

# ADDRESSES

FROM

THE HINDOO, MAHOMEDAN AND CHRISTIAN INHABITANTS

OF

SOUTHERN INDIA.



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MADRAS:

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1858.



## ADDRESS

FROM THE

# HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN INHABITANTS OF MADRAS.

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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor of Fort Saint George.*

MY LORD,—We, the Hindoo and Mahomedan inhabitants of Madras, beg to address your Lordship in Council at the present critical juncture of affairs in Bengal and the North West, where the Bengal Army has added to the guilt of mutiny and rebellion the unprovoked and indiscriminate murder of many of their Officers, and, still worse, of a great number of defenceless European women and children. We want words strong enough to convey the feelings which are inspired by the frightful atrocities that have been committed. Their crimes admit of no palliation, misguided though they may have been through the secret misrepresentations of evil-minded men, but we have the fullest confidence that the alarm occasioned among the Bengal Soldiery by the introduction of the new cartridges, originated solely in a delusion so far as the intentions of Government are concerned, and that neither an infringement of the laws of caste nor an outrage to religious feelings, had ever for one moment been contemplated: and we earnestly trust that the might of the British Government will be put forth, until all who either actively took part in or abetted the unheard of barbarities of the revolted troops, have been subjected to the condign punishment of the state.

While we thus assure your Lordship in Council of our loyalty towards, and deep sympathy with the British Government, and with

the relatives and friends of all who have fallen victims to those blood-thirsty and misguided men, we would crave leave to congratulate your Lordship on the unshaken fidelity of the Army of Madras, and the perfect tranquillity that reigns throughout this Presidency. We rejoice to think also that the same state of affairs exists in the neighbouring Presidency of Bombay.

In conclusion, we beg to express our entire conviction that, the overthrow of the British power in India would be the greatest calamity that could fall upon the Natives ; and while we regard with pride the loyal services of the various Native princes and chiefs in alliance with the British Government, and the alacrity with which they have assisted to crush rebellion, we beg to assure your Lordship in Council that you may unhesitatingly rely on the allegiance of the Natives of this Presidency, and we shall make it our special business to spread the knowledge of this declaration of our sentiments as widely as possible, and to discourage, to the best of our ability, all the groundless and mischievous rumours which from time to time gain currency, either through the fears of timid and ignorant individuals, or the malicious designs of wicked men, who make it their object to go about and to seek means to propagate discontent and strife.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants.

[Here follow 1,482 signatures.]

Madras, 2nd July 1857.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 546.

*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 14th July 1857.*

The Governor in Council accepts with entire satisfaction the expression of loyalty and sympathy which is embodied in the address from the Mussulmen and Hindoo Inhabitants of this Presidency.

This manifestation of loyalty, at the present crisis, is such as the Governor in Council hoped and believed the British Government might expect.

The expression of sympathy is cordially accepted at a time when his feelings cannot but be outraged by the barbarous cruelties which have been inflicted on his countrymen and countrywomen and their innocent children in Northern India.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the miserable delusion which has been employed as the ostensible cause of mutiny and rebellion.

The past history and present practice of the British Government afford clear proof that there neither has been, nor is any intention to interfere with the caste of the Natives, and those who have believed such a report have become the dupes of designing men, who have made them the tools of their evil intentions.

It is very gratifying to the Governor in Council that the tranquility of this Presidency continues undisturbed, and that the loyalty and fidelity of the Madras Army stands unimpeached.

The Governor in Council fully appreciates the important assertion made in the last para of the address.

“In conclusion, we beg to express our entire conviction that the overthrow of the British power in India would be the greatest calamity that could fall upon the Natives.”

Irrespective of all personal or national feelings, it must be the conclusion of every reflecting mind, that a rupture of its connexion with Great Britain could only bring the most awful calamities on India.

In conclusion, the Governor in Council expresses his thanks to the Inhabitants of this Presidency for this proof of their support, which cannot be more beneficially displayed than by their making generally known the sentiments which have been so ably expressed in their address.

True Extract.

E. MALTBY,

*Acting Chief Secretary.*



# ADDRESS

FROM THE

## INHABITANTS OF SOUTH ARCOT.

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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor in Council, Madras.*

My LORD,—We, the undersigned Inhabitants of South Arcot, think it a duty that we owe as much to ourselves as to Government, of which we are the faithful and happy subjects, to convey to your Lordship at this crisis, when that happiness is attempted to be disturbed by the treacherous and savage proceedings of the Native Soldiery in Bengal, our full and cordial participation in the feelings of sympathy and loyalty towards the British Government already recorded by our brethren at the Presidency. Indeed, the language adopted by the Madras Inhabitants, as published now in the Fort St. George Gazette, so well and truly represents the views entertained by the population of this Province, and we have no doubt of the other Provinces under the Presidency, that any elaborate address on our part would only involve a repetition of the very terms in which those views are embodied. We trust, however, that it will afford your Lordship gratification to learn that the Ryot in the interior is as much interested, if not more so, in the preservation and increased prosperity of the British Government, as the merchant or the public servant; and that the time is happily long past when he was indifferent as to the country or nation to which his rulers belonged. For upwards of half a century the inhabitants of Southern India have uninterruptedly enjoyed a peace and tranquillity to which they had for centuries before been strangers; and the blessings of that peace, too numerous to be here detailed have had, and do still have, such direct and obvious bearing upon the condition of the Ryots, that it is with unfeigned abhorrence that they have viewed the progress of the Bengal mutiny, and look upon its authors as the greatest curse that could befall them.

We have no hesitation, therefore, My Lord, in endorsing our sincere and unqualified assent to the conviction expressed by our Madras brethren, "that the overthrow of the British power in India would be the greatest calamity that could fall upon the Natives." But that is happily a contingency which we are persuaded the might of the British Government is too strong to admit of occurring; and we beg to conclude with repeating the assurance of our loyalty to a Government from which we have experienced nothing but benevolence, and towards whom, therefore, we entertain no feelings but those of strong attachment and deep gratitude.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

[Here follow 512 signatures.]



ADDRESS  
FROM THE  
INHABITANTS OF COIMBATORE.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,  
*Governor of Fort St. George.*

MY LORD,—With reference to the address of the Hindoo and Mahomedan inhabitants of Madras which appeared in the Supplemental Gazette of the 17th Instant, we, the inhabitants of Coimbatore, beg to unite with them cordially in the sentiments therein expressed, and to forward our signatures thereto.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

Humble servants.

[Here follow 135 signatures.]

Coimbatore, 29th July 1857.

ADDRESS  
OF THE  
NATIVE PROTESTANT CHRISTIANS  
OF  
MADRAS.

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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT LORD HARRIS,

*Governor of Madras.*

*The respectful address of the Native Protestant Christians of Madras.*

Humbly sheweth,

That we, the undersigned Native Protestant Christians of Madras, having heard with pain and heartfelt sorrow of the rebellious and mutinous behaviour of Troops, Mahomedan and Hindu, in the Northern parts of India, of the fearful atrocities committed by them in the destruction of property and the massacre of many valuable and innocent lives, of both sexes and of all orders, and of the continuance of the same mutinous spirit and conduct still among them, deem it our duty as loyal subjects to declare our faithful adherence to the British Government, and to offer our united services in the present crisis as the friends of order, peace, and good government.

In conclusion, we desire to express our readiness to do, act, and assist to the utmost of our power in whatever manner the Government may prescribe.

We beg to remain,

Your Lordship's most loyal and obedient servants.

[Here follow 361 signatures.]

Madras, 31st July 1857.

# ADDRESS

## FROM THE

# INHABITANTS OF COMBACONUM.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor of Fort St. George.*

MY LORD,—With reference to the present disturbed state of the North West, we, the Inhabitants of Combaconum, conceive it our duty to express to your Lordship our firm loyalty to the British Government, our deep abhorrence of the not only traitorous but also atrocious and inhuman conduct of the Mutineers, and our own sincere and intense sympathy for the mortal sufferings they have inflicted on many of the British Officers and a great number of defenceless European women and children.

2. We are fully alive, my Lord, to the infinite blessings we enjoy under the benignant rule of the British Government. Our history furnishes no example of security, both of person and of property, so complete, or beneficence so liberal, as what we enjoy under the British protection. Railroads, Canals, and Electric Telegraphs are marvels of which our ancestors had no conception. The encouragements held out to Trade, Manufacture and the Arts, and the numerous Educational Institutions that have been opened and are being opened for the diffusion of useful knowledge and moral principle, among the masses of our countrymen, command our highest gratitude.

3. We are fully sensible of the calamities that must overwhelm us, were the protecting hand of our rulers for a moment withdrawn, and it is our earnest and perpetual prayer that the State may be soon restored to its wonted tranquillity, and that the sway of our rulers may last for ever, uninterruptedly.

4. We beg to assure you, my Lord, that, with sentiments like these, we will do all that lies in our power to suppress the efforts that

may be made by the atrocious wretches who have disturbed the peace of our country, to spread disaffection or diffidence of the British power. We will exert ourselves most diligently in the detection and apprehension of any of their emissaries that have escaped or might escape into this District, and to inspire our fellow countrymen, with the sentiments which we ourselves so firmly entertain.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servants.

[Here follow 429 signatures.]

Combaconum, 9th August 1857.



ADDRESS  
FROM THE  
INHABITANTS OF MADURA.

---

To R. J. SULLIVAN, Esq.,

*Collector and Magistrate of Madura.*

HONORED SIR,—We, the Hindoo and Mahomedan Inhabitants of Madura, beg to address your honor at the present state of affairs in Bengal and the North West, where the Bengal Army have mutinied. Their crimes admit of no palliation, and we have the fullest confidence that the might of the British Government will be put forth and the barbarities of the Troops subjected to punishment.

We thus assure your honor of the sense of our loyalty towards the British Government, and of our unshaken fidelity, and we rejoice to hear that the same state of affairs exists throughout our Presidency.

In conclusion we beg to assure your honor that you may unhesitatingly rely on the allegiance of the Natives of this District, and we earnestly crave that the same may be made known to His Lordship the Governor in Council of this Presidency.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Your honor's most obedient

humble servants.

[Here follow 429 signatures,]

Madura, August.

# ADDRESS

FROM THE

## INHABITANTS OF RAJAHMUNDRY.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor of Fort St. George.*

We are unable to express adequately our grief and sympathy on hearing of the mutiny of the Sepoys in the North Western provinces of Bengal, and of their having wrongfully killed many English officers, and women and children. Notwithstanding they have been receiving the pay of the Company, they grew evil-minded, and committed the crime of mutiny to an extent which does not deserve pardon. We beseech the Government to award early and heavy punishment on all those who are concerned in the atrocious transactions of the mutineers, and to put down the mutiny.

From the uniform course pursued by the English Government up to this time, we have full belief and confidence that they never intended to disturb the caste and creed of the people of this country. We inform your Lordship in all sincerity that we are constantly desiring the welfare of the British Government, and join in the sorrow of those whose relatives have fallen by the hands of the aforesaid mutineers ; at the same time we are happy to acquaint your Lordship that the people of this country possess firm loyalty—and that the peace, freedom from fear, and happiness enjoyed by them since the advent of the British Government, were unknown to former times ; therefore we are always wishing that the merciful Government of the British may prosper, and obtain victory in all places.

Our zeal and sense of duty have led us, as far as lies in our power, to endeavour to dispel false and injurious rumours, and remove the fears of the timid and the ignorant.

With the greatest respect, we solicit your Lordship in Council to give publicity to this expression of our sentiments.

(Signed) S. Vencatadry,

Navazishally,

Emamoodden Sheriff, and certain others.

Rajahmundry, 16th August 1857.

# ADDRESS

## FROM THE

# INHABITANTS OF VELLORE.

---

TO THE RT. HON. GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT *Lord HARRIS,*  
*Governor in Council of Fort St. George.*

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned Hindoo and Mahomedan Inhabitants of the Town of Vellore, most respectfully beg leave to embrace this opportunity of discharging our duty to the Government of which your Lordship is President, through whose humane administration we, as well as all Native subjects in general have hitherto been, and are yet protected both in our person and property.

2. Uprightness in the treatment of its subjects, and impartiality in the distribution of justice, without distinction as to caste or nation, form the chief ornaments of the British Government.

3. We cheerfully join with our Madras brethren, as set forth in their recent address, in regretting the occurrence of the Bengal mutinies, in expressing our abhorrence of the course pursued by the Bengal Soldiery, and in praying at the same time for the immediate destruction of the mutineers, and the restoration and continuance of that peace and tranquillity which for centuries previous to the British Government were unknown to the Inhabitants of India, but which for upwards of half a century have now been uninterruptedly enjoyed by us all.

4. We beg in conclusion to bring to your Lordship's notice, that we consider that to the unwearied and valuable exertions of A. W. Sullivan, Esq., the Resident Magistrate, the numerous Inhabitants of the large and populous Town of Vellore are indebted for the tranquillity we enjoy in a time like the present.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

[Here follow 333 signatures.]

Vellore, 20th August 1857.

# ADDRESS

## FROM THE

# INHABITANTS OF MAYAVERAM.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor of Fort St. George.*

MOST NOBLE LORD,—We the undersigned Merchants and other respectable Inhabitants of the Town of Mayaveram, most humbly avail ourselves of this opportunity to represent to your Lordship our sense of the advantages that flow from the British rule in India, and to offer up our fervent prayers to Heaven for its continuance in uninterrupted prosperity.

2. We have heard with extreme pain of the mutinies and disturbances in the several countries of Bengal. The conduct of the infatuated Sepoys has been most treacherous and inhuman: we are at a loss to know who were the villains who poisoned their minds, and instigated them to perpetrate such barbarous atrocities.

3. Knowing the extent of grief and sorrow which we, as loyal subjects of the British Government, experience on the present occasion, we can well conceive the feelings of your Lordship, the head of our Government, of the gallant Officers of the Army, and of the numerous Europeans engaged more or less in the administration of our country. We beg now therefore to take the liberty of offering to your noble Lordship and all members of the British rule in India our sympathies, and to give expression to our firm belief that before long the merciful Ruler of the Universe will put down such disturbances, and restore your blessed Government to its former tranquillity and peace.

4. We further pray that those treacherous and evil-minded men who have been at the bottom of all these mutinies, will be soon ruined by Him who is the rewarder of all good men and the punisher likewise of wicked men.

5. We need hardly enumerate the hardships and sufferings to which we were exposed under the former dynasties, which were marked by mutinies and constant quarrels, and by acts of downright injustice and systematic tyranny. We have often heard our ancestors say, that our person and property were in a state of utter insecurity under such Governments.

6. Now that such public calamities and disorders have been put down, and we are in a position to enjoy all the advantages of a good and civilized Government, we earnestly pray for its prolongation. This is what forms the subject of our daily prayers to the Almighty.

7. May such a happy and beneficial administration continue for ever, and may its prosperity and success be daily promoted ; such is the sincere and most fervent prayer of your Lordship's loyal and obedient subjects.

In conclusion, we would now beg to solicit the favour of your Lordship's requesting W. M. Cadell, Esq., Sub Collector of Tanjore and Resident at this station, to receive from us the sum of 200 Rupees, which in token of our sympathy we are prepared to pay as a subscription on behalf of the families and relatives of those Europeans who have fallen victims to the relentless fury of the mutineers.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

[Here follow 117 signatures.]

Mayaveram, 26th August 1857.



# ADDRESS

## FROM THE

# INHABITANTS OF MASULIPATAM.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor in Council, Fort St. George.*

The humble addresses of Nabob Nahzmut Dowlah Roostumjah  
Davoodally Khan Bahadar Intezam Jung, the members of  
his family, and other Mahomedan and Hindoo Inhabitants  
of Masulipatam, whose signatures are hereto annexed.

1. We have heard that the Army of Bengal and Agra, from treasonable motives and without provocation, has rebelled against the State, and murdered many Europeans, men, and helpless women and children, without compassion. The tidings of these horrible and barbarous deeds have produced in our hearts a sensation of grief that words cannot express.

2. The evil course of wicked men has been the cause of these atrocious deeds. We feel confident that Government will use their full power and exertions to crush the rebellion and punish the mutineers.

3. In condoling with the relatives of the murdered, we beg them to rest assured that the rebels will meet with a just retribution for their wicked atrocities.

4. We know certainly that Government have no intention whatever of interfering with the usages of caste, and the religious sentiments of the people of Hindoostan and the Deccan.

5. Under the merciful sceptre of the English Government, we are happy and contented. The protection, the respect, the happiness and the peace which we from a long time past have enjoyed under the British Government were never enjoyed before under any preceding Government. Therefore we pray God day and night for the permanent continuance of the British rule.

6. It is a happy circumstance that the Madras Presidency enjoys peace and contentment. Its Army is sincere and loyal to Government. The same peace prevails in the Bombay Presidency.

7. In our own part of the country there is universal loyalty to the English Government, and our gratitude to them for the happiness we enjoy is inexpressible.

8. It would be a great calamity to the people of this country were the British Government to cease to exist in this land, where its Pensioners of all castes and nations are supported in comfort and respectability, as is well known to all.

9. We honor the attachment and loyalty of the Rajahs and Ameers of this country, who are now lending their aid to the State to suppress the rebellion, and we pray unceasingly for the permanence and further supremacy of the British Government. We beg that your Lordship will fully rely on our loyalty, allegiance and sympathy. We shall not fail as far as lies in our power, to let the world know of our loyalty and attachment.

10. We shall also notify to all people, that the evil rumours originated and spread by malicious characters must not be credited, and shall in every way exert ourselves, as far as possible, to remove such evil reports.

11. Living under the protection of the humane British Government, in happiness and respectability, and ever remembering it with gratitude, we never cease to pray for its everlasting welfare.

12. We pray that the splendour and glory of your Government may last as long and shine forth as brightly as the Sun itself.

Your humble and grateful subjects.

[Here follow 474 signatures.]

Masulipatam, 13th August 1857.

# ADDRESS

## FROM THE

# INHABITANTS OF RAJAHMUNDRY.

---

TO THE COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE OF RAJAHMUNDRY.

We, the Hindoo and Mahomedan inhabitants of the Rajahmundry District, desire through you, to express to His Lordship in Council, the abhorrence with which we view the foul treachery and murderous proceedings of the Bengal Army, and others connected therewith.

We, dear Sir, are not unmindful of the blessings and privileges we enjoy in this District : and we desire to express our gratitude and offer our services to aid and assist in suppressing those atrocious cruelties, so degrading to humanity.

We, Sir, cordially coincide with the Native community in Madras, in thinking that the overthrow of the British Government in India will be the greatest calamity that could befall the Natives of India ; the history of past years need only to be referred to, to convince us of this fact.

And we, therefore, pray that peace and tranquillity may soon be restored throughout the land, and that the cowardly assassins, for they are not worthy of any other appellation, who, without remorse, kill unoffending women and children, may be swept off the face of the earth, and the British Government established on a firmer basis than ever.

[Here follow 140 signatures.]

ADDRESS  
FROM THE  
INHABITANTS OF TANJORE.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,  
*Governor of Fort St. George.*

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Tanjore, cannot allow the present juncture to pass without expressing our loyalty to the British Government, and our deep sympathy with the unfortunate sufferers from the revolting barbarities of the mutinous Troops in Bengal and the North West. Words can but poorly express the abhorrence with which we have viewed the progress of the rebellion, and the feelings of indignation with which we regard the frightful atrocities that have been committed.

None can appreciate better than we do the manifold blessings we enjoy under the British Government, for none, perhaps, suffered more from the misrule and anarchy which were almost inseparable from former Governments. That the peace and tranquility which have reigned for more than half a century should have been disturbed by the machinations of designing and misguided men, and that at a time when the Government are more than ever bent upon measures of improvement affecting our welfare, is a misfortune that we cannot but too deeply deplore ; and we will long have cause to rue the day which has seen the outbreak of the rebellion, if the present crisis should in any degree retard the progress of that material improvement of the country, to which the Government have devoted their best energies, and of which the fine Province, in which our lot has been fortunately cast, is a most conspicuous example.

The withdrawal of British protection from us, we should regard as the greatest calamity that could befall our country, as we know too well

from past experience the anarchy and misery that must ensue. At the same time, we also know enough of the power and might of the Government to be certain that such a contingency will never happen ; and that, before long, peace will be re-established beyond all chance of its being thus ever again disturbed, and that the authors of the rebellion, wretched enemies to social order, will be visited with the condign punishment they so richly deserve.

In conclusion, we cannot refrain from craving your Lordship's permission to express the pride and satisfaction we feel at the unshaken fidelity of the Madras Sepoys even amidst the contagion of examples, and to convey the assurance of our loyalty and allegiance as the happy and grateful subjects of a mild and liberal Government, of whose beneficent rule, the country committed to its care affords ample proofs in its advancing condition.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

[Here follow 1,961 signatures.]

Tanjore, 20th August 1857.

# ADDRESS

FROM THE

## MAHOMEDANS OF VIZAGAPATAM.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

*Fort Saint George.*

Moonshy Meerja Akbrully Sahaib Espahany, Head Goomastah of the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court at Vizagapatam, having as deputy Cazy of the Town of Chicacole directed us to attend the Mosque, we on Friday last did attend accordingly, and prayed the God Almighty to prosper and protect the Reign of Queen Victoria and prolong the authority of the Honorable Company (under whose patronage we are duly supported), as long as the Sun and Moon remain on the Sky, and to ruin their enemies speedily, in order that we may happily and comfortably live under the European Government.

Some of the Bengal subjects, we are exceedingly sorry to hear, have disloyally and wickedly resisted a Government which is protecting them with more than paternal care and affection. These men do not consider their own future destruction, but as we are the subjects of the Government and under its protection, we are ready to offer our services against them if required.

[Here follow 116 signatures.]

Vizagapatam, 22nd August 1857.



# ADDRESS

## FROM THE

# INHABITANTS OF CALICUT.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor of Fort St. George.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the inhabitants of Calicut, have with horror and detestation heard of the Rebellious and Mutinous conduct of the Bengal Native Army, and of the atrocious crimes committed by them and other disaffected or misguided men, on the lives and property of officers of the state, and on helpless females and children.

While we deeply regret such treacherous and inhuman acts in Northern India, it is gratifying to observe that the Army, as well as the inhabitants in the sister Presidencies, are as staunch and loyal as ever to the British Government—a Government which has always upheld the rights and privileges of the different classes of the numerous population under its sway, and which, as far as it is concerned has never, nor shall ever interfere with the rules of caste or religious feelings of the Natives, and under which we have for years uninterruptedly enjoyed a freedom and tranquillity, to which the Natives have been strangers for centuries.

We shall therefore readily unite with our brethren at Madras, in their efforts to discourage “all groundless and mischievous rumours” with regard to the present state of affairs, and with the assurance of our loyalty and firm adherence to the State,

We respectfully beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants.

[Here follow 407 signatures.]

Calicut, 24th August. 1857.

# ADDRESS

## FROM THE

# INHABITANTS OF TRICHINOPOLY.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,  
*Governor of Fort Saint George.*

MY LORD.—Having perused in the Gazette of the 17th July, the address of the respectable Inhabitants of Madras, dated the 2nd Idem, in which they express their loyalty towards this Government, we have been actuated by similar feelings to express our great gratitude and heartfelt thanks for the benefits\* we have all along received from the benevolent and impartial administration of the British power, so far removed from the irregularities and depredations of former dynasties, and to record our sincere wishes for its advancement in every way.

\* Security of person and property, administration of Civil and Criminal Law, extension of liberty.

Impressed with these sentiments we make it our duty to pray to Heaven to crown the British arms with success against their enemies. We also beg to express our readiness to offer such services as may be required of us, at this or any other crisis.

We sympathise with our Madras brethren in the miseries brought upon the European gentlemen, ladies, and others, by the atrocities of the wretched rebels in the Bengal provinces. These are offences unpardonable and unjustifiable, committed by men who are without the fear of God, the rewarder of the good and punisher of the bad, and in full forgetfulness of a benevolence unknown among former rulers, and under a mistaken notion of the interference of Europeans with their religious observances.

We earnestly desire that the rebels, who are the authors of all these evils, may be subjected to all the rigours of martial law.

We beg with all respect to acknowledge that we have never received any cause of complaint from the administration of this Government as regards our respective religions, and that we are well aware of the good intentions of the Honorable Court of Directors towards us, conveyed through the Board of Revenue in their Circular Order, dated 13th October 1842.

In conclusion, we beg to add that the chief station of this Zillah is a most important city, containing a large population of different persuasions, and that we have not amongst any section the least taint of disaffection, or ill feeling towards the British Government, but that, on the contrary, nothing can be further from the thoughts of all.

[Here follow 419 signatures.]

Dated 31st August 1857.

# ADDRESS

FROM THE

## INHABITANTS OF SHEALLY.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor of Fort St. George.*

MY LORD,—We the Hindoo and Mahomedan inhabitants of Sheally, in Combaconum Zillah, having heard, with surprise and pain, of the wide-spread rebellion in Bengal and the North-west, feel it our duty to convey to your Lordship in this unhappy conjuncture, the sentiments of loyalty and fidelity which we entertain towards the British Government, and to manifest our deep and sincere detestation of the monstrous atrocities committed by the Bengal Native Soldiery and others. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the heartfelt sorrow and sympathy which we feel for the deplorable loss of life and property caused by the rebels. We are impressed with a full conviction that the Government has not the least idea of attempting a subversion of our religion, or interfering with the rules of our caste ; and that the conduct of the mutineers is not capable of the slightest shadow of justification. We feel that they have outraged every sense of our religion and profaned our law, by committing such unprovoked and brutal deeds of blood. These wretches have fallen from the dignity of human nature ; and degraded themselves below brutes. In short, our indignation against them is so intense that it can only be equalled by the excessive joy which we shall experience, on hearing of their being overtaken by retributive vengeance.

Your Lordship will, we trust, do us the justice to believe that we fully appreciate the benefits of the British rule. We are sensible that the British Government relieved us from a state of anarchy and misrule, raised us in the scale of civilization, and greatly ameliorated our con-

dition in every respect. We are fully convinced that our happiness is intimately connected with the existence of the British supremacy in India, and that its downfall (which God forbid) will seriously endanger the security of life and property which we, at present, enjoy, place us at the mercy of foes, both internal and foreign, and expose us to all the evils of revolution. We therefore beg to assure your Lordship of our firm and unshaken fidelity to the British Government, and to express our earnest hope that the insurrection in Bengal and the North-west may be speedily suppressed, and that the Almighty, who controls every event, and by whom " Nations and Empires rise and fall, flourish and decay," may be pleased to bless us with a continuance of that Government with which we identify our happiness.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

[Here follow 174 signatures.]

Sheally, 18th September 1857.

ADDRESS  
FROM THE  
INHABITANTS OF BEZOARAH.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,  
*Governor in Council, Fort St. George.*

MOST NOBLE LORD,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Town of Bezoarah in the Zillah of Masulipatam, who have suffered inexpressible grief and sorrow since we learnt the sanguinary massacre of some European Officers, their ladies, and children, committed by the sepoy in the North-west Provinces, are now rejoicing at the happy tidings of the Mutiny being put to an end, and the ungrateful and wicked wretches being visited with condign punishment.

The advantages we have derived from the sovereignty of the British Government are in truth so numerous, that neither can pen write, nor tongue speak of them ; and we are altogether unable, in a language foreign to us, to express the esteem and gratification with which they are held in our minds ; yet, as a token of our grateful sense we enumerate a few instances only.

Since the British authorities assumed the Government of these Provinces, our persons, rights, and properties have been duly secured by the framing of proper rules and regulations, and by the maintenance of impartial justice. Our caste and religions have been strictly preserved, in accordance with the laws and usages of the country ; the free performance of our religious rites and ceremonies has been allowed to us, and endowments have been bestowed for the support of charitable and religious institutions. Schools have been established for diffusing education to the people, and anicuts, such as we have never before even heard of, have been erected across the Godavery and Kistna Rivers for the prosperity and welfare of the people. Indeed, we have for-

gotten the meaning of the terms " oppression and tyranny," which, as we have heard from our ancestors, were the main principles on which our former Governments acted. The merciful, benevolent, and honorable acts which characterize the British Government are unprecedented, and we can most truly say that such peace, tranquillity, and comfort as we have been enjoying since their reign, were never known in former times.

From loyalty, as subjects, we cordially assure your Government that we have been continually offering our warmest prayers to the Almighty for the prosperity, and perpetuity of the British Government, and for its success in all its endeavours.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Most Noble Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

[Here follow 49 signatures.]



# ADDRESS

FROM THE

## INHABITANTS OF CHITTOOR.

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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor in Council, Fort St. George.*

MY LORD,—It gave us no small amount of grief to have heard and read for some time past the sanguinary deeds that had been committed by the Native soldiery in the North-western Provinces, and we consider it our duty therefore to lose no time in assuring your Lordship that we not only abhor their proceedings, but that we ourselves continue firm and loyal to the British Government, and that we feel deeply indebted to it for the many inestimable blessings we enjoy. The security of person and property, the efficient and impartial administration of justice, the establishment of the educational institutions for the enlightenment of the Hindu mind, and other solid advantages that have been conferred upon us, bind us in indissoluble ties of gratitude and loyalty to the British Government. The more we think of these invaluable benefits, to which we must say we had been strangers before the advent of the English to India, the greater is our detestation of men who were capable of deeds at once so treacherous and ungrateful.

It is our firm conviction and a high source of consolation to us that the might and valour of the English will soon disperse the clouds which appear to have gathered in the political horizon of India, and restore the happiness of the people which has been thus disturbed out of its wonted equilibrium: for, consulting the annals of Indian warfare, we cannot but conclude that these dwindle into nothing in comparison with the dreadful wars that once raged in this land, and added many a brilliant victory to the battle-roll of England, the victories of Assaye and Argaum

over the combined formidable Mahrattas, and those of Ferozeshah and Sobraon over the disciplined and valorous Sikhs. May therefore the protecting hand of providence crown the British arms with complete success, is the fervent prayer of

Your Lordship's humble and loyal subjects.

[Here follow 176 signatures.]

Chittoor, 14th September 1857.

# ADDRESS

FROM THE

## INHABITANTS OF COCANADA.

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TO THE COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE  
OF RAJAHMUNDRY.

MOST HONORED SIR,—At an eventful period like the present, when, with deep regret and no little consternation, we happen so frequently to peruse the various accounts of the rebellious and treacherous behaviour of the Sepoys of the Bengal Army, and of their inhuman, wanton, and indiscriminate massacre of a great number of their Officers, and of many innocent and helpless European women and children, (acts which are deserving of punishment in both worlds), we deem it our bounden duty to give to the British Government, the assurance of our unfeigned, cordial, and loyal feelings towards it. In order to effect this object, though a single sentence, that “we wholly concur in the views already expressed by the memorialists of Madras” might have been thought sufficient, still, impelled by our sense of loyalty and gratitude, we take the liberty of entering here into some details expressive of the sentiments entertained by us respecting the present crisis, and we therefore beg to be excused for a slight digression.

Prior to the establishment of the British power in India, the rulers of this country (from all the accounts transmitted to us by our Ancestors, who had been witnesses of the events they related,) had shewn themselves incapable of exercising the responsible duties of Government, by neglecting to discover with prudence, judgment, and perseverance, all the important and latent causes that tend to promote the welfare of their subjects ; to mete out justice with a mind free from prejudice and partiality ; to extend protection to the innocent and needy ; to bring to

punishment the wicked and evil doers, in conformity with the mandates of God ; to respect the religious scruples and peculiarities of the different classes ; to enact wise ordinances for the suppression of vice and crime ; to secure peace to the land, and to encourage the cultivation of the arts and sciences—a state of things which contributed in a considerable degree to the sufferings of our countrymen at the time. When we contemplate then the lamentable condition of our ancestors, and compare the past with our own times, what a pleasing task we find falling to our lot to record and testify with the highest commendation and admiration, the unparalleled and resplendent judgment with which the British Government is executing its high and sacred functions ; all its efforts being ever directed with the most merciful intentions to the amelioration of the condition of its subjects. We do, therefore, invariably feel grateful for the manifold blessings which, in perfect security, we are enjoying under the rule of the British in India.

We are firmly of opinion that if the exposition of our above views be regarded by Government as an earnest of our loyal feelings, it can at once infer the force of our remark when we declare that the overthrow of the British power in India will be the greatest calamity that could befall the natives of this vast empire. With this conviction in our minds it shall be our duty to endeavour to the best of our abilities, to repress any groundless or mischievous rumours that may gain currency regarding the present rebellious movement, and to allay all unnecessary alarm from the minds of the populace.

In conclusion, our unanimous and fervent supplication to the Almighty always is, and shall be, that the abovementioned miscreants and assassins be brought to speedy destruction and well merited punishment ; and that tranquillity and confidence be restored throughout the vast territories of India ; and that the British power may be preserved from such rebellious visitations for the future, is the earnest and united prayer of its native subjects.

[Here follow 287 signatures.]

Cocanada, 30th August, 1857.

## ADDRESS

FROM THE

## INHABITANTS OF DOWLAISHWERAM.

TO THE

RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

*Fort St. George.*

MY LORD,

Para 1. We the undersigned learn with the deepest feelings of regret the mutinous conduct of the native portion of the army of Bengal; and the cruel and unheard-of atrocities committed by them. The crimes perpetrated by them admit of no excuse, notwithstanding they have been led away from their duty and allegiance to the Government by the instigation and misrepresentation of evil minded and misguided men. We humbly assure your Lordship that we have the fullest belief that the feeling engendered among the Bengal portion of the Indian army by the introduction among them of new cartridges was caused solely from a deceit as far as the intentions of the British Government are concerned, whose Minutes of Consultation as well as those of the Government of India clearly convince us, that no infringement of the laws of caste or outrage to religious feelings had ever been contemplated; and we most sincerely and earnestly trust that the power and authority of the British Government will be shewn and exerted until all the mutineers have been subjected to the well-merited punishment awarded by the state.

2. In thus assuring your Lordship in Council of our heartfelt loyalty towards, and great sympathy with the British Government, and with every one who mourns for those who have suffered from the hands of these deluded and headstrong beings, we are proud to have it in our power to congratulate your Lordship on the fidelity of the Madras army; but from men who have always so greatly distinguished themselves before the

enemy, nothing else could be expected, and we think we may safely assure your Lordship that should every one be required to-morrow for service against the mutineers, your Lordship would not find throughout its ranks a single dissenting voice, but all would be ready to advance against those who have so grossly disgraced their caste and country ; and we are glad to make the same assertion on behalf of the army of Bombay.

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

4. If we look back to the histories of our ancient kings, *viz.* Bhojah and Kristnadavaroyloo, who are well renowned up to the present time for their personal merits and courage, we see that they had ruled with justice their respective territories, but never attempted to improve the moral principles of the people, nor extended their empire so far in India as the British Government did.

5. After the subversion of the Hindoo Government, the Mahomedan Government was substituted in its room, when the rulers becoming despotic and tyrants, paid no attention either to the government or welfare of the people: they addicted themselves to sensual gratification, and committed rapes and plundered their subjects of their riches and property, they never adopted measures to increase the revenue of their territory, but had recourse frequently when money was needed to spoiling the rich merchants and subjects, and thereby they satisfied their wants.

6. Subsequently the Musselman Government was overthrown. When some native princes, such as Mungaputhydeave and others, had revolted and took possession of some country, but had not wisdom enough to gain popularity to establish their rule in the conquered country, and therefore their Government was but of a short duration—they were totally overthrown by some rebellious people. During their short duration, they were reputed for wicked deeds, and did not attend one moment to the welfare of their subjects.

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

8. Since we have been so fortunate as to have English Government over us, the abovementioned tyranny disappeared, discord and discontent of the people vanished, the inhabitants were restored to their happiness, the doors of justice were opened to all, impartiality and



uprightness were the objects of the government, which, with a view to protect the rights and inheritance of the people, established several Courts of Justice, whereby the poor were relieved from the oppression of the rich, and thus the people enjoy the peace and tranquillity which they lost during the preceding reign ; the British thus rendering justice to all, extended their territory throughout India. Besides, the British Government having contemplated the dissatisfaction and inconvenience that would prevail amongst the people if justice was rendered to them according to the English laws, have also extracted from the Hindoo laws so far as laws of the land, inheritance, and general usage concerned, in connection with the Mahomedan laws, and rendered justice with credit to themselves, and satisfaction to the people.

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

10. It is a known fact that in this Government the Public Works such as opening lines, forming roads and communications, as well as construction of anicuts across almost all the rivers of India, were carried to full effect. Thousands of channels for navigation and irrigation, were excavated. Thousands of acres of waste lands were brought to cultivation, which of course gave a comparative increase to the Revenues in several Districts. Many professional hands amongst the native population were trained up, and were accordingly employed and remunerated in the Public Works Department. Above all, the British Government extended their protection to those people who, after a faithful service, seek for retirement from public life, by providing them with pensions for life and sometimes to their generations. It is in this Government that the mercantile concerns have been carried to an enormous extent. Many native houses of agency have been established in many ports, specially at the Presidency, where the native merchants have enriched themselves by the free intercourse with European merchants.

11. It is of course in the British Government that numerous Post offices have been established throughout India—a most beneficial and interesting measure, adopted for the free and speedy communication of the different states and people. This is indeed a great blessing to the native community at large, whereby the thoughts of people living in



countries very distant to each other are communicated at an exceedingly trifling expence. In fact, there is not a man in India who has not been benefited by this institution, which had never been contemplated for a moment by our ancient Hindoo or Mahomedan rulers during their respective long and tedious reigns.

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

13. Many native states whom the British Government allowed to exercise their authority within their respective territories have learned manners from the British rule, and have been assisted in their critical junctures ; and specially the Nizam of Hyderabad is much indebted to the British Government for the assistance rendered to him. In short, were it not for the fear of the British Government, the people and troops under the Nizam and other Native States might have revolted and rebelled against their respective rulers.

14. It might be a silly opinion of some giddy and ignorant people that the British Government have secretly given support to, and abetted the career of missionaries who for these twenty years past exerted their utmost endeavours to propagate christianity, and convert natives by giving them text books, and translations of old and new Testaments. In this, the natives were completely deluded. The Government had not for one moment entertained such an opinion as to endanger the laws of caste, nor have they either directly or indirectly supported the missionaries in their procedure. Had the Government entertained such sentiments, they might openly come out and enforce the people to embrace christianity. It is certainly an erroneous opinion as far as the Government is concerned in the introduction of the text books by the Missionaries. On the contrary, several Minutes of Consultation and Extracts of Proceedings held both by the Governor General and the Governor of Madras with regard to the religious affairs, do assert that they will not interfere or endanger the laws of caste and the principles of religion.

15. In conclusion we have only to add, that well knowing the sufferings we have endured and how sadly (we are ashamed to say) we have been oppressed by the rulers of our countrymen, we trust that we may not again have others to rule over us than the British Government ;

for with it we are well satisfied, being well aware, though no mundane Government is perfect—that the most perfect now in existence is the one under which we live in perfect happiness and freedom.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants.

[Here follow 254 signatures.]

# ADDRESS

FROM THE

## INHABITANTS OF GUNTOOR.

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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL ;

*Fort St. George.*

OUR LORD,

A sense of our duty as loyal subjects of the British Government in India, induces us to express our sympathy with your Lordship for the treacherous and brutal conduct of the Bengal Native Army.

2. We have heard with heart-rending pain of the barbarous atrocities perpetrated by the villains towards their own officers and others, and what is still more inhuman, towards the most innocent and delicate ladies and children of all ages.

3. Our sorrow is greatly heightened when we reflect upon the undeniable and self-evident fact, that in the face of perfect peace and order, the security of person and property, the prompt enforcement of rights, and redress of wrongs, the impartial administration of justice, and above all, the unparalleled toleration on the part of the British Government in respect of the English Flag, and which if we are informed right, their ancestors never had the least idea of in the time of former rulers, whose government was characterized by despotism and inhumanity—the sepoys of the Bengal Army have not hesitated to stain their hands with the blood of those to whom, they must have been well aware, they owed their personal liberty and happiness enjoyed by them for a series of years. Such men are entirely lost to all virtuous and moral principles.

4. We have not the least doubt that at no distance of time the blood thirsty villains will reap the reward due for the cruelties com-

mitted by them in the absence of any provocation on the part of their victims, or other real cause of complaint.

5. We heartily pray that the unremitting measures of the Supreme Government for crushing the mutiny and rebellion, and for restoring peace and order, will soon be crowned with success, through the blessings of Almighty God who is ever merciful.

Your humble and grateful subjects.

[Here follow 60 signatures.]

Guntoor, 28th October, 1857.

## ADDRESS

FROM THE

## INHABITANTS OF TINNEVELLY.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor in Council, Madras.*

MY LORD,—With infinite submission we the undersigned inhabitants and residents in the Zillah of Tinnevelly, beg most respectfully to convey to your Lordship by this address, our feelings of deep regret at the treacherous and savage proceedings of the Native Soldiery in Bengal towards the Honorable the British Government, under whose protection the Almighty has been pleased to place us for upwards of half a century, in the undisturbed enjoyment of that happiness and liberty, to which we had been almost perfect strangers during former administrations, and for which we as well as the inhabitants of the whole Madras Presidency do feel exceedingly thankful and ever grateful. We trust that it will afford your Lordship gratification to learn, that the subjects in this part of the British dominions are fully sensible of the efforts made by Government on their behalf, tending to their happiness and improvement, and have not altogether forgotten the oppression and tyranny and various sorts of depredations which their ancestors experienced from former rulers, and from which the present generation is happily freed by a wise and energetic Government, for the continuance and prosperity of which we beg to state that we offer up our most humble and sincere prayers to the Almighty.

We beg now to conclude this brief address, as the subject has been already dwelt upon by our brethren in Madras and in several other parts of the Presidency, and in the feelings and sentiments expressed by whom we most fully concur.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Your Lordship's most obedient  
and humble servants.

[Here follow 846 signatures.]

Tinnevelly, 15th September 1857.

## ADDRESS

FROM THE

RAJAH KAMENYNEE BUNGAROO MOOTARAUZE,

*Zemindar of the Talook of Choondy in the District of Nellore.*

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor of Fort St. George.*

I desire to express the sentiments of sympathy and loyalty I entertain towards the British Government.

My mind was filled with fear, grief, and abhorrence at the rebellious and mutinous conduct of the wicked persons, and those who are not aware of the evil they inflict on themselves, the Bengal Sepoys and others ; and at the atrocious cruelties practised by those Sepoys on their Officers, and their wives and children.

The people of this Empire are from a long period, since the commencement of the British Government, in the enjoyment of great tranquillity and happiness. A happiness such as had never existed under the former Government. The happiness the people are in the enjoyment of under the British Government, cannot be expressed in words of adequate commendation. I am rejoiced to hear of the defeat of the rebels in Delhi, and in other places ; of the capture of the king, and of the punishment inflicted on those connected with him.

All classes of the people are in the enjoyment of unlimited freedom and protection under the British, I beg therefore to make known the sentiments of loyalty I entertain towards the British Government.

I pray that all the enemies and persons evil disposed towards the Government may be utterly destroyed ; that your Government may, as at present, always confer happiness on all people, and keep them free from all oppression ; and bestowing unlimited happiness, long continue ;

and further that great joy may attend you. In the same manner, and with the same sense of loyalty, I have made known in my District that people should pray that the happiness of your Government may be increased. With the view of conveying these sentiments, I have presented this address, and beg that you will be pleased to peruse it.

November 20th 1857, Choondy.



## ADDRESS

FROM THE

RAJAH RAMACHENDRA BHOOPALA BALAROW,

*Zemindar of the Talook of Mootralpany and Deshamookey of the  
Woodiagherry Circar.*

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor of Fort St. George.*

I desire to express the sentiments of sympathy and loyalty I entertain towards the British Government.

My mind was filled with alarm and abhorrence at the rebellious and mutinous conduct of the Bengal Sepoys and others ; and the atrocious cruelties practised by those Sepoys towards their Officers, and their wives and children.

The people of this Empire are from a long period in the enjoyment of much tranquillity and happiness, a happiness such as had never existed under the former Governments. The happiness the people are in the enjoyment of, under the British Government, is not to be expressed in words of adequate commendation. I am rejoiced to hear of the defeat of the rebels in Delhi, and in other places, of the capture of the king ; and of the punishment inflicted on those connected with him.

All classes of the people are in the enjoyment of unlimited freedom and protection under the British, and I beg therefore to make known the sentiments of loyalty, I entertain towards the British Government. With a view of conveying these sentiments, I have presented this address, and beg that you will be pleased to peruse it, and excuse me.

November 24th, 1857.

# ADDRESS

FROM THE

## INHABITANTS OF NELLORE.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS,

*Governor of Fort St. George.*

MY LORD,—We the undersigned Inhabitants of the Nellore District, beg to express to your Lordship our feelings and loyalty towards the British Government. The mutiny and rebellions of the Bengal Sepoys, the murders by them of their Officers, and of a number of European women and children, had created alarm and disgust in our minds. The Inhabitants of India have enjoyed a long period of peace and tranquillity, to which they had for centuries been strangers, and no words of ours will be adequate to convey to your Lordship the blessings we have enjoyed under the British Government. The complete overthrow of the mutineers at Delhi, and other places, the capture of the king, and punishment inflicted on his relatives, have filled our hearts with joy.

All classes of persons enjoy the greatest freedom and protection under the British rule, and even the poor ryot is as much interested in its continuance as any others, their interests being cared for. The late reductions in the assessments of the Lands of this District have called forth the gratitude of the ryots and others, towards the British rule.

In conclusion we beg to assure your Lordship of our loyalty towards the British Government, and beg to inform your Lordship that we shall make it our duty to spread our sentiments as widely as possible.

[Here follow 632 signatures.]

## ADDRESS

FROM THE

## INHABITANTS OF COLLIGAL TALOOK.

Before the British rule was established in the province in which we live, Hindoo Rajahs and Tippoo Sultan reigned. The iniquity and injustice with which their administration was marked, caused the people to undergo hardship and oppression; none had the liberty of wearing good apparel or valuable jewels, the property of those who wore such, and of those who were thought to be rich, was plundered by the rulers; some of us have personally experienced the hardships arising from the tyranny of the native Rajahs and Tippoo Sultan, whilst others have heard of them from our ancestors. The people were in a wretched condition under the above rules. •

Since the English rulers have taken possession of this province, their Government is marked with justice and equity, and under it the ryots, merchants, and others, are become wealthy in proportion to their respective professions, freed from all restrictions, and enjoy happiness and tranquillity, and we all pray that the English Government should last here.

While thus situated, we hear with much regret that some rebels in the North Western Provinces and Bengal have attacked the English, unjustly murdered some people, and taken possession of some country from the just Government of the English rulers. This occurrence is the more repugnant to us, especially when we call to our memory the hardships which the people experienced before the British rule. Each of us offers his earnest prayers to his favourite God, that the country now taken away from the British rule may be restored to it, that the people there may enjoy the same happiness and tranquillity as we do here, and that the rebels may soon be ruined.

We have raised a small amount of subscription as far as our circumstances have permitted, for the relief of the distressed English Troops who have suffered by the rebellion, and remitted it to the Collector of Coimbatore, we respectfully request that the same may be accepted and appropriated for the purpose for which it is intended.

Signed by 768 persons—Ryots, Merchants, and others.

20th November 1857.

ADDRESS  
FROM THE  
INHABITANTS OF CUDDAPAH.

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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,  
*Fort St. George, Madras.*

*The humble memorial of the principal Mahomedan  
and Hindoo Inhabitants of the Town of Cuddapah.*

Most humbly sheweth.

1. That it is with much and deep concern we learn of the mutiny of the Bengal and Agra Army. Their treacherous character has involved our character, but we trust our steadfast conduct has assured the Government of our faithfulness. We deeply regret the cold blooded murder of European Officers, men, women and children. Without pity and without compassion they were put to death in the most cruel manner, helpless men, feeble women and children.

2. Under the previous Government, your humble memorialists did not enjoy the peace and quietness and comfort which we now do. Thanks be to the great benefactor for his goodness in providing us with such a kind and paternal Government.

3. The progress of intelligence among the community in general is great, proving the disinterestedness of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. May the great Governor of the Universe bless and prosper Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

4. Not only is the Government in general concerned in the improvement of the people, but their Officers interest themselves much in establishing schools and paying their own money freely.

5. Thus the Civil and Sessions Judge, Mr. Elliot, who has been many years in Cuddapah, has for our special benefit, established a College

at this station for Persian and Hindoostanee, at which there is in attendance a large number of pupils.

6. Your memorialists most humbly request your Lordship in Council to deem us faithful subjects of your Government, and to confirm the blessing thus conferred upon our community.

7. Your memorialists most humbly solicit that this their prayer will be taken into favorable consideration, and confirming the favors already bestowed upon us.

[Here follow 216 signatures.]