After the July riots, there was an uneasy feeling in the Town which increased as the Ramzan feast was drawing to a close. It was expected that on the *khutba* day, the Mahomedans would attack the Hindus and that the removal of Mahomedan women and children from the Town was a prelude to the attack. The Hindus were determined to be ready to defend themselves.

"The simultaneous gathering of Hindus in various quarters of the town may be accounted for by the lawless acts of the Mahomedans and the numbers of the crowds need not excite surprise when we find that at the July riots some 2,000 Hindus collected in a very short space of time.

"A Hindu with a gun shot wound was admittedly seen at Kichipalliem. The people of Kichipalliem may have sought redress from their Village Munsif and when he refused, may have chased him into Salem and plundered the Mahomedan houses in the vicinity.

"Another boy with a sword cut was seen by Mr. Mullaly on the N. E. side of the market; this will account for the Hindus turning out in numbers to defend themselves and for the death of the Mahomedan lad. The burning of the houses at Gogai and the attack of the Mahomedans from the Fort will account for the Hindus assuming the offensive against the Fort and also for a sudden determination to destroy the hated Mosque once and for ever. There is evidence that it was the Mahomedans and not the Hindus who first assumed the offensive at Metu Teravu.

"The evidence as to the meetings and the other preparations is that of persons taken from the dregs of the populace, who admit their complicity, and no weight should be given to it as against persons in a respectable position who have hitherto been loyal.

"The evidence of the approver was unnecessary as he failed to throw any new light on the matter and is unsupported by any respectable testimony. It was put forward rather with a view to strengthen the last case. If he was a true witness, he would have waited to see the result of the appeal before criminating his friends. Some Police officer must have seen the weakness of the case and induced him to say what he did say.

"Assuming that the prisoners were conspirators, would they have been so foolhardy as to be present at the Mosque when they must have been identified ?

"If they were there, why were their names not mentioned to Mr. Mullaly or Mr. Maclean on 17 and 18th? Why were they not identified by a single Police Constable? Complaints were made by the Mahomedans but the names of the ringleaders were not specially mentioned until the arrival of Kadir Pacha Sahib, the Tahsildar. The Mahomedan evidence must be regarded as biassed evidence."

9. When the question was put to the Assessors they found that there was no conspiracy.

One of them wished to explain that there were no such deep laid plot as the prosecution suggested but when pressed to give a direct answer said that there was no conspiracy.

They had both of them shown much patience and intelligence in listening to the case and I was certainly surprised at their answers.

Perhaps it ought not to be matter of surprise that those who are unaccustomed to deal with conflicting evidence should be guided by one leading impression and I feel that I may have been too harsh in stigmatizing the verdict of the Assessors in the first conspiracy case as a perverse verdict. The leading idea present to the minds of these Assessors apparently was that conspiracy was too strong a word to apply and that if a conspiracy of the kind suggested had existed, it must have been known to the authorities and to themselves.

It is needless to say that although I recognize that the defence is far stronger than it was in the first case, I cannot concur in their verdict. In justice to them and to the prisoners, I will, at the risk of repetition, sum up the arguments which chiefly influence me.

It certainly does at first sight appear incredible that the authorities had no notice of the threatened disturbance. But we must remember that the Head Quarter Inspector of Police is himself suspected; that after the July riots, the Police patrol system on the road had ceased (Def. 18) so that there was no one to report an unusual influx of persons into the Town; that the Village Munsifs of the surrounding villages are themselves supposed to have been implicated; that the Collector was away; the Deputy Collector new to the District, the Assistant Collector young and inexperienced and the Tahsildar and Huzur Sheristadar culpably supine and indifferent. With such a condition of things, secrecy was not, I believe, impossible, and I do not suppose that any one appreciated the gravity of the offence. They did not for a moment suppose that the Government would put forward their whole strength to bring the guilty parties to justice.

As to the names of the ringleaders not being mentioned earlier, I can only say that I do not think it would occur to the Mahomedans that those who instigated the mob to destroy the Mosque would be held responsible for the burning of their houses. To their mind, their private wrongs would appear far more important than the public wrong and they would believe that none but those who entered their houses or personally directed the attack were criminally responsible. I have had ample evidence before me in the Dacoity cases (Calendar Cases 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) that this is their idea.

Again, the Town was in a state of disorder and the Magistrates had little time for recording complaints. The names of Sundrum, Vencatachalam, Manickam and Vijayaragava Chari were certainly mentioned before Mr. McIver's arrival; and directly that a formal enquiry was instituted, the names of all those who have been prosecuted were in the hands of the Special Magistrate. Then as to the evidence itself, it has been carefully sifted by experienced officers who have no local prejudices and we have a guarantee that no mere Bazaar evidence is produced. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution may have motives for implicating particular persons, and in some instances I believe they have, but they have none for telling a wholly false story. I would ask if it is possible for any single brain to have conceived this complicated story and whether, if the story was invented, it would not have been confined to the leading men of Shivapet. If, as I believe, the story of the meetings is substantially true, although the number present at these meetings have been greatly exaggerated, the only question for consideration is whether these meetings were criminal.

The denial of them is at all events an indication that they were criminal and if, as I have shown, the question of the League was a settled question, what else was there to discuss but the destruction of the Mosque?

The perfect organization shown in the action of the various mobs collected on 16th August; the signals from Gogai to Shevapet and from Shevapet to Gogai before the actual rush on the

Mosque was made; the dispersion of the crowds in every part of the Town as soon as the work was completed; the employment of workmen skilled in the use of the crowbar as is evident from the appearance of the Mosque, are all circumstances which are inconsistent with a sudden rising of the Hindus caused by Mahomedan aggression. Add to this the evidence of the approver, which I believe to be substantially true, and the case is as complete a case of conspiracy as ever existed.

As to the evidence of identification, it must of course be admitted that the Hindu evidence is that of informers and accomplices but, with few exceptions, they have shown no desire to exaggerate and unless the case is a concocted case, there is no reason why they should implicate persons who were not guilty.

The Mahomedan evidence is to my mind remarkably free from exaggeration. I would particularly note that neither Syed Pir Saib nor his brother has ever attempted to accuse any particular individual of being concerned in the murder of the idiot boy.

10. I have now to deal with the particular evidence for and against each prisoner and I shall do so as briefly as I can.

1st Prisoner.—Ponnusawmi Chetti, a leading merchant of Shivapet and a Municipal Commissioner; took part against the Collector in the Municipal meeting of 4th and 5th July (5): was present at the Komatti Matam on 10th August (16, 17) and at Sundrum Chetti's house on 11th August (3): was seen near his own house in company with Sundram Chetti and 2nd prisoner on 16th August (20): was identified at the Mosque by the witnesses (17, 33, 34, 35, 37).

His defence is that he went to Negapatam by the early morning train of 13th August and remained there until after the riots were over. To prove this, he has produced two Salem witnesses (15-16), to prove that he was not here; three Trichinopoly witnesses (12, 13, 14) to prove that he was seen at Trichinopoly junction station on his way to Negapatam at midday on Sunday the 13th August; and three Negapatam witnesses (9, 10, 11) to prove that he was at Negapatam. The Trichinopoly witnesses, one of whom is a well known Cigar merchant, were returning from a temple where they had gone to do *pujah*. I have little doubt that they were relating a true incident, but whether the incident took place on Sunday the 13th August or on Saturday the 19th August, as the prosecution suggest, is the main question.

The oral evidence is not, however, the strongest part of the defence. The object of Ponnusami's visit to Negapatam was to pay a visit of condolence to a wealthy merchant named Dandayudapani Chetti (19) who had written to inform him of the death of his father on 25th May 1882 (XIV). To show why he had postponed his visit for nearly three months, he produces a letter addressed to him by one Subbaraya Chetti of Karur on 8th July 1882 (XVI) asking him to postpone his visit until he (Subbaraya Chetti) could find time to accompany him. On the day after his arrival at Negapatam, *i. e.*, on 14th August, he himself writes a letter to Tittagiri Chetti (8) a merchant at Kristnagiri suggesting that a good business might be done in gingely seed and oil cake (X). This he backs up by another letter to the same purport on 16th August (XI). He receives a reply to his first letter on 18th August addressed to the care of Dandayudapani Chetti stating that there is no margin for profit (XII) and acknowledges it on the same day (XIII).

But this is not all. On 14th August Dandayudapani Chetti (9) writes a business letter to Ponnusawmi Chetti's firm in Salem in which he mentions the prisoner's safe arrival (XV) at Negapatam.

The suggestion for the prosecution is that this defence was concocted beforehand as Ponnusawmi knew that he would be suspected. They at first suggested that the post marks on Exhibits X, XI, XIII, which are folded papers might have been procured with the connivance of Post Office peons and that Exhibits XIV, XV, were substituted enclosures in covers which really passed through the post.

They then suggested that Ponnusawmi sent Exhibits X, XI, XIII to be posted at Negapatam on 14th, 16th and 18th August and requested Tittagiri Chetti to reply to Exhibit X and Dandayudapani to write Exhibit XV.

They produced the Station Master of Suramangalam (Court witness Def. 70) to prove that no through ticket was issued to Negapatam on the morning of 13th August and the Station Master of Erode (Court witness Def. 71) to prove that it was usual for persons to book through. 1st prisoner when asked to state whether he took a through ticket said that he had taken one ticket to Erode and another from Erode to Negapatam.

I may mention that one through ticket from Suramangalam to Negapatam was issued on 19th August which corresponds with and perhaps forms the foundation of the theory of the prosecution that he went on that day.

The prosecution however chiefly relied on what may be called the improbabilities of the story. It was represented with some force that the evidence was almost too good to be true, that if such a defence was available, it would have been brought forward when Ponnusawmi was first arrested and made two applications for bail, that the concealment of the real defence until the last moment (for there was no notice before the Magistrate that an *alibi* was to be set up) threw suspicion on the matter, that at a time when disturbances were expected Ponnusawmi would hardly have left his wife and children at Salem and gone off by himself to Negapatam, that if he had done so when he first heard of the riots of 16th August, he would have returned at once instead of waiting for two days, as the witnesses (9, 10, 11) say, and lastly that if the principal partner was at Negapatam, it was hardly likely that Dandayadapani (9) would write a business letter to the Salem Firm.

To these arguments I may add that Exhibits X, XI, XIII, bear some appearance of having been written at the same time, with the same ink and pen and that the ink used by Dandayadapani in Exhibit XV is altogether a different ink. It may of course be said that Ponnusawmi carried about his own ink bottle and pen.

I feel that it is a serious matter to impute fraud to so many different persons and it is impossible that such a defence could have been concocted without the connivance of several respectable men; on the other hand, men who are perfectly honest in their general dealings will do a great deal to oblige a friend who is in trouble. With Sundram Chetti's *alibi* fresh in my memory, I am bound to be suspicious and to weigh most cautiously the evidence on one side against the evidence on the other. And so doing, I come to the conclusion, though not without hesitation, that the evidence for the prosecution is too strong to be rebutted by the *alibi* evidence and that Ponnusawmi was here on the day of the riots.

Whether he was or was not at the Mosque I should be of opinion that his presence at the meetings was sufficient to brand him as a conspirator who knew of Sundram Chetti's design and who failed to inform the authorities though it was his duty as Municipal Commissioner to do so.

11. *2nd Prisoner.*—Vijayaragava Chari, a Brahmin Vakil of the District Court and a Municipal Commissioner, took an active part on several occasions at Municipal meetings in opposition to the Collector (5); was present at Karthikésa Pillai's on 9th August (1), at the Komatti Matam on the 10th August (16-17), at Sundram Chetti's on 11th August (3) and at the Kalliamma kovil on 15th August (20); was seen with Sundram Chetti and 1st prisoner on the morning of 16th August (20); was identified at the Mosque by the witnesses (22, 25, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37); was one of the first whose name was mentioned to the authorities; and showed by his remark to Mr. Mullaly (10) on 15th August that he was aware that some kind of disturbance was about to take place.

His defence is that he did not use the actual words stated by Mr. Mullaly "you will probably have a hotter day than you imagine" but that he really intended to call Mr. Mullaly's attention to the rumours prevalent among the Hindus, that an attack from the Mahomedans on the next day was imminent and that Mr. Mullaly refused to listen to him. From Mr. Mullaly's evidence, it would appear that both he and the Vakil lost their tempers and that the remark was let fall in an unguarded moment. He can hardly be mistaken on the point. If the remark was intended as a *bona fide* warning, it might have been given not at the close but at the commencement of the interview.

The interview which the prisoner says he had with the Deputy Collector (Def. 6) and the Town Sub-Magistrate (Def. 17) is denied by both of them, though the Deputy Collector (Def. 6) and the Sheristadar (Def. 7) admit a conversation about the state of the Town on the afternoon of 15th August.

Vijayaragava Chari then goes on to state that he rendered important assistance to the authorities at the time of the July riots in dispersing the mob (this is borne out by the evidence (Def. 6, 17, 18), that the only thanks he got was that the District Magistrate reported against him to Government and that when his appeal to Government (Exhibit III) evoked no reply, he became disgusted.

On this part of the case, I would observe that it is wholly unexplained how Vijayaragava Chari came to have such influence with the Hindu crowd of 28th July unless he was in some sense regarded by them as peculiarly the Sudra Vakil of which there is some evidence.

He himself denies that he had anything to do with the cause of the Hindus against the Mahomedans until after the July riots when he was retained for their defence. It appears to me that he had identified himself with the Hindu party as their leader and spokesman from the time of the Municipal elections in March 1882 and that the Municipal Commissioners intended to have a voice in their own affairs and had very little idea of justice to Mahomedans.

Then as regards 16th August, Vijiaraghava Chari says that he was in the Agraharam in the upstairs house of Ranga Chari in the afternoon and that he saw Mr. Mullaly's horse run away. It is not impossible that he was present at the Mosque when the first attack was made at 12-45 P. M. and that he hurried home soon after 1-0 P. M., before the news reached Mr. Mullaly at Salem. That he was in the Agraharam at 9-0 A. M., at 11 A. M., and again on the upstairs house of Ranga Chari about 2-0 P. M., is proved by very respectable witnesses (Def. 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30). Those who go further and say that he was there between 12 and 1-0 are the witnesses (Def. 23-29). It is of course very easy to be mistaken as to the exact time and I cannot say that it is at all conclusively shown that he could not have been at the Mosque for a short time. When once the work of destruction was commenced, he would naturally disappear for fear of recognition. Then again, he may have been present at Shivapet at 9-0 A. M. before he returned home for his meals.

I have never from the first entertained a doubt that, if there was a conspiracy, 2nd prisoner was one of the foremost men in it. The case must be regarded as a whole and must stand or fall together. If there was a Sundram to conceive the plan, there was a Vencatachalam and Manickam to co-operate, there was a Tandaraya Gounden in a distant village to assist; there was a band of friendly Patnuls in Salem to create a diversion there and above all, there was a Vijiaraghava Chari to advise. If the evidence which implicates any of these is false, the whole case is false and those who have already been convicted ought to be acquitted. I am unable to believe that Vijiaraghava Chari was a tool in Sundram Chetti's hands. He had his own ends to serve and was probably ambitious enough to aspire to be the first elected President of the Municipality. He cared not what means he used to attain his end. He was the political agitator of the drama and sympathy with such a man I hold to be a mistaken sympathy. But for his assurances that no harm would ensue, many of the respectable Sudras would probably have taken no part in the conspiracy.

He is a member of the Madras University who has vowed as far as in him lies to uphold and advance social order and the wellbeing of his fellowmen. He has sown the wind and he must now reap the whirlwind. I consider that his shade of guilt is but little removed from that of Sundrum Chetti.

12. The case of 3rd and 4th prisoners may be taken together.

3rd Prisoner—Vijayarunga Chetti, a silk weaver of Salem.

4th Prisoner—Nunnusawmi Chetti, his son-in-law, were present at Sambier koil and at Varadaiya Chetti's house and at the latter meeting were specially appointed to collect subscriptions (18). Sticks were distributed from 3rd prisoner's house on Tuesday evening (18-22) and his house was used as a rendezvous for rioters on Wednesday morning (22-23). 4th prisoner is also said to have been present (22).

3rd prisoner's defence is that he was ill at home (33, 34, 35, 36, 37).

4th prisoner's defence is that he was superintending bricklayers at his house (38, 39) and bargaining about silk (40). He admits that he was present at the two meetings but says that nothing criminal was discussed. The charge that he was personally concerned in the murder of the Mahomedan boy was withdrawn.

Setting aside the evidence of the two witnesses for the prosecution (18, 22) whose evidence is tainted evidence, there is scarcely any evidence against these two men but that they were present at the Salem meetings. I cannot, as I said before, act on the vague statement of Thandaraya Gounden (3) that he believes them to have been present at Sundrum Chetti's on 11th August as he was unacquainted with them before. Their case is almost precisely similar to that of Kondia Chetti in the first conspiracy case and as I have acquitted him I feel bound to acquit them. I only convicted Vencatarama Chetti in the last case because he was a Municipal Commissioner and peculiarly bound to inform the authorities.

13. 5th Prisoner—Kandappa Mudali, Village Munsif of Alagapuram was present at the Komatti Matam on 10th August (17) and at Sundrum Chetti's on 11th August (3): brought in a body of men from his village on 16th August (28): was identified at the Mosque by the witnesses (3-17-36.)

His defence is that he was ill at his house in the Fort for a week before and a week after the riots (41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46). It is, I believe, true that he had a fainting fit at the Collector's office on or about Monday the 8th August (Pros. 8) but the rest of the story is, I believe, false. He was not as his witnesses say too ill to move and I cannot doubt that his services as Village Munsif were made use of.

14. The case of 6th and 10th prisoners may be taken together.

6th Prisoner—Virappa Goundan—Village Munsif of Komarasamipet.

10th Prisoner.—Virasawmi Pillai, a petition-writer of the same village and said to act as the Village Munsif's Gumastah. Information against these men was obtained on 27th August through Muruga Pillai (21) a rival petition-writer and the fact that they collected a band of men in their village and despatched them to the Mosque is deposed to by four witnesses (21, 25, 26, 27).

In their village there appears to have been a long standing temple dispute in which the father of Rasa Goundan (21) took a leading part on one side and Pachimuthu, a relation of 6th prisoner, and one Kuppana Maistry took a leading part on the other. There have been complaints and counter-complaints in the present year and on the first occasion, 6th and 10th prisoners gave evidence against Rasa Goundan's father. The second case was still pending at the time of the riots. Muruga Pillai (21) Arumugam his relation (21) and Sundaram (27) are said to be on the side of Rasa Goundan's father. Whether this is so or not, it is impossible to believe that Rasa Goundan would have been willing to obey the orders of 6th prisoner or Kulakara Maistry, otherwise called Ardhanari Maistry, who is the brother of Kuppana Maistry. There is the further evidence of one witness (23) that 10th prisoner was seen at Salem market in the morning and of another witness (29) that he was actually breaking the Mosque, but this is an improbable story.

6th prisoner's defence is that he was at his daughter's house three miles off on 16th August and that Rasa Goundan was at the Cutcherry (47, 48, 49, 50, 51).

10th prisoner says that he was writing documents and accounts in the house of Angappa Maistry (52, 53, 54, 55). I do not lay much stress on the defence but the quarrel in the village in which the prisoners and the prosecution witnesses were on opposite sides raises a substantial doubt in my mind as to the guilt of the prisoners to which I feel bound to give effect. Komarasawmipet is not much a part of Salem that there is not, as there undoubtedly would be in the case of out-villages, a presumption that Villagers present at the Mosque must have been sent by the Headman.

15. The case of 7th, 8th and 9th prisoners may be taken together.

7th Prisoner.—Kanda Gounden, ryot of Perumanur.

8th Prisoner.—Muthukumarasami Mudali, Village Munsif of Peramanur, and resident of Salem.

9th Prisoner.—Yellappa Naik, snuff and tobacco Merchant of Salem.

The first information against these prisoners was obtained at an early stage of the enquiry from Sevaperumal Padiyachi (24). They are said to have been seen in company with three others conveying the dead body of a Hindu potter, who had been shot by the Police, across the river, a few yards from the Mosque. The story is in itself grossly improbable. Would men in their position take up a dead body? What was their object in removing it?

This same witness (24) tells us how on the previous day, 8th and 9th prisoners came to his house and said they wanted men to go and destroy the Mosque, and how Krishnan the potter volunteered.

7th prisoner was seen at Salem in the morning by the Kichipoliem Village Munsif (13) throwing stones, and 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th prisoners are said by one witness (23) to have been seen together near the Salem market. This witness was not however acquainted with them.

Lastly, 7th prisoner was seen by one witness (29) breaking the Mosque.

This evidence seems to me contradictory. If the prisoners were at Salem, they were almost certainly not at Shivapet, as there is no evidence whatever that one mob joined the other.

And when we come to the defence evidence, we learn how it was that the witness (24) came to accuse these three persons.

This man had formerly been Village Munsif, but had been superseded by 8th prisoner. In 1880, he had a quarrel with his cousin Appu Padiyachi about some land, and he was convicted by the Sessions Court of destroying a valuable document and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

8th prisoner in discharge of his duty had reported the circumstances, and Palani Pandaram and Kalpura Chetti, whom he names along with 7th and 9th prisoners, had given evidence against him. There is some evidence that 7th prisoner is Appa Padayachi's partner in cultivation. At all events, he had been summoned to give evidence (Exhibit XXIV) in another matter regarding the removal of a boundary stone with which Sevaperumal Padayachi stood charged.

Lastly, 9th prisoner was Sivaperumal Padayachi's creditor, and some difficulty had been experienced in getting the mortgage bond (Exhibit II) registered. Can any one say that Sevaperumal Padiyachi's evidence is worth a moment's consideration?

The particular defence of each of these prisoners is that 6th prisoner was ill at Perumanur whilst 7th prisoner was threshing out his crop (56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62). It is also proved by the dead potter's wife (61) that her husband went in to Shivapet market on Tuesday. The defence of 9th prisoner is that he closed his shop about 9 A. M. and went home and that about 1-0 he received a notice from the Magistrate to appear as a Special Constable (63, 64, 65, 66, 67). The Constable who served the notice (70) was called by the Court and says he served it about 10 or 11 A. M. but this is altogether opposed to the evidence of the Town Sub-Magistrate that the notices were not distributed till 12. They could not have been served until 12-30 or 1-0 P. M. at which time 10th prisoner is supposed to have been near the Mosque.

The case against all these prisoners is wholly insufficient for a conviction.

16. I have already stated that the Assessors found that there was no conspiracy. One of them was of opinion that 7th and 10th prisoners aided in the destruction of the Mosque whilst the other thought that 5th, 6th and 10th prisoners had either instigated or aided in its destruction.

Partly concurring with and partly differing from the Assessors, I find that 1st, 2nd and 5th prisoners are and that 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th prisoners are not guilty of the offence specified in the first head of the charge.

17. As to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th charges, we have evidence of three distinct murders by the mob, viz., the murder of Jellal Saib in the Fort by the mob firing from the Gogai side of the river (7, 8, 9), the murder of Abdul Kader Hussain, the idiot son of Pir Sahib, in the house near the Mosque (33, 34) and the murder of Sheik Ismail Saib, the Mahomedan lad in the neighbourhood of the Salem market (6-10-18). There can be no doubt that these murders were committed.

Then we have the burning of the tannery at Avamapet (12), the looting of at least 7 houses near the Salem market (11-14), the looting of houses at Kichipolliem (13) and of a godown at Ermapolliem beyond Kichipolliem (15), and the looting and burning of five shops and several Mahomedan houses in the neighbourhood of the Mosque (33, 34, 35, 36).

The evidence does not however satisfy me that whenever a Mahomedan was seen in the streets, he was cut down or shot. On the contrary, both at the Salem market and at the Mosque, the Mahomedans were not interfered with so long as they did not resist. In one or two instances, they were chased by the mob and took refuge in some upstairs house or inside a compound wall.

The shooting of the School peon, Jellal Saib, in the Fort is the exception. A stray shot from the Gogai mob killed him. Even here I am unable to believe that the mob were firing bullets from 11-0 A. M. to 1-0 P. M. The distance is perhaps 80 yards but we have only one death and a few bullet marks subsequently found by Inspector Lowe (7) on the walls of the houses. The firing was, in my opinion, rather with the object of intimidating the residents of the Fort. Those who fired bullets exceeded their instructions.

The murder of the idiot lad is a horrible incident but for the sake of humanity, it must be regarded as an independent act springing entirely from the mind of the doers.

Contrary stories have been told as to the death of the Mahomedan with the battered head whom Mr. Mullaly discovered near the Salem Market. In this case, it is said that he was cut down whilst trying to scale a wall. In Calendar Case No. 4 of 1882, his brother stated that the mob broke into his premises and murdered him on the threshold.

The doctrine of constructive guilt is at all times a difficult one and being wholly alien to the ideas of the people is one which demands the most careful treatment in its application.

Given a conspiracy to destroy the Mosque and by show of force in various parts of the town to terrify the Mahomedans and to overawe the authorities, can it be said that the conspirators are liable for acts of violence committed by the rioters? I think that a great distinction must be drawn between offences against property and offences against the person. No mob can be let loose on a town without committing acts of pillage and incendiarism and their acts may be regarded as the probable consequence of the conspiracy and as committed in pursuance of the conspiracy. Again, there is a distinction to be drawn between offences against persons engaged in defending their houses and property, and offences against persons who were not so engaged. Jellal's death was in one sense accidental. Abdul Kadir Husain's death was almost certainly the act of persons infuriated by drink and Sheik Ismail Saib probably gave some provocation as though the mob is described as noisy and insolent, they do not appear to have attempted to sweep away the small body of Police or to rescue persons arrested which they might easily have done.

Sections 111 and 149 of the Penal Code contain the law on the subject. Persons other than those who committed the acts may be liable either as principals or as abettors.

I do not know that any distinction can be drawn between the phrases "in pursuance of the conspiracy" and "in prosecution of the common object". The common object of the conspirators and of the mob was to break the Mosque. If murder was a probable consequence of the

means employed to accomplish the common object, then all who took part in the conspiracy or in the rioting are liable. In other words, the questions are, What was and what ought to have been in the minds of the conspirators? What were the instructions given to the mob and were these instructions liable to be misunderstood? I have already stated what I believe to have been in the minds of the conspirators; and from the general immunity of the Mahomedans from personal attacks as well as from the slight loss of life that ensued, I infer that wherever murder was committed, the mob exceeded their instructions. On this point, I cannot refrain from quoting a speech attributed to Arabi Pacha by one of his interviewers on the subject of the massacre of Alexandria, "We give an order, may be, and our followers in their zeal outstrip discretion and are pushed by their ardour from one thing to another till circumstances happen and are said to be authorized by us, which we deplore. An oriental never obeys an order explicitly; he never does what he is told and no more. He takes your word as a text and reads it according to his feelings and intelligence."

I believe that these observations exactly illustrate what took place in the different quarters of Salem on 16th August. When we are called upon to apply a stringent Penal Code, we ought to regard the character of the people and I therefore feel bound to hold that those who joined the conspiracy are not liable for the murders committed by the mob. At the same time, I hold them liable for all offences against property committed on that day.

The 1st, 2nd and 5th prisoners will therefore be found guilty on the third and fourth heads of charge but not guilty on the second head of charge.

18. It only remains to award the punishments and I shall regulate them as far as possible by the punishments already awarded in Calendar Case I of 1882. The same recommendation will also be made to Government that the sentences should be revised after two years.

I sentence 2nd prisoner Vijiaragava Chari to ten years' transportation. I sentence 1st prisoner Ponnusami Chetti to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 Rupees or, in default, one year's additional rigorous imprisonment.

I sentence 5th prisoner Kandappa Mudali to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the case of all 3 persons, the 1st month of the imprisonment will be simple, not rigorous, in order to give them time to appeal and to obtain a suspension of sentence pending appeal. The other prisoners are discharged.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.						DATE OF				
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of trial.	Explanation of delay.
11	1 Ponnusami Chetti	Arunachala Chetti	Vania	Merchant	Shivapet	40					
1882	2 Vijiaragava Chari	Sadagopa Chari	Brahmin	Dt. Court							
	3 Vijiaranga Chetti	Kusturiranga Chetti	Patnnl.	Cultivator	Salem	30					
	4 Nannusami Chetti	Vencatarama Chetti	Do.	Merchant	Do	60					
	5 Kandappa Mudali	Sinnathambi Mudali	Kaikela	Merchant	Do	37					
	6 Virappa Gounden	Rasakumara Gounden.	Padeachi.	Village Mun- sif	Do	55					
	7 Kanda Gounden	Mathu Gounden	Palli	Do.	Komara- sami Pet- tai	85					
	8 Muthukumarasami Mudali	Chokkia Mudali	Vellala	Cultivator	Perumanur	30					
	9 Yellappa Naik	Rangappa Naik	Kurumba.	Village Mun- sif	Do	54					
	10 Virasami Pillai	Palani Pillai	Vellala	Snuff dealer.	Salem	31					
				Private Vakil	Komara- sami Pet- tai	47					
							August 1882.	Against 1, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 on 1-9-82, 4 and 5 on 30-8-82 and on 26-9-82.	On 10th 26-10-82.	1, 5, 7, 8 and 9th 21-9-82, 2nd 29-9-82, 3 and 6 4-10-82, 10 on 26-10-82.	8th November 1882, 16-11-82

Salem, 20th November 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 6 of 1882.

Queen Empress of India, { 1. Nallasawmy Pillay.
—versus. { 2. Govinden.
3. Angamuthu.
4. Ramachendra Chetty. } 5. Vencatappa alias Buddannan.
6. Shervan.
7. Kola Gounden.

OFFENCE 1.—House trespass in order to commit theft (Section 451 of Indian Penal Code.)
2.—Dacoity (Section 395 of Indian Penal Code.)

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—One Assessor convicts 2nd and 6th prisoners and acquits 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th prisoners. One Assessor convicts, 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th prisoners and acquits 3rd, 5th and 7th prisoners.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th prisoners guilty. 1st 3rd and 7th prisoners not guilty.

SENTENCE.—Four years rigorous imprisonment.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.						DATE OF				
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of trial.	Explanation of delay.
1	Nallasawmy Pillay..	Sabapathy Pillay ...	Vellala.	Mer- chant.	Kitchi- poliem.	32					
2	Govinden	Vencatachella Chetty	Varien.	Do.	Salem.	32					
3	Angamuthu	Muthusamy Pillay ..	Vellala.	Cultivat.	Kitchi- poliem.	30					
4	Ramachendra Chetty.	Ramasamy Chety ...	Patnul.	Weaving	Salem.	35					
5	Vencatappa alias Buddanna.	Rayappan	Medakar.	Contract- or.	Kondap- panaiken patty.	40	11-1-1882.	16-8-1882.	3 on 3-10-82. 1 and 6 9-9-82. 2 on 12-9-82. 4 on 21-9-82. 5 on 24-9-82. 7 on 25-9-82.	6-11-1882.	6-11-1882.
6	Sharvan	Muthan Chetty	do.	Matter.	Kitchi- poliem.	40					
7	Kooloo Gounden ...	Veerappa Gounden.	Shanan.	Toddy drawer.	Ponna- mapet.	35					

Salem, 21st November 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 8 of 1882.

Queen Empress of India, { 1. Arjuna Chetty.
Versus. { 2. Sabapathy.
3. Devaroyen.
4. Veerasamy Naicken. } 5. Chinnapien.
6. Moha Gounden.
7. Mottian.

OFFENCE 1.—House trespass in order to commit theft (Section 451 of Indian Penal Code.)
2.—Dacoity (Section 395 of Indian Penal Code.)

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—Not guilty.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th prisoners guilty.
1st, 5th and 6th prisoners not guilty.

SENTENCE.—Four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.					DATE OF.				
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commence-ment of trial.
1	Arjuna Chetty	Andiappen.....	Potter ...	Mer- chant.	Kitchi- poliem.	59				
2	Sabapathy	Namasivaya Pillay ..	Vellala ..	Shop- keeper.	Do.	30				
3	Davarayan.....	Vencatachellam Pil- lay.	Vellala ..	Cultiva- tor.	Do.	35				
4	Veerasamy Naiken..	Narayana Naik	Kavarai.	Tailor.	Salem.	30				
5	Chinnapien.	Ramapadayachi ...	Padiachi	Cultiva- tor.	Kitchi- poliem.	48				
6	Molia Gounden.....	Mari Gounden	Vellala ..	Weaver.	Salem.	19				
7	Mottian.....	Yellappa Chetty ...	Vania ...	Oil- monger.	Do.	27				
							16-8-1882.	16-8-1882.	2 on 17-10-82. 1 & 3 on 9-9-82. 7 on 12-9-82. 6 on 30-9-82. 4 on 21-9-82. 5 on 4-10-82.	

Salem, 21st October 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 9 of 1882.

Queen Empress of India { 1. Kuppana Chetty. 5. Muthusawmy.
—versus. { 2. Sabapathy. 6. Mutha.
3. Bodi Naiken. 7. Arumugam.
4. Aungappan.

OFFENCE.—1. House trespass in order to commit theft (Section 451 of Indian Penal Code.)
2. Dacoity (Section 395 of Indian Penal Code.)

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—One Assessor convicts 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th prisoners and acquits 1st prisoner. The other Assessor convicts 3rd, 6th and 7th prisoners and acquits 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th prisoners.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—1st, 3rd, 6th and 7th prisoners guilty. 2nd, 4th and 5th prisoners not guilty.

SENTENCE.—1st prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment 3rd, 6th and 7th to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.					DATE OF.				
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commence-ment of trial.
1	Kuppana Chetty ...	Andi Chetti	Kosava.	Cloth Merchant	Kitchi- poliem.	40				
2	Sabapathy	Namasivaya Pillay.	Vellala.	Merchant	do.	30				
3	Bodi Naiken.....	Vencatappa Naik...	Kavarai.	Employe.	do.	52				
4	Angapa Naiken ...	Bali Chetty	Vethakar	Mat Maker.	do.	27				
5	Mnthusawmy	Angappa Maistry...	Pada- yachi.	Mason.	do.	22				
6	Muthu	Mari	Parayah.	Daler in jungle	do.	...				
7	Aramugam	Valuyada Pillai ...	Vellala.	Bricklayr	Salem.	18				
							16-8-82.	24-8-82.	1 on 9-9-82. 2 on 16-10-82. 3 on 30-10-82. 4 on 3-10-82. 5 on 28-10-82. 6 & 7 on 12-9-82.	7-11-82. 8-11-82.

Salem, th 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 10 of 1882.

Queen Empress of India { 1. Vyapuri Gounden. | 3. Chinnandi.
—versus. | 2. Periandi. | 4. Nachi.

OFFENCE.—1. House trespass in order to commit theft (Section 451 of Indian Penal Code).
2. Dacoity (Section 395 of Indian Penal Code.)

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—Guilty.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—2nd, 3rd and 4th prisoners guilty, 1st prisoner not guilty.

SENTENCE.—Four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.						DATE OF				Explanation of delay.
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of trial.	Close of trial.
1	Vyapuri Gounden.	Kula Gounden ...	Padayachi.	Cultivator.	Kichepoliem.	40					
2	Periyandi.....	Palani	Chucker.	Chucker.	Do.	60	16-8-82.	24-8-82.	1 on 28-9-82. 2 & 4 on 12-9-82. 3 on 2-10-82.		
3	Chinnandi	Raman	Do.	Do.	Do.	35					
4	Nachi	Palani	Do.	Do.	Do.	30					

Salem, 14th November 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE Nos. 6, 8, 9 AND 10.

JUDGMENT.—1. I reserved Judgment in these four cases because there was a certain similarity between them which was likely to influence my Judgment.

2. On the morning of 16th August a mob from Kichipolliem appears to have crossed the bridge near the Salem market. Their first act of violence was to plunder the shop of a Musselmanee woman named Sarambi (Calendar Case 9 of 1882.) She lived in a house close to the bridge which she rented from a Hindu named Gopal Naick, whose house and shop adjoined hers. She had herself been formerly a Hindu but had embraced the Mahomedan faith many years ago. It was probably partly on account of her change of religion and partly on account of her occupying a house owned by a Hindu that she was selected as a victim. The woman ran out of her shop on to the pial in front of Gopal Naick's shop. She professes to have identified among the mob eleven persons and among them the seven prisoners. The first prisoner in Calendar Case 9—Kuppanna Chetty is said to have directed the mob to loot the shop. He is apparently a man of some position in Kichipolliem whilst the other prisoners are persons in ordinary circumstances. Sarambi's witnesses are Buddan Sahib (2) a snuff-dealer who went to buy rice at her shop that morning and who identified the 1st, 3rd, 6th, and 7th prisoners. Gopal Naick (3) who identified 7th prisoner and another man not arrested and who further deposes that Sarambi told him on the day after the riot that she had recognized 1st, 3rd, 6th and 7th and some others and Kadir Moidin (4) a hide merchant who identified all the prisoners before the Court from the opposite pial.

Gopal Naick gave his evidence most unwillingly and evidently was afraid to implicate any Hindus.

The defence of each prisoner was as usual an *alibi*.

1st Prisoner called two apparently respectable witnesses to prove that he was at a village some 30 miles distant from Salem on the day of the riots. He had previously in Calendar Case 7 of 1882 called two other witnesses to prove exactly the same defence.

2nd Prisoner contended himself with the two witnesses, his father and step-mother—whom he had already called in Calendar Case 8 of 1882 to prove that he set off for Moganur 40 miles distant on the evening preceding the riots.

3rd Prisoner called a witness to prove that he went as usual to some hills which he had rented.

4th Prisoner called his wife to prove that he was at home.

5th Prisoner called a witness to prove that he was working at a village 21 miles from Salem at the time of the riots.

6th Prisoner called the Judge's cook to prove that he took charcoal to the house on the morning of 16th August and remained there all day when news came of the riot. No books are produced to corroborate his statement.

7th Prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he was doing bricklayer's work on the Shevaroy Hills at the time of the riots.

Sarambi's complaint in which she implicated the prisoners and four others was written on 22nd August and presented on 24th August.

She named therein as her witnesses Buddan Sahib, and Ghulam Khan of whom the former only was examined. Subject to what I shall presently say as to all the complaints, I consider that the evidence of identification against 1st, 3rd, 6th, and 7th prisoners at all events is on the whole satisfactory.

Of the Assessors one found all the prisoners except the 1st prisoner guilty whilst the other found the 3rd, 6th, and 7th prisoners alone guilty and was doubtful about the first.

3. The next acts of violence committed by the mob were to loot three houses in the vicinity of one another and to the West of the market, viz: the houses of Ghulab Khan, Madar Rowthon, and Sheik Hussein. The only possible motive for attacking these particular houses seems to have been that Sheik Hussein is the father of the Village Munsiff of Kichipolliem from which suburb most of the rioters came. It is not alleged that there was any personal animosity against any single Mahomedan which whilst it would account for his being selected as a victim would of course at the same time throw doubt on the evidence of identification.

And here it may be convenient to note that in all the cases there is evidence which satisfies me that Robbery was committed by more than five persons and that there was House-breaking or House-trespass with intent to commit theft. There has probably been exaggeration in the value of the property lost but there can be no doubt that the houses were plundered of every thing tangible.

No great violence was used. Occasionally a blow was struck but there was intimidation by show of armed force and such fear of instant hurt as to make resistance impossible.

4. Ghulab Khan's case forms the subject of enquiry in Calendar Case 6 of 1882.

According to his story he saw the mob approach from the direction of Sarambi's house. locked up his house, sent away his women to the Mosque, and stood in front of his house. Among the mob who attacked his house he identified seven persons whom he afterwards named in his complaint.

The 1st prisoner in this case is a man of substance whilst the other six prisoners are men in an ordinary position of life.

The 1st prisoner is said to have come towards him with a stick to beat him whilst 2nd prisoner was armed with a gun and 7th prisoner with a sickle. He escaped to an adjacent upstairs house belonging to Sheik Farid where he and other Mahomedans stood looking on. An upstairs house, I must explain, means a substantial house with a flat roof to which access is gained by a flight of steps. His witnesses are his relation Mahomed Ghouse (2) who had climbed up a cocoanut tree to view a fire at a distance and from his elevated position identified 1st, 5th and 6th prisoners. Kader Moidin (3) who from a short distance in the street identified 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th prisoners and Sheik Farid (4) who was at his own house and identified 1st, 2nd, 4th 5th and 6th prisoners and gives an account of how they were armed.

None of these witnesses except Sheik Farid impressed me very favorably. The complainant himself is a dismissed Police Constable and extremely voluble. The next two witnesses are Mahomedans of an inferior class. Sheik Farid gave his evidence in a satisfactory manner.

The defence of each prisoner is as usual an *alibi*.

1st prisoner called two respectable Trichinopoly men who had come to his house for a wedding which was originally fixed for Thursday the 17th August to prove that he remained at home all day.

The 2nd prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he was in an upstairs house belonging to Govindammal in another part of the town.

The 3rd prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he was suffering from guinea worm and laid up at home. To rebut this evidence the prosecution had called a Police constable (5) to prove that he had a warrant for his arrest and went to his house, but was told that he had gone to Ahtoor, and that he subsequently arrested him two miles from Salem, and that he was able to walk without difficulty. In appearance he is a sickly man and not able to stand.

The 4th prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he was ill on the day of the riots.

The 5th prisoner called two witnesses to prove that according to his usual custom he went up to the Shevaroy Hills to the Wednesday market.

The 6th prisoner called his mother-in-law and another woman to prove that he was ill at home.

The 7th prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he was at a village six miles from Salem where he has a toddy shop.

Ghulab Khan's complaint was written on 22nd August and presented on 24th August. He named therein as his witnesses Mahomed Ghouse whom he did examine, and Babajee Saib and Madar Routen whom he did not examine.

Of the Assessors one found 2nd and 6th prisoners alone guilty whilst the other found 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th prisoners guilty.

5. Madar Routhon's case forms the subject of enquiry in Calendar Case 8 of 1882.

According to his story he locked up his house. He identified seven persons among the crowd of whom the 1st prisoner is a man of substance and the other six men in an ordinary position of life.

The 3rd prisoner is said to have struck him with a stick and the 1st prisoner to have given orders to the mob to loot the house. The complainant escaped to Sheick Farid's upstairs-house.

His witnesses are Kader Mohedin (2) who was standing near the well in an open space opposite the house and identified 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th prisoners, and Mohidin Pacha (3) who identified all the prisoners (he is Mathar Routhen brother-in-law). I have nothing particular to say for or against these witnesses.

They belong to an inferior class of Mahomedans.

The defence of each prisoner, was as usual an *alibi*.

The 1st prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he was confined to his bed before and after the riots.

The 2nd prisoner called his father and step-mother, to prove that he left for Moganur 40 miles distant on the evening preceding the riots.

The 3rd prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he was working at his betel garden all day.

The 4th prisoner's witness declined to give evidence in his favour.

The 5th prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he was at the Toddy Contractor's godown. Of these the first was unable to say anything whilst the 2nd said he saw him there at 6 A.M., and again at 10 A.M., but that he was under the orders of another man.

The 6th prisoner called one witness to prove that he was weaving all day in the house of his employer.

The 7th prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he went according to his usual custom to the Shevaroy Hills for the Wednesday market with oil.

Madar Routhon's complaint was written on 22nd August and presented on 24th August. He named as his witnesses Mohideen Pacha who was examined and Ghulab Khan who was not examined. The Assessors thought the evidence against all the prisoners unsatisfactory though they were not inclined to credit the evidence for the defence.

6. Shaik Hussain's case forms the subject of enquiry in Calendar case 10 of 1882.

He is an old pensioned Duffadar of the Collector's Office and one of his sons is at present Village Munsiff of Kitchipolliem. According to his story he was standing in his door way and was pushed inside and whilst one man kept guard over him the mob looted his house. He professes to have identified seven persons and among them the four prisoners of whom the 1st prisoner is a man of substance and the other three are Chucklers.

His witnesses are Amir Saib (2) who identified 1st, 2nd and 4th prisoners and his brother-in-law Babajee (3) who identified all the four prisoners. Both these witnesses were on the pial of a neighbouring house belonging to Mopla Moidin.

The complainant in this case is a respectable old man and was wounded in the July riots. The entry of Chucklers into his house and a Chuckler being set to keep guard over him whilst the mob looted the house were evidently regarded by him as the greatest indignity.

1st prisoner called two of his workmen to prove that he was building a pandal on contract at Suramungalam 4 miles from Salem on the day of the riot.

2nd prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he was at home looking after his child who was ill of small pox.

3rd prisoner's witness said that he had never seen him.

4th prisoner called two witnesses to prove that he went to a village 10 miles away on the day before and that his father-in-law died on the day preceding the riots.

Sheik Hussain's complaint was written on 22nd August and presented on 24th August. He named as his witnesses Ghulab Khan, and Madar Rowthen, neither of whom he examined.

Both the Assessors found all these prisoners guilty.

I have now sufficiently cleared the ground for pointing out the peculiar features in this group of cases. It has seemed to me to be fair to the prisoners that they should be considered as a group.

We have then four robberies committed within a short time of one another in the same locality by Hindus in Mahomedan houses and I think we may go further and say that the Hindu mob was without doubt chiefly composed of Kitchipohem people. Judging from my experience in other Salem cases that mob must have had leaders and these leaders must have directed the looting. If Sarambi's case stood alone I should say that there was nothing improbable in what is related by the witnesses for the prosecution. Kuppana Chetty gave the order and the mob obeyed.

But when we find that in each of the three other cases there is always a different man of substance to give the order, viz :—

1. Nullasawmy Pillai.
2. Arjuna Chetty.
3. Vyapuri Gounden.

It is to say the least a curious coincidence, and the suggestion for the defence requires careful consideration. That suggestion is that men of substance were implicated because if they were convicted a civil suit for damages would be of some avail. Or again, as suggested by Nallasawmy Pillai before the Magistrate, a false charge was brought against him because he had money and the females of his house would pay to get him off.

7. We have next to deal with the fact that the complaints in these four cases were written on the same day by the same man and are identical in terms.

In calendar case 8 of 1882 I examined as a Court witness Kammal Saib, the writer of the four petitions. He states that he fair copied all the four petitions from drafts made by one. Baban. This Baban was once the Village Munsiff of Ammapett but was dismissed. Ammapett is a suburb of Salem where the riots of 16th August first commenced by the burning of a tannery (Calendar case 11 of 1882). Sarambi's and Ghulab Khan's complaints were written in Sarambi's shop and Madar Rowthan's and Shaik Hussain's complaints were written in Madar Rowthan's house. Baban has disappeared from Salem.

I do not know that there is any thing particularly strange in the complaints having been drafted by one man who was supposed to know a little law and written by another man who wrote a legible hand. But these facts must be taken in connection with the fact that Ghulab Khan is named as a witness in three of the cases and with the not altogether improbable suggestion made by the defence. I do not wonder at the prosecution having declined to call Ghulab Khan as he is a most unsatisfactory witness. I should say that he had been just long enough in the Police to acquire the knowledge how to get up a plausible case.

8. Then again the defence made a strong point of the fact that the formal complaints were not prepared till the sixth day after the riots. The explanation offered by the Prosecution is that the whole Town of Salem was in a state of confusion and uncertainty during the days succeeding the riots. Arrests were freely made and until some kind of order was restored no one knew to whom complaints ought to be made and certainly none of the Magistracy had time to enquire into private wrongs. This is no doubt to a great extent true.

The other matters put forward by the prosecution are that complaints were made to the authorities who were on duty at the bridge immediately after the offences occurred but for purposes of judging of the sufficiency of the evidence of identification these complaints were useless as no names were mentioned. Again the absconding of some of the prisoners is no indication of their guilt as they were likely to abscond as soon as they knew that they had been accused.

9. On the whole evidence I come to the conclusion that Ghulab Khan had a good deal to do with preparing the complaints and that whilst most of the evidence of identification is true it would be dangerous to rely on it altogether and more especially as to the men of substance. This, I may mention, was the view taken by the Assessors before the trials came to a conclusion.

The difficult question which I have to solve is whether if I reject the evidence as to particular individuals I ought not to reject it as a whole.

Experience has taught me that the evidence of a native is rarely altogether true, and that in discriminating between what is true and what is false we are bound to weigh probabilities rather than facts.

I believe that the only way of arriving at the truth in Criminal Cases is to spread out the whole evidence before your mind's eye and take a broad view of the general features.

It is like sitting in judgment on a picture. There may be flaws in design or in execution but if as a whole it fairly satisfies the rules of art it is not to be rejected.

10. Acting on these principles I must find the 1st, 3rd, 6th and 7th prisoners in Sarambi's Case (Calendar Case No. 9 of 1882) guilty. It is a strong point that their names were mentioned to the Hindu witness Gopal Naick the next day.

In Ghulab Kan's Case (Calendar Case No. 6 of 1882) I must find the prisoners 2, 4, 5 and 6 guilty. They were identified by Sheik Farid whom I believe.

In Madar Rowthan's Case (Calendar Case No. 8 of 1882) I must find the prisoners 2, 3, 4 & 7 guilty. They were identified by all the witnesses and there is no reason why they should have been named if they were not there.

In Sheik Hussain's Case I must find the prisoners 2, 3 & 4 guilty. I have felt grave doubts whether I ought not also to find 1st prisoner guilty. Some one must have directed the Chucklers to loot the house and the probability is that it was 1st Prisoner. Sheik Hussain is a respectable old man but he may have been induced by Ghulab Khan to believe that he identified 1st prisoner though he was not present.

My view as to *alibi* evidence has been so frequently stated that it is needless to say more than that I believe that the whole of it produced in these Cases is absolutely worthless.

The other prisoners will be acquitted.

It is impossible to overlook the gravity of the offences and I should not be justified if I did not pass a somewhat severe sentence.

11. Partly concurring with, and partly differing from the Assessors I have sentenced the prisoners convicted except Kuppanna Chetty (1st prisoner in Calendar Case 9 of 1882) to four years rigorous imprisonment. As he has already been convicted in Calendar Case 7 of 1882, I have sentenced him to 2 years rigorous imprisonment to take effect after the sentence passed in Calendar Case 7 of 1882.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 7 OF 1882.

Queen Empress of India *versus*. { 1. Kuppana Chetty.
2. Appavu Gounden.
3. Kuppuramen.

OFFENCE.—1. House breaking in order to commit theft (Section 454 of the Indian Penal Code).
2. Dacoity (Section 395 of Indian Penal Code).

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—Guilty.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—Guilty.

SENTENCE.—Four years rigorous imprisonment.

1. The prisoners plead not guilty to the charge of breaking into the house of one Dervish Mohideen on the day of the riots (16th August) and committing dacoity.

2. The prosecutor and his first two witnesses are Rowthens and apparently in a respectable position of life. They all swear that the three prisoners, whom they knew before, were prominent in the crowd which attacked the house, and 1st prisoner is said to have struck the prosecutor a blow with a stick whilst one Angan (not yet arrested) broke the lock of the door with a crowbar.

These witnesses were looking on from the pial of the house opposite and from the witnesses' description the street is not more than 5 yards wide.

The house was looted and property worth more than 500 Rupees stolen.

3. The mob then proceeded to attack and loot the next house but one which belonged to Pir Mohideen (2nd witness.) He lost property worth more than 900 Rupees but it is a noteworthy fact that he does not accuse the prisoners now before the Court but five others who were the persons he saw entering his premises. Dervish Mohideen (3rd witness) states that when he reproached the prisoners whom he had always regarded as his friends with looting the houses the mob came towards them and they escaped to an upstairs house adjacent,

The evidence of these Rowthens is corroborated by the sweeper woman (4th witness) who concealed herself behind the house of Dervish Mohideen and identified 1st and 3rd prisoners.

4. The first prisoner calls two witnesses to prove an alibi. He is said to have gone off to a village 29 miles distant on the day preceding the riot (Tuesday) and not to have returned till Saturday. The cart man who is a relation of his and the man in whose house he stayed depose to this. These witnesses are probably relating an incident which occurred at another time.

The second prisoner calls two witnesses—a relation and a goldsmith to prove that he was in his house at Kichipolliem, a suburb of Salem town, all day on 16th August.

The third prisoner calls two witnesses to prove that he was in his house in Kurumba Teruvu, another quarter of Salem town on the day of the riot.

Kichipolliem and Kurumba Teruvu are both adjacent to the Market and as nearly the whole population of these quarters were in the streets on the day of the riot it is hardly likely that these two men would have been at home.

5. The Assessors without hesitation found all the prisoners guilty. The evidence for the prosecution seems to me to be above suspicion. A formal complaint was laid on 21st August as soon as the Town began to settle down and no reason is alleged for the prisoners being falsely charged. I consider this case to be entirely distinct from the group of cases that form the subject of enquiry in Calendar Case Nos. 6, 8, 9 and 10 of 1882. In the first place the complaint was laid 3 days earlier. Then out of a large mob the witnesses only profess to have identified three persons. And lastly the witnesses are thoroughly satisfactory and there is a ring of truth about the statement of Dervish Mohideen (3rd witness) who was indignant at recognizing men whom he had always regarded as his friends. The houses attacked lie to the north of the Market and Kuppanna Chetty (1st prisoner) may easily have proceeded there after directing the attack on Sarambi's shop (Calendar Case 9 of 1882). Concurring with the Assessors, I have convicted the prisoners and sentenced them each to four years rigorous imprisonment.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.					DATE OF				
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of trial.
1	Kuppannachetty ...	Andi Chetty.....	Kosava.	Trader.	Kichipolliem.	40				
2	Ayavoo Gounden...	Thiravengada Gounden.	Padyachi.	Goat seller.	Do.	23	16-8-82.	16-8-82.	1 & 2 on 9-9-82	3 on 12-9-82.
3	Kuppuramen	Alagheri Naidoo ...	Kurumba.	Snuff dealer.	Do.	25				6-11-82.
										6-11-82.

Salem, 13th November 1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

CALENDAR CASE No. 5 of 1882.

Queen Empress of India
versus.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Virya Chetti. | 27. Rama Chetti. |
| 2. Marimuthu. | 28. Kristnachari. |
| 3. Venkatarama Pillai. | 29. Palani Chetti. |
| 4. Mannada Gounden. | 30. Sevunda Chetti. |
| 5. Perianna Chari. | 31. Mari Chetti. |
| 6. Yellappan. | 32. Palaniappen. |
| 7. Subbaroyen. | 33. Jangapandaram. |
| 8. Pachimuthu. | 34. Vaniya Mookan. |
| 9. Mari. | 35. Vencatachalum. |
| 10. Esvara Chetti. | 36. Coengan Chetti. |
| 11. Subbaroya Pillai. | 37. Gurusamiachari. |
| 12. Kristna Chetti. | 38. Kasi Chetti. |
| 13. Kaveri. | 39. Palani. |
| 14. Ramasamy Chetti. | 40. Vamathagounden. |
| 15. Muthusami. | 41. Muthusami. |
| 16. Iyeperumal. | 42. Sendu Nagiah Chetti. |
| 17. Alagamannar Kristna Chetti. | 43. Velumayilu Pillai. |
| 18. Runga Chari. | 44. Marimuthu. |
| 19. Ramasami Achari. | 45. Munnusami. |
| 20. Dasappachari. | 46. Adi Renganayakulu Chetti. |
| 21. Mariyappachari. | 47. Casturi Rangia Chetti. |
| 22. Narasimmachari. | 48. Guruva Maistry. |
| 23. Subbachari. | 49. Gangathara Chetti. |
| 24. Ravanappa Chari. | 50. Papaya Chetti. |
| 25. Chungamalaiachari. | 51. Kuppana Chetti. |
| 26. Mannadu Chetti. | 52. Kuppana Pillai. |

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OFFENCE.—Being members of an unlawful assembly, a member or members of which in pursuance of the common object of that assembly committed murder or culpable homicide by causing death : Section 302 or 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. Being members of an unlawful assembly, members of which, in pursuance of the common object of that assembly, committed murder or culpable homicide by causing death. Section 302 or 304, Indian Penal Code.

3. Being members of an unlawful assembly which committed mischief by fire to a building ordinarily used as a place of worship and to buildings used as human dwellings. Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code.

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—The Assessors found the following prisoners guilty on the third head of charge, viz., 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 23, 27, 29, 37, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50 and 51 and the following prisoners not guilty, viz., 16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 47.

One Assessor only found the following prisoners guilty, viz., 3, 4, 10, 17, 21, 24, 26, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46 and 52. The other Assessor found them not guilty.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—All the prisoners not guilty of the offence specified in the first and second heads of charge. The prisoners 3, 4, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 52 not guilty and the prisoners 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, guilty under section 436 of the Indian Penal Code.

SENTENCE.—10, 11, 21 and 48th prisoners to 7 years' transportation.

1, 5, 9, 17, 46, 47 and 50th prisoners to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49 and 51st prisoners to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

14, 15 and 29th prisoners to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

JUDGMENT.—1. The prisoners are charged with the murder of Syed Pir Saib's idiot boy, with the murder of two Mahomedan children and with committing mischief by fire to the Shevapett Mosque and to the Mahomedan houses adjacent to the Mosque. They all plead not guilty and are defended by Mr. Pritchard.

2. The evidence as to the destruction of the Mosque is that of Inspector Johnson (1) and Mr. Mullaly (2). Fuller details are given than in the conspiracy case (Calendar Case 1 of 1882). Shortly before 1 p.m., on 16th August, three distinct mobs, one from Gagai and the other two from Shevapett itself burst into the Mosque square. The front line of the Police numbering some 16 men was swept away. Inspector Johnson with the rest of his force had taken up a position near the tree on the north side of the Mosque and remained there until the mob took possession of the Mosque and began to throw the flower pots and furniture on to them.

The mob pulled down the pandal in front of the Mosque and set fire to it. They carried bamboos and timber from the timber yard on the opposite side of the road and lighted a large fire inside the Mosque. With crowbars and picks, a number of the mob began to demolish the building. Meanwhile, as related by the Mahomedan witnesses (24, 25, 26, 27) the shops at the bottom of Potters' street were looted.

On leaving his post at the tree, Inspector Johnson and his men fell back to the arrack shop and again still further back to the corner of a side street. Here they remained as passive spectators of the scene.

3. About 1-30 p.m. Mr. Mullaly (2) and Major Whitlock arrived. The Police were ordered to fire but the majority of the men fired in the air. The two European Inspectors (1, 3) then took the rifles and fired at the mob. There were then some 700 or 800 people on the Mosque platform engaged in the destruction of the Mosque and several thousands on the Gogai bank of the river. As the firing had little or no effect, it was stopped.

From this time until 4-30 p.m. or 5-0 p.m. when the roof of the Mosque fell in, the Police remained in the same spot. From time to time they received reinforcements but they did not attempt any offensive operation.

4. The crowd was drunken and noisy and armed with swords, spears and clubs. They drew up about 40 or 50 yards from the Police and danced a kind of war dance.

The distance between the Police and the mob has been variously stated by the witnesses but after examining the spot, I am satisfied that the Mosque platform is some 70 or 80 yards from where the Police stood and that some portion of the mob were within 40 or 50 yards in the intervening space.

The Mosque square does not appear to have been at any time much crowded. Persons were hurrying to and from the timber yard and to and from the back premises of the arrack shop but there was no impossibility in identifying persons either on the Mosque platform or in the open space. Neither of the theories suggested by the defence is in my opinion tenable. The crowd was not too dense and the smoke was not too thick for the recognition of the rioters.

5. In the course of the afternoon, the mob who were probably then excited by drink broke into the house of Mahomed Sah, 24th witness. This witness and his father were maltreated and a

child is said to have been carried off and thrown into the flames. I entertain no doubt that the child is really lost but whether it fell a victim to the fury of the mob or perished in the flames or was simply abducted is an open question.

The evidence which was adduced before the Magistrate to fix the blame on particular individuals was not produced before me, in deference probably to the adverse opinion which I had already expressed on it in Calendar Case No. 1 of 1882. The other Mahomedan child who is said to have been missing since the burning of the Mosque was a Hindoo weaver child who was adopted or rather bought by Pir Sahib (23rd witness) after the famine. It seems difficult to believe that Hindoos would have selected a Hindoo child as their victim and it is possible that the child is still living.

6. Later in the afternoon, and as I am inclined to think, after the Police had left the Mosque square, the houses of Syed Pir Sahib and his relations were looted and burnt. This row of houses was in close proximity to where the Police were stationed. A horrible tragedy occurred here. The idiot son of Syed Pir Sahib was left in a room downstairs and was forgotten by his relations. The mob attacked him with swords. In the evening, he was found shockingly mutilated and died a few days afterwards in the Hospital.

7. It will be convenient here to state that there is no evidence that any of the prisoners were concerned in this brutal murder. Murder was not the common object of the unlawful assembly and it cannot be said that the murder of an idiot lad was an offence likely to be committed in prosecution of the common object. The common object of the unlawful assembly was to demolish the Mosque. Having accomplished their object, they dispersed. The pillaging and burning of the Mahomedan houses were acts which were subordinate to the one main object.

I entertain no doubt that the prisoners are not constructively guilty of the murder alleged to have been committed and Mr. Shephard virtually abandoned the first two charges.

8. The guilt or innocence of each of the accused on the third charge of course depends on whether the evidence of identification at the scene of the offence is satisfactory. But before proceeding to set out the evidence on record against each prisoner, I shall make a few remarks as to the general character of the evidence adduced for the prosecution and for the defence.

The evidence for the prosecution consists of

- (A) The official evidence.
- (B) The Mahomedan evidence.
- (C) The evidence of Hindoo accomplices.

The Head Assistant Magistrate (2), the Tahsildar (20), Inspector Johnson (1), Inspector Ashton (3), the Hindu Christian Sub-Inspector (5), the Mahomedan Head Constable (10), the Hindu Drill Naik (11), the Mahomedan Police constables (4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 16, 17), the Christian Police constable (5) and the Hindu Police constables (9, 12, 13) have all given evidence of identification.

As to the European evidence, I would say that I think it unsafe to rely on it unless it is corroborated. It is extremely difficult for a European to identify a native whom he has not seen before and especially if he has very few cloths on. Further it appears that Inspector Johnson (1) was at one period when he went to send the Telegram, in an excited frame of mind and actually thought that he had been shot in the groin by the rioters. It subsequently turned out that his pistol had gone off accidentally in his pocket. The Tahsildar's evidence was given in a nervous manner and he seemed afraid to swear to any particular individual. He was not on the spot for long and is perhaps unwilling to state more than he is absolutely obliged to state.

9. As regards the others, I may state generally that there did not appear to be any desire to exaggerate.

Some of the Mahomedan Police constables, notably 4, 6, 7, 10, have lived in Shevapett all their lives and must have known many of the rioters well by sight. The Police constable (15) has lived all his life just beyond Gogai and had ample opportunities of knowing most of the Gogai men whom he identifies.

Of the 52 prisoners before the Court, 39 were arrested on 17th and 18th August and most of them were pointed out by the Police constables. 13 warrants of arrest were applied for on 27th August and issued on the 29th August. These prisoners were arrested, some in the first half of September and the others in the latter half of September or first two days of October.

Of the prisoners, the majority are men of Shevapett or Gogai or some adjacent suburb but the following prisoners, *viz.*, 4, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 36, 39, 40 and 41 belong to out villages and in some cases villages very distant from Salem.

This fact is entirely consistent with the theory of the prosecution that villages from miles round sent in their contingents to assist in the riot of 16th August. And it is, to say the least, remarkable that if the Police were acting recklessly on the days succeeding the riots, they should not have confined their action to persons of Salem and its suburbs who might have been expected to be present. This circumstance seems to me to remove all suspicion from the conduct of the Police. They arrested such men as they believed they could identify and in the case of those arrested on 16th and 17th August we have only to guard mistaken identification.

10. Then again, it must be remembered that Inspector Johnson (1) and some of the constables (6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14) were on the spot for three hours and had little else to do than to identify the rioters. It may of course be said that they were worn out with fatigue and some of them overcome by fear but they must soon have discovered that if they left the mob alone, the mob would leave them alone and would content themselves with insolent defiance.

In the course of the afternoon, the Sub-Inspector (5) took down a list of names in his note book with the names of the Police Constables who identified them. It has not been contended that the list was not written at the time though I can well understand it is an imperfect list. The Sub-Inspector was standing in front of the Police constables and with his back to the mob whilst he wrote and it was evidently an uncongenial task.

Among the names in the list the prosecution say are to be found the names of 50th, 42nd, 51st, 46th, 47th, 44th, (?) 16th (?) 45th, 49th and 11th prisoners and others who have not been arrested. When I come to consider the evidence against those prisoners, I will state my opinion on the case of each.

11. It only remains for me to mention that the clubbing together of the three groups of prisoners in Preliminary Registers 5, 6 and 27 rendered it by no means an easy task for the witnesses to identify individuals. The prisoners were arranged in two rows and each witness walked in front of them and identified them as he saw them. Their numbers were then recorded. The only witness who is alleged to have identified one man before the Magistrate and another before the Sessions Court is 8th witness.

Fewer of the prisoners were identified here than before the Magistrate and at the close of the case for the prosecution, it was discovered that there was no evidence on record against the 28th and 38th prisoners. I accordingly acquitted them without calling on them for their defence.

12. The Mahomedan evidence is apparently the evidence of persons who though smarting from their grievances have shown no desire to exaggerate. With the exception of Abdul Rahiman (26) who was too voluble, the others gave their evidence without the exhibition of any bias. Their veracity I do not doubt. The 26th and 27th witnesses are those whose shops were first looted. The 25th witness is the owner of the bamboo-yard and the 21st, 23rd and 24th witnesses are those whose houses were looted and burnt late in the afternoon. These Mahomedan witnesses had ample opportunities of identifying individuals in the mob. When driven from their houses, they took refuge either in Syed Pir Sahib's premises or behind the Police. Some of them were on the roof of Syed Pir Sahib's house and in a peculiarly favorable position for seeing what was going on.

Lastly, as regards the evidence of the Hindu accomplices (28 and 29), no one who heard the latter give his evidence could doubt that he was telling a true story. The native way in which he said he ought to have got at least 8 or 10 annas for his day's work and had got nothing and that that was why he gave evidence, coupled with his general demeanour, convinced me that he was a truthful witness. He had already given evidence in Calendar case No. 1 of 1882 and I had believed his evidence though I omitted particularly to notice his demeanour in my Judgment.

13. The evidence for the defence is all of one kind. It is produced to show that some of the prisoners who are said to have been at the Mosque could not have been there because they were either at home or at some distant place.

As I have before observed, this kind of evidence cannot be tested by cross-examination. It may be true or it may be false but there is no guarantee that it is true. Of the four sanctions which are supposed to be guarantees for the veracity of a witness, the religious sanction can hardly be said to exist among Hindus; the moral sanction is rare; the social sanction only exists among the educated and respectable and the legal sanction is practically worthless. What guarantees then have we that a witness is speaking the truth? In the majority of cases, we have scarcely any. A Hindu will speak the truth if he has nothing to gain by telling a lie but if his friend or near relation is in danger, he will not scruple to tell a lie in a Court of justice. I remember that at School every boy had his "semper testis" who was to be ready to bear witness for him when required. That is very much the state of ordinary Hindu society.

In the case of those Hindus who lived near the Mosque, it is impossible to believe that they would have remained quietly at home. They had nothing to fear and would have been prompted by curiosity to see the temporary defeat of the Mahomedans and of the Government.

If, as is suggested, the destruction of the Mosque was the result of a pre-concerted plan to which the leading Hindoos of Shevapett, and more especially the silk weavers, were parties, some of them would undoubtedly have been present to enjoy their triumph. It was argued that it was unsafe to rely on Mahomedan evidence only and again that the evidence of the Mahomedans (21 to 27) was in many instances not corroborated by the Police evidence. In answer to the first objection, I can only say that the sole evidence available is that of the Police who happened to be chiefly Mahomedans and of the merchants and shopkeepers whose houses were burnt. And in answer to the second objection, I would say that the independent Mahomedans were not in the same locality as the Police and that what they saw may not have been seen by the Police.

15. In their statements before the Magistrate, the general defence in the case of the Salem people who were arrested on the two days succeeding the riots was that they were at home on the day of the riot.

In the case of the Salem people who were arrested on warrant, the general defence was that they had left Salem previous to the riot or that it was a case of mistaken identity. In the case of the people who came from out villages, the general defence was that they came into Salem on business of their own on 17th August and were arrested.

16. I will now proceed to set out in detail the evidence against the each prisoner with a few observations.

1st Prisoner.—Lives at Shevapett. Is a dwarf and easily recognizable, was identified by Inspector Johnson (1) and four Police constables (8-10-11-27). This prisoner is said to have been the first to set fire to the Pandal in front of the Mosque. He was arrested the next day. The case against him is clearly proved.

2nd Prisoner.—Lives at Shevapett. Is a man with a black beard and easily recognizable, was identified by four Police constables (6, 8, 10, 11). This prisoner is described as having his left arm bandaged and with a sword in his right hand marching up and down in front of the mob. He was arrested on the next day. The case against him is clearly proved.

3rd Prisoner.—Lives at Gogai; was identified by the Tahsildar and by him only was arrested on the next day. The case against him is weak.

4th Prisoner.—Lives at a village some 5 miles from Salem: was identified by Drill Naique (11) and by him only; was arrested the next day. The case against him is weak.

5th Prisoner.—Lives at Gogai; was identified by Inspector Johnson (1), one Police Constable (11) who knew him before and two of the Mahomedans (22-27): was arrested on 18th August. This prisoner calls two witnesses (1-2) to say that he was at his work the whole day. The case against him is clearly proved.

6th Prisoner.—Lives at Gogai: was identified by three Police Constables. This prisoner calls two witnesses to prove that he was at home on the day of the riot. The case against him is clearly proved.

7th Prisoner.—Lives at Shevapett: is a fine man with a black beard and easily recognizable; was identified by Inspector Johnson (1), by the Tahsildar (20), by four Police Constables (4-6-8-10) and by three of the Mahomedans (25-26-27). This Prisoner calls two witnesses (5-6) to prove that he accosted Inspector Johnson on his way to send a telegram and asked for his assistance. The evidence against him is overwhelming.

8th Prisoner.—Lives at Andariputti, just beyond Shevapett, was identified by three Police Constables (6-10-11): was arrested on 18th August. This prisoner calls two witnesses (7-8) to prove that he was selling toddy at Andariputti on the day of the riot and that when he came in, two days after, he was arrested. The case against him is clearly proved.

9th Prisoner lives at Shevapett: is rather a tall man: was identified by the Head Constable (10) and four of the Mahomedans (23, 24, 26, 27): was arrested on 6th September. The case against him is clearly proved.

10th Prisoner lives at Shevapett: is a fair man with a remarkable face and is one of the leading silk weavers: was charged with the murder of a Mahomedan in the July riots but was discharged as the evidence against him was insufficient: was identified by Inspector Johnson (1) who knew him by sight, by three Police constables (4, 6, 10) and by five of the Mahomedans (21, 24, 25, 26, 27). This is one of the men who is said to have entered the house of Mahomed Sah (24) and to have struck him on the head. His name was mentioned to the Superintendent of Police (19) on 25th August and he was subsequently arrested on warrant.

This prisoner calls three witnesses (9, 10, 11) to prove that he was at home on the day of the riots. Two special points are put forward on his behalf, *viz.*, that he was not named by Mahomed Sah (24) when he fled for protection to the Police party and that the Mahomedans have animosity against him.

Taking every circumstance into consideration, I think that the case against him is clearly proved.

11th Prisoner lives at Tharamangalam, 14 miles from Salem: was formerly Village Munsif; was identified by two Police Constables (12-13) one of whom particularly called the attention of the other to him, has his name recorded in the note book of the Sub-Inspector (5): was arrested on 4th September. This prisoner calls a witness (12) to prove that he bought a tree at Tharamangalam but the witness, a Brahmin, was unable to fix the date. The case against him is clearly proved.

12th Prisoner lives at Shevapett: is a fair active young man: a silk weaver: was identified by Inspector Johnson (1), Mr. Mullaly (2) and six Police Constables (4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10) some of whom knew him before. This prisoner is described as having executed a war dance in front of the Police. He was arrested on warrant on 28th September. The case against him is overwhelming.

13th Prisoner lives at Chinnasoragai, 8 miles from Salem: was identified by the Police constables (13-14): was arrested on the next day. This prisoner calls two witnesses (13-14) to prove that he only arrived in Salem on Thursday when he was arrested. The evidence against him though slight, is, in my opinion, sufficient.

14th Prisoner lives at Shevapett, is a short black lad about 18 years of age: was identified by three Police Constables (4-12-14): was arrested on the next day. The case against him is clearly proved.

15th Prisoner lives at Hastampatty, 2 miles from Salem, is a fair lad about 18 years of age, was identified by the Police Constables (4-6): was arrested on the next day. The case against him is clearly proved.

16th Prisoner lives at Tirumalagiri, 4 miles from Shevapett: was identified by one Police Constable (6). His name perhaps appears in the note book of the Sub-Inspector (5) and it appears from the records that though he was in custody on 17th August, a warrant was applied for for the arrest of a man of the same name on 27th August. It is suggested that the Police arrested the first man they could find of the name of Iyaperumal whilst on the other hand it is said that the man whose name appears in the note book is either another individual or else that the warrant may have been applied for by mistake. This prisoner calls one witness (15) to prove that he was selling fruit in the Wednesday market in his village. As he is identified by one witness only, the case against him is weak.

17th Prisoner lives at Shevapett: is a fair silk weaver with a remarkable face: was identified by a Police Constable (4) who knew him before and by three of the Mahomedans (24, 26, 27): was arrested on 11th September on warrant. This man is said to have entered the house of Mahomed Sah (24) and to have threatened to strike him with a sword. He calls three witnesses (16, 17, 18) to prove that he was with them in the house of one of them on the day of the riot. The case against him is clearly proved.

18th Prisoner lives at Kattanachanputty, 16 miles from Salem: was identified by Inspector Johnson (1) and by him only: was arrested on the next day. Is a sickly looking man. He calls one witness (19) to prove that he came into Salem to consult a physician. The case against him is weak.

19th Prisoner lives at Trichinopoly. He has a thick black head of hair and fringe; was identified in this Court by Inspector Johnson (1) and by him only. He calls one witness (20) to prove that he came to Salem to his father-in-law's house before the riot and remained there all day. The case against him is weak.

20th Prisoner lives at Shevapett, is a short dark man; was identified by Inspector Johnson (1) and one of the Mahomedans (26): was arrested on the next day. He calls his brother (22) to prove that he was at his work on the day of the riot. He is employed by the 21st prisoner and if the master was there, probably the servant was.

21st Prisoner lives at Shevapett. Is a leading Achary and brass smith: a good looking bearded man; was identified by one Police Constable (1) and by four of the Mahomedans (23, 24, 25, 26): was arrested on the next day. He calls two witnesses (23, 24) to prove that he was at a ceremony at the house of one Sankara Achari at Kattanachanputti, 16 miles from Salem, on the day of the riot and was arrested on his return. The case against him is clearly proved and I have no doubt that he took 20th Prisoner with him.

22nd Prisoner lives at Yettapur, 22 miles from Salem; was identified by a Police Constable (17) and by him only; was arrested on the next day. He calls one witness (25) who says he came in with him to Salem on the Thursday when he was arrested. The case against him is weak.

23rd Prisoner lives at Shevapett: was identified by a Police Constable (16) and by one of the Mahomedans (26): was arrested on the next day. The case against him is proved.

24th Prisoner lives at Shevapett: was identified by one Police Constable (16) and two of the Mahomedans (26, 27). He calls one witness (21) to prove that he was at home at the time of the riot. The case against him is proved.

25th Prisoner lives at Veeranoor, 40 miles from Salem: was identified by one Police Constable (16) and by him only; was arrested on the next day. The case against him is weak.

26th Prisoner lives at Shevapett and is a silk weaver: was identified by four of the Mahomedans (24, 25, 26, 27) and in this Court though not before the Magistrate by one Police Constable (8): was arrested on the next day. The case against him is proved.

27th Prisoner lives at Shevapett and is a silk weaver: was identified by two Mahomedans (24, 26): was arrested on the next day. The case against him is proved.

29th to 35th Prisoners live at Gogai, were all identified by one Police Constable. The 29th prisoner who is a lad about 18 years of age was also identified by the Tahsildar (20): were arrested on the 18th August. The case against all but the 29th prisoner is weak.

36th Prisoner lives at Naduvalur, 40 miles from Salem: was identified by one Police Constable (15) and by him only: was arrested on the 18th August. The case against him is weak.

37th Prisoner lives at Shevapett, was identified by two Police Constables (6-21) and by two of the Mahomedans (23-27): was arrested on 18th August. The case against him is proved.

39th to 41st Prisoners live at out villages: were identified by one Police Constable (6) and by him only: were arrested on 18th August. The case against them is weak.

42nd Prisoner lives at Shevapett; is a silk weaver and a very remarkable old man: was identified by one Police Constable (6) and by four of the Mahomedans (21, 23, 25, 26), was arrested on warrant on 9th September. His name appears in the Note book of the Sub-Inspector as Sandu Nagaya Chetty, i.e., the Nagaya Chetty who lives in a lane. He admittedly lives in

Nagaya Chetty's Street close to the Mosque but he calls three witnesses (26, 27, 28) to prove that he was at home all day and that the street is not called after him but after another man who is dead. I very much doubt the truth of his evidence and to my mind the case against him is clearly proved.

43rd Prisoner lives at Shevapett and is a silk weaver : was identified by one Police Constable (8) and by four of the Mahomedans, (23, 24, 25, 27) : was arrested on the next day. The name of his brother Maileri appears in the note book of the Sub-Inspector (5). This prisoner calls one witness (29) to prove that he was at home sick in bed. The case against him is clearly proved.

44th Prisoner lives at Salem : was identified by Inspector Johnson (1), the Sub-Inspector (5) and a Police Constable (6) : was arrested next day. He is probably the man whose name is mentioned in the note book of the Sub-Inspector though this is not quite clear. His defence is that he took a wounded boy from Salem to the Hospital and then went home but he has not called any witness. The case against him is proved.

45th Prisoner lives at Shevapett : was identified by three Police Constables (6, 7, 9). His name appears in the note book of the Sub-Inspector. He admits that Vencstasami is his brother. Was arrested on warrant on 5th September. The case is very clear against him.

46th Prisoner lives at Shevapett : was identified by two Police Constables : was arrested on warrant on 20th September. His name appears in the note book of the Sub-Inspector (5). He calls two witnesses (30, 31) to prove that he was at Razipuram, 16 miles from Salem, on the day of the riot. The case against him is clearly proved.

47th Prisoner lives at Shevapett, is an old man, a silk weaver : was identified by two Police constables (6, 7) : was arrested on warrant on 18th September ; a man of his name was entered in the note book of the Sub-Inspector (5) but as belonging to Elatakar street. This prisoner lives in Ladakar street on the other side of Shevapett. One of the defence witnesses who was not cited for this prisoner (36) says that he knows a Kasturi Chetti of Elatakar street of the Kavari caste. This prisoner calls two witnesses (31, 32) to prove that he was at home all day on 16th August and he says that he went to Madras on business afterwards. It is argued that the Police have got hold of the wrong man and that they now identify him as the man whose name they gave. The defence is ingenious but I cannot say that I am convinced by it. Two Police Constables have identified him and the case against him is proved to my satisfaction. His removal to Madras directly after the riot is a circumstance not to be overlooked.

48th Prisoner lives at Shevapett, is a Municipal Maistry : was identified by two Police Constables (8-10) and by of the Mahomedans (22-23). This man made himself conspicuous by slaughtering two pigs and suspending them in the Mosque and near the well ; was arrested on warrant on 20th September. He calls two witnesses (33-34) to prove that he went away to his field that day where he was sinking a well, but only one of his witnesses can fix the date. The case against him is very clear.

49th Prisoner lives at Shevapett : was identified by the Sub-Inspector (5), by two Police Constables (6-7) and by one of the Mahomedans (27) : was arrested on warrant on 20th September. His name appears in the note book of the Sub-Inspector (5). He calls two witnesses (35-36) to prove that he was at Coimbatore on the day of the riot. The case against him is clearly proved.

50th Prisoner lives at Shevapett, is a silk weaver and a distinguished looking man : was identified by two Police Constables (6-10) and by five of the Mahomedans (21-22-24-26-27) : was arrested on warrant on 25th September. His defence is that after the July riots, he went to the Palney Hills where he was arrested. He gave in the names of some witnesses, whom he wished to be summoned, on 14th October, the case having been committed on 6th October. The summonses have now been returned unserved and I am asked to issue fresh summonses. But I do not think I should be justified in so doing. The prisoner was bound to name his witnesses *at once* and even if several witnesses spoke to an *alibi*, I should discredit them. The case against him is very clear in deed.

51st Prisoner lives at Shevapett : was identified by two Police Constables (6-8) : was arrested on warrant on 2nd October. His name is entered in the note book of the Sub-Inspector but his residence is wrongly described. There appears however to be no doubt as to his identification.

52nd Prisoner lives at Kichipolliem, a hamlet of Salem : was identified by the two Hindu accomplices (28-29). Although I believe in the general veracity of the 29th witness, I think it unsafe to act upon his uncorroborated evidence as to identity.

17. I have spoken of the evidence against some prisoners being weak but I have no intention of discrediting the two Police Constables (6-15). One had ample opportunities of knowing Shevapett men and the other of knowing Gogai men by sight. At the same time, it is possible that one man may be mistaken and it is more satisfactory when there is corroborative evidence. I think that it is safer to acquit those who were identified by one witness only. They are the 3, 4, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41.

I consulted the Assessors as soon as the case of each prisoner was concluded. They found the prisoners 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 23, 27, 29, 37, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51 guilty and the prisoners 16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 47 not guilty. They differed as to the guilt of the prisoners 3, 4, 10, 17, 21, 24, 26, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 52.

18. Partly concurring with and partly differing from the Assessors, I find that the prisoners, except the prisoners 3, 4, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 52, are guilty of the offence specified in the third head of the charge and I sentence 10, 11, 21, 48 to 7 years' transportation; 1, 5, 9, 17, 46, 47, 50 to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment; the 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, and 51 prisoners to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the 14, 15, and 29 to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The prisoners 3, 4, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 52, are acquitted.

27th October 1882.

(Signed) H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

Serial number.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSED.					DATE OF				Explanation of	
	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of trial.	Close of trial.
1	Veerin Chetti	Petha Chetti	Salia	Cooly	Shevapett	30	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mari Muthu	Venkatarama Chetti	Vellala	Shop Clerk	Do.	25	...	...	...	...	...
3	Venkatarama Pillai	Dasa Chetti	Thevengum	Weaver	Gogai	17 or 18	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mannada Goundan	Pachimuthu	Padiachi	Firewood seller.	Nelvarupatty	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Periavachari	Narasimmachari	Kammala	Carpenter	Gogai	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Yellappan	Nachi Muthu	Vaniya	Cooly	Do.	18	...	...	...	...	...
7	Subbarayan	Amurthien	Kannar	Merchant	Shevapett	21	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pachai Muthu	Arumugan	Padayachi	Gardener	Anthomiputh	40	...	...	...	...	...
9	Mari	Viraperumal Pillai	Vellala	Cart driver	Shevapett	27	...	...	...	...	...
10	Eswara Chetti	Ramalinga Chetti	Silk weaver	Merchant	Do.	22	...	...	...	...	...
11	Subbaraya Pillai	Mutha Pillai	Karakatu Vellala	Cultivator	Tharamangalam	38	...	...	...	...	...
12	Krishna Chetti	Ranganatha Chetti	Patnui	Weaver	Shevapett	30	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kaveri	Alaghiri Chetti	Kosavan	Potmaker	China Soragi	19	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ramasamy Chetti	Angana Chetti	Komutty	Shop keeper	Shevapett	17	...	...	...	...	...
15	Muthusami	Komasami	Reddi	Cooly	Hastampatty	16	...	...	...	...	...
16	Iyaperumal	Vellaya Gounden	Padayachi	Cultivator	Thirumalagheri	25	...	...	...	...	...
17	Alagamannarkrishna Chetti	Subbaya Chetti	Patnui	Merchant	Shevapett.	49	...	...	...	...	...
18	Rangachari	Belayachari	Kannar	Brass worker	Kalasamputh	32	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ramasami Achari	Nallachari	Do.	Do.	Manacha Nullur	30	...	...	...	...	...
20	Dasappachari	Manu Achari	Do.	Cooly	Shevapett	19	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mari Achari	Rayalachari	Do.	Brass smith	Do.	30 or 35	...	...	...	...	...
22	Narasimmachari	Dasappachari	Do.	Calayman	Yethappan	50 or 55	...	...	...	...	...
23	Subbachi	Chokkapachari	Do.	Brass smith	Shevapett	25 or 27	...	...	...	...	...
24	Ravanappachari	Venkatagheery Achari	Do.	Cooly	Do.	20	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chenganalai Achari	Marimuthu Achari	Do.	Brass Dealer	Veeramur, Athur Taluq.	30	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mannada Chetti	Kuppaya Chetti	Patnui	Weaver	Shevapett	28 or 29	...	...	...	...	...
27	Rama Chetti	Mannar Chetti	Do.	Do.	Gogai	30	...	...	...	...	...
28	Krishnachari	Kathanachari	Kammala	Cooly	Do.	20	...	...	...	...	...
29	Palani Chetti	Veeriah Chetti	Thevanga	Weaver	Do.	18	...	...	...	...	...
30	Savandi Chetti	Savandi Chetti	Do.	Do.	Do.	20	...	...	...	...	...
31	Mari Chetti	Kempi Chetti	Sedar	Weaver	Do.	18	...	...	...	...	...
32	Palaniappan	Komaria Pandaram	Andi	Cooly	Do.	20 to 25	...	...	...	...	...

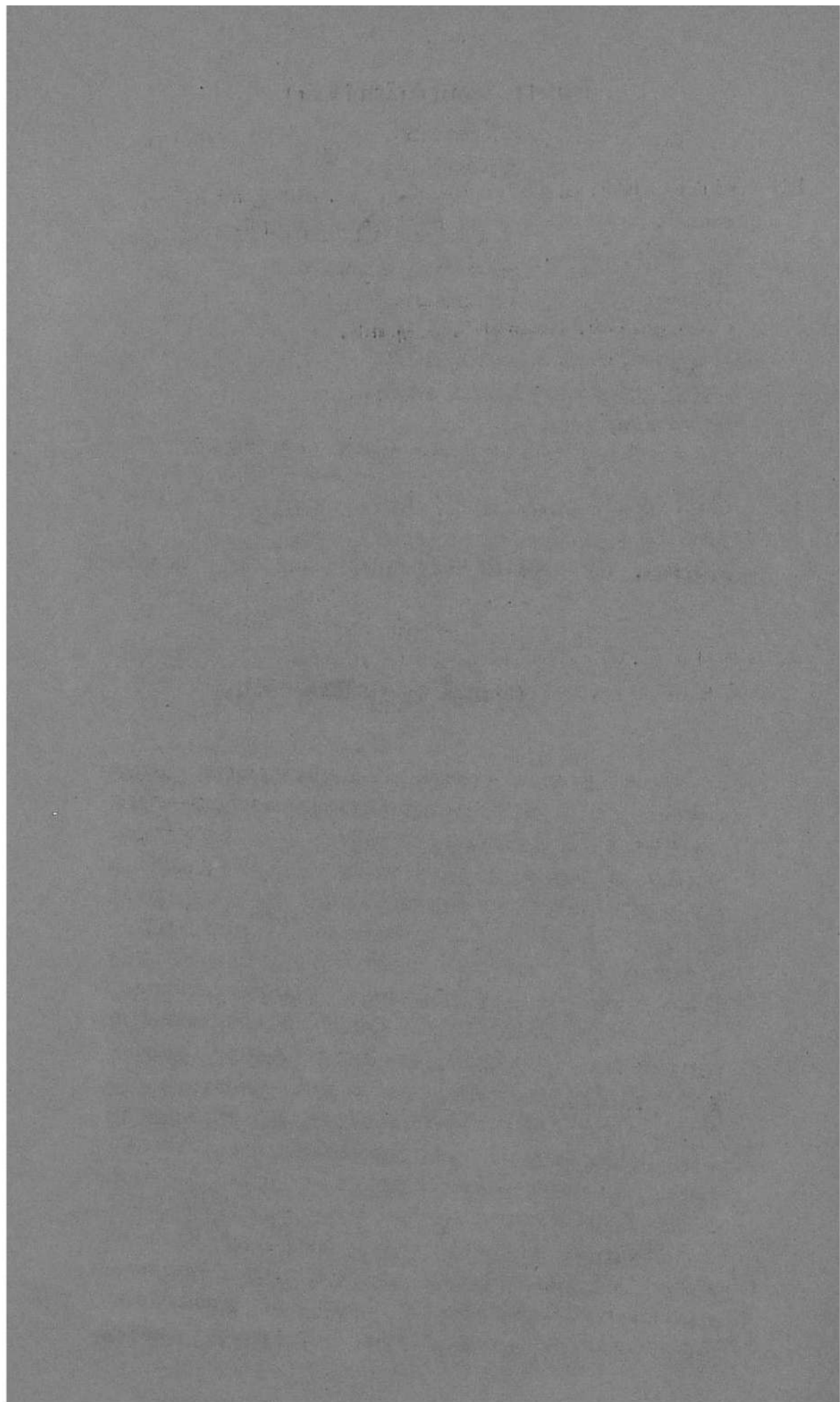
33	Gangapandaram...	...	Palani Pandaram	...	Andi ...	...	Cooly	...	Gogai	...	19
34	Vania Mukkan ...	...	Kumarappan ...	...	Vaniya	...	Oil Miller	...	Do.	...	40
35	Vencatachalam ...	...	Kullappan ...	...	Vellala...	...	Cooly	...	Do.	...	35
36	Chengan Chetti ...	...	Ariappa Chetti ...	...	Vaniya	...	Cart driver	...	Naduvaloor	...	30
37	Gurusami Achari ...	...	Komasamy Achari	...	Kammala	...	Goldsmith	...	Shevapett	...	25
38	Kasi Chetti ...	...	Chengoda Chetti	...	Padiachi	...	Cooly	...	Do.	...	24 or 25
39	Palani ...	...	Valayuthan ...	...	Korava	...	Physician	...	Nandiamputty	...	50 or 52
40	Vainatha Goundan	...	Lachmana Goundan	...	Palli ...	...	Cultivator	...	Ayodipatham	...	20
41	Muthannan ...	...	Kutti Goundan ...	...	Do.	...	Weaver	...	Nattamungalam	...	23
42	Sandu Nagiah Chetti	...	Krishnappa Chetti	...	Patnul...	...	Merchant	...	Shevapett.	...	71 or 72
43	Valumayil Pillai	...	Gurusamy Pillai	...	Vellala...	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	23
44	Mari Muthu Mudali	...	Arunanga Mudali	...	Kaikola	...	Weaver	...	Salem	...	22
45	Munisami ...	...	Viraswamy Naidu	...	Kavari...	...	Shop servant	...	Shevapett	...	23
46	Adi Ranganayakulu Chetti	...	Ranganatha Chetti	...	Patnul...	...	Merchant	...	Do.	...	40 or 45
47	Kasturi Rangiah Chetti	...	Anna Vencatarama Chetti	...	Do.	...	Weaver	...	Do.	...	61
48	Guruva Maistri ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Gangathara Chetti	...	Annamalai Chetti	...	Vellala...	...	Merchant	...	Do.	...	38
50	Papaya Chetti ...	...	Iyasamy Chetti ...	...	Patnul...	...	Weaver	...	Do.	...	50
51	Kuppana Chetti...	...	Komara Chetti	...	Vellan Chetty.	...	Cooly	...	Do.	...	30
52	Kuppa Pillai ...	...	Virappa Pillai ...	...	Vellala...	...	Betel garden.	...	Kichipolhem	...	50

ADDITIONAL SESSIONS COURT, SALEM,

27th October 1892.

(Signed)

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.



SESSIONS JUDGE.

CALENDAR CASE No. 67 of 1882.

PRISONERS.

Queen Empress of India —versus.	{	1. Molia Gounden.	4. Raman <i>alias</i> Ramasawmy.
		2. Onnappan.	5. Kodalu.
		3. Kuppan.	

OFFENCE.—Mischief by fire to a building used as a human dwelling.

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—Not guilty.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—Concurred with the assessors.

SENTENCE.—Acquittal.

JUDGMENT.—This was a case of arson which the committing Magistrate imagined to have been convicted with the riots of the 16th August in Salem, motive being in his opinion religious fanaticism.

The prisoners plead not guilty. They are defended by Counsel. The Government pleader threw up the prosecution which was thereupon undertaken by the public prosecutor.

On the 18th August the Village Magistrate (2nd witness) of Kondappanayakamputti, a village situated at the foot of the Yercaud Ghatt about 4 or 4½ miles from Salem reported as follows. I heard this morning that Ala-u-din's field shed caught fire somehow last night and was burned down. I went there and examined Nallan, Kandaval Nallan and Balan servants of Ala-u-din and his concubine Selli who say that as soon as they perceived the hut was on fire they ran out, that they do not know the cause of the fire and that they suspect no one.

Ala-u-din returned to the village on Saturday but made no complaint and the fire appears to have been considered accidental until the 31st August when the village Magistrate sent a second report to the effect that one Molaya Gounden informed him that Kodalu and Kuppan had set fire to the hut; that Kodalu took one of the sheep and Onnappan the other.

This report is remarkable in several ways. The Village Munsiff first says "having learnt that there exists enmity between Molaya Goundan of my village and Ala-u-din Saib I enquired Molayan". He omits to mention that this Molayan is his own first cousin and that Ala-u-din has been keeping Molayan's concubine Selli for the last 3 years, but writes as if Molayan were a stranger and he had just heard of the enmity for the first time. Then there is this extraordinary statement in the report. "It appears to me that. A great quarrel will arise about these". Kondappanayakamputti is a small village inhabited by a few coolies and cultivators and what quarrel this man anticipated from the accidental fire of a Mahomedan's field shed it is difficult to imagine. Then says "I made this enquiry before Rungappa Naik and Tiruvengada Goundan". The prosecution have neither produced these men nor shown that there are any such in the village and the remark of the village Munsiff is a strange and unusual one.

The next day the Tahsildar Luchmana Row appears on the scene and takes a statement from Molaya Goundan. He stated (in answer to direct questions) that Onnappan (2nd prisoner) came and called him that Kodalu (5th prisoner) and Kuppan (3rd prisoner) were with him that he refused to go; that they then made him drunk and took him with them that Onnappan lighted a match and set fire to the thatch of Ala-u-din's shed; that he told them not to set fire and fell down dead drunk remained there 4 Indian hours and went home.

On the value of such a statement as this comment would be superfluous. The village Magistrate admitted before the Special Magistrate that he had brought much pressure to bear upon his cousin before he elicited any information from him.

I now come to a most remarkable feature of this case. On the 1st September the very day on which Luchmana Row visited the village of Kondappanayakamputti Sivaramiah the 3rd class Magistrate is engaged in Salem in recording the evidence of Vyapuri Achari (3rd witness) of Kannamkurich: This evidence is of the most extraordinary nature. The witness first deposed that he knew the Mahomedan, before the Court, whose name however he was then for the first time informed was Ala-u-din. This man Vyapuri Achari is father of Selli the concubine of Ala-u-din and has known Ala-u-din for years and done work for him. He went on to state that Murugan Molayan (1st prisoner), Onnappan (2nd prisoner), Raman (4th prisoner) and Kuppen (3rd prisoner) set fire to the shed and that 2 coolies employed by Ala-u-din whom he could identify were in the shed but escaped; why were not these men examined. He concluded his story thus. "They said we cannot have Mahomedans in the village. If there should be any lift up and throw him in the fire." Perhaps this is what the Special Magistrate refers to when he says that religious fanaticism was the motive of the arson!!

On the 2nd September the Police put in a charge sheet. In this, not a single witness is named!! nor are we informed how before the 21st September when the Special Magistrate held and completed his enquiry the Police succeeded in getting together 6 witnesses.

On the 2nd September however Kuppen the 3rd prisoner is produced before the Magistrate Luchmana Row and in answer to questions put to him stated that he had heard Onnappan (2nd prisoner) Muruga Pillay and Molayan (1st prisoner) who were standing in the road say, "He is one Mahomedan in the village. He troubles us saying we should not take bark. His house must be burned. If present he must be thrown in fire" (not much religious fanaticism here); that the said 3 then went to the shed: that Kodalu (5th prisoner) who suddenly, springs up from the ground gave Onnappan a match who set fire to the shed; that he stood under a tamarind tree at a distance but as the wind blew in his direction he perceived that Onnappan and the others had been drinking arrack and the Molayan was holding Ala-u-din's concubine when he went away. A more palpably false story it would be difficult to imagine.

Now the witness one would expect to have been put up in the case are Selli the concubine, one or more of Ala-u-din's servants who were in his field that night, the respectable ryots before whom Molayan made a clean breast of it, some of the villagers who according to the evidence crowded when the shed was blazing and must have found Molayan lying there dead drunk or some of the chucklers whose houses are only a stone throw from the shed. But the special Magistrate is nothing if not original so he puts up (1st witness) Ala-u-din who was away from the village and never made a complaint, (2nd witness) the village Magistrate who never heard of the fire till the morning of the 18th and then after careful enquiry reported it as accidental (3rd witness). Vyapuri Achari the father of Ala-u-din's concubine who resides in a village 1½ miles in the exactly opposite direction from Kondappanayakamputti that Ala-u-din's shed is, 2 petty shopkeepers 4th and 5th witnesses who were asked by Onnappan and Muruga Pillay to join them in burning the shed but virtuously refused and went to bed, and a native Christian 6th witness who saw 2nd prisoner in the Chucklers street at 5 p.m. Each one of these witnesses speaks to a solitary fact so that it is impossible to test their veracity. But I have no hesitation in saying that they are one and all false witnesses got up by the Police for the occasion.

Onnappan (2nd prisoner) is the only man of any status in the village he was therefore accused in the hope that Ala-u-din would be able to recover damages from him. All the other prisoners were coolies of Muruga Pillay who is asserted to have been the ring-leader of this "isolated case of incendiarism" nothing is heard. He is not produced nor is his absence accounted for.

The assessors found the prisoners not guilty and gave as their opinion that there had been no arson at all. In that opinion I entirely concur and acquit and discharge the prisoners.

In column 10 of his Register the Special Magistrate has entered as the date of complaint 18-8-82. This is inaccurate and misleading. There never was any complaint made and on the 18th the fire was reported as accidental. In column 12 the date of closing enquiry is given as 6-10-82. It appears from the record that the enquiry was actually concluded on the 21st September so that the case could have been committed for the October Sessions. The delay is not creditable. The summary is inaccurate.

(Signed) FRANK WILKINSON,
Ag. Sessions Judge.

11th December 1882.

CALENDAR CASE No. 68 of 1882.

PRISONERS.

Queen Empress of India —versus.	{	1. Pattabi Chetty.	4. Chennabasava Chetty.
		2. Subramania Chetty.	5. Kuppusawmy Chetty.
		3. Sami Chetty.	

OFFENCE.—Rioting, house breaking and dacoity Sections 147, 454 and 395 Indian Penal Code.

OPINION OF ASSESSORS.—Not guilty.

FINDING OF JUDGE.—Not guilty.

SENTENCE.—Acquitted and discharged.

NOTE.—Mr. H. G. Wedderburn Counsel appeared for the prosecution and Mr. C. Pritchard Counsel defended the prisoner.

JUDGMENT.—The prisoners who were defended by Counsel are charged with dacoity by having looted the shops of one Madar Sahib, a Mahomedan residing in Shevapett, on the 29th July last. They all plead not guilty.

That Madar Sahib's shop was looted on the 29th July last is not disputed and the only question is whether the prisoners took any part in that offence.

The strong point in favor of the prosecution is that on the 31st July the prosecutor Madar Sahib presented a complaint (Exhibit a) to the District Magistrate in which he charged the present-accused and 2 others with having looted his shop. But this must be received with some qualifications. In his petition which Madar Sahib asserts was written on Saturday afternoon, he states that as soon as he received information of the attack on his shop he reported the matter to the Taluq Police Inspector, and that as he took no steps his property was lost now; at that time Mr. Ashton (6th witness) was the Taluq Police Inspector who received no information whatever as to who had looted complainant's shop.

The complainant then explains his reason for presenting his complaint on the 31st by saying that the District Magistrate was absent on the 29th and that the 30th was Sunday. It is in evidence (3rd witness) that the Head Assizant Magistrate held Court and tried cases on the 30th and although according to his present statement complainant was in possession of the names of the prisoners at 10 or 11 A. M. on Saturday he made no complaint to any one either on Saturday or Sunday.

Again in the original complaint the prosecutor named 13 persons as his witnesses of these only 4 have been produced and only 2 of these gave any evidence in support of the prosecution.

The District Magistrate without taking any statement on oath from the complainant as to his complaint sent the petition to the Police who on the 5th October (a delay of more than 2 months) put in a charge sheet giving the names of 2 witnesses only Abdul Cawder and Russul Sahib. Subsequent to the preparation of the charge sheet however a piece of paper was pasted into the charge sheet with the names of 3 additional witnesses Mannagi Row, Kulla Tandavan and Sundram Pillay. These witnesses were examined in this Court but the assistant Government Pleader admitting that their evidence was not worth the paper on which it was written relied entirely upon the evidence of Abdul Khadar and Russul Sahib, (4th and 5th witness). I have carefully weighed the evidence of these witnesses and do not consider them worthy of credit. They contradict each other and there previous statements in most essential particulars, and then evidence is rendered improbable by the evidence of Inspectors Johnson and Ashton.

Abdul Cawder the 4th witness deposes that he stood looking on at the looting for $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 hour and that he saw the Prisoners and one Arumugam carrying articles out of the shop and throwing them into the street. He admits that while he was looking on Inspector Johnson came there and that when he returned to the Mosque where he was on duty Inspector Ashton was there but to neither of these Inspector did he mention the prisoners names. Before the Lower Court he stated that he did not tell Russil Sahib, the names of the persons he had seen looting. Here he prevaricates saying first he did tell and then that he did not tell. The 5th witness Russul Sahib says that he stood looking on for a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour that between him and the prosecutors shop was a large crowd armed with guns, swords, spears and sticks, gesticulating but that he recognized the prisoners and 2 others (also named both in the original complaint and in the charge sheet) and is able to say what they were doing. He says he told the Police Station Officer Lachuman sing the same day. Lachuman sing is not produced and there is no occurrence Report to show that information was laid in the station. He states that Abdul Cawder did not mention any names to him then or afterwards and that the only persons whom he told were Lachuman sing and one Zillah Sahib, where as the prosecutor Madar Sahib says that both Russel Saib and Abdul Cawder gave him the names of the prisoners at 10 or 11 A.M. on the day of the riot.

It is highly improbable that the prisoners who are all of them respectable merchants of Shevapett should with there own hands have removed the articles from the shop of the 1st

witness in broad day light when the Police and the Magistrate were actually in the street and according to some witnesses actually in front of the shop. It is most strange that the only persons in the whole crowd who are identified by the witness are the prisoners before Court and 2 others and that not one of the witnesses can mention the name of a single person who was concerned in the looting of the other 7 Mahomedan bazaars. It is improbable that the 2nd prisoner who had dealings with the prosecutor only 3 days before the 29th (*vide* exhibit No. 1) or that 3rd prisoner who as well as 2nd prisoner gave evidence on the 30th idem before the Head Assistant Magistrate on behalf of a Mahomedan, evidence which led to his acquittal, should have taken such an active part as they are represented to have done on this occasion. In connexion with this I may mention the evidence of Mannaji Row (3rd witness). This man arrested the above mentioned Mahomedan and was present in Court when prisoners 2nd and 3rd gave evidence in his favor on the 30th July, yet he now goes into the box and swears that he was present with Inspector Johnson on the 29th when 1st witness's shop was being looted and that he saw prisoners 1, 2, 3, and 5 bringing articles out of the shop but that he did not mention this until 8 days after when he told Inspector Hayman. Inspector Johnson who was with Mannaji Row the whole time he was in the bazaar street deposes that he did not notice that there were any persons taking a prominent part in the loot such as Mannaji Row says prisoners 1, 2, 3, and 5 did.

Committed by Head Assistant Magistrate.

The assessors found the prisoners not guilty and concurring with them I acquit and discharged them.

(Signed) FRANK WILKINSON,

Ag. Sessions Judge.

CRIMINAL APPEALS No. 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10 of 1882.

Appeal against the conviction and sentence by the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate of Salem in Summary Trial No. 4 of 1882.

NAME OF APPELLANT.

Sakramanien, son of Arunachella Chetty residing at Shevapet.

THE SENTENCE AND LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—4 months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 Rupees fine in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment for being member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 Indian Penal Code.

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED OR REVERSED.—Reversed.

Appeal against the conviction and sentence by the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate of Salem in Summary Trial No. 3 of 1882.

NAME OF THE APPELLANTS.

1 Kishna Chetty.

2 Arunachella Chetty.

THE SENTENCE AND LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—1st prisoner sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and 2nd to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 50 Rs. fine in default to one month's further rigorous imprisonment, for being members of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 Indian Penal Code.

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED OR REVERSED.—The sentence passed on the 1st prisoner is reversed and that on the 2nd is confirmed.

Appeal against the conviction and sentenced by the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate of Salem in Summary Trial No. 1 of 1882.

NAME OF APPELLANT.—Rungasawmy Chetty.

THE SENTENCE AND LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 50 Rs. fine in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment for being member of an unlawful assembly Section 143 Indian Penal Code.

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED OR REVERSED.—Confirmed.

Appeal against the conviction and sentence of the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate of Salem in Summary Trial No. 10 of 1882.

NAME OF APPELLANT.—Sheik Abdul Khader.

THE SENTENCE AND LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—3 months' rigorous imprisonment for being member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 Indian Penal Code.

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED OR REVERSED.—Reversed.

Appeal against the conviction and sentence of the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate of Salem in Summary Trial No. 7 of 1882.

NAME OF APPELLANT.—Syed Jehanghir.

THE SENTENCE AND LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—4 months' rigorous imprisonment for being member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 Indian Penal Code.

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED OR REVERSED.—Reversed.

These appeals coming on for hearing in the presence of Mr. C. Pritchard, Counsel for the appellants: upon perusing the Proceedings of the Lower Court, and after hearing the said counsel for the appellants, the court delivered the following:—

JUDGMENT.—These are appeals against the sentences passed by the late Ag. Hd. Assistant Magistrate Mr. Hammick in Summary Trials Nos. 4-A, 3-A, 1-A, 10-A, and 7-A, of 1882. The accused were one and all found guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly and sentenced to imprisonment and fine. The only record in each case is the judgment which professes to have been drawn up under Section 228 Criminal Procedure Code but which is extremely meagre. Now to support a conviction under Section 143 Indian Penal Code it must be shewn (1) that the assembly consisted of 5 or more persons (2) that it had a common object and (3) that that object was either (a) to overawe Government (b) to resist the law (c) to commit an offence, i.e., a thing made punishable by the Indian Penal Code. (d) forcibly to interfere with private owner or (e) forcibly to interfere with private liberty of action.

In appeal No. 6 the accused Sukkramanien was sentenced to 4 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25. He was arrested in a chavadi on the 29th July the day after the riot. There is nothing in the judgment to show (1) that the accused was a member of an assembly or (2) that the common object of the assembly was an illegal one. There was a crowd which had been ordered to disperse (by whom does not appear) but whether the accused was a member of that crowd or not is not clear. The accused was arrested by the Superintendent of Police who does not appear to have been examined as no reason is given for his arrest. The facts as set forth in the judgment of the Head Assistant Magistrate do not constitute the offence charged and the sentence must be reversed and the man set at liberty.

In appeal No. 7 there were two prisoners of whom the 1st Kistna Chetti was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and the second Arunachella Chetti to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine. The only evidence against the 1st prisoner is that on the morning of the 29th July he was seen to leave his house and go to a neighbour's house and "harangue several people" and against the 2nd prisoner that when the crowd was ordered to disperse he advanced towards the witness who gave the order (School Master Small) with a club. The Magistrate says that he was present at the time that the assembly was "distinctly unlawful" (how he does not state) and that "the Hindus were many armed with clubs and had been continually commanded to disperse". It does not appear that 1st prisoner was a member of this assembly but 2nd prisoner undoubtedly was and it was likely to produce danger to the place and tranquillity of the neighbourhood. I reverse the sentence passed upon Kistna Chetti and confirm that passed on 2nd prisoner Arunachella Chetti.

In appeal No. 8 the prisoner admitted having been arrested on the 29th July in a crowd which, the Head Assistant Magistrate says, was armed with sticks and was intimidating the Mahomedans. Prisoner's counsel urged that his client happened to be in the crowd and was not willingly a member of an unlawful assembly. The Head Assistant Magistrate says that he was a prominent member who materially aided the disturbance. I confirm the sentence.

In appeal No. 9* prisoner a Mahomedan was convicted on the evidence of one witness a Hindu Constable. Considering the state of bad feeling at present

* Vide High Court's Judgment in Criminal Revision Case No. 402 of 1882, dated the 29th August 1882.

existing between the Hindus and Mahomedans in Salem conviction on such slight evidence was unsafe. The evidence also is untrustworthy. The Constable says that there was a disturbance at 8 A.M. on 30th July, that some people ran into a mundi and that defendant was arrested there with a stick. This is very indefinite and if it were true the stick would have been produced, which it evidently was not, as the Head Assistant Magistrate disbelieved the story of the stick. The prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the doubt and I reverse the sentence of the Lower Court.

In appeal No. 10 the prisoner a Mahomedan Taluq Peon was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. The evidence against him is contradictory and unreliable. The Inspector says prisoner was arrested (under protest) when walking along the road on the morning of the 30th whereas another witness a Hindu Police Constable says he saw prisoner in a crowd of men who were beating each other and that he (prisoner) was then and there arrested while another Hindu Constable says he saw the prisoner prepared for action on the morning of the previous day. If the evidence of the 3rd witness is to be believed it requires to be explained why the witness then and there i. e., on the 29th, arrest the prisoner. I do not understand how prisoner could have been arrested on the 30th, at 2 different places. I reverse the sentence of the Lower Court and order the prisoner's discharge.

DATE OF.

Presentation.	Filing.	Hearing.	Order.
9th August 1882.	10th August 1882.	21st August 1882.	22nd August 1882.

(Signed) F. H. WILKINSON,
Ag. Sessions Judge.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 11 of 1882.

Appeal against the conviction and sentence of the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate in Calendar Case No. 9 of 1882.

NAME OF THE APPELLANT.—Tellichery Mydin Kutti, son of Bukker Kutti residing at Shevapett occupation, trade.

THE SENTENCE AND LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 Rupees in default, six months' further rigorous imprisonment for rioting armed with deadly weapons and being member of an unlawful assembly under Sections 148 and 143 Indian Penal Code.

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED, OR REVERSED.—Confirmed.

This appeal coming on for hearing in the presence of Myn-ud-deen Sahib, Pleader for the appellant: upon perusing the proceedings of the Lower Court; and after hearing the said Pleader for the appellant, the Court delivered the following:—

JUDGMENT.—The prisoner appellant a native of Malabar, was found guilty by the Head Assistant Magistrate of (1) rioting being armed with a deadly weapon (Section 148 Indian Penal Code) and of (2) being a member of an unlawful assembly (Section 144 Indian Penal Code) and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000. He appeals on the ground that the assembly of which he was a member was not an unlawful assembly and (2) that he only acted in self defence and in defence of the Mosque.

From the evidence it appears that on the evening of the 28th July last a large body of Hindus assembled in the vicinity of the Mosque and irritated the Mahomedans. There were about 100 or 150 Mahomedans in the Mosque armed with clubs and spears. The Police were on the spot, keeping order, and it does not appear that there was any danger of their being overpowered, or of any damage being caused to the Mosque or to the Mahomedans. While the Police were engaged in keeping back the Hindus, the prisoner (appellant) suddenly rushed from the Mosque armed with a sword, crying "Deen Deen" and in company with another Moplah also armed, fell upon the Hindus. In consequence of this attack, a serious riot ensued.

The appellant's pleader endeavoured to make out that the Mahomedans were engaged in prayer and that the prisoner merely acted in self defence. But the fact of the Mahomedans being armed shows that they were prepared to resist force with force. The assembly of the Mahomedans may not have been unlawful so long as they stood upon the defensive, but as soon as they took the law into their own hands and attacked the Hindus the assembly became an

unlawful one. The Police were on the spot and the evidence shows that until the attack made by the prisoner, they were able to control the Hindus. I cannot therefore hold that the prisoner acted in self defence. Before the Lower Court, he called witnesses to prove that he was sitting quietly in the Mosque reading, but their evidence broke down and was rightly disregarded by the Magistrate.

I see no reason to disturb the finding and sentence of the Lower Court which is therefore confirmed and the appeal dismissed.

DATE OF

Presentation.	Filing.	Hearing.	Order.
22nd August 1882.	25th August 1882.	18th September 1882.	20th September 1882.

(Signed) F. H. WILKINSON,
Ag. Sessions Judge.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 12 of 1882.

Appeal against the conviction and sentence of the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate of Salem in Summary Trial No. 8 of 1882.

NAME OF THE APPELLANT.—Khassim Sahib.

THE SENTENCED AND LAW UNDER WHICH IT WAS IMPOSED IN THE LOWER COURT.—Six months' rigorous imprisonment for being member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 Indian Penal Code.

WHETHER CONFIRMED, MODIFIED OR REVERSED.—Reversed.

This appeal coming on for hearing this day in the presence of M. Myn-ud-deen Sahib, Pleader for the appellant. Upon perusing the Proceedings of the Lower Court and after hearing the said pleader for the appellant, the Court delivered the following:—

JUDGMENT.—The prisoner was found guilty on a Summary Trial by the Head Assistant Magistrate (Mr. Hammick) of being a member of an unlawful assembly and sentenced on 30th July to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. It appears that the prisoner was arrested while walking alone with a stick in his hand towards the river. Somewhere on the otherside of the river a disturbance was going on, but there is nothing to show that appellant was going to join in that disturbance. There is nothing to show the size of the stick which evidently was not produced. His pleader says, appellant is a bandy driver and that the stick was a switch for driving a bullock. This is not unlikely. Had it been a club as Inspector Ashton said of a formidable character the Police would have produced it. The evidence was so weak that I should have acquitted, and considering prisoner has already been in Jail for nearly 2 months I consider the punishment he has undergone ample even if he had committed the offence with which he was charged which the judgment of the Head Assistant Magistrate shows he did not. I therefore reverse the sentence and direct that prisoner be set at liberty.

DATE OF

Presentation.	Filing.	Hearing.	Order.
25th August 1882.	26th August 1882.	18th September 1882.	18th September 1882.

(Signed) F. H. WILKINSON,
Ag. Sessions Judge.

SESSIONS CASE No. 1 of 1883.

ABSTRACT.—On the 16th August 1882 when the Shevapett Mosque was destroyed, the prisoner Myleram Pillay was found close to it armed with a sword with his brother Velu Milu Pillay, prisoner in S. C. No. 5 of 1882. He was once seen cutting a tree belonging to the Mosque, and on another occasion he was moving in the body of the guard drawn up by the rioters to keep off the Police. His name was taken in a note-book by a Sub-Inspector at the time and was also mentioned to Inspector Mr. Johnson on the spot. The prisoner disappeared after the riots and was arrested in November at Athur. The case was at first on the file of the District Magistrate, but was subsequently transferred to that of the Head Assistant Magistrate, who in P. R. No. 3 of 1883 committed the prisoner to the Sessions. He was convicted of rioting and arson under Sections 147 and 436 I. P. C. and sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Salem Division on the 9th January 1883.

F. H. WILKINSON,

Ag. Sessions Judge.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 17 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—On the 10th November 1882 the District Magistrate convicted the undermentioned accused persons of being members of an unlawful assembly, in having threatend to loot the houses of Ammapett Mahomedans and beat them on the 19th October 1882 at 5 p.m. under Section 143 I. P. C., and sentenced them to six months rigorous imprisonment each. An appeal having been preferred, the Sessions Judge reversed the sentence and acquitted the prisoners on the 15th December 1882 on the ground that the common object of the assembly was not proved to have been to commit any of the offences mentioned in Section 141 I. P. C. :—

- 1 Vanakara Rangan.
- 2 Annayan.
- 3 Raman.
- 4 Lutchuman.

- 5 Peria Angadippien.
- 6 Chinna Angadippien.
- 7 Pien alias Kathamuthu.

F. H. WILKINSON,

Ag. Sessions Judge.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 18 of 1882.

ABSTRACT.—The accused Venkatarama Reddy was reported by the Police to have been found passing with arms from Salem to Namakal after the riots of the 16th August 1882. A search warrant was issued and the accused was found in possession of guns, &c., without a license. The District Magistrate in Magisterial Case No. 13 of 1882 convicted the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 300 under Section 19 of the Arms Act. On appeal the Sessions Judge on the 20th January 1883, reversed the conviction and sentence of the District Magistrate on the ground that the accused's failure to apply for a license was not sufficiently proved.

F. H. WILKINSON,

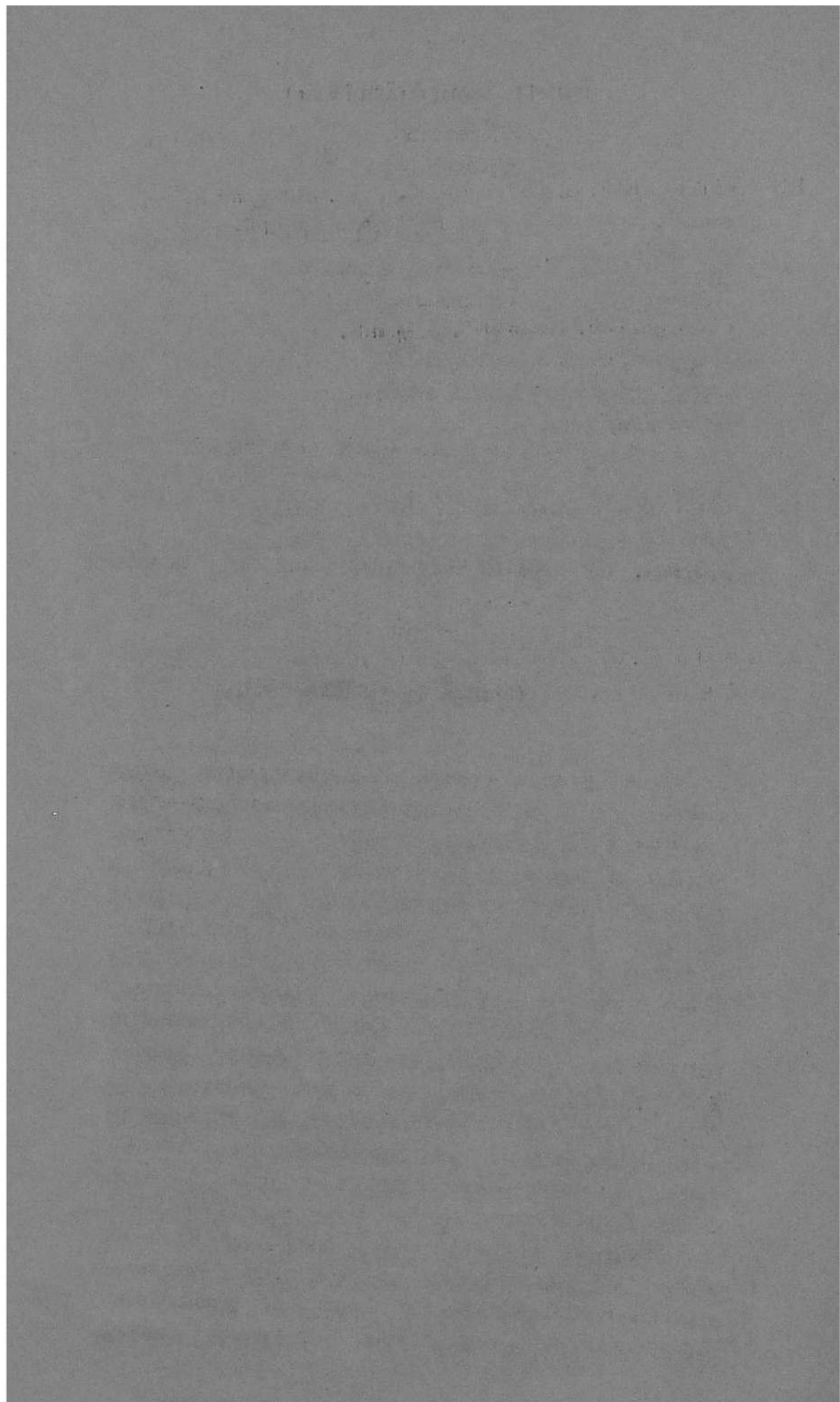
Ag. Sessions Judge.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 2 of 1883.

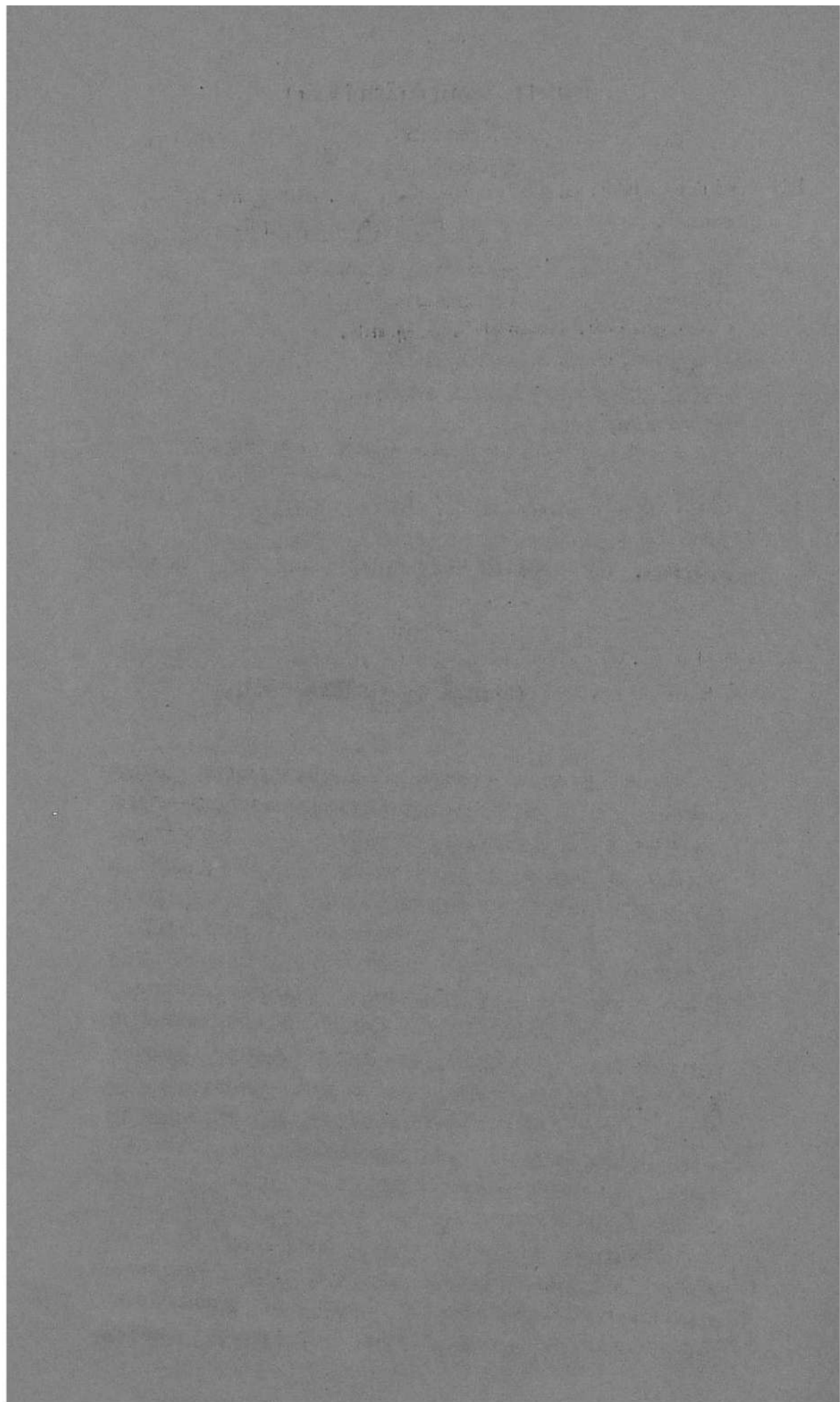
ABSTRACT.—The accused Yerrappa Gounden, Village Moonsiff of Komaraswami putty was convicted by the District Magistrate in Magisterial Case No. 92 of 1882, for omitting to give information of some persons of his Village having gone to Salem on the 16th August for committing riot, under Section 176 of the Indian Penal Code and was sentenced to 6 months simple Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. An appeal was preferred against the sentence and the Sessions Judge on the 22nd January 1883, reversed the conviction and sentence on the ground that the offence having been committed out of his jurisdiction the accused was not bound under Section 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code to give information regarding it.

F. H. WILKINSON,

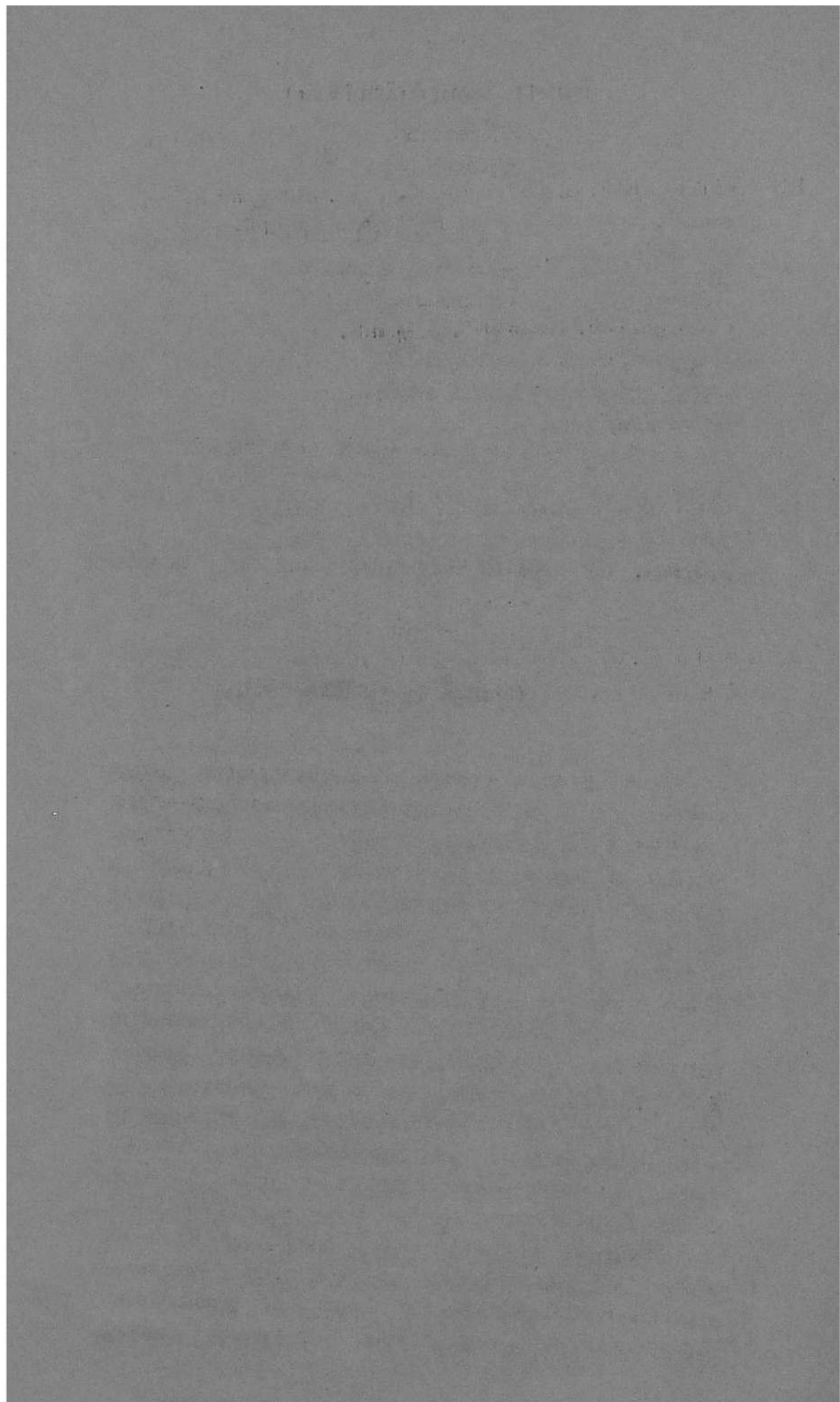
Ag. Sessions Judge.



HIGH COURT.



NOTE.—*The High Court Judgments are printed by the High Court. The results of operations in the High Court are tabulated at the end of this pamphlet, together with those in the other courts.*



STATISTICAL TABLES.

List showing value of property lost, stolen

Names.	Mosque burnt and destroyed.				Tiled houses.						Thatched	
					Destroyed.		Burnt.				Destroyed.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
<i>Shevapett.</i>												
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
1. Old Musjid ...	1	200	0	0								
2. New Musjid ...	1	3,000	0	0								
3. Syed Peer & 3 others.									3	2,800	0	0
4. Pykadai Moideen Saib.												
5. Moideen Saib									2	250	0	0
6. Meer Saib												
7. Baban saib's Shop									3	200	0	0
Nabisaihs property 500												
Buran Saib ... 30												
8. Buran Saib									1	50	0	0
9. Cassim Saib												
Majabee												
10. Imam Saib & Survan												
Myan Police Constable.												
11. Baboo Saib												
12. Baboo Saib												
13. Kathran Saib												
14. Sheik Imam Saib									1	200	0	0
15. Sheik Kathran Saib.												
16. Hossein Saib...									1	600	0	0
17. Chavady									1	100	0	0
18. Syed Adam Saib												
19. Nabi Saib												
Total ...	2	3,200	0	0					12	4,200	0	0
<i>Salem.</i>												
20. Ramasami Naick												
21. Chinnan Chetty												
22. Savundy Chetty												
23. Soobraya Chetty												
24. Veeri Chetty...												
25. Rangi Chetty												
26. Chueklers Kondan and others.												
27. Sathakalichkan												
28. Pethanna Pandaram...												
29. Bommanna Chetty												
30. Sheik Ameenudien					2	50	0	0				
31. Sheik Gutam Moideen.					1	20	0	0				
32. Mapla Moideen Rowth.												
33. Syed Akber												
34. Ramasami Naik												1 Bandy.
35. Muthialu Naidu												1 Shed.
36. Sheik Sillaman												1 Bandy.
Total ...					3	70	0	0				
Shevapett Total ...	2	3,200	0	0	3	70	0	0	12	4,200	0	0
Salem Total ...	1	100	0	0	13	542	0	0	2	200	0	0
Grand Total ...	3	3,300	0	0	16	612	0	0	14	4,400	0	0

1.

and destroyed during the August riots.

houses.			Bamboo yard.						Property robbed.		Total Loss.		
Burnt.			Burnt.				Property.						
No.	Value.		No.	Value.									
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	0 0	32,800	0 0		
2	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	125	0 0	175	0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	0 0	1,155	0 0		
...	...	...	1	150	0 0	550	0 0	...	...	700	0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	0 0	730	0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	0 0	530	0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0 0	200	0 0		
3	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	260	0 0	310	0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0 0	25	0 0		
1	120	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	235	0 0	355	0 0		
2	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	100	0 0	150	0 0		
1	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	30	0 0	180	0 0		
1	100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	400	0 0	500	0 0		
1	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	0 0	1,950	0 0		
1	100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	150	0 0	250	0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	0 0	1,660	0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0 0		
1	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	80	0 0	130	0 0		
...	...	...	1	150	0 0	200	0 0	...	...	350	0 0		
13	620	0 0	2	300	0 0	750	0 0	36,280	0 0	45,350	0 0		
1	200	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0 0		
1	250	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0 0		
1	200	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0 0		
1	100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0 0		
1	300	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0 0		
1	300	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0 0		
19	105	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	0 0		
1	30	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0 0		
2	100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	800	0 0	900	0 0		
1	25	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,096	5 0	2,146	5 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	8 0	586	8 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	...	745	0 0		
...	27	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	16	11 0	43	11 0		
...	4	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0 0		
...	1	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0		
...	30	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	257	6 0	287	6 0		
29	1,672	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	4,481	14 0	6,223	14 0		
42	2,292	0 0	2	300	0 0	750	0 0	40,761	14 0	51,573	14 0		
7	182	12 0	Tanners.....				2	2,317	8 0	15,981	7 11	19,353	11 11
49	2,474	12 0	4	2,617	8 0	750	0 0	56,743	5 11	70,927	9 11		

List of persons convicted arranged according to occupation

(Persons released on appeal)

Occupation.	Penal Code Sections and Offences.											
	144 Unlawful assembly.	109 & 144 Abetment of unlawful assembly.	145 Unlawful assembly ordered to be dispersed.	147 Rioting.	148 Rioting with deadly weapons.	153 Giving provocation to cause riot.	182 Giving false information.	214 Offering gift to screen an offender.	380 Theft in a building.	436 Mischief by fire to a building.	109 & 436 Abetment of mischief by fire to a building.	
Cultivator ...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	
Merchant ...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Cloth Merchant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Merchant's Goomastah ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Contractor...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Private Vakeel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Overseer, Local Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Native Surgeon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Clerk in Collector's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Jail Writer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Peon in District Moonsiff's Court.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Boy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Weaver ...	...	...	...	16	11	...	...	...	1	7	...	
Peon ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Planter ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carpenter ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bricklayer ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cart driver ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Volunteer Press office ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Leather dresser ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gold-smith ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Brass-smith ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Village Moonsiff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Municipal Maistry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Sweeper ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Beggar ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cooly ...	1	2	2	17	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	
Arrack shop-keeper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Pot-maker...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Garland-maker ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shop-Boy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Shop-keeper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Police Constables ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Supplier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mat-maker...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goat merchant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Snuff bazaar man...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bazaar man ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tailor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilmonger ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Charcoal merchant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chucklers, shoe-makers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Late monigar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	3	5	54	15	1	1	1	1	30	8	

2.

and the Offences committed in connection with August riot.
are not included).

Occupation.	Penal Code Sections and Offences.									Total.
	506 Criminal intimidation.	461 & 395 House trespass and dacoity.	395 & 109 & 436 & 109, Abetment of dacoity and mischief by fire to a building.	862 Assault.	225 & 353 Resistance to apprehension & criminal force to a public servant.	417 Cheating.	Police Act.	Jail Act.	176 Omission to give information.	
Cultivator ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12
Merchant ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cloth Merchant ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Merchant's Goomastah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Contractor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private Vakeel ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overseer Local Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native Surgeon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clerk in Collector's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jail Writer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peon in District Moonsiff's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
School Boy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weaver ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Peon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Planter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpenter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bricklayer ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cart driver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Volunteer Press Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leather dresser ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gold-smith ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brass-smith ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Village Moonsiff ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
Municipal Maistry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweeper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Begger ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cooly ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	29
Arrack-shop-keeper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pot-maker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Garland-maker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shop-Boy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shop-keeper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Police Constables ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7
Supplier ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mat-maker ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Goat merchant ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Snuff bazaar man ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bazaar man ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailor ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oilmonger ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charcoal merchant ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chucklers, shoe-makers ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Late monigar ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	3	17	...	1	3	1	6	1	2	154

No. 3.

List of persons convicted arranged according to occupation and the Offences committed in connection with the July riots.

Persons released on appeal are not included.

Occupation.	Penal Code Sections and Offences.						Total.
	148 Unlawful assembly.	147 Rioting.	144 and 148 unlawful assembly armed with weapons and rioting with deadly weapons.	411 Retaining stolen property.	403 Criminal misappropriation.	Police Act.	
Merchant ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Forest Tannahdar ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chuckler, Cooly ...	1	...	...	6	1	...	8
Pariah, Cooly ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Weaver ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
Shop-servant ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total...	5	1	1	8	1	2	18

No. 4.

List showing the Villages to which persons convicted for the August riots belonged.

Name of Villages.	Position from Salem and distance.	Number of persons.	Acquitted on Appeal.	Remarks.
Salem ...	...	68	6	
Shevapet ...	...	39	3	
Ammapett ...	East 2 miles ...	19	7	
Kitchipaliam ...	...	19	...	
Gogai ...	...	7	...	
Gollapatti ...	North 5 miles ...	5	...	
Taramangalam ...	West 14 miles ...	2	...	
Nangapalli ...	North-West 19 miles...	1	...	
Maichery ...	Do. 20 "	1	...	
Uttenkarai ...	North-East 58 "	1	...	
Denkinikottai ...	North-West 70 "	1	...	
Thasinaikamputty ...	South-East 4 "	1	...	
Kattoor ...	Do. 6½ "	1	...	
Hasthamputty ...	North 2 miles. ...	1	...	
Anthariputty ...	South-West 1½ miles	1	1	
Condathoothottam ...	East 2 miles ...	1	...	
Sinnasoragai ...	West 19 miles ...	1	...	
Cannangoorichi ...	North 4 miles ...	1	...	
Trichinopoly ...	South-East 79 miles	1	...	
Komarasamiputty ...	North 1 mile ...	2	1	
Thathagaputty ...	South 1 mile ...	1	...	
Oodiaputty ...	East 5 miles ...	1	...	
Suramangalam ...	West 3½ miles ...	1	...	
Kuttathooputty ...	East 14 miles ...	1	...	
Allikottai ...	North-East 2 miles	1	...	
Kondappanaikamputty ...	West 4 miles ...	1	1	
Chinnagoundanoor ...	South-West 27 miles	1	...	
Thathamputty ...	North-West 3 miles	3	...	
Puducottai, Namkul Taluq	South-East 38 miles	1	1	
Total ...		184	30	

No. 5.

Convictions &c., connected with riots of July 1882, arranged according to subject.

Nature of charges.	Number of persons convicted.	By which Court convicted and number of case.	Number of persons acquitted on appeal.
Rioting, Section 147, I. P. C.	1	Head Assistant Magistrate, Calender No. 3.	"
Unlawful assembly, Section 143, I. P. C.	9	Head Assistant Magistrate, Calender Nos. 5 & 6, summary Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 & 10.	* 5
Unlawful assembly, armed with weapons and rioting with deadly weapons, Sections 144, and 148, I. P. C.	1	Head Assistant Magistrate, Calender No. 9.	"
Retaining stolen property, Section 411, I. P. C. ...	8	Head Assistant Magistrate, Calender Nos. 16, and 18.	"
Criminal misappropriation Section 403, I. P. C. ...	1	Head Assistant Magistrate, Calender No. 16.	"
Police Act (for not serving as a special Constable.) ...	2	Head Assistant Magistrate, Summary Nos. 12, and 15.	"
Total...	22		5

* Acquittal reversed on High Court revision in respect of one person.

No. 6.

Occurrences, convictions, &c., connected with the riots of 16th August 1882, arranged according to subject.

Nature of charges.	No. of cases entered on complaint.	Number of cases detected and charged.	Number of persons convicted.	By which court convicted and number of case.	Number of persons acquitted on appeal.
Murder	6	...	...	Additional Sessions Judge Calender Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.	1
Dacoity	29	5	18	Do. do. do. do. 2, 3, 4, 5.	3
Arson... ..	15	1	{ 52 1	Sessions Judge do. 1 of 1883	7
Robbery and arson together.	6 }	1	* 15	{ Additional Sessions Judge Calender Nos. 1, 11.	9
Mischief and dacoity ...	6 }			Joint Magt. Cal. Nos. 22, 23, 26.	1
Riot	3	3	{ 68 1	District Magistrate do. 29 ...	0
Hurt for refusing to come into the riots.	1	1	1	District Magistrate do. 51 ...	0
Criminal intimidation. ...	4	4	{ 1 3	Joint Magistrate do. 29 ...	0
Cheating	1	1	1	District Do. do. 15, 24, 25 ...	0
Rescuing a person from Lawful custody.	1	1	3	Do. do. 35 ...	0
Omission to give information.	2	2	2	Do. do. 38 ...	1
Unlawful assembly and intimidation of Mahomedans.	1	1	7	Do. do. 89 92.	7
Bribery	1	1	1	Do. do. 48 ...	0
Jails Act	1	1	1	Do. do. 32 ...	0
Arms Act	1	1	1	Do. do. 30 ...	0
Police Act	2	1	6	Do. do. 13 ...	1
False complaint	1	1	1	Joint Magistrate do. 27 ...	0
Theft in a building	1	1	1	District Magistrate do. 37 ...	0
Perjury	1	...	...	Hd. Asst. Magistrate do. 22 ...	0
Total cases...	83	26	184		30

* Ring Leaders.

Statement showing operations of Police and Courts in connection with August riots.

							Number of persons.
Arrested by Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	277
Charged by Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
By the District Magistrate (Total tried to judgment 26.)	{	Convicted	...	...	...	...	22
		Acquitted	...	...	...	...	4
By Additional Joint Magistrate (Total 148.)	{	Convicted	...	...	...	...	"
		Acquitted	...	...	...	...	18
		Committed	...	...	...	...	130
By Joint Magistrate (Total 98)	{	Convicted	...	...	...	...	75
		Acquitted	...	...	...	...	23
		Committed	...	...	...	...	"
By Head Assistant Magistrate (Total 2.)	{	Convicted	...	...	...	...	1
		Acquitted	...	...	...	...	"
		Committed	...	...	...	...	1
By Additional Sessions Judge	{	Total tried 124	{	Convicted	...	...	85
				Acquitted	...	...	39
		Total in appeals 74.	{	Confirmed	...	...	64
				Reduced	...	...	4
				Acquitted	...	...	6
By Sessions Judge	{	Total tried 6	{	Convicted	...	...	1
				Acquitted	...	...	5
		Total in appeals 9.	{	Confirmed	...	...	"
				Reduced	...	...	"
				Acquitted	...	...	9
By the High Court	{	Total in appeals 77.	{	Confirmed	...	...	57
				Reduced	...	...	5
				Acquitted	...	...	15

No. 9.

Table showing sentences inflicted for July riots with the variations introduced by appeal.

Nature of sentence.	Number of persons convicted.	Ditto after appeals.
1 year's rigorous imprisonment & 1,000 Rs. fine & bound over for one year in the sum of Rs. 1,000 for good behaviour.	1	1
1 year's rigorous imprisonment	8	8
6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 50 Rs. fine. ...	2	2
6 months' rigorous imprisonment	1	...
4 months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 Rs. fine ...	1	...
4 months' rigorous imprisonment	2	...
3 months' rigorous imprisonment	1	1*
1 month's rigorous imprisonment	1	1
15 days' rigorous imprisonment and 20 Rs. fine	3	3
Fine only	2	2
Total ...	22	18

* Acquittal reversed by the High Court.

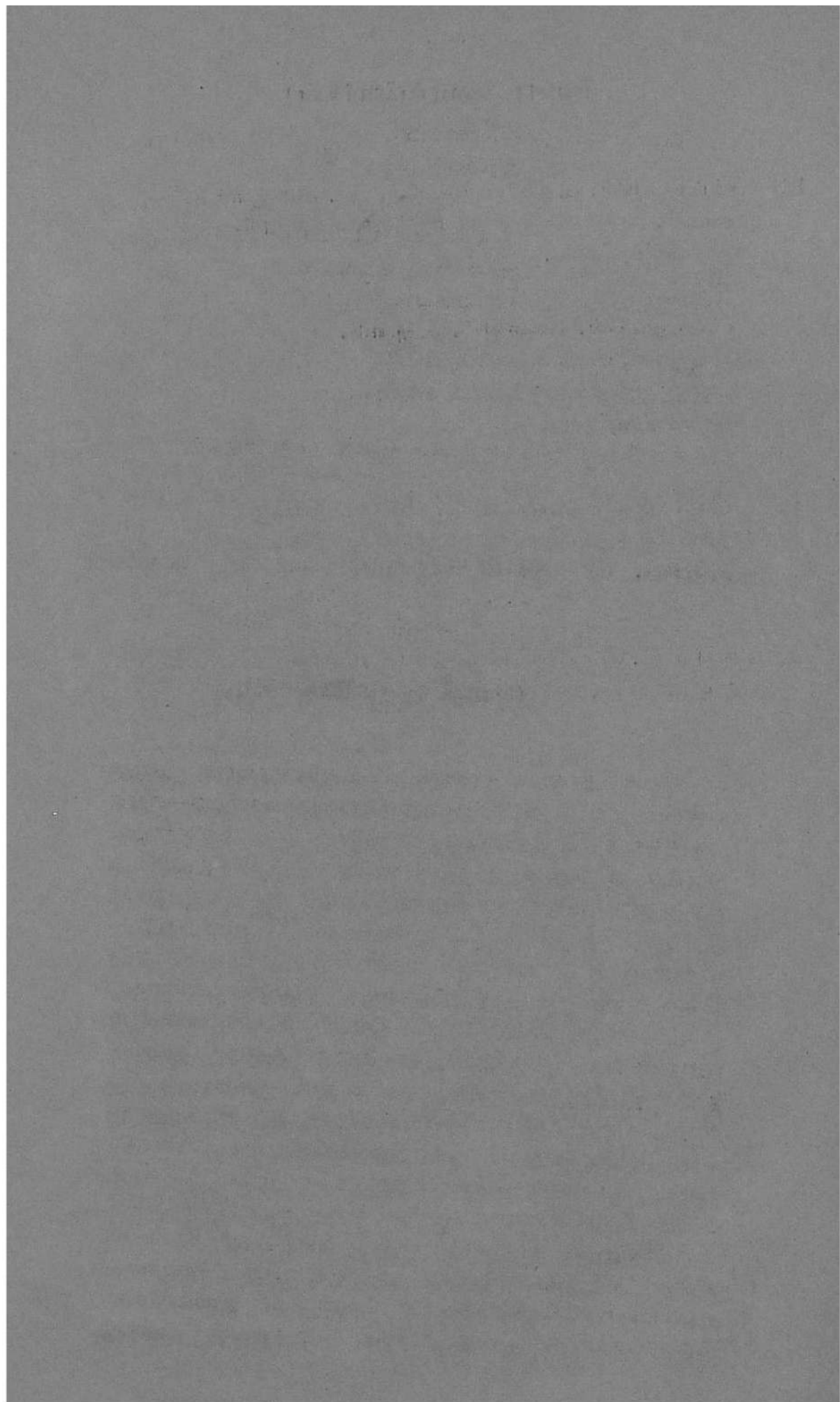
No. 10.

Table showing sentences inflicted for August riots with the variations introduced by appeal.

Nature of Sentence.	Number of persons convicted.	Ditto after appeals.
Transportation for life	1	1
10 years transportation	1	...
7 years transportation	10	9
5 years rigorous imprisonment	14	8
4 years rigorous imprisonment	18	15
3 years rigorous imprisonment	17	*18
2 years rigorous imprisonment	1	1
18 months rigorous imprisonment... ..	1	1
1 years rigorous imprisonment	50	47
11 months rigorous imprisonment... ..	15	15
6 months rigorous imprisonment	20	6
3 months rigorous imprisonment	21	17
2 months rigorous imprisonment	2	2
1½ months rigorous imprisonment	6	6
1 months rigorous imprisonment	...	4
20 days rigorous imprisonment	1	1
3 days simple imprisonment	1	1
1 days imprisonment with 10,000 Rs. fine	1	...
50 lashes	1	1
20 stripes	1	...
Fine only... ..	2	1
Total ...	184	154

* This includes 4 Prisoners whose sentence were reduced by the High Court from 5 and 4 years to 3 years.

+ Sentence reduced on appeal from 3 months to one month.



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TABLES AND INDEX.

No. 1.—OPERATIONS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

(a.) IN CONNECTION WITH THE JULY RIOTS.

(1) *Trials.*

No. of the Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
7	1 Chinnan, Chuckler, Arisipolliem.	Receiving stolen property, Section 411 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Hd. Asst. Magistrate. 29th August 1882.	5(D) 190.
	2 Chinnakkal do. do. ...			
	3 Mari do. do. ...			
	4 Venkatraman do. do. ...			
	5 Amasi do. do. ...			
8	1 Kolkara Raman, Chuckler, Arisipolliem.	Rioting, theft and receiving stolen property, Sections 147, 379 & 411 I. P. C.	Do. ...	5(D) 190.
	2 Raman do. do. ...			
	3 Maran do. do. ...			
	4 Bodi do. do. ...			
12	1 Para Periyar, Cooly, Salem ...	Retaining stolen property, under Section 411 I. P. C.	Do. 9th September 1882....	7(D) 192.
	2 Maran do. do. ...			
36	1 Pattabi Chetti, Komati, Merchant Shevapett.	Rioting, house-breaking and theft in a building under Sections 147, 454 and 380 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Hd. Asst. Magistrate. 5th October 1882.	17(D). 104, 106.
	2 Sukramania Chetti do. ...			
	3 Kuppusawmy Chetti do. ...			
	4 Sami Chetti do. ...			
	5 Arumugam, Shevapett do. ...			
	6 Basuva Chetti, do. ...			
	7 Annamalai do. ...			
39	1 Koolian, Shevapett ...	Mischief, theft and assault or hurt under Sections 426, 379 and 352 or 323 I. P. C.	Ordered to be struck off the Police file. 10th October 1882.	19(D).
	2 Guruvan do. ...			
	3 Subban do. ...			
	4 Kanthan do. ...			
	5 Muthupattayan Shevapett ...			
40	1 Madar Sahib, Labbai, Salem ...	Rioting under Section 147 I. P. C.	Ordered to be struck off the Police file. 10th October 1882.	20(D).
	2 Fakeer Saib do. ...			
	3 Kader Kassim do. ...			
	4 Peer Kannee do. ...			
	5 Peer Mydeen do. ...			
	6 Mondy Thurva Saib do. ...			
	7 Kattuboy do. ...			
	8 Buddan do. ...			
	9 Pichu Mydeen do. ...			
	10 Manubees do. ...			
	11 Ko. Sheik Mydeen do. ...	Robbery under Section 392 I. P. C.	Do. ...	20(D).
	12 Hussain Meah do. ...			
	13 Ko. Sottai Meah do. ...			
42	1 Seondrum Chetti, Vellala, Shevapett.	Dacoity under Section 395 I. P. C.	Do. ...	20(D).
	2 Basoova Chetti do. ...			
44	1 P. Venkatrama Chetti, Patnul, Merchant, Salem, & 21 others.	Rioting under Section 147 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Joint Magt. 13th October 1882.	21(D) 83.
45	1 Rangasawmy Gounden and 4 others.	Do. ...	Do. ...	21(D).
46	1 Sendu Nagiah Chetti, Patnul, Merchant, Shevapett.	Dacoity under Section 395 I. P. C.	Ordered to be struck off the Police file. 16th October 1882.	22(D).
	2 Venkatachellapathi do. ...			
	3 Pappayi Chetti do. ...			
	4 Eswara Chetti do. ...			
	5 Ramachendra Chetti do. ...			
	6 Kastoori Chetti do. ...			
	7 Kanar Pethasari, Headman of the Kannars, Shevapett.			
	8 Chennakistna, son of the Munsiff's Duffadar.			
	9 Rangan son of Kuppiah Chetti.			
	10 Iyemperumal son of Venkatraman, Shevapett.			
	11 Mathialoosawmy Chetti, Patnul, Shevapett.			

No. of the Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
53	1 Soobroyalu son of Venkatasubbu, Shevapett.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304. I. P. C.	Ordered to be struck off the Police file. 30th October 1882.	25(D).
	2 Nannu Chetti son of Kuppiah Chetti do.			
	3 Achi Gopalsawmy Chetti do. ...			
55	1 Nunnai Saib, Mussalman, Farrier, Shevapett.	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, Section 326 I. P. C.	Ordered to be struck off the Police file. 31st October 1882.	26(D).
	2 Janniah Saib do. ...			
	3 Mondi Madar Saib's Son do. ...			
78	Murugesu Chetti and 6 others of Shevapett.	Rioting, house-breaking, and theft, Sections 147, 454 and 380 I. P. C.	Do, 7th December 1882. ...	33(D).
79	Kangan of Shevapett.	Hurt under Section 323 I. P. C.	Do. ...	33(D).
80	Murugesu Chetti and 3 others ...	Rioting, house-breaking and theft, Sections 147, 454 and 380 I. P. C.	Do. ...	33(D).
84	Basuvappa Chetti and 10 others ...	Theft and hurt, Sections 379 and 323 I. P. C.	Do, 9th December 1882 ...	34(D).

(b.) IN CONNECTION WITH THE AUGUST RIOTS.

(1) Trials.

2	1 Manikum Mudaly, Native Surgeon, Salem.	Abetment of Murder, robbery, & mischief by fire, Sections 109, 302, 392, & 436 Indian Penal Code.	Transferred to the Special Magistrate, 21st September 1882.	1(D), 1(1), (17).
	2 Soobraya Mudaly, District Munsiff's Court Vakeel, Salem.			
	3 Venkatachellum Mudaly, District Works Overseer, Salem Taluq.			
	4 Rungasawmy Chetty, Village Munsiff of Salem.			
	5 Soondrum Chetti, Vellala, Merchant, Shevapett.			
	6 Komarasawmy Iyen, Accountant Collector's Office, Salem.			
	7 Murari Ramasawmy Chetti, Patnuli Merchant, Salem.			
	8 Gopalsawmy Mudali, Village Munsiff of Shevapett.			
	9 P. Venkatrama Chetti, Patnuli, Municipal Commissioner, Salem.			
	10 Kondiah Chetti, Patnuli, Merchant, Shevapett.			
	11 Kundappa Mudali, Village Munsiff of Alagapnam.			
	12 Murari Varadiah Chetti, Patnuli Merchant, Salem.			
3	1 Kylasa Gounden, Mittadar of Pokampolliem.	Do. ...	Do. ...	3(D), 59, (70), (84).
	2 Ponnusawmy Chetti, Vania, Merchant, Shevapett.			
	3 Muthukomarasawmy Mudali, Village Munsiff of Peramanur.			
	4 Yellappa Naiken, Snuff-seller, Salem.			
	5 Kantha Gounden, Cultivator, Perumanur.			
	6 Muthusawmy Mudali, District Works Sub-Overseer, Salem.			
4	1 Devasagayam Pillay, Government Pleader, Salem.	Possessing arms without a license, Section 19 Act XI of 1878.	Transferred to the Head Assistant Magistrate, 26th August 1882.	4(D), 99.

No. of the Cases.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
5	1 Ramasawmy Naidu, Kavarai, Shevapett. 2 Muthialusawmy, Patnul, Weaver, Shevapett. 3 Myleri Pillay, Vellala, Pupil in School, Shevapett. 4 Rungiah Chetty, Patnul, Weaver, Shevapett. 5 Pappiah Chetty, Patnul, Weaver, Shevapett. 6 Sendu Nagiah Chetty, Patnul, Merchant, Shevapett. 7 Gengathara Chetty, Vellala, Merchant, Shevapett. 8 Kuppan, Cooly, Shevapett ... 9 Kustoori Chetty, Patnul, Weaver, Shevapett. 10 Iyemperumal, Vellala, Shevapett. 11 Munisawmy, Kavarai, Shop servant, Shevapett. 12 Ranganayakulu, Patnul, Merchant, Salem. 13 Soobroya Pillay, Vellala, Shevapett	Rioting under Section 147 Indian Penal Code.	Transferred to the Special Magistrate. 29th August 1882.	4(D), 42, (92), (100).
6	1 Eswara Chetti, Patnul, weaver Shevapett. 2 Rang Chetti, do. ... 3 Alagamannar Kistna Chetti, Patnul, Merchant, Shevapett. 4 Mari, Theyangam, weaver, Shevapett 5 Pappiah Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Shevapett.	Rioting under Section 147, I. P. C.	Transferred to the Special Magistrate. 29th August 1882.	5(D), 42, (92), (100)
9	1 Balagurumoorthi Naidu, District Munsiff's Court Peon, Shevapett. 2 Basuvappa Chetti, Sivacharam, occupation none, Shevapett. 3 Venkatachellapathi Chetti, Kavarai Cooly, Shevapett. 4 Seeranga Chetti, do. ... 5 Murugesha Chetti, Vellala, writer, Shevapett. 6 Mannara Chetti, Kavarai, Cooly, Shevapett. 7 Komaralingam Chetti, Vellala do. 8 Vuthusawmy Pillai, do. 9 Pethanna Chetti, Komatti, Merchant, Shevapett.	Being members of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Joint Magistrate. 8th September 1882.	5(D), 72, (22).
10	1 Molia Gounden, Kondappanai-kempatti. 2 Onnappa Naik, Kurumban, Cultivator, Kondappanai-kempatti. 3 Kuppan Chuckler Cooly do. ... 4 Raman do. do. ... 5 Kodalu do. do. ...	Mischief by fire under Section 436 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Special Magistrate. 8th September 1882.	6(D), 58, (104).
11	1 Veniatha Gounden, Padayachi, Cooly. 2 Ramasawmy do. ... 3 Palaniappen, Vellala do. ...	Being members of an unlawful assembly, theft, retaining stolen property under Sections 143, 379, and 411 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Hd. Asst. Magistrate. 8th September 1882.	7(D), 100
*13	Venkatrama Reddi, Mittadar of Puducotta, Namkal Taluq.	Being in possession of arms without license under Section 19 Act XI of 1878.	Fined 300 Rs. 5th October 1882.	7(D).

* Reversed on appeal by the Sessions Court on the 20th January 1883.

Case.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
14	Ramabadram, Cooly, Salem ...	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to create riot & using obscene words Sections 153 & 294 I.P.C.	Discharged under Section 215 C. C. P. 28th September 1882	8(D).
15	Soobramania Iyer, Brahmin, Head Constable of Police, Tirupatur.	Criminal intimidation under Section 506 I. P. C.	3 Months' rigorous imprisonment. 15th Sept. 1882.	8(D).
16	1 Govindoo Chetti, Merchant, Salem 2 Namasivayam, Servant, Salem... 3 Dorasamy do. do. ...	Possessing ammunition in excess of the privileged quantity Section 19 Act XI of 1873.	Transferred to the Joint Magistrate. 18th September 1882.	9(D), 75.
17	1 Nanniah Chetti, Patnul, Shevappett 2 Kylasa Mudaly, Vellala, Salem... 3 Venkatachellapathi, Patnul, weaver Salem. 4 Venkatrama Chetti do. ... 5 Gungaram, Rajput, Salem ... 6 Purushothama Chetti, Kavara, Salem.	Rioting under Section 147 I. P. C.	Do. 21st September 1882.	9(D), 75.
18	Parimala Gounden, Toddy drawer, Ponnammappett.	Refusal to serve as a special Police Officer. Section 18 Act 24 of 1859.	Ordered to be struck off the file. 9th December 1882.	9(D).
19	Palani Mudaly, Vella Salem ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	10(D).
20	Guddala Dasari Chetti, Salia, Salem.	Do. do.	Do. do.	10(D).
21	1 Pitta Gounden, Padayachi, Gollappatti. 2 Irua Gounden do. ... 3 Palani do. ... 4 Vythi Gounden do. ... 5 Rungadasen do. ...	Rioting under Section 147 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Joint Magistrate. 14th September 1882.	10(D), 73, (22).
22	1 Surappachari, Achari, Police Constable, Hosur. 2 Ramasawmy, Fisherman, Police Constable, Shevappett. 3 Arunachellam, Vellala, Police Constable, Malloor. 4 Ramasawmy, do., Trichengod, 5 Chikkanna Chetti, Weaver, Police Constable, Razipur. 6 Nallappa Naiken, Naiken, Police Constable, Malloor.	Wilful breach of a lawful order Section 44 of the Police Act 24 of 1859.	Transferred to the Joint Magistrate. 22nd September 1882.	10(D), 79, (21).
23	1 Chennakistna, Police Constable 2 Mahomed Ummur do. ... 3 Varadappa Naidoo do. ... 4 Sheik Bauban do. ... 5 Abdul Kader do. ... 6 Mohamed Esuff do. ... 7 Chinnathambi do. ... 8 Soobrayaloo do. ... 9 Annamalai do. ... 10 Chinniah do. ... 11 Ramasawmy do. ... 12 Paul Abraham do. ... 13 Ranga Row do. ... 14 Perumaul do. ...	Wilful breach of lawful orders and cowardice under Sections 44 and 46 of the Police Act 24 of 1859.	Transferred to the Joint Magistrate. 22nd September 1882.	10(D), 80.
24	Palani Gounden, Padayachi, Salem.	Criminal intimidation under Section 506 I. P. C.	3 Months' Rigorous Imprisonment. 16th September 1882.	11(D).
25	Veerasawmy Pillai, Vellala, Salem	Criminal intimidation under Section 506 I. P. C.	Do. 29th September 1882.	11(D).

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No. of the Case.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
26	1 Shunmugam Achari, Arrack Shop-keeper, Shevapett. 2 P. Nannoosawmy Chetti, Patnul, Merchant, Salem. 3 Yerrappa Gounden, Padayachi, Village Munsiff of Komara-sawmipatti. 4 Gurunatha Iyen, Clerk, Central Salem. 5 Kosa Kuppana, Potter, Kitchipolliem. 6 Periannan, son of Kosa Kuppan. 7 P. Vijaraugam Chetti, Patnul, Weaver, Salem.	Abetment of Murder, Mis- chief by fire under Sec- tions 109, 302 and 436 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Special Magistrate. 2nd October 1882.	12(D), 59, (70), (84).
27	Guruvappan, Palli, Municipal Maistry, Shevapett.	Abetment of Murder, Mis- chief by fire under Sec- tions 109, 302 and 436 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Special Magistrate. 26th Septem- ber 1882.	12(D), 52, (92), (100)
28	1 Kistna Chetti, Patnul, Shevapett. 2 Mathuveera Chetti, Mettutheruvu 3 Perumanl Palli, Salem. ... 4 Periannan of Sathamboor. ... 5 Kolunthai Chetti, Salem. ... 6 Pavadai Gounden, do. ... 7 Komara Gounden, Palli do. ... 8 Venkatrama Naiken, do. ... 9 Kanthasawmy Pillai, Vellala, Kit- chipolliem. 10 Marimoothoo Chetti, Kannanku- richi. 11 Appasawmy Achari, Pudutheru- voo, Salem. 12 Ramasawmy Padayachi, Salem... 13 Ragunatha Chetti, Pudutervoo, Salem 14 Veerasawmy do. ... 15 Chinnasawmy do. ... 16 Siddu Mudali, Pavaditeruvu, do. 17 Varadapchari, Kurumbatervu, Salem. 18 Chinnapien, Palliteruvu, Salem... 19 Periapien do. ... 20 Nallasawmy Chetty, Kotti, Salem. 21 Soobraya Mudali, Pavaditeruna Salem. 22 Vyapuri Do do. ... 23 Iyasawmy, Bazaar street, Salem. 24 Siddan, Thathampani. ... 25 Chinnasawmy Chetti, Odayapatti. 26 Kistna Chetti, Ponnampett. 27 Venkatachellapathi Chetti, Salem. 28 Ratna Pillai, Kanaka street, do. 29 Angamuthu Mudali, Pavadi, do. 30 Venugopaul Kannadi street, do. 31 Govinda Chetti, Palli street, do. 32 Kuppanmuthu Chetti, Vania, Salem. 33 Veerappen, Kannadi street, Salem. 34 Veeraragava Pillai, Vellala, Salem. 35 Dasappa Naiken, Salem. ... 36 Sabapathi Achari, Pudutervu, Salem. 37 Chinnan of do. ... 38 Parasurama Pillai, Pavadi, Salem. 39 Peruman Chetti, Pudu Street, Salem. 40 Shunmugam of Salem ...	Rioting under Section 147 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Joint Magistrate. 9th October 1882.	13(D), 76, (23).

No. of Case.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
	41 Kali Mudali of Pavadi street, Salem.			
	42 Gopaulan, Kurumba street, Salem			
	43 Kandappa Mudali, Pavadi Street, Salem.			
	44 Komara Mudali, do. do.			
	45 Pachai Mudali, do. do.			
	46 Lutchman, do. do.			
	47 Govindan do. do.			
	48 Arunachellam, Salem. ...			
	49 Kuppan, do. ...			
	50 Raman, do. ...			
	51 Thanappa Chetti, Ammapett. ...			
	52 Muthu Naiken, Allikuttai. ...			
	53 Kuppannachari of Ammapett. ...			
*29	54 Ramasawmy Chetti, Salem. ... Mariappen, Vellala, occupation none, Shevapett.	Being member of unlawful assembly Section 143 I. P. C.	Convicted of using abusive language with intent to cause a riot under Section 153 I. P. C. and sentenced to 20 stripes by a rattan 14th October 1884.	13(D.)
30	Ramasawmy Chetti, Pudu street, Salem.	Introducing prohibited articles into Jail, Section 14 of act 5 of 1869.	Two months rigorous imprisonment. 25th September 1882.	14(D).
31	Balanga Mudali, Pudu street, Salem.	Insult under Section 504 I. P. C.	Transferred to the joint Magistrate. 19th October 1882.	14(D), 82
32	Dorasawmy Pillai, Gogai ...	Offering gratification to save an offender, Section 214 I. P. C.	3 months rigorous imprisonment 28th September 1882	15(D).
33	Elli Chetti, Komati, Ammapett...	Receiving stolen property Section 411 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Head Asst. Magistrate,	15(D), 102.
34	1 Venkatraman of Komarasawmi-patti. 2 Lutchmana Gounden of do. 3 Marinoothoo of do. 4 Kuppanna Maistry of do. 5 Muthu Chetti of do. 6 Venkatachella chetti of Salem ... 7 Pattabi Chetti of Salem. ...	Rioting, Dacoity and mischief by fire under Sections 147, 395 and 426 I. P. C.	Discharged under Section 215 C. C. P. 6th October 1882.	16(D).
35	1 Vadamathal ...	Cheating Section 417 I. P. C.	3 days simple imprisonment.	16(D).
37	Nathad Sheriff, Mussalman, Makandar, Salem.	Giving false information to a public servant Section 182 I. P. C.	2 Month's rigorous imprisonment. 9th October 1882	17(D).
38	1 Ellamma Naiken alias Naiken, cultivator, Tatham patti. 2 Chikkanna Naiken, Village Munsiff do. 3 Subbadu, cultivator, Tatham-patti. 4 Ramasawmy Naidu, Forest guard Odayapatti.	Rescuing a person from lawful custody and using criminal force to deter a public servant Sections 225 and 353 I. P. C.	1st 2nd and 3rd prisoners sentenced to 18, 6 and 12 months rigorous imprisonment respectively, 4th acquitted. 28th October 1882	18(D).
41	1 Iralandi, Pariah, Cooly, Ammapett. 2 Chinnamari do. do. 3 Peria Mari do. do...	House-breaking and theft in a building under Sections, 454 and 380 I. P. C.	Transferred to the Hd. Asst. Magistrate. 12th October 1882.	20(D), 103.
+48	1 Vanakara Rangan son of Marappa Naiken, Ammapett. 2 Arumugam son of Maniagounden do. 3 Raman son of Arumugam do. 4 Lutchmanan son of Arumugam do.	Being members of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 I. P. C.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7th prisoners sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment, 8th prisoner acquitted. 10th November 1882.	22(D).

* Conviction quashed on revision after execution of sentence by the High Court 10th January 1883.
 † Decision reversed on appeal by the Sessions Court 15th December 1882.

No. of the Case.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
49	5 Peria Angadipien son of Venkatram aNaiken do. 6 Chinna Angadipien son of do. 7 Pien alias Katha Muthan son of Kamatchi Gounden do. 8 Shanara Muthu Karuppen do.	Criminal intimidation and offering gift to screen offender under Sections 506 and 214, I. P. C.	Bound over, under Section 519, C. C. P. for good behaviour, for three months in the sum of Rs. 500. 6th November 1882.	23(D).
51	1 Arunachella Chetti, Vania, Merchant, Shevapett. 2 Ardanari Chetti, Thevangam, Salem. 3 Sendraya Chetti, Vania, Merchant, Salem.			
52	1 Karuppa Gounden, late Monigar of Chinnagoundanur. 2 Sengoda Gounden, Perumapaliem. 3 Chinnakaruppa Gounden, son of Sengoda Gounden of Alathur, Reddipolliem.			
54	1 Rungi Chetti, Thevangam, weaver, Shevapett. 2 Sunjeevi Chetti do. ... Sabapathi, Cooli, Kitchipolliem.	Assault under Section 352, I. P. C. Assault and hurt under Sections 352 and 323 I. P. C. Causing hurt to a public servant to deter him from public service Section 323, I. P. C.	1st prisoner 3 months rigorous imprisonment 2nd & 3rd acquitted. 30th October 1882. Transferred to the Tiruchengod Tahsildar. Ordered to be struck off the file. 7th December 1882.	24(D). 25(D). 26(D).
56	1 Munian son of Kullagounden of Erumapolliem. 2 Solai Muppan of do. ... 3 Seerangan son of do. ... 4 Sengodan of do. ... 5 Mondan of Thathagapatti ...	Dacoity under Section 395, I. P. C.	Struck off the file 23rd December 1882.	27(D).
57	Names not given in the complaint			
62	Molia Odayan and 16 others ...	Attempt to commit murder and grievous hurt Sections 307 and 326. Rioting and hurt under Sections 147, and 323, I. P. C.	Ordered to be struck off the file. Transferred to the Taluq Sheristadar Salem. 1st December 1882.	27(D). 28(D).
64	Mylerum Pillay, Vellala, pupil in School, Shevapett.	Rioting armed with deadly weapons Section 148, I. P. C.	Transferred to the Head Assistant Magistrate 1st December 1882.	28(D).
65	Pennadam Venkatrama Chetti and 10 others.	Mischief by fire Section 436, I. P. C.	Ordered to be struck off the file. 7th December 1882.	28(D).
67	1 M. Ramasawmy Chetti, Patnul, Salem. 2 P. Venkatrama Chetti do. ... 3 Kondiah Chetti do. ... 4 Narasimha Chetti do. ... 5 S. Veeriah Chetti do. ... 6 Govindoo Chetti do. ... 7 Rajooloo Chetti do. ... 8 Veeriah Chetti do. ... 9 Velasawmy Chetti do. ... 10 Kuppan, Kykolar do. ... 11 Chinnigon do. ... 12 Mutha Chetti do. ...	Rioting armed with deadly weapons and Dacoity under Sections 148 and 395, I. P. C.	Ordered to be struck off the file. 7th December 1882.	29(D).
68	Narayana Chetti and 10 others...			
69	M. Ramasawmy Chetti, and 11 others.	Rioting and Dacoity with dangerous weapons Sections 147 and 398, I. P. C. Do.	Do.	30(D).
70	Molia Mudaly and 6 others ...	Do.	Do.	30(D).
71	Venkatasubbu and 6 others ...	Do.	Do.	30(D).
72	Soobroya Naiken and 14 others.	Dacoity and rioting under Sections 395 and 147, I. P. C.	Do. Do. Do.	31(D). 31(D).

No. of the Case.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
73	Rajulu Chetti, and 4 others ...	Rioting, mischief and theft Sections 147, 427 and 380, I. P. C.	Ordered to be struck off the file. 7th December 1882.	31(D).
74	Angamuthu Mudali, and 33 others.	Dacoity under Section 395, I. P. C.	Do.	32(D).
75	Solia Seerangathan, and 48 others.	Do.	Do.	32(D).
88	Chellamuthu Oodayan <i>alias</i> Singarodyan, Village Munsiff, Chilambara Oodyan, Monigar of Oodyarpatty.	Intentionally omitting to give information to a public servant of the commission of an offence. Section 176, I. P. C.	Dismissed under Section 147 I. P. C.	34(D).
89	Nagi Chetty, Village Munsiff of Gogai.	Do. ...	Sentenced to pay a fine of 10 Rs. 16th December 1882.	35(D).
90	Sivalinga Pillai Curnam of Southapuram.	Do. ...	Dismissed under Section 147 I. P. C.	35(D).
92	Yerrappa Gounden Village Munsiff of Cumarasawmi patty.	Do. ...	Sentenced to (6) six months simple imprisonment and 1,000 Rs. fine. 19th December 1882.	35(D).

* Reversed on appeal by the Sessions Court on 22nd January 1883.

C. D. MACLEANE,
District Magistrate.

No. II.—OPERATIONS IN THE COURT OF THE SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

(b.) IN CONNECTION WITH AUGUST RIOTS.

(2) Cases committed.

No. of the Case.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
1	*1 Pachai alias Pachamuttu Pada-yachi, Cooli, Kichipalayam.	1 Joining and continuing in an unlawful assembly knowing that it had been commanded to disperse. 2 Rioting armed with deadly weapon. 3 Abetment to commit arson. 4 Abetting mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt. 5 Abetting the commission of crimes by persons exceeding 10 in number offences punishable under sections 145, 148, 436, 440 and 117, I. P. C.	Is convicted of the offence of continuing in an unlawful assembly knowing that such assembly had been ordered to disperse, section 145, I. P. C., and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment 21st October 1882.	39, (17)
	*2 Ramasami Pillai alias Rama Pillai, Vellala, owner of garden, Kitchipalayam.	" "	" "	
	*3 Arumugam Vellala Cooly, Kitchipalayam.	" "	" "	
	*4 Palani, Vellala, owner of garden, Kichipalayam.	" "	" "	
	*5 Ramasami Pillai, Vellala, Cultivator, Kichipalayam.	" "	" "	
2	*1 Kristna Chetti, Patnui, weaver, Salem.	1 Rioting armed with deadly weapons. 2 Being member of an unlawful assembly & committing arson. 3 Abetment to commit murder and arson. 4 Abetting the commission of crimes by persons exceeding 10 in number offences punishable under sections 148, 149, 436, 440 and 117, I. P. C.	Prisoner is convicted of rioting armed with deadly weapons section 148 I. P. C., and sentenced to (11) eleven months rigorous imprisonment 21st October 1882.	41, (18)
	*2 Govinda Naiken, Kavarai, weaver Ammapett.	" "	" "	
	*3 Perumal Naiken Kaverai, Bricklayer, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*4 Ekambarum, Thevangan, weaver, Ummappett.	" "	" "	
	*5 Sellan, Seda, weaver Ummappett.	" "	" "	
	*6 Kundappa Mudali, Kikala weaver, Ummappett.	" "	" "	
	*7 Arumuga Achari, Cammalan, carpenter, Ummappett.	" "	" "	
	*8 Arumugam Pillai, weaver, Kichipollem.	" "	" "	
	*9 Palani Solia, weaver, Ammapett.	" "	" "	
	*10 Ramasami, Patnui, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*11 Kuppusawmi Chetty, Kosavan Potter, Ummappett.	" "	" "	
3	1 Jana Bacha, Mussalman, Fort, Salem.	Being member of an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons an offence under Section 144, I. P. C.	Discharged under Section 195, I. P. C. 28th September 1882.	42
	2 Sheik Rusthan Mussalman, Fort, Salem.	" "	" "	

* Decision confirmed by the High Court 9th January 1893.

No. of the Case.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
4	*1 Kuppe Naiken, Kaverai, weaver Salem.	Being member of an unlawful assembly and committing murder and culpable homicide (2) abetting the commission of murder and culpable homicide (3) rioting and (4) rioting with deadly weapons, offences under Sections 302 and 149, 304 and 149, ³⁰² / ₁₄₉ , ³⁰⁴ / ₁₄₉ , 147 and 148 of the I. P. C.	Prisoner is convicted of rioting armed with deadly weapons, Section 148, I. P. C., and sentenced to (11) eleven months rigorous imprisonment 23rd October 1882.	53, (20)
	*2 Yikambaram, Pandarum, Garland maker, Salem.	" "	" "	
	3 Sellan <i>alias</i> Sellappa Mudali Kaikala, weaver, Ammapett.	" "	" "	
	*4 Narayanasawmy, Veduga, weaver Ammapett.	" "	" "	
5	1 Veeraiah Chetty weaver Salia, Shevappett.	Being member of an unlawful assembly and committing culpable homicide and arson in pursuance of the common object of that assembly and 2 committing rioting armed with deadly weapons offences under Sections 302 or 304 and 149, 436 and 149, I. P. C.	Convicted of arson under Section 436 I. P. C. and sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment. 27th October 1882.	4 (D), 5 (D), 42, (92) (100)
	†2 Mari Muthu, Vellala, Shop-Clerk Shevappett.	" "	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	3 Vencatrama Pillay, Thevangum weaver, Gogai.	" "	Acquitted.	
	4 Mannada Gounden Padayachi Fire-wood dealer, Nelavara-putty.	" "	" "	
	5 Periannachari, Kammala, carpenter, Gogai.	" "	5 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	6 Yellappan Vania cooly, Gogai ...	" "	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	†7 Subbaroyan, Kannar, merchant, Shevappett.	" "	" "	
	†8 Patchai Muthu Padayachi Gardner, Andaripatti.	" "	" "	
	†9 Mari, Vellala, cart driver, Shevappett.	" "	5 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	†10 Esvara Chetti, Patnul, merchant, Shevappett.	Do. and committing murder under Section 302, I. P. C.	Sentenced to 7 years transportation.	
	†11 Subbaroya Pillay, karakatu Vellala, cultivator, Taramangalum	" "	" "	
	12 Kistna Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Shevappett.	" "	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	13 Kavery Kosovan, Pot - maker, Chinnasoragai	" "	" "	
	†14 Ramasawmy Chetti, Komati, Shop-keeper, Shevappett.	" "	One year rigorous imprisonment.	
	15 Muthusawmy Reddi, cooly, Hastampatty.	" "	" "	
	16 Iyamperumal, Padayachi, cultivator, Tirumalagiri.	" "	Acquitted.	
	§17 Alagamannar Kristina Chetti, Patnul Merchant, Shevappett.	" "	5 Years rigorous imprisonment.	

* Confirmed by the High Court. 9th January 1883.

† Confirmed by the High Court. 30th December 1882.

‡ Acquitted by the High Court. 30th December 1882.

§ Reduced to 3 years by the High Court. 30th December 1882.

No. of the Case.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of pamphlet.
	18 Arumugam	Do. and committing murder under Section 302 I. P. C.	Discharged under Section 195. C. C. P.	
	19 Muthusawmi	" " ...	" "	
	20 Arunachella Chetti	" " ...	" "	
6	1 Rangasari, Kannar Brass worker, Shevapett.	1 Being member of an unlawful assembly *and committing murder or culpable homicide and arson in pursuance of the common object of that assembly and 2 committing rioting armed with deadly weapons, offences under Sections 302 or 304 and 149 436 and 149, I. P. C.	Acquitted 27th October 1882	47, (92) (100).
	2 Ramasawmi Asari Kannar, Brass-smith, Manachanallur.	" " ...	" "	
	3 Dasappasari, Kannar, Cooly, Shevapett.	" " ...	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	*4 Mariappasari Kannar, Brass smith Shevapett.	" " ...	7 years transportation	
	5 Narayanasari, alias Narasimmasari, Kannar Shevapett Cooly	" " ...	Acquitted.	
	6 Subbasari, Kannar, brass smith Shevapett.	" " ...	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	7 Ravanappasari, Kannar, Cooli, Shevapett.	" " ...	" "	
	8 Sengamalaaisari, Kannar, brass dealer, Veeraganur Attur Taluq.	" " ...	Acquitted.	
	†9 Mannada Setty, Patnul, weaver, Shevapett.	" " ...	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	†10 Rama Chetty, Patnul, weaver, Shevapett.	" " ...	" "	
	11 Kristna Chari, Kummala, Cooly, Gogai.	" " ...	Acquitted.	
	12 Savundi Chetty	" " ...	Died in the Jail after committal.	
	13 Palani Chetty, Thevangum, weaver Gogai.	" " ...	One year rigorous imprisonment.	
	14 Savundi Chetty do. do.	" " ...	Acquitted.	
	15 Mari Chetty Sedar	" " ...	" "	
	16 Palaniappan, Andi Cooly, Gogai.	" " ...	" "	
	17 Gungapandarum do. Shevapett.	" " ...	" "	
	18 Vania Mookan, Vania oil, monger Gogai.	" " ...	Acquitted.	
	19 Venkatachellam, Vellala, Cooli, Gogai.	" " ...	" "	
	20 Vania Chengan chetti, Vanian, Cart driver, Nadavalur.	" " ...	" "	
	21 Gurusami Asari, Kammla, Goldsmith, Shevapett.	" " ...	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	22 Kasi Chetti, Padayachi, Cooly, Shevapett.	" " ...	Acquitted.	
	23 Palani Chetti, Korava Physician Nandiampatti.	" " ...	" "	
	24 Vinayatha Gounden, Palli, cultivator, Ayodiapatanam.	" " ...	" "	
	25 Muthananpulli, weaver, Nat-tamangalam.	" " ...	" "	
	†26 Sendunagiah Chetti, Patnul, Merchant Shevapett.	" " ...	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	

* Sentence reduced to 5 years by High Court 30th December 1882.

† Acquitted by High Court, 30th December 1882.

‡ Confirmed by High Court, 30th December 1882.

Cases.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
†27	Velamyln Pillai, Vellala, Merchant, Shevapett.	1 Being member of an unlawful assembly and committing murder or culpable homicide and arson in pursuance of the common object of that assembly and * 2 committing rioting armed with deadly weapons, offences under Sections 302 or 304 and 149 436 & 149 I. P. C.	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	
†28	Marimuthu Mudali, Kykola weaver, Salem.		" "	
†29	Munisami, Kanarai shop-servant Shevapett.		" "	
30	Vythiasari.		Discharged under Section 195 C. C. P. 27th October 1882.	
31	Muthusamiasari	Rioting under Section 147 Indian Penal Code.	" "	
1	Mohdien Kutti, Mapla caste merchant calicat.		Recalled by the District Magistrate, 6th September 1882.	
2	Ooliyat mohdien kutty do. ... Do. Cochin ...		" "	
1	Chinnan, Chuckler, Cooly Arisipalyam.		" "	
2	Chinnakal Do. do. do ...		" "	
3	Mari Do. do. do ...		" "	
4	Venkatraman Do. do. do ...		" "	
5	Amasi Do. do. do ...		" "	5 (D), 100
6	Kolkara Raman do. do. do ...		" "	
7	Raman Do. do. do ...		" "	
8	Boði Do. do. do ...		" "	
9	Maran Do. do. do ...		" "	
1	Balagurunurthi Naidu Kavarai District Munsiff's Court Peon Shevapett.	" " ...	" "	
2	Basavappa Chetty, Sivacharam occupation none, Shevapett.		" "	
3	Venkatachallapathi Chetty, Kavarai, Cooly, Shevapett.		" "	
4	Seerungachetty do. do do...		" "	5 (D), 73, (22).
5	Murugesachetty Vellala do...		" "	
6	Mannaruchetty Kavarai do...		" "	
7	Komaralingunchetty Vellala do.		" "	
8	Muthusami Pillai do. do. do.		" "	
9	Pethanna Chetty Komatty Merchant Shevapett.		" "	
1	Nanniah Chetty Patnul, Weaver, Salem.		" "	
2	Kylasa Mudaly	" " ...	" "	
3	Venkatachallapathy		" "	
4	Venkatramachetty		" "	
5	Gengaram		" "	
6	Purushothamachetty silk weaver Weaver, Salem.		" "	
7	Krishna Chetti, Silk-weaver, Salem.		" "	
8	Muthuveerachetty, Sheda weaver Salem.		" "	
9	Perumal, Vellala, Cooly, Salem.		" "	
10	Periannan, Vellala, Cooly, Sathamboor.		" "	13 (D), 76 (23).
11	Kolandaichetty, Oilmonger, Oil-dealer, Salem.		" "	
12	Pavady Gounden, Padayachi, Cooly, Salem.	" " ...	" "	
13	Komara Gounden, weaver, Salem		" "	
14	Venkatrama Naiken, Golla, Cooly Salem.		" "	
15	Kandasami Pillai, Vellala, Cooly Kitchipollem.		" "	
16	Marumuthu Chetty Teluguchetty Cooly, Kannangurichi.		" "	
17	Appasami Achari, Carpenter, Salem.		" "	
18	Ramasami Padayachi, Padayachi Salem.		" "	

No. of the Cases.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of pamph.
19	Runganatha Chetty, Silk-weaver Salem.	Rioting under Section 147, Indian Penal Code.	Recalled by the District Magistrate 6th September 1882.	13(D), (23)
20	Veerasami Naidu, Kavarai, Brick layer, Salem.			
21	Chinnasami Chetty, Oilmonger, Merchant, Salem.			
22	Sitha Mudaly, weaver, Salem ...			
23	Marudha Pillai, Vellala, Brick-layer, Salem,			
24	Chinnapayen, Padayuchi, cooly, Salem.			
25	Periapayen, Teluguchetty, cooly,			
26	Nallasami Chetty, Vellala, Gumastah, Trichy.			
27	Subaraya Mudaly, weaver, Salem			
28	Vyapuri, weaver do...			
29	Iyasami, Oilmonger do...			
30	Sithan Padayachi, cooly, Sathampatty,			
31	Chinnasami Chetty, Padayachi, cooly, Oodayapatty.			
32	Kishna Chetty, weaver, Cooly, Ponnammappet.			
33	Venkatachallapathy Chetty, silk weaver, Salem.			
34	Ruthno Pillai, Villala servant, Salem.			
35	Angamuthu Mudaly, weaver, Salem.			
36	Venugopal, Kavarai, cooly, Salem			
37	Govinda Chetty, Teluguchetty, Salem.			
38	Kuppumuthu Chetty, Oilmonger, Merchant, Salem.			
39	Veerappan, Vellala, bricklayer, Salem.			
40	Veeraragava Pillai, vellala, printer, Salem.			
41	Dasappa Naiken, Kavarai, weaver, Salem.			
42	Sabapathi Achari, Carpenter Salem.			
43	Chinnayan' Palli, cooly, Salem.			
44	Parasurama Pillai, vellala, weaver, Salem.			
45	Perumal Chetty do. do. do.			
46	Shanmugam, Sivacharam, goldsmith, Salem.			
47	Kali Mudaly, weaver, Salem ...			
48	Gopalan do. do. ...			
49	Kandappa Mudaly do. do. ...			
50	Kumara Mudaly do. do. ...			
51	Pacha Mudaly do. do. ...			
52	Lutchumanan, Vellala, cooly, do.			
53	Gounhan, padayachi, weaver, Salem.			
54	Arunachellasari goldsmith Salem			
55	Kuppan, Palli, cooli, Salem ...			
56	Raman, Odayan Salem ...			
57	Thanappa Chetti, Oilmonger weaver, Salem ...			
58	Muthu Naiken, cooli Allikuttai.			
59	Kuppannachari blacksmith Salem.			
60	Ramasawmy Chetti, Oilmonger, Merchant, Salem.			
61	Velumylu Pillai Vellala, Salem.			

Cases.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
3	Marimuthu	Rioting under Section 147 I. P. C.	Included in Case No. 5	4(D), 5(D), 42, (92), (100).
4	1 Govinda Chetti, Salem	Being in possession of arms without license Section 19 of Act XI of 1878.	With drawn by the District Magistrate.	9(D), 75.
	2 Nannusami do.			
	3 Doraisawmi do.			
5	1 Colkara Raman, Chuckler Arisipalayam.	Rioting, mischief, house-breaking and theft in a building Section 147, 426, 454 and 380 I. P. C.	" "	5(D), 100.
	2 Raman do.			
	3 Maran do.			
	4 Bodi do.			
6	1 Erusagoundan, Padayachi Gollapatti.	Rioting under Section 147 I. P. C.	" "	10(D), 73, (22).
	2 Pittai Gounden, do.			
	3 Palani do.			
	4 Vinayathan do.			
	5 Rangadasan do.			
7	*1 Kuppanna Chetti, Kosava, cloth merchant Kichipollim.	House-breaking and dacoity, Section, 454 and 395 I. P. C.	Convicted of house trespass in order to commit theft and dacoity, Sections 451 and 395 I. P. C. and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment, 13th November 1882.	68, 86).
	2 Sabapathi, Vellala merchant, Kichipolliyam.	" "	Acquitted.	
	*3 Bodi Naikan, Kavarai, employed, Kichipolliyam.	" "	Four years rigorous imprisonment.	
	4 Angappa Naikan, Madakar, Mat-maker, Kichipalayam.	" "	... Acquitted. 30th November 1882.	
	5 Muthusami Padayachi, Mason, Kichipalayam.	" "	... " "	
	*6 Muthu, Pariah, Dealer in jungle charcoal, Kichipalayam.	" "	... 4 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	*7 Arumugam, Vellala, Bricklayer, Salem.	" "	... " "	
8	1 Nallasami Pillai, Vellala, Merchant, Kichipalayam.	" "	... Acquitted 13th November 1883.	
	+2 Govindan, Vanian, Merchant, Kichipalayam.	" "	... 4 years rigorous imprisonment.	54, (85).
	3 Angamuthu Vellala, Cultivator, Kichipalayam.	" "	... Acquitted.	
	+4 Ramachendra Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Salem.	" "	... 4 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	+5 Venkatappa alias Buddanna, Madakar, Contractor, Kondappanakkampatti.	" "	... " "	
	*6 Shervan, Madakar, Mat-maker, Kichipalayam.	" "	... " "	
	7 Koolu Gounden, Shanan, Toddy drawer Ponnammappett.	" "	... Acquitted.	
	1 Sundaram Chetti, Patnul weaver Salem.	Arson under Section 436 I. P. C.	Recalled by the District Magistrate 26th November 1882.	29 (D).
	2 Sanara Parimanan, Toddy drawer Salem.			
	3 Balasami Naidu, Kavarai ...			
	4 Alwargan, Vania, Salem ...			
	5 Ragalu Chetti, Patnul Salem ..			
	6 Nannusami Chetti, Patnul Salem.			
	7 Muthialu Chetti, do.			
	8 Veeranna Chetti, do.			
	9 Parasurama Goundan, Palli, cooli Salem.			

* Appeal dismissed 15th February 1883.

+ Confirmed by the High Court. 13th February 1883.

‡ Acquitted by the High Court. 15th February 1883.

§ Reduced to 3 years 15th February 1883.

No. of the Cases.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of pamphlet
20	*1 Kuppanna Chetty Kosava, Trader, Kichipalayam	House breaking and dacoity Sections 454 and 395, I. P. C.	Convicted of house breaking in order to commit theft and dacoity under Sections 451 and 395 I. P. C. and sentenced to 4 years rigorous imprisonment 13th November 1882.	56, (91)
	*2 Appavoo Gounden Padayachi, Goat-seller, Kichipalayam.	" "	" "	
	*3 Kupparaman, Kurumba, sunff dealer, Salem	" "	" "	
21	1 Arjuna Chetty, Potter, merchant Kichipalayam.	" "	Acquitted 13th November 1882.	57, (85)
	+2 Sabapathi, Vellala, Shopkeeper Kichipalayam.	" "	4 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	+3 Davarayan, Vellala, Cultivator, Kichipalayam.	" "	" "	
	+4 Veerasami Naikan Kavarai, Salem.	" "	" "	
	5 Chinappien, Padayachi cultivator, Kichipalayam.	" "	Acquitted 13th November 1882.	
	6 Molayagoundan, Vellala, weaver Salem.	" "	" "	
	+7 Mottayan, Vania, Oilmonger, Salem.	" "	4 years rigorous imprisonment.	
22	1 Vyapuri Goundan Padayachi cultivator Kichipalayam.	" "	Acquitted 13th November 1882.	69, (87)
	*2 Periyandi Chuckler Kichipalayam.	" "	4 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	*3 Chinandi Chucklar Kichipalayam.	" "	" "	
	*4 Natchi Chuckler Kichipalayam.	" "	" "	
23	1 Molaiya Goundan Padayachi Kondappanaikampati.	Arson under Section 436 I. P. C.	Acquitted 11th November 1882.	58, 6(D) (104).
	2 Onnappa Naikan Padayachi, Kondappanaikampati.	" "	" "	
	3 Kuppan, Chuckler Kondappanayakempatti.	" "	" "	
	4 Ramasawmi alias Raman, Kondappa Naikampatti.	" "	" "	
	5 Kodala do.	" "	" "	
24	+1 Sundram Chetti, merchant and Dharma kartha of Mariamman Covil Shevappett.	Abetting the commission of arson, 2 committing murder in pursuance of such abetment, 3 abetment to cause grievous hurt with dangerous weapons 4 abetting the commission of riot by persons armed with deadly weapons and 5 abetting the commission of an offence by a class of persons exceeding 10 in number, Sections 437, 302, 320, 448, 111, 109, 109 and 117 I. P. C.	Convicted of abetting the commission of arson Sections 436 and 109, and sentenced to transportation for life. 21st October 1882	3(D), 12(1) 1(D), 1 (1), (17)
	+2 Subraya Mudali, District Munsif's Court Wakil, Salem.	" "	5 years rigorous imprisonment and 2,000 Rs. fine or in default one years additional rigorous imprisonment.	
	+3 Venkatachella Mudali District Works Overseer Salem.	" "	7 years transportation.	
	+4 Manika Mudali Native Surgeon, Salem.	" "	" "	

* Appeal dismissed, 15th February 1883.

+ Confirmed by the High Court, 9th January 1883.

§ Acquitted do.

Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
+5 Gopolasawmi Mudali Village Munsif, Shevapett.	(1) Abetting the Commission of arson, &c.	5 years rigorous imprisonment.	
*6 Rangasawmi Chetti Village Munsif, Salem.	" "	" "	
7 Muthusawmi Pillai Sub-overseer, Salem.	" "	Acquitted.	
+8 Comarasawmi Iyen, Accountant Collector's office, Salem, Gogai	" "	7 years transportation	
+9 Gurunada Iyen, Clerk in the Central Jail, Salem, Shevapett.	" "	" "	
*10 Morari Varadiah Putnul Chetti, merchant, Head man of weavers, Salem.	" "	One day's imprisonment and 10,000 Rs. fine or in default 2½ years rigorous imprisonment.	
11 Kondaiya Chetti, Patnul Salem.	" "	Acquitted.	
+12 Morari Ramasawmy Chetti, merchant, weaver, Salem.	" "	5 years rigorous imprisonment and 2,000 Rs. fine or in default one years additional Rigorous imprisonment.	
*13 Pennadam Venkatarama Chetti, merchant, weaver, Municipal Commissioner, Salem.	" "	5 years rigorous imprisonment and 1,000 Rs. fine or in default to one years additional rigorous imprisonment.	
+14 Shunmugasari arrack shop keeper, Shevapet.	" "	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	
5 *1 Ponnasami Chetti, oil merchant, Municipal Commissioner, Shevapett.	(1) Abetting the Commission of arson (2) Committing murder or culpable homicide in pursuance of such abetment (3) Abetting the commission of dacoity (4) abetting grievous hurt with dangerous weapons and (5) abetting commission of riot by persons armed with dangerous weapons Sections $\frac{439}{108}, \frac{302}{108}, \frac{304}{108}, \frac{395}{108}, \frac{326}{108}$ and 145 I. P. C.	Convicted of abetting the commission of dacoity, mischief by fire to a building ordinarily used as a place of worship Sections 395, 346 and 109 I. P. C. and sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment & 2,000 Rs. fine. 20th November 1882.	
+2 Vijia Ragavachari, Vishnava Brahmin District Court Vakil, graduate of the Madras university and Municipal Commissioner, Salem.	" "	Transportation for 10 years.	
3 Vigia Rangam Chetti, Patnul weaver, Salem.	" "	Acquitted.	1(D)3(D), 59(70), (84)
4 Nannusami Chetti, Patnul Merchant Salem.	" "	" "	
*5 Kandappa Mudali, Kykala village munsiff of Alagapuram, Salem Fort.	" "	4 years rigorous imprisonment.	
6 Yerrappa Gounden, Village Munsiff of Komarasamipatti.	" "	Acquitted	
7 Kanda Gounden, Cultivator Komarasamipatti.	" "	" "	
8 Muthukomarasami Mudaly, Village Munsiff of Chendiur Attayampatti.	" "	" "	
9 Yellappa Naik, snuff seller Salem.	" "	" "	
10 Veerasami Pillai, Petition writer, Komarasamipatti.	" "	" "	
1 Krishna Chetty, Patnul, weaver, Salem.	Giving False evidence Section 193 Indian Penal Code.	Discharged under Section 195 C. C. P. 17th November 1882.	

* Acquitted by the High Court, 9th January 1888.

+ Confirmed do. do.

No. of the Case.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet
27	*1 Adiranganaikalu Chetty, Patnui Merchant, Shevapett.	Being members of an unlawful assembly and committing Murder or Culpable homicide and arson in pursuance of the common object of that assembly and 2 committing rioting armed with deadly weapons, Sections 302 or 304 and 149, 436 and 149, and 148, Indian Penal Code.	Convicted of arson Section 436 I. P. C. and sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment 27th October 1882.	12 (D) 4 (D), 5 (92), (10)
	+2 Kusturi Rangiah Chetty, Patnui Merchant, Shevapett.	" " ...	" "	
	+3 Gurusu Maistry, Palli, Shevapett.	" " ...	7 years transportation.	
	+4 Gangadara Chetty, Vellala, Merchant, Shevapett.	" " ...	3 years rigorous imprisonment.	
	*5 Papiash Chetty, Patnui, weaver, Shevapett.	" " ...	5 year's rigorous imprisonment.	
	+6 Kuppanna Chetty, Vellan Chetty Cooly, Shevapett.	" " ...	3 year's rigorous imprisonment.	
	7 Kosa Kuppanna Pillay, potter, Salem.	" " ...	Acquitted.	
28	1 Muthukomarasami Mudaly, Village Munsiff of Chendiyur Attampatty.	Included in case No. 25 ...		3 (D), (70), (8)
	2. Yellappa Naikan, Snuff dealer, Salem.			
	3 Kanda Gounden, Cultivator, Komarasamiputti.			
	4 Kandappa Mudali, Village Munsiff of Alagapuram, Salem Fort.	" " ...		12 (D), (70), (8)
29	1 Yerrappa Gounden, Village Munsiff of Komarasamiputti.			
30	Mylerum Pillai, Vellala Merchant Shevapett,	Rioting armed with deadly weapons Section 148 I.P.C.	Sent up to the District Magistrate 26th November 1882.	4 (D) 28 (D) 105, (11)

* Reduced to 3 years by the High Court. 30th December 1882.

+ Confirmed by the High Court. 30th December 1882.

LEWIS McIVER,
Special Magistrate.

No. II. OPERATIONS OF THE COURT OF THE JOINT MAGISTRATE.

(a.) IN CONNECTION WITH JULY RIOTS.

(1) Cases Tried.

	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section, and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
3	1 Muthu Veerappa Chetty, Patnui, Merchant.	Mischief under Section 427 I. P. C.	Acquitted. 25th October 1882.	21(D), 88.
	2 Kuppanthra Chetti, do. do. and 19 others.			
4	1 Rangasami Gounden, Padayach, cultivator.	do. do.		21(D).
	2 Molayan do. and 3 others.			

(b.) IN CONNECTION WITH AUGUST RIOTS.

(1) Cases tried.

2	*1 Balagurumurthi Naidu, Kavarai, Dharmapury District Munsiff's Court peon, Shevappett.	Being member of an unlawful assembly, an offence punishable under Section 143 of the I. P. C.	Sentenced to suffer 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. 19th September 1882.	5(D), 72, 1(22).
	*2 Basavappa Chetty, Sivacharam, occupation none, Shevappett.	" " "	" " "	
	*3 Venkatachellapathi Chetti, Kavarai, Cooly, Shevappett.	" " "	" " "	
	+4 Siranga Chetti, Kavarai, Cooly, Shevappett.	Being a member of an unlawful assembly and joining such assembly armed with deadly weapons, under Sections 143, and 144 I. P. C.	Sentenced to undergo 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. 19th September 1882.	
	+5 Murugesu Chetti, Vellala, writer, Shevappett.	" " "	" " "	
	*6 Mannara Chetty, Kavarai, Cooly, Shevappett.	Being member of an unlawful assembly, an offence punishable under Section 143 of the I. P. C.	Sentenced to suffer 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. 19th September 1882.	
	+7 Komaralingam Chetti, Vellala, cooly, Shevappett.	Being a member of an unlawful assembly, and joining such assembly armed with deadly weapons, under Sections 143 and 144 I. P. C.	Sentenced to undergo 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. 19th September 1882.	
	*8 Muthusami Pillai, Vellala, cooly, Shevappett.	Being a member of an unlawful assembly, an offence punishable under Section 143 of the I. P. C.	Sentenced to suffer 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. 19th September 1882.	
	*9 Pethanna Chetti, Comatti, merchant, Shevappett.	Being a member of an unlawful assembly, an offence punishable under Section 143 of the I. P. C.	Sentenced to suffer 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. 19th September 1882.	
	*1 Palani, Palli, Padayachi, cultivator, Gollappatti.	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons, an offence punishable under Section 144 of I. P. C.	Sentenced to suffer 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. 23rd September 1882.	10(D).
	*2 Vythia Gounden do. do.	" " "	" " "	
	*3 Iruva Gounden, do. do.	" " "	" " "	
	*4 Pittai Gounden do. do.	" " "	" " "	
	*5 Rangadasan do. do.	" " "	" " "	
	1 Nanniah Chetti.	Being member of an unlawful assembly, under Section 143, I. P. C.	Discharged under Section 215, C. C. P. 25th September 1882.	
	2 Kylasa Mudali	" " "	" " "	

* Conviction and sentence reversed on appeal by Sessions Judge.

+ Conviction and sentence confirmed on appeal by Sessions Judge but reversed by High Court.

† Conviction and sentence confirmed on appeal by Sessions Judge.

No. of the Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of pamph.
	3 Venkatachallapathy ...	Being member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143, I. P. C.	Discharged under Section 215, C. C. P. 25th September 1882.	
	4 Venkatrama Chetty ...	do. do. ...	do. do. ...	
	5 Gengaram. ...	do. do. ...	do. do. ...	
	6 Perushothama Chetty ...	do. do. ...	do. do. ...	
26	*1 Kishna Chetty, silk-weaver, weaver, Salem.	Rioting, an offence under Section 147 of the I. P. C.	Sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	13 (D)
	*2 Muthuveera Chetty, Sheda, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*3 Perumal, Vellala, cooly, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*4 Periyannan, Vellala, cooly, Sathamboor.	" "	" "	
	*5 Kolandai Chetty, oil-monger, oil-dealer, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*6 Pavadai Gounden, Padayachi, cooly, Salem.	" "	" "	
	7 Komara Gounden, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*8 Venkatrama Naikan, golla, cooly, Salem.	" "	Sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
	*9 Kandasami Pillai, Vellala, cooly, Kichipolyam.	" "	do. do.	
	*10 Marimuthu Chetty, Telugu Chetty, cooly, Kannangurichi.	" "	" "	
	*11 Appasamiachari, Carpenter, Carpenter, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*12 Ramasami Padyachi, Padyachi, District Munsiff's Court peon, Salem.	" "	" "	
	+13 Ranganatha Chetty, Silk weaver, Salem.	" "	Sentenced to suffer 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
	*14 Veerasami Naidu, Kavarai, Bricklayer, Salem.	" "	Sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
	*15 Chinnasami Chetty, Oilmonger, Merchant, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*16 Sitha Mudali, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*17 Maruda Pillai, Vellala, Bricklayer Salem.	" "	" "	
	*18 Chinnapayen, Padayachi, cooly, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*19 Perinpayen, Telugu Chetty, cooly, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*20 Nallasami Chetty, Vellala, Gumastah, Trichinopoly.	" "	" "	
	*21 Subraya Mudali, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*22 Vyapuri, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*23 Iyasami, Oilmonger, Merchant, Salem.	" "	" "	
	*24 Sithan, Padayachi, cooly, Salathampatti.	" "	" "	
	*25 Chinnasami Chetty, Padayachi, Cooly, Odapattai.	" "	" "	
	*26 Kishna Chetty, Weaver, Cooly, Ponnampett.	" "	" "	
	*27 Venkatachallapathi Chetty, Silk-weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	

* Conviction and Sentence confirmed on appeal by Sessions Judge.
 + Sentence reduced to one month on appeal.

Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
*28 Rathna Pillai, Vellala, Servant, Salem.	Rioting, an offence under Section 147 of the I. P. Code.	Sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
*29 Angamuthu Mudaly, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
30 Venugopal, Kavarai, Cooly, Salem.	" "	... Sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. do.	
31 Govinda Chetty, Telugu Chetty, Salem.	" "	" "	
*32 Kuppamuthu Chetty, Oil-monger, Merchant, Salem.	" "	... Sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
*33 Veerappan, Vellala, Bricklayer, Salem.	" "	" "	
*34 Veeraragava Pillai, Vellala, Printer, Salem.	" "	" "	
*35 Dasappa Naikan, Kavarai, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
*36 Sapabathi Achari, Carpenter, Salem.	" "	" "	
+37 Chinnayen, Palli, Cooly, Salem...	" "	... Sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
*38 Parasurama Pillai, Vellala, weaver, Salem.	" "	... Sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
*39 Perumal Chetti, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
*40 Shunmugam, Sivacharam, Goldsmith, Salem.	" "	" "	
*41 Kali Mudaly, weaver, Salem	" "	" "	
+42 Gopalan, weaver, Salem	" "	... Sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
*43 Kandappa Mudaly, weaver, Salem.	" "	... Sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
*44 Komara Mudaly, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
45 Pachai Mudaly, do.	" "	... Sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
46 Lutchamanan, Vellala, Cooly, Salem.	" "	" "	
47 Govindan, Padyachi, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "	
*48 Arunachalla Achari, Goldsmith, Salem.	" "	" "	
*49 Kuppan, Palli, Cooly, Salem	" "	... Sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
+50 Raman, Odayan, Salem...	" "	... Sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
*51 Tanappa Chetty, Oil-monger, weaver, Salem.	" "	... Sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. 29th September 1882.	
*52 Muthu Naikan, Naikan, Cooly, Allikattai.	" "	" "	
*53 Kuppamachari, Blacksmith, Salem.	" "	" "	
*54 Ramasami Chetti, Oil-monger, Merchant, Salem.	" "	" "	

* Conviction and Sentence confirmed on appeal by Sessions Judge.
 + Sentence reduced to one month on appeal.

No. of the Cases.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
27	*1 Soorappachari, Asari, Police Constable, Hosur.	Wilful breach of lawful orders, an offence under Section 44 of the Police Act 24 of 1859.	Sentenced to suffer 6 weeks, rigorous imprisonment. 27th September 1882.	10(D), 79 (21).
	*2 Ramasami, Fisherman, Police. Constable, Shevappett.	" " ...	" "	
	*3 Arunachellam, Vellala, Police Constable, Mallur.	" " ...	" "	
	*4 Ramasami, Vellala, Police Constable, Tiruchengode.	" " ...	" "	
	*5 Chickanna Chetti, weaver, Police Constable, Rasipur.	" " ...	" "	
	*6 Nallama Naikan, Police Constable, Mallur.	" " ...	" "	
28	1 Chinna Kiatnan, Police Constable.	Wilful breach of lawful orders and cowardice, under Sections 44 and 46 of Act 24 of 1859.	Discharged, under Section 215 of C. P. C. 28th September 1882.	10(D), 80
	2 Mahomed Ummer do. ...			
	3 Varadappa Naidu do. ...			
	4 Shaik Baban do. ...			
	5 Abdul Khader do. ...			
	6 Mahomed Easuf do. ...			
	7 Chinnatambi do. ...			
	8 Subrayalu do. ...			
	9 Annamalai do. ...			
	10 Chinniah do. ...			
	11 Ramasawmi do. ...			
	12 Paul Abraham do. ...			
	13 Runga Row do. ...			
	14 Perumal do. ...			
24	1 Namasivayam, Chetti Caste, Merchant, Mecheri.	Being in possession of ammunition without a license, an offence under Section 19 of the Arms Act (XI of 1878).	Discharged. 20th September 1882.	9(D), 75
	2 Thoraisawmy do. ...			
	3 Govinda Chetty do. ...			
29	Balanga Mudali, Cultivator, Nangavalli.	Insult under Section 504 I. P. C.	Convicted and sentenced to 20 day's rigorous imprisonment. 16th October 1882.	14(D), 82

* Conviction and sentence confirmed on appeal by Sessions Judge.

LEWIS MOORE,

Joint Magistrate.

No. I.—OPERATIONS OF THE COURT OF THE HEAD ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE.

(a.) IN CONNECTION WITH JULY RIOTS.

(1) Cases tried.

Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
1	Survor, son of Syed Akbar of Shevapett.	Rioting under Section 147, I. P. C.	Acquitted under Section 220 C. C. P. 31st July 1882.	89
2	Ardanari Chetti, son of Mottian Chetti of Salem.	Being member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143, I. P. C.	Do. 211, C. C. P. 2nd August 1882.	92
3	Syed Mohidin, son of Syed Hussein of Shevapett, Mahomedan, Merchant.	Rioting under Section 147, do.	20 Rs. fine, or 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, 10th August 1882.	95
4	Sokayya Chetti, son of Kondia Chetti of Salem.	Being member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143, I. P. C.	Acquitted under Section 211 C. C. P. 2nd August 1882.	92
5	Ahmed Sheriff, son of Mahomed Sheriff of Shevapett, Mahomedan, Forest Tannadar.	" " ...	20 Rs. fine or 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, 10th August 1882.	96
6	Palani Chetti, son of Venkatachella Chetti of Gogai, cooly weaver.	" " ...	Do. 11th August 1882.	97
7	Rungasawmy Chetti, son of Sendroya Chetti of Shevapett.	" " ...	Acquitted, Section 211, C. C. P. 2nd August 1882.	92
8	Eswara Chetti, son of Ramalinga Chetti of Shevapett.	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 326 I. P. C.	Discharged, Section 215, C. C. P. 3rd August 1882.	94
9	* Mohidia kuttty, son of Puckara Kuttty of Tellichery. Maple, Merchant.	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, and rioting armed with deadly weapons, Sections 144 and 148, I. P. C.	One year's rigorous imprisonment and 1,000 Rs. fine, or 6 months' further rigorous imprisonment. Bound over for one year in the sum of Rs. 1,000 for good behaviour. 3rd August 1882.	94 (100)
10	1 Veerappa Chetty, son of Thoomala Chetti, of Salem. 2 Kistnasari, son of Komarasawmy of Rasipuram. 3 Maraiya Chetti, son of Ramasawmy Chetti, of Salem. 4 Ramasawmy Gounden son of Narayana Goundan of Ammapett.	Committing Mischief by fire, under Section 436, I. P. C.	Discharged, Section 195, C. C. P. 10th August 1882.	96
11	Pennadam Venkatrama Chetti, and 21 others.			
12	Rungasawmy Goundan and 5 others.			
13	Baupoosahib and 14 others			
14	1 Kolkara Raman, chuckler, cooli, Arisipolien. 2 Raman do. do. ... 3 Maran do. do. ... 4 Bodi do. do. ... 5 Chinnan do. do. ... 6 Chinnackal do. do. ... 7 Mari do. do. ... 8 Venkatraman do. do. ... 9 Amasi do. do. ... chucklers, Salem.	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 326, I. P. C. Receiving stolen property under Section 411, I. P. C.	Dismissed under Section 147 C. C. P. " " " " " " " " 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8th prisoners convicted under Section 411, and 3rd prisoner under Section 403, I. P. C., and all the prisoners sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, 9th prisoner discharged, 4th acquitted, 22nd September 1882.	96 97 98 100 & 101 5(D).
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No. of the Case.	Name of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
18	1 Periandi, cooli, son of Ponnan of Vadagampoliam.	Receiving stolen property, under Section 411, I. P. C.	1st prisoner, sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. 2nd prisoner to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment. 22nd September 1882.	7(D), 102
	2 Mauri, cooli, son of Peria Mari of Vadagampoliam.			
21	1 Pattabi Chetti. ...	Rioting, and house-breaking under Sections 147 & 454, I. P. C.	Transferred to the P. Regt. file as No. 1. 20th October 1882.	
	2 Subramania Chetti ...			
	3 Sami Chetti ...			
	4 Chennakesava Chetti ...			
	5 Kuppasawmi Chetty, Merchants. Shevappett.			
1	* Rungasawmy Chetti, Sheda, weaver, son of Teruvengada Chetti of Shevappett.	Being member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 I, P. C.	6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 50 Rs. fine, or one month's further rigorous imprisonment. 30th July 1882.	86, (107).
2	Chinnathambi Mudaly, son of Palania Mudaly of Shevappett.	" "	Acquitted. 30th July 1882.	86
3	*1 Kistna Chetti, Sheda, weaver, son of Subraya Chetti of Shevappett.	" "	4 months' rigorous imprisonment. 30th July 1882.	86, (107)
	*2 Arunachella Chetti, Sheda weaver son of Chithambara Chetti of Arisipalliem.	" "	6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 50 Rs. fine or 1 month's further rigorous imprisonment. 30th July 1882.	
4	* Sukramanian, Sheda, weaver, son of Arunachella Chetti of Shevappett.	" "	4 months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 Rs. fine or one month's further rigorous imprisonment. 30th July 1882.	87, (107)
5	Annamalai Chetty son of Palani Chetti of Shevappett a Pensioner	" "	Acquitted, 30th July 1882.	87
6	Jelaul Saib son of Jehangir Saib, Fort, Salem.	" "	" " "	88
7	* Syed Jehangir son of Syed Kasim, Shevappett, Mahomedan, Taluq Peon.	" "	4 months' rigorous imprisonment. 31st July 1882.	90, (108).
8	S. Kasim son of Mahomed Ummur of Salem, Mahomedan, Merchant.	" "	6 months' rigorous imprisonment. 30th July 1882.	88, (110)
9	Venkatrama Chetti, son of Venkatnarain Chetti of Salem.	" "	Acquitted. 30th July 1882.	89
10	† Sheik abdulkader son of Sheik Imam of Salem, Mahomedan shop servant.	" "	3 months' rigorous imprisonment. 30th July 1882.	89, (108)
12	Lowji Rahimkhan son of Hussein Khan of Salem, Mahomedan, Merchant.	Refusal to serve as Special Police Officer under Section 18 of Act 24 of 1859.	Rs. 50 fine or 2 months, rigorous imprisonment. 31st July 1882.	90
13	1 Gurusawmy Naiken son of Balu Naiken, Salem.	Being members of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 I. P. C.	Acquitted. 7th August 1882	95
	2 Ramasawmy son of Chinnathambi, Salem.			
14	Soondaram Chetti son of Vyapuri Chetty of Shevappett.	Refusal to serve as Special Police Officer under Section 18 of act 24 of 1859.	Do. 31st July 1882 ...	91
15	Eswara Chetti, Patnui, weaver, son of Ramalinga Chetti of Shevappett.	" "	Fined Rs. 25 or 14 days rigorous imprisonment. 2nd August 1882.	93
16	Mahomed Ghouse son of Survor Saib of Salem.	Being member of an unlawful assembly, under Section 143 I. P. C.	Acquitted. 2nd August 1882	93
17	Khader Khan son of Jehangir Khan of Shevappett.	" "	" "	

* Conviction and sentence confirmed on appeal by Sessions Judge.

† Do. reversed do. do.

but original sentence confirmed by High Court.

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate.

(a) IN CONNECTION WITH JULY RIOTS.
(2) Cases committed to the Sessions Court.

No. of Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and Date.	Page of the pamphlet.
1	1 Pattabi Chetti, Komatty, Merchant, Shevapett. 2 Subramani Chetty, Komatty, Merchant, Shevapett. 3 Sami Chetti, Komatty, Merchant, Shevapett. 4 Chennabasava Chetti, Sivacharam, Merchant, Municipal Commissioner, Shevapett.	Rioting, house-breaking and Dacoity, under Sections 147, 454 and 395 I. P. C.	Acquitted, 13th November 1882.	104
2	Kuppusami Chetti, Komatty, Merchant, Shevapett.	" " "	" " "	105

C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate.

(b) IN CONNECTION WITH AUGUST RIOTS.
(1) Cases tried.

14	1 Veeraraghava Iyen, Brahmin Vakil's goomastah, Salem. 2 Kuppian do. ...	Possessing arms without license under Sec. 19 clause E. of Act 11 of 1878.	Dismissed under Section 147 C. C. P. 9th September 1882.	98 & 99
15	Devasagayam Pillay, Vakil, District Court, Salem.	" " "	Fined 20 Rs. 9th September 1882.	99
17	1 Veniathan, Pariah, Cooly, Arisipollem. 2 Ramasawmy, do. ... 3 Palaniammah do. ...	Receiving stolen property under Section 411 I. P. Code.	Discharged under Section 215 C. C. P. 16th September 1882.	7(D), 100
19	Mariappan, Vellala, Cooly, Shevapett.	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot under Section 153 I. P. C.	Withdrawn by the District Magistrate.	13(D),
20	Ellichetty, Komiti, Merchant, Shevapett.	Receiving stolen property under Section 411 I. P. C.	Acquitted under Section 220 C. C. P. 7th October 1882.	15(D), 102 & 103
22	1 Irulandi, Pariah, Cooly... 2 Chinnamari do. ... 3 Periumari do. ...	Criminal intimidation, house-breaking and theft in a building under Sections 506 454 and 380 I. P. C.	1st and 3rd prisoner, discharged, under Section. 215 C. C. P. 2nd prisoner, convicted, under Section 380 I. P. C. and sentenced to 50 lashes. 14th October 1882.	20(D), 103

C. M. MULLALY,
Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate.

(b) IN CONNECTION WITH AUGUST RIOTS,
(2) Cases committed to the Sessions Court.

3	* Mayilerum Pillay, Vellala, pupil in the school, Shevapett.	Rioting, causing disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship and arson under Sections 147, 296 and 436 I. P. C.	Convicted and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, 9th January 1883.	28(D) 105 106
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* Conviction and Sentence confirmed on appeal by High Court.

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Head Assistant Magistrate.

No. V.—OPERATIONS OF THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE.

(b) IN CONNECTION WITH AUGUST RIOTS.

(1) Cases Tried.

No. of the Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and date.	Result of appeal if any, Name of appellate Court and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
1	1 Sundaram Chetti, Merchant & Durmakarta of Mariamman covil, Shevappett.	Abetting mischief by fire under Sections 436 & 109, I. P. C.	Transportation for life. 21st October 1882.	Confirmed by the High Court. 9th January 1883.	1, 2 & 12(D), 1 & (1).
	2 Subraya Mudali, District Munsiff's Court Vakil, Salem.	" " ...	Five years' rigorous imprisonment & 2,000 Rs. fine. do.	Acquitted by the High Court. do.	
	3 Venkatachella Mudali, District works overseer, Salem Taluq.	" " ...	Transportation for seven years. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	
	4 Manika Mudali, Native Surgeon, I. M. Department, Shevappett.	" " ...	" " ...	" "	
	5 Gopalsami Mudali, Village Munsiff of Shevappett.	" " ...	Five years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	" "	
	6 Rungasami Chetti, Village Munsiff of Salem.	" " ...	" " ...	Acquitted by the High Court. do.	
	7 Muthusami, Pillai, Vellala, Sub-overseer, District works, Salem Taluq.	" " ...	Acquitted. do.		
	8 Komarasami Iyen, Accountant, Collector's office, Gogai.	" " ...	Transportation for 7 years. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	
	9 Gurunada Iyen, Clerk in the Central Jail office, Shevappett.	" " ...	" " ...	" "	
	10 Morary Varadiah Chetti, Patnul, Merchant, and Head man of the weavers, Salem.	" " ...	One day's rigorous imprisonment & 10,000 Rs. fine. do.	Acquitted by the High Court. do.	
	11 Kondiah Chetty, Patnul, merchant, Salem.	" " ...	Acquitted. do.		
	12 Morary Ramasami Chetti, Patnul, merchant, Salem.	" " ...	Five years' rigorous imprisonment & 2,000 Rs. fine. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	
	13 P. Venkatarama Chetti, Patnul, merchant, Municipal Commissioner, Salem.	" " ...	Five years' rigorous imprisonment & 1,000 Rs. fine. do.	Acquitted by the High Court. do.	
	14 Shunmugamachari, asari, arrack shop-keeper, Shevappett.	" " ...	3 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	
2	1 Pachai alias Pachamuttu, Padayachi, cooly, Kichipalayam.	Continuing in an unlawful assembly knowing that it had been commanded to disperse, Section 145 I. P. C.	6 month's rigorous imprisonment. 21st October 1882.	" "	39 & (17)
	2 Ramasawmy Pillai alias Ramapillay, Vellala, owner of garden, Kichipalayam.	" " ...	" " ...	" "	
	3 Arumugam, Vellala, cooli Kichipalayam.	" " ...	" " ...	" "	
	4 Palani Pillai, Vellala, owner of garden, Kichipalayam.	" " ...	" " ...	" "	
	5 Ramasami Pillai, Vellala, cultivator, Kichipalayam.	" " ...	" " ...	" "	

No. of the Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and date.	Result of appeal if any, Name of appellate Court and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
3	1 Kistna Chetty, Patnuli, weaver, Salem.	Rioting armed with deadly weapons, Section 148 I. P. C.	11 Months' rigorous imprisonment. 21st October 1882.	Confirmed by the High Court. 9th January 1883.	41 & (18).
	2 Gorinda Naikan, Kavarai, weaver, Ammapett.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	3 Perumal Naikan, Kavarai, bricklayer, Salem.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	4 Ekambaram, Thevangam, weaver, Ammapett.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	5 Sellan, Shedar, weaver, Ammapett.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	6 Kandappa Mudali, Kikala, weaver, Ammapett.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	7 Arumngam Asari, Kamala, carpenter, Ammapett.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	8 Arumugam Pillai, weaver, Kichipoliam.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	9 Palani, sholia, weaver, Ammapett.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	10 Ramasami, Patnuli, weaver, Salem.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	11 Cuppusami Chetti, potter, Ammapett.	" " "	" " "	" "	
4	1 Kuppi Naiken, Kavarai, weaver, Salem,	" " "	11 Months' rigorous imprisonment. 23rd October 1882.	Confirmed by the High Court. 9th January 1883.	53 & (20).
	2 Ekambaram, Pandaram, garland maker, Salem.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	3 Sellen alias Sellappa Mudali, Kikala, weaver, Ammapett.	" " "	" " "	" "	
	4 Narayanasami, Vaduga, weaver, Ammapett.	" " "	" " "	Confirmed by the High Court. 9th January 1883.	42 47, & 52 & (92) & 5 (D).
5	1 Veeraya Chetti, Sholia, weaver, Shevappett.	1 Being member of an unlawful assembly, a member or numbers of which committed murder, or culpable homicide, Section 302 or 304 I. P. C. 2 Being member of an unlawful assembly, members of which committed mischief by fire Section 436 I. P. C.	Convicted of being member of an unlawful assembly which committed mischief by fire to a building ordinarily used as a place of worship and to buildings used as human dwellings, Section 436 I. P. C. and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. 27th Oct. 1882.		
	2 Marimuthu, Vellala, shop-clerk, Shevappett.	" " "	3 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. 30th December 1882.	
	3 Venkatarama Pillai, Vellala, cultivator, Salem.	" " "	Acquitted. do.		
	4 Mannada Goundan, Padayachi, cooli, Shevappett.	" " "	" "		
	5 Periyannasari, Kammala, carpenter, Gogai.	" " "	5 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.		
	6 Yellappan, Vania, cooli, Gogai.	" " "	3 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.		
	7 Subbarayan, Kannar, Merchant, Shevappett.	" " "	" "	Confirmed by the High Court. 30th December 1882.	
	8 Pachaimuthu, Padayachi, gardener, Andaripatti.	" " "	" "	Acquitted by the High Court. do.	
	9 Mari, Vellala, cart-driver, Shevappett.	" " "	5 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	

No. of the Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and date.	Result of appeal if any, Name of appellate Court and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
10	Eswara Chetti, Silk-weaver, Merchant, Shevappett.	1 Being member of an unlawful assembly, a member or numbers of which committed murder, or culpable homicide, Section 302 or 304 I. P. C.	7 years' transportation, do.	Confirmed by the High Court. 30th December 1882.	
11	Subbaroya Pillai, Karakattu Vellala, cultivator, Taramangalam.	2 Being member of an unlawful assembly, members of which committed mischief by fire Section 436 I. P. C.	" " "	Do. 15th February 1882.	
12	Kistna Chetti, Patnul weaver, Shevappett.	" " ...	3 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.		
13	Kaveri, Kosavan, Pot-maker, Chinnasoragai.	" " ...	3 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.		
14	Ramasawmi Chetti, Komati, Shop-keeper, Shevappett.	" " ...	One year's rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed by the High Court. 30th December 1882.	
15	Muthusawmi, Reddi, cooli, Hastampatti.	" " ...	One year's rigorous imprisonment. do.		
16	Iyemperumal, Vellala, cooli, Tirumalagiri.	" " ...	Acquitted. do.		
17	Alagamannar Kistna Chetti, Patnul, Merchant, Shevappett.	" " ...	5 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Reduced to 3 years by the High Court. do.	
18	Rangachari, kannar, cooli, Shevappett.	" " ...	Acquitted. do.		
19	Ramasawmi achari, Kannar, cooli, Shevappett.	" " ...	" "		
20	Dasappasari, Kannar, cooli, Shevappett.	" " ...	3 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.		
21	Mariappa achari, Kannar, Brass-smith, Shevappett.	" " ...	7 years' transportation do.	Reduced to 5 years by the High Court. do.	
22	Narayanasari alias Narasimmasari, Kannar, cooli, Shevappett.	" " ...	Acquitted. do.		
23	Subbasari, Kannar, Brass-smith, Shevappett.	" " ...	3 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.		
24	Ravanappasari, Kannar, cooli, Shevappett.	" " ...	" "		
25	Sengamalaiasari, kannar, cooli, Veeraganur, Atur Taluq.	" " ...	Acquitted. do.		
26	Mannada Chetty, Patnul weaver, Shevappett.	" " ...	3 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Acquitted by the High Court. 30th December 1882.	
27	Rama Chetty, Patnul, weaver, Shevappett.	" " ...	" " "	" "	
28	Kristna Achari, Kannar, cooli, Shevappett.	" " ...	Acquitted. do.		
29	Savundi Chetty, Shevappett.	" " ...	Died in Jail after committal.		
30	Palani Chetty, Devangum, weaver, Gogai.	" " ...	One year's rigorous imprisonment.		
31	Savundi Chetty, Patnul, weaver, Shevappett.	" " ...	Acquitted ...		
32	Mariasari, oilmonger, cooli, Shevappett.	" " ...	" "		

No. of the Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and date.	Result of appeal if any, Name of appellate Court and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
33	Palaniappan, Padayachi, cooly, Shevapett.	1 Being member of an unlawful assembly, a member of members of which committed murder, or culpable homicide, Section 302 or 304 I. P. C. 2 Being member of an unlawful assembly, members of which committed mischief by fire Sec. I. P. C.	Acquitted.		
34	Gangapandaram, cooly, Shevapett.	" " ...	" "		
35	Vania Mookan, Vania, cooly, Gogai.	" " ...	" "		
36	Venkatachellam, Vellala, cooly, Gogai.	" " ...	" "		
37	Vania Chengan Chetty, oilmonger, cartdriver, Nadavalur.	" " ...	" "		
38	Gurusamiasari, Kammala, Goldsmith, Shevapett.	" " ...	3 years' rigorous imprisonment do.		
39	Kasi Chetty, Padayachi, cooly, Shevapett.	" " ...	Acquitted. do.		
40	Palani, Chetty, Korava, Physician, Madiamputty.	" " ...	" "		
41	Vinayatha Goundan, Palli, cultivator, Ayodiapattanam.	" " ...	" "		
42	Muthannan, Palli, weaver, Nattamangalum.	" " ...	" "		
43	Sendunagaya Chetty, Patnul, Merchant, Shevapett.	" " ...	3 years rigorous imprisonment do.	Confirmed by the High Court. 30th December 1883.	
44	Velumylu Pillai, Vellala, Merchant, Shevapett.	" " ...	" "	" "	
45	Marimuthu Mudali, Kalkala, weaver, Salena.	" " ...	" "	" "	
46	Munisami, Kavarai, shop-servant, Shevapett.	" " ...	" "	" "	
47	Adiranganayakalu Chetty, Patnul, Merchant, Shevapett.	" " ...	5 years' rigorous imprisonment do.	Reduced to 3 years by the High Court do.	
48	Kusturirungiah Chetti, Patnul, Merchant, Shevapett.	" " ...	" "	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	
49	Guruva Maistry, Palli, Shevapett.	" " ...	7 years' transportation do.	" "	
50	Gangadara Chetti, Vellala, Merchant, Shevapett.	" " ...	3 years' rigorous imprisonment do.	" "	
51	Papiah Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Shevapett.	" " ...	5 years' rigorous imprisonment do.	Reduced to 3 years by the High Court. do.	
52	Kuppanna Chetti, Vellanchetti, cooly, Shevapett.	" " ...	3 years' rigorous imprisonment do.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	
53	Kosa, Kuppanna, Pillai, Kosava, Potter, Salem.	" " ...	Acquitted. do.		
6	1 Nallasami Pillai, Vellala, Merchant, Kichipolyem.	1 House-trespass in order to commit theft, Section 451, I. P. C. 2 Dacoity, Section 395 I. P. C.	Acquitted. 13th November 1882.		54 & 83
	2 Govindan, Vanian, Merchant, Kichipolayam.	" " ...	4 years' rigorous imprisonment do.	Confirmed by the High Court. 15th February 1883.	

No. of the Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and date.	Result of appeal if any, Name of appellate Court and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
	3 Angamuthu, Vellala, Cultivator, Kichipolayam.	1 House — trespass in order to commit theft, Section 451 I. P. C. 2 Dacoity, Section 395 I. P. C.	Acquitted. do.		
	4 Ramachendra Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Salem.	" "	4 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. 15th February 1883.	
	5 Venkatapa alias Budanan Madakar, Contractor, Kondappanayakam-putti.	" "	4 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Acquitted by the High Court. do.	
	6 Shervan, Medakar, mat-maker Kichipolayam.	" "	" "	Reduced to 3 years by the High Court do.	
	7 Koolu Gounden, Shanan, toddy-drawer, Ponnammappett.	" "	Acquitted. do.		
7	1 Kuppanna Chetti, Kosava, cloth merchant, Kichipolayam.	" "	4 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. 15th February 1883.	56 & (81)
	2 Appavu Gounden, Padayachi, goat-seller, Kichipolayam.	" "	" "	" "	
	3 Kupparaman, Kuramba, Snuff-dealer, Salem.	" "	" "	" "	
8	1 Arjuna Chetti, Potter, merchant Kichipolayam	" "	Acquitted. do.		57 & (85)
	2 Sabapatti, Vellala, shop-keeper, Kichipolayam.	" "	4 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	
	3 Devaraya, Vellala, cultivator, Kichipolayam.	" "	" "	" "	
	4 Veerasawmi Naiken, Kavarai, Tailor, Salem.	" "	" "	" "	
	5 Chinnappien, Padayachi, cultivator, Kichipolayam.	" "	Acquitted. do.		
	6 Molaya Gounden, Vellala, weaver, Salem.	" "	" "		
	7 Mottayan, Vania, oil-monger, Salem.	" "	4 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	" "	
9	1 Kuppanna Chetti, Kosava cloth-merchant, Kichipolayam.	" "	2 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	" "	68 & (86)
	2 Sabapathi, Vellala, merchant, Kichipolayam.	" "	Acquitted. do.		
	3 Bodi Nayakan, Kavarai, employee, Kichipolayam	" "	4 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	
	4 Angappa Nayakan, methava, mat-maker, Kichipolayam.	" "	Acquitted. do.		
	5 Muthusawmy, Padayachi, Mason, Kichipoliam.	" "	Acquitted. do.		
	6 Muthu, Pariah, dealer in Jungle charcoal, Kichipoliam.	" "	4 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	
	7 Arumugam, Kikala, bricklayer, Salem,	" "	" "	" "	
10	1 Vyapuri Gounden, Padayachi, cultivator, Kichipaliam.	" "	Acquitted. do.		69 & (87)
	2 Periyandi, Chuckler, Chuckler, Kichipaliam.	" "	4 years' rigorous imprisonment. do.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	
	3 Chinnandi, Chuckler, Chuckler, Kichipaliam.	" "	" "	" "	
	4 Nachi, Chuckler, Chuckler, Kichipaliam.	" "	" "	" "	

No. of the Charge	Names of accused and brief description.	Disposal and date.	Offence, Section and title.	Result of appeal if any, Name of appellate Court and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
11	1 Ponnusawmy Chetti, Vania, Municipal Commissioner, Merchant, Shevappett.	1 Abetting the commission of mischief by fire to a building ordinarily used as a place of worship Sections 436 and 109 I. P. C. 2. Abetting the commission of murder or culpable homicide, Sections 302 or 304 and 109 I. P. C. 3. Abetting the commission of dacoity Sections 395 and 109 I. P. C. 4 Abetting the commission of mischief by fire to buildings ordinarily used as human dwellings and for custody of property, Sections, 436 and 109 I. P. C.	Convicted of abetting the commission of dacoity and mischief by fire to a building ordinarily used as a place of worship, Sections 395, 436 and 109 I. P. C. and sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment and 2000 Rs. fine. 20th November 1882.	Acquitted by the High Court. 9th January 1883.	3, and 12 (D) 59 and (84)
	2 Vijearagava Charri, Brahmin, District Court Vakil, graduate of the Madras University, and Municipal Commissioner of Salem.	" " ...	10 year's transportation. 20th November 1882	" "	
	3 Vijearangam Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Salem.	" " ...	Acquitted. 20th November 1882.		
	4 Nannusami Chetti, Patnul, Merchant, Salem.	" " ...	" "		
	5 Kandappa Mudali, Kikala, Village Munsiff of Alagapuram, Fort, Salem.	" " ...	4 years rigorous imprisonment. 20th November 1882.	Acquitted. by the High Court 9th January 1883.	
	6 Erappa Gounden, Village Munsiff of Komarasami patti.	" " ...	Acquitted. 20th November 1882.		
	7 Kandagoundan, Cultivator, Komarasamipatti	" " ...	" "		
	8 Muthukomarasami Mudali, Village Munsiff of Attiampatti.	" " ...	" "		
	9 Ellappa Naikan, Sunff-dealer, Salem.	" " ...	" "		
	10 Veerasami Pillai, Petitioner, Komarasampatti.	" " ...	" "		

H. WIGRAM,
Additional Sessions Judge.

No. V. OPERATIONS OF THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE.

(b.) IN CONNECTION WITH JULY RIOTS.

(2) Appeals.

No. of the Case.	Name of Magistrate who tried the case.	Names of appellants and brief description.	Offence charged and Sentence inflicted by the Lower Court.	No. of the appeals.	Disposal and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
27	Lewis Moore, Esq., Joint Magistrate.	1 Soorappachari, Police Constable, Hosur.	Convicted of wilful breach of lawful orders under Section 44 of the Police Act (24 of 1859) and Sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.	1 of 1882	Decision confirmed 23rd October 1882.	10 (D) 79 (21).
		2 Ramasami, Fisherman, Police Constable, Shevappett.	" " "	" "	" "	
		3 Arunachellam, Vellala, Police Constable, Mallur.	" " "	" "	" "	
		4 Ramasami, Vellala, Police Constable, Trichengode.	" " "	" "	" "	
		5 Chickanna Chetti, weaver, Police Constable, Rasi-pur.	" " "	" "	" "	
		6 Nallama Naiken, Naiken, Police Constable, Malloor.	" " "	" "	" "	
22	Do.	1 Balagurumurthi Naidu, Kavarai, Dharmapuri District Munsiff's court peon, Shevappett.	Convicted of being-member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 I.P.C. & and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.	2 of 1882	Decision reversed. 23rd October 1882.	5 (D) 72 (22):
		2 Basavappa Chetti, Sivacharam, occupation none, Shevappett.	" " "	" "	" "	
		3 Venkatachellapathi Chetti, Kavarai, cooli, Shevappett.	" " "	" "	" "	
		* 4 Seeranga Chetti, Kavarai, cooli, Shevappett.	Convicted of being member of an unlawful assembly & joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons, Sections 143 & 144 I.P.C. & sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.	" "	Decision confirmed 23rd October 1882.	
		* 5 Murugesha Chetti, Vellala, writer, Shevappett.	" " "	" "	" "	
		6 Mannaru Chetti, Kavarai, cooli, Shevappett.	Convicted of being member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.	" "	Decision reversed. 23rd October 1882.	
		* 7 Komaralingam Chetti, Vellala, cooli, Shevappett.	Convicted of being member of an unlawful assembly & joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons, Sections 143 & 144 I. P. C. & sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.	" "	Decision confirmed 23rd October 1882.	

* Acquitted on second appeal by the High Court. 9th February 1883.

No. of the Case.	Name of Magistrate who tried the case.	Names of appellants and brief description.	Offence charged and sentence inflicted by the Lower Court.	No. of the appeals.	Disposal and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
22	Lewis Moore, Esq., Joint Magistrate.	8 Muthusami Pillai, Vellala cooli, Shevapett.	Convicted of being member of an unlawful assembly, Section 143 I.P.C. & sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.	2 of 1882.	Decision reversed. 23rd October	5 (D) 72 (22).
23	Do.	9 Pethanna Chetti, Komati, merchant, Shevapett. 1 Palani, Palli, cultivator, Gollappatti.	Convicted of joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons, Section 144 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	3 of 1882.	Decision confirmed. 6th November 1882.	10 (D) 73 (22).
26	Do.	2 Vythi Gounden, Palli, cultivator, Gollappatti. 3 Erusa Gounden, Padayachi, cultivator, Gollappatti. 4 Pittai Goundan, Padayachi, cultivator Gollappatti. 5 Rungadasan, Padayachi, cultivator, Gollappatti.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		1 Kristna Chetti, silk-weaver, Salem.	Convicted of rioting, Section 147, I. P. C. and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.	4 & 5 of 1882.	Decision confirmed. 6th November 1882.	13 (D) 76 (23).
		2 Muthuveera Chetti, Sheda, weaver, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		3 Perumal, Vellala, cooli, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		4 Periyannan, Vellala, cooli, Sathamboor.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		5 Kolandai Chetti, oil-monger, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		6 Pavadai Gounden, Padayachi, cooli, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		8 Venkatarama Naikan, Golla, cooli, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		9 Kandasawmi Pillai, Vellala, cooli, kitchipolayam.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		10 Marimuthu Chetti, Teluga Chetti, cooli, Kannan-gurichi.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		11 Appasawmi Asari, Asari, carpenter, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		12 Ramasawmi Padayachi, Padayachi, District Munsiff Court's peon, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		13 Ranganada Chetti, silk-weaver, Salem.	3 Months' rigorous imprisonment.	" " " " " " " "	Sentence reduced to one month. 6th November 1882.	" " " " " " " "
		14 Veerasawmi Naidu, Kavarai, Bricklayer, Salem.	One year's rigorous imprisonment.	" " " " " " " "	Decision confirmed. 6th November 1882.	" " " " " " " "
		15 Chinnasami, oil-monger, Merchant, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		16 Sitha Mudali, weaver, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		17 Marada Pillai, Vellala, Bricklayer, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		18 Chinnappien, Padayachi, cooli, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
		19 Periyappien, Teluga Chetti, cooli, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "

No. of the Case.	Name of Magistrate who tried the case.	Names of appellants and brief description.	Offence charged and sentence inflicted by the Lower Court.	No. of the appeals.	Disposal and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
36	Lewis Moore, Esq., Joint Magistrate.	20 Nallasami Chetti, Vellala, gumasta, Trichinopoly.	One year's rigorous imprisonment.	4 and 5 of 1882.	Decision confirmed. 6th November 1882.	13 (D), 76 (23)
		21 Subraya Mudali, weaver, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		22 Vyapuri, weaver, Salem...	" " "	" "	" "	
		23 Iyasami, oilmonger, Merchant, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		24 Sidden, Padayachi, cooli, Salathampatti.	" " "	" "	" "	
		25 Chinnasami Chetti, padayachi, cooli, Odayaputti.	" " "	" "	" "	
		26 Kristna Chetti, weaver, cooli, Ponnampett.	" " "	" "	" "	
		27 Venkatachellapati Chetti, Silk-weaver, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		28 Ruthna Pillai, Vellala, Servant, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		29 Angamuthu Mudali, weaver, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		32 Kuppamuthu Chetti, oilmonger, Merchant, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		33 Veerappan, Vellala, Bricklayer, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		34 Veeraragava Pillai, Vellala, Printer, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		35 Dasappa Naikan, Kavarai, weaver, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		36 Sabapathiasari, Carpenter, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		37 Chinnayan, Palli, cooli, Salem.	3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	" "	Reduced to one month. 6th November 1882.	
		38 Parasurama Pillai, Vellala, weaver, Salem.	One year's rigorous imprisonment.	" "	Decision confirmed. 6th November 1882.	
		39 Perumal Chetty, weaver, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		40 Shunmugam, Sivacharam, Goldsmith, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		41 Kali Mudali, weaver, Salem	" " "	" "	" "	
		42 Gopalan, weaver, Salem	3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	" "	Reduced to one month. 6th November 1882.	
		43 Kandappa Mudaly, weaver, Salem.	One year's rigorous imprisonment.	" "	Decision confirmed. 6th November 1882.	
		44 Komara Mudali, weaver, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		49 Kuppen, Palli, cooly, Salem	" " "	" "	" "	
		50 Raman, Odayan, Salem...	3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	" "	Reduced to one month. 6th November 1882.	
		51 Thanappa Chetti, oilmonger, weaver, Salem.	One year's rigorous imprisonment.	" "	Decision confirmed. 6th November 1882.	
		52 Muthu Naikan, cooli, Allikuttai.	" " "	" "	" "	
		53 Kuppenasari, Blacksmith, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	
		54 Ramasawmy Chetti, oilmanger, merchant, Salem.	" " "	" "	" "	

No. VI.—OPERATIONS OF THE COURT OF REGULAR SESSIONS.

(a) IN CONNECTION WITH JULY RIOTS.

(1) Cases Tried.

No. of the Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
68	1 Pattabi Chetti, Komati, merchant Shevapett.	Rioting, house-breaking and dacoity under Sections 147, 454 and 395 I. P. C.	Acquitted. 13th November 1882.	17 (D), 104 (106).
	2 Subramania Chetti, Komati, merchant, Shevapett.	" " " "	" "	
	3 Sami Chetti, Komati, merchant, Shevapett.	" " " "	" "	
	4 Chennabasava Chetti, Komatti, merchant, Shevapett.	" " " "	" "	
	5 Kuppusawmi Chetti, Komatti, merchant, Shevapett.	" " " "	" "	

(2) APPEALS.

No. of the Case.	Name of Magistrate who tried the Case.	Names of appellants and brief description.	Offence charged and sentence inflicted by the Lower Court.	No. of the appeals.	Disposal and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
Cal. No. 4	M. Hammick, Esq., Head Assistant Magistrate.	Sukramanien, son of Arunachella Chetti, Shevapett.	Convicted of being member of an unlawful assembly under Section 143 I. P. C. and Sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to one month's further rigorous imprisonment.	6 of 1882	Decision reversed. 22nd Aug. 1882.	87 (107).
Cal. No. 3	Do.	1 Kistna Chetti, son of Subramania Chetti, of Shevapett. 2 Arunachella Chetty son of Chithambara Chetty, of Arisipolayam.	Convicted of the above offence and Sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. Convicted of above offence and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 50 Rs. fine or in default to one month's further rigorous imprisonment.	7 of 1882 "	" " " " Decision confirmed 22nd Aug. 1882.	86 (107).
Cal. No. 1	Do.	Rangasawmy Chetty, son of Tiravengada Chetti, of Shevapett.	Convicted of the above offence and sentenced to 6 Months' rigorous imprisonment and 50 Rs. fine or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.	8 of 1882	" " " "	86 (107).
Cal. No. 10	Do.	*Shaik Abdul Khader, son of Shaik Imami, of Saleri.	Convicted of the above offence and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	9 of 1882	Decision reversed. 22nd Aug. 1882.	89 (108).
Cal. No. 7	Do.	Syed Sekangir, son of Syed Kossim, Shevapett, Taluq peon.	Convicted of the above offence and Sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.	10 of 1882	" " " "	90 (108).
Cal. No. 9	Do.	Mohideen Kutti, son of Packara Kutti of Tellicheri.	Convicted of joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons and rioting armed with deadly weapon, Sections 144 and 148 I. P. Code and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and 1,000 Rs. fine or 6 months' further rigorous imprisonment. Bound over for one year in the sum of Rs. 1,000 for good behaviour.	11 of 1882	Decision confirmed 20th September 1882.	94 (109).

*Reversed by oversight. On application of the Sessions Court, the High Court set aside the order of reversal.

No. of the Case.	Name of Magistrate who tried the Case.	Names of appellants and brief description.	Offence charged and sentence inflicted by the lower Court.	No. of the appeals.	Disposal and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
Cal. No. 8	M. Hammick, Esq., Head Assistant Magistrate.	S. Kossim, son of Mahomed Ummer, of Salem.	Convicted of being member of an unlawful assembly, Section 143 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.	12 of 1882	Decision reversed. 22nd Aug. 1882.	88 (119)

(b.) IN CONNECTION WITH AUGUST RIOTS.

(1) Cases Tried.

No. of the Case.	Names of accused and brief description.	Offence, Section and title.	Disposal and date.	Result of appeal if any, name of the appellate Court and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
67	1 Molaiya Goundan 2 Onnapan, Vellala, cultivator. 3 Kuppan, Chuckler, Kondama Naikampatti. 4 Raman, Chuckler, Kondama Naikampatti. 5 Kodalu, Chuckler, Kondama Naikampatti.	Mischief by fire, Section 436 I. P. C.	Acquitted. 11th November 1882.	"	6 (D) 58 (104)
1	Mylerum Pillai, Vellala, pupil in School, Shevappett.	Rioting, causing disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship and mischief by fire, Sections 147, 296, and 436. I. P. C.	Convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rig. Impt. 9th January 1883.	Confirmed by the High Court. 24th April 1883.	28 (D) 105 (111)

(b) IN CONNECTION WITH AUGUST RIOTS.

(2) Appeals.

No. of Case.	Name of Magistrate who tried the Case.	Names of appellants and brief description.	Offence charged and sentence inflicted by the Lower Court.	No. of the appeals.	Disposal and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
Magl. No. 48.	C. D. Maclean, District Magt.	1 Vanakara Rangan, Ammapett. 2 Arumugam do. 3 Raman do. 4 Letchuman do. 5 Peria Angadippen do. 6 Chinna Angadippen do. 7 Pien alias kattamutty do.	Being members of an unlawful assembly under Section 143, I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous, imprisonment each.	17 of 1882.	Decision reversed. 15th December 1882.	22 (D) (111)
Magl. No. 13.	Do.	Venkatarama Reddi, Mittadar of Pudukottai, Namkal Taluk.	Being in possession of Arms without license, Section 19 of the Arms Act, (11 of 1878) and fined 300. Rs.	18 of 1882.	Decision reversed. 20th January 1883.	7 (D) (111)
Magl. No. 92.	Do.	Yerrappa Goundan, Village Munsiff of Komarasawmipatti.	Failing to report that some persons of his Village went in to destroy the Mosque, Section 176, I. P. C. sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment, and 1,000 Rs. fine.	2 of 1883.	Decision reversed. 22nd January 1883.	35 (D) (111)

F. WILKINSON,
Ag. Sessions Judge.

No. VII.—OPERATIONS OF THE HIGH COURT.

(a) IN CONNECTION WITH THE JULY RIOTS.

(3) *Revision.*

No. of the appeal or the revision case.	No. of the case and the name of the Judge or Magistrate who disposed of the original case.	Names of the appellants or the accused and brief description.	Offence of which convicted or with which charged, and, if convicted, the sentence inflicted, by the lower court.	Disposal of the appeal or the revision and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
Rev. No. 402	Sum. trial No. 10 of 1882 on the file of C. M. Mullaly, Esq., Ag. Hd. Asst. Magistrate.	Sheik Abdul Khader, son of Sheik Imam of Salem.	Convicted of the offence of unlawful assembly, Section 143 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. 30th July 1882. Reversed on appeal by the Session's Judge, 22nd August 1882.	High Court, on application of the Sessions Court, set aside the order of reversal. 29th August 1882.	89 (108)

(b)—IN CONNECTION WITH THE AUGUST RIOTS.

(2) *Appeals.*

331	1 of 1882 H. Wigram, Esq., Addl. Session Judge.	1 Sundaram Chetti, Merchant and Dharmakarta of Mariamman Covil, Shevapett. 2 Venkatachella Mudali, District works overseer, Salem. 3 Manikam Mudali, Native surgeon, Indian Medical Department. 4 Rungasamy Chetti, Village Munsiff, Salem. 5 Komarasami Iyen, Accountant in the Collector's Office, Gogai. 6 Gurunada Iyen, Clerk, Central Jail Office, Shevapett. 7 Shnmugasari, Arrack Shop-keeper, Shevapett.	Convicted of abetment of arson & sentenced to transportation for life, Sections 436 & 109 I. P. C. 7 years' transportation. " " " 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Transportation for 7 years. " " 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed by the High Court. 9th January 1883. " " " Acquitted. do. Confirmed by the High Court. 9th January 1883. " " "	1, 3, and 12 (D) 1 (1) " " " do. do. do. do. do.
332	Do.	1 Varadiah Chetti, Merchant, Head man of the weavers, Salem. 2 Venkatrama Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Merchant, and Municipal Commissioner, Salem. 3 M. Ramasami Chetti, weaver, Merchant & brother of Vardiah Chetti, Salem.	1 day's rigorous imprisonment & 10,000 Rs. fine. 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and 1,000 Rs. fine. 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and 2,000 Rs. fine.	Acquitted. do. Acquitted. do. Sentence confirmed. 9th January 1883.	do ... 1 (D) 1 (1) do. do.
334	Do. ...	Subraya Mudali, District Munsiff Court pleader, Salem.	"	Acquitted. do.	1 (D) 1 (1)
335	Do. ...	Gopalsami Mudali, Village Munsiff of Shevapett.	5 years' rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed by the High Court. 9th January 1883.	1 (D) 1 (1)
340	5 Do. ...	10 Eswara Chetti, silk weaver, Merchant, Shevapett. 42 Sundu Nagiah Chetti, Patnul, merchant, Shevapett.	Convicted of arson under Section 436 I. P. C. and sentenced to 7 years' transportation. 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed by the High Court. 30th December 1882. "	5, 12 (D) 42, 47, and 52, (92)

No. of the appeal or the revision.	No. of the case and the name of the Judge or Magistrate who disposed of the original case.	Names of the appellants or the accused and brief description.	Offence of which convicted or with which charged, and if convicted, the sentence inflicted by the lower court.	Disposal of the appeal or the revision and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
340	5 of 1882, H. Wigram, Esq., Addl. Session Judge.	48 Guruva Maistry, Palli, Shevapet. 47 Kasturi Rungiah Chetti, Patnul, merchant, Shevapett. 50 Papiiah Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Shevapett.	7 years' transportation. 5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Confirmed by the H.C. 80th Dec. 1882. Do. 30th December 1882.	5, 12 (D) 42, 47 & 52 (92)
341	Do.	17 Alagamannar Kristna Chetti, Patnul, merchant, Shevapett. 46 Adirunganayakalu Chetti, Patnul, merchant, Shevapett.	" "	Reduced to 3 years 30th December 1882. Do.	Do.
377	11 Do.	1 Ponnusami Chetti, oil-merchant, Shevapett.	5 years' rigorous imprisonment and 2,000 Rs. fine.	Acquitted. 9th January 1883.	1 & 3 (D) 59, (84).
378	Do.	2 Vijiaragavachari, Brahmin, graduate of the Madras University, District Court Vakil, and Municipal Commissioner, Salem.	Transportation for 10 years.	" "	Do.
379	Do.	5 Kandappa Mudali, Village Munsiff of Alagapuram, Fort, Salem.	4 years' rigorous imprisonment	" "	1 (D) 59, (84).
*345	1 Do.	1 Sundaram Chetti 2 Subbaraya Mudali 3 Venkatachella Mudali 4 Manika Mudali 5 Gopalasawmy Mudali 6 Rungasawmy Chetty 7 Komarasawmy Iyer 8 Gurunada Iyer 9 Varadiah Chetti 10 Venkatarama Chetti 11 Ramasawmy Chetti 12 Shunmugasari	Vide appeals Nos. 331, 332, 334 and 335 supra.	Appeal with-drawn. 9th January 1883.	1, 3, 12 (D) 1, (1).
+346	Do.	1 Muthusawmy Pillay, District works Sub-Overseer, Salem. 2 Kondiah Chetti, merchant, Salem.	Acquitted	Appeal dismissed. 9th January 1883.	1, 3 (D) 1 (1).
380	6 Do.	1 Venkatappa alias Bud-dannan.	Convicted of house-trespass and dacoity, Sections 451 & 395 I. P. C. and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.	Acquitted. 15th February 1883.	54 (85).
381	7 Do.	1 Kuppanna Chetti, Potter, Cloth merchant, Kichipolliem. 2 Appavoo Gounden, Padayachi, goat-seller, Kichipolliem. 3 Kupparaman, Kurumba, snuff dealer, Salem.	" "	Confirmed by the High Court. 15th February 1883.	56 (91).
382	10 Do.	1 Periyandi, Chuckler, Kichipalayam. 2 Chinnandi, Chuckler, Kichipalayam. 3 Nachi, Chuckler, Kichipalayam.	" "	" "	69 (87).

* This is an appeal against the judgment of acquittal in Calendar Case No. 1 of 1882 on the file of the Additional Sessions Judge on charges of abetment of murder, abetment of grievous hurt and abetment of rioting, Sections 302, 328, 149, 111, 109, 109 and 117 Indian Penal Code.

+ This is an appeal against the judgment of acquittal of the accused on all charges by the Additional Session's Judge.

No. of the appeal or the revision case.	No. of the case and the name of the Judge or Magistrate who disposed of the original case.	Names of the appellants or the accused and brief description.	Offence of which convicted or with which charged, and, if convicted, the sentence inflicted by the lower court.	Disposal of the appeal or the revision and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
385	9 of 1882, H. Wigram, Esq., Addl. Session Judge.	1 Kuppanna Chetti, Kosa- va, merchant, Kichi- palayam.	Convicted of House-trespass and dacoity, and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed by the High Court. 15th Febraary 1883.	68, (86).
351	2 Do.	1 Pachai alias Pacha- muthu, Padayachi, cooli, Kichipalayam.	Continuing in an unlawful as- sembly knowing that it had been commanded to disper- se, Section 145 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed by the High Court. 9th January 1883.	39, (17).
		2 Ramasawmi alias Rama Pillai, Vellala, owner of garden, Kichipala- yam.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		3 Arumugam, Vellala, cooli, Kichipalayam.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		4 Palani Pillai, Vellala, owner of garden, Kichipalayam.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		5 Ramasawmi Pillai, Vellala, cultivator, Kichipalayam.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
358	4 Do.	1 Kuppi Naikan, Kavarai, weaver, Salem.	Convicted of rioting armed with deadly weapons, Sec- tion 148 I. P. C. and sen- tenced to 11 months' rigo- rous imprisonment.	Confirmed by the High Court. 9th January 1883.	53, (20).
		2 Ekambaram, Pandaram, garlandmaker, Salem	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		3 Narayanasami, Vaduga, weaver, Ammapett.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
350	3 Do.	1 Kristna Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Salem.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	41, (18).
		2 Govinda Naikan, Kava- rai, weaver Ammapett	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		3 Perumal Naikan, Kava- rai, bricklayer, Salem	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		4 Ekambaram, Devan- gam, weaver, Amma- pett.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		5 Sellan, Shedan, weaver, Ammapett.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		6 Kandappa Mudali, Ky- kola, weaver, Amma- pett.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		7 Arumuga Achari, Kam- mala, carpenter, Am- mapett.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		8 Arumugam, Palli, wea- ver, Kichipalayam.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		9 Palani, Sholia, weaver, Ammapett.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		10 Ramasami, Patnul, wea- ver, Salem.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
		11 Kuppasami Chetty, Pot- ter, Ammapett.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
376	5 Do.	2 Marimuthu, Vellala, shop-clerk, Shevapett.	Convicted of arson under Se- ction 436. I. P. C. and sen- tenced to 3 years' rigorous Imprisonment.	Confirmed by the High court. 30th December 1882.	4, 5, (D), 42, 47 & 52, (92).
		7 Subbarayan, Kannar, Merchant, Shevapett.	3 years' rigorous imprisonment.	" " " "	
		8 Pachaimuthu, Padaya- chi, Gardner, Anda- ripatti.	" " " "	Acquitted by the High court. 30th December 1882.	

No. of the appeal or the revision case.	No. of the case and the name of the Judge or Magistrate who disposed of the original case.	Names of the appellants or the accused and brief description.	Offence of which convicted or with which charged, and, if convicted, the sentence inflicted by the lower court.	Disposal of the appeal or the revision and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
376	5 of 1882, H. Wigram Esq.; Addl. Session Judge.	9 Mari, Vellala, cart-driver, Shevapett. 14 Ramasami Chetti, Komat, shop-keeper Shevapett. 21 Mariapazari, Kannar, Brass-smith, Shevapett. 26 Mannada Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Shevapett. 27 Rama Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Shevapett. 43 Velumylu Pillai, Vellala, Merchant, Shevapett. 44 Marimuthu Mudali, Kolkola, weaver, Salem. 45 Munisami, Kavari, servant, Shevapett. 49 Gangadara Chetti, Vellala, Merchant, Salem. 51 Kuppappa Chetti, Vellanchetti, cooli, Shevapett.	5 years' rigorous imprisonment One year's rigorous imprisonment. 7 years' transportation 3 years' rigorous imprisonment " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Confirmed by the High Court. 30th December 1882. " " Reduced to 5 years by the High Court do. Acquitted by the High Court do. " " Confirmed by the High Court. do. " " " " " " " "	4 and 5 (D) 42, 47 and 52 (92).
423	Do. ...	11 Subraya Pillai, Karakattu Vellala, cultivator, Taramagalum.	7 years' transportation	Do. 15th February 1883.	42 (92).
408	6 Do. ...	2 Govindan, Vanien, Merchant, Salem.	Convicted under Sections 451 and 395. I. P. C. and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed by the High Court. do.	54 (85).
388	Do. ...	4 Ramachandra Chetti, Patnul, weaver, Salem. 6 Shervan, Madakkar, mat-maker, Kichipoliem.	" " " "	Confirmed by the High Court. 15th February 1883. Reduced to 3 years by the High Court do.	54 (85). 57 (85).
388A	8 Do. ...	2 Sabapathi, Vellala, shop-keeper, Kichipoliem. 3 Devarayan, Vellala, cultivator, Kichipoliem. 4 Veerasami Naikan, Kavara, Tailor, Salem. 7 Mottayan, Vania, oil-monger, Salem.	" " " " " " " "	Confirmed by the High Court. do. " " " " " "	68 (86).
388B	9 Do. ...	3 Bodi Naikan, Kavara, employee, Kichipoliem. 6 Muthu, Paria, dealer in jungle charcoal, Kichipolayam. 7 Arumugam, Vellala, Bricklayer, Salem.	Convicted* of house-trespass & dacoity and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. " " " "	Confirmed by the High Court. 15th Feb. 1883. " " " "	
*23	48 of 1882 C. D. Maclean Esq. District Magt.	1 Vanakara Rungan, of Annampett.	Convicted of being member of an unlawful assembly, Sec. 143 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, but subsequently the conviction was quashed by the Sessions Judge on appeal.	Appeal dismissed. 6th March 1883.	22 (D) (111).

* This is an appeal against acquittal by the Sessions Judge on appeal.

No. of the appeal or the revision case.	No. of the case and the name of the Judge or Magistrate who disposed of the original case.	Names of the appellants or the accused and brief description.	Offence of which convicted or with which charged, and, if convicted, the sentence inflicted by the lower court.	Disposal of the appeal or the revision and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
"	"	2 Arumngam, of Ammapett.	"	"	"
		3 Raman, do. ...	"	"	"
		4 Letchuman, do. ...	"	"	"
		5 Periya Angadippi-en, do. ...	"	"	"
		6 Chinna Angadipi-en, do. ...	"	"	"
		7 Pien <i>alias</i> Kattamuthu, do. ...	"	"	"

(b) IN CONNECTION WITH AUGUST RIOTS.

(3) *Revision.*

464	29 of 1882, C. D. Macleane, Esq., Dist. Magt.	Mariappan son of Palaniappan, Vellala, cooli, Shevapett, Juvenile.	Convicted of taking part in the Mosque-riot on the 16th August under Section 153 I. P. C. and sentenced to receive 20 stripes.	Conviction quashed. 10th January 1883.	103 (D).
514	15 Do. ...	Subramania Iyer, Police Head Constable, Shevapett.	Convicted of Criminal intimidation under Section 506 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	Pending.	15 (D).
563	26 of 1882, Joint Magistrate, L. Moore, Esq.	7 Komara Goundan, weaver, Salem. 30 Venugopal, Kavarai, cooli, Salem. 31 Govinda Chetti, Telugu Chetti, Salem. 45 Pachai Mudali, weaver. 46 Letchuman, Vellala, cooli. 47 Govinda, Padayachi, weaver 48 Arunachellachari, Goldsmith.	Convicted of rioting under Section 147 I. P. C., and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each. The Addl. Sessions Judge recommended the reduction of sentences passed upon these prisoners.	Declined to interfere 19th December 1882.	13 (D) 76.
634	51 of 1882, District Magistrate, C. D. Macleane, Esq.	Karuppa Gounden, Vellala, cultivator, Chinna Goundanur.	Convicted under Section 352 I. P. C. and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.	Rejected. 5th January 1883.	24 (D).
635	Appeal No. 2 of 1882, Addl. Session Court, H. Wigram, Esq.	4 Seeranga Chetti ... 5 Murugesu Chetti ... 7 Komaralinga Chetti ...	Convicted of being members of an unlawful assembly and joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons under Sections 143 & 144 I. P. C. and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.	Acquitted. 9th February 1883.	5 (D) 72 (22)

No. of the appeal or the revision case.	No. of the case and the name of the Judge or Magistrate who disposed of the original case.	Name of the appellants or the accused and brief description.	Offence of which convicted or with which charged, and, if convicted, the sentence inflicted by the lower court.	Disposal of the appeal or the revision and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
636	Apl. Nos. 4 and 5 of 1882 H. Wigram, Esq., Addl. Sessions Judge.	Periapien and 6 others.	Convicted of joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons under Section 144 I. P. C. and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.	Pending.	13 (D) 76 (23).
39	2 of 1882, Dist. Magistrate C. D. Maclean, Esq.	1 Manika Mudali, Native Surgeon Salem. 2 Venkatachella Mudali, District works Overseer, Salem. 3 Subraya Mudali, District Court Vakill, Salem. 4 P. Venkatarama chetti, Patnui, Municipal Commissioner, Salem 5 Murari Varadiah Chetti, Patnui, merchant, Salem. 6 Komarsami Iyen, Clerk Collector's Office, Salem. 7 Gopalasawmy Mudali, Village Munsiff of Shevapett. 8 Rungasawmi Chetty, Village Munsiff of Salem. 9 Kandappa Mudali, Village Munsiff of Alagapuram.	Application for bail and for the transfer of the case.	Rejected. 8th Sept. 1882.	1 (D).
40	No. 3 of 1882, Do.	Kylasa Goundan, Mit-tadar of Pokampalayam.	"	"	5 (D).
41	Calendar No. 2 of 1882, Addl. Sessions Judge, H. Wigram, Esq.	1 Pachai alias Pachamuthu, Padayachi, cooli, Kitchipolayam. 2 Ramasawmi Pillai alias Rama Pillai, Vellala, owner of garden, Kitchipolayam. 3 Arumugam, Vellala, cooli, Kitchipolayam. 4 Palani Pillai, Vellala, owner of garden, Kitchipolayam. 5 Ramasawmi Pillai, Vellala, cultivator, Kitchipolayam.	"	"	39 (17).
43	3 Dt. Magt. C. D. Maclean Esq.	Ponnusawmi Chetti, & others.	Application for bail.	"	3 (D).
44	1 Do.	Manikam Mudali and 8 others.	"	"	1 (D).
45	3 Do.	Ponnusami Chetti, and 3 others.	"	"	3 (D).
48 and 49	1 of 1882, on the file of the Adl. Sessions Court H. Wigram, Esq.	1 Sundaram Chetti, Merchant, Durmakarta of Mariamman covil, Shevapett. 2 Venkatachella Mudali, District Works Overseer, Salem.			1, 3 & 12 (D). (1).

No. of the appeal or the revision case.	No. of the case and the name of the Judge or Magistrate who disposed of the original case.	Name of the appellants or the accused and brief description.	Offence of which convicted or with which charged, and, if convicted, the sentence indicated by the lower court.	Disposal of the appeal or the revision and date.	Page of the pamphlet.
48 and 49	1 of 1882 on the file of the Addl. Session Court. H. Wigram Esq.	3 Manika Mudali, Native surgeon, Salem. 4 Rangasawmi Chetti, Village Munsiff of Salem. 5 Komarasawmi Iyen, Accountant, Collector's office, Salem. 6 Gurnada Iyen, Clerk, Central Jail office, Shevapett. 7 Shunmugam Achari, Arrack shop-keeper, Shevapett. 8 Varadiah Chetti, Head man of the weavers, merchant, Salem. 9 Ramasawmi Chetti, weaver, merchant, brother of Varadiah Chetti, Salem. 10 Venkatarama Chetti, weaver, merchant, and Municipal Commissioner Salem.	Application for suspension of sentence.	Granted. 30th Oct. 1882.	1, 3 and 12 (D) 1 (1).
50	1 of 1882, Addl. Sessions Judge H. Wigram Esq.	Subroya Mudali, District Court Vakil, Salem.	" " ...	Do, 31st Oct. 1882	1 (D) 1 (1).
52	11 of 1882, Do.	Ponnusawmi Chetti, and 7 others.	For transfer of trial from the Additional Session Court to any other Court.	Rejected.	1, 3 and 12 (D) 59 (84)
53	1 of 1882, Do.	Gopalasawmi Mudali, Village Munsiff of Shevapett.	Application for suspension of sentence.	Granted. 6th November 1882.	1 (D) 1 (1).
54 & 55	5 of 1882, Do.	1 Easwara Chetti, Silk-weaver merchant, Shevapett. 2 Sandu Nagiah Chetti, Patnui, merchant, Shevapett. 3 Kasturi Ranga Chetti do. 4 Guruya Maistry, Palli, Shevapett. 5 Pappiah Chetti, Patnui, Shevapett. 6 Alagamannar Kristna Chetti, Patnui, Merchant, Shevapett. 7 Adiranganaikalan Chetti, do.	Application for suspension of sentence.	Granted. 8th November 1882.	4, 5 and 12 (D) 42, 47 and 52 (92)
58	9 of 1882 Do.	Kuppanna Chetti.	For filing documents in Criminal appeal 385 of 1882.	...	68 (86).
61	11 of 1882, Addl. Session Judge.	1 Ponnusami Chetti, Merchant, Municipal Commissioner, Shevapett. 2 Vijayaraghvachari, Brahmin Vakil, Salem. 5 Kandappa Mudali, Village Munsiff of Alagapuram.	For suspension of sentence pending appeal.	Granted ...	1 and 3 (D) 59 (84).
62	2 of 1882 Do.	Ramasami Pillai alias Rama Pillai.	To hear Criminal appeal No. 351 of 1883.	Granted ...	3 (17).

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